Filtered Battery Charger / DC Power Supply

Installation & Operation Manual

ECU Case Size E1
12V/6-50A
24V/6-50A
48V/6-35A
120V/6-16A
240V/6A

SENS Part Number: 101299-1
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Installation or service questions?
Call SENS at 1.800.742.2326 (303.678.7500) between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Mountain Time) Monday through Friday, or visit our website.

Our energy means business
STORED ENERGY SYSTEMS
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1 IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLER AND OPERATOR

WARNING:
HEATSINKS AND OTHER METALLIC SURFACES WITHIN THE CHARGER MAY BE ENERGIZED AT HIGH VOLTAGE POTENTIALS, WHICH CAN BE LETHAL. DO NOT TOUCH EXPOSED METAL SURFACES WITHIN THE CHARGER WHILE INPUT POWER IS APPLIED.

WARNING:
WORKING IN THE VICINITY OF A LEAD-ACID OR NICKEL-CADMIUM BATTERY IS DANGEROUS. STORAGE BATTERIES GENERATE EXPLOSIVE GASES DURING NORMAL BATTERY OPERATION. IT IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT BEFORE USING YOUR CHARGER, YOU READ THIS MANUAL AND FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS EXACTLY.

A. SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
B. DO NOT EXPOSE CHARGER TO RAIN OR SNOW.
C. GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS - This battery charger should be connected to a grounded metal permanent wiring system, or an equipment-grounding conductor should be run with circuit conductors and connected to equipment-grounding terminal or lead on battery charger. Connections to the battery charger should comply with all local codes and ordinances.
D. This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.
E. Do not operate charger if it has received a sharp blow, been dropped, or otherwise damaged in any way; shut off power at the branch circuit protectors and have the unit serviced or replaced by qualified personnel.
F. To reduce risk of electric shock, disconnect the branch circuit feeding the charger before attempting any maintenance or cleaning. Turning off controls will not reduce this risk.
G. ONLY TRAINED AND QUALIFIED PERSONNEL MAY INSTALL AND SERVICE THIS UNIT.
H. Use this charger for charging LEAD-ACID or LIQUID ELECTROLYTE NICKEL-CADMIUM batteries only. Do not use this battery charger for charging dry cells, alkaline, lithium, nickel-metal-hydride, or sealed nickel-cadmium batteries that are commonly used with home appliances. These batteries may burst and cause injuries to persons and damage to property.
I. NEVER charge a frozen battery.
J. To reduce the risk of battery explosion, follow these instructions and those published by the battery manufacturer and the manufacturer of any equipment you intend to use in the vicinity of a battery. Review cautionary markings on these products.
K. Use of an attachment not recommended or sold by SENS may result in a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons.
L. Notice to users in the European Union: Declaration of Conformity limits the use of chargers to non-public power grids.
2 QUICK INSTALLATION GUIDE

A. Remove the charger from the packaging and inspect for damage. See Paragraph 5.1 for information on moving and lifting the charger. Notify SENS immediately (1-800-742-2326) if damage from shipping is evident.

B. For mounting options (wall or rack), see Paragraph 5.2.

C. Select models include a 3-way input voltage selection jumper. Ensure the jumpers are in the correct position as shown below:

![Voltage Select Jumper Settings](jumpers.png)

D. Connect AC wires—Ensure that the AC input supply is de-energized and the charger AC input circuit breaker is opened. Wire the AC input circuit to the empty lugs of the AC input breaker. Connect the earthed conductor of the AC input circuit to the grounding lug inside the charger. See TABLE 2 for AC input breaker wire size. See wiring diagrams FIG 2 and FIG 3.

E. Connect DC wires—Ensure that any battery disconnect device in the system, if used, is opened (batteries disconnected from DC bus), and that the DC output breaker in the charger is opened. Connect the DC output wires to the load side of the DC output breaker, observing the correct polarity as labeled on the charger next to the output breaker. Make sure small signal leads also attached to the breaker remain connected. See TABLE 3 for DC output breaker wire sizes. See wiring diagrams FIG 2 and FIG 3.

**NOTE:**
If a shrill tone is heard when connecting to the DC output breaker, or when closing the battery disconnect, the polarity of the battery connection to the output breaker is incorrect and must be remedied.

F. Connect optional alarm wires—Alarm wiring enters the charger on the right side towards the top of the enclosure. Knock out the appropriate conduit opening and connect alarm wiring, taking care to route the wiring through appropriate cable guides provided within the charger. See FIG 2, FIG 4 and FIG 5 for alarm wiring terminal block and cable guide locations. See TABLE 4 for alarm wiring connection locations.
G. Connect optional remote temperature sensor and load share wires—Remote temperature sensor and load share connections enter the charger on the right side towards the top of the enclosure. Knock out the appropriate conduit opening and connect the remote temperature sensor or load share wire. See FIG 2 and FIG 6 for remote temperature sensor and load share terminal block location.

H. Energize the AC input supply—**With the charger input AC and output DC breakers still opened**, energize the AC input supply, and check the voltage at the line side of the input AC breaker, making sure it is the correct value for the charger.

I. Verify battery voltage—**With the charger input AC and output DC breakers still opened**, close any system battery disconnect, if used, and measure the battery voltage at the battery side of the charger DC output circuit breaker, making sure it is the correct value. If a shrill tone is heard at this time, the polarity of the battery connection to the charger is incorrect. See TABLE 5 for typical values of open circuit battery voltage for most common battery configurations.

J. Apply AC voltage—**With the DC output circuit breaker still opened**, and the front panel CHARGE MODE selector switch set to the ‘FLOAT’ position (see FIG 8 for CHARGE MODE selector switch and Section 8.1 for description of available charging modes) and with a DMM connected to the charger side of the DC output circuit breaker, close the charger AC input circuit breaker. The charger output should slowly ramp up and settle to its regulated float voltage level within 10 seconds.

K. Close the DC output breaker—Depending on the state of charge of the batteries and the load on the DC bus, the charger may go into current limit at this time, in which case the output voltage as displayed on the LCD and the DMM will be reduced as the charger operates in constant current mode. Eventually as the battery is charged, the charging current demand should taper to a value below the current limit set point of the charger, and the charger should revert to constant voltage output, regulating the DC bus at the float level.

L. If Automatic or Equalize charging modes are desired set the CHARGE MODE selector switch and the EQUALIZE TIME LIMIT selector switch to the desired settings (see FIG 8 for CHARGE MODE selector switch and EQUALIZE TIME LIMIT selector switch, Section 8.1 for description of available charging modes and Section 8.2 for description of equalize time limit).
Figure 1: ECU battery charger controls and indicators

- **EQUALIZE ADJUST POT**
- **CONTROL PWA**
- **LCD DISPLAY**
- **EQUALIZE TIME LIMIT SELECTOR SWITCH**
- **LOAD SHARE AND TEMP COMPENSATION CONNECTIONS**
- **FLOAT ADJUST POT**
- **ALARM PWA**
- **ALARM CONFIGURATION JUMPER**
- **ALARM FIELD WIRING TERMINALS**
- **ALARM CONDUIT ENTRY**
- **CHASSIS GROUND LUG**
- **ALARM CONDUIT ENTRY**
- **AC INPUT BREAKER**
- **ALARM FIELD WIRING TERMINALS**
- **AC INPUT CONDUIT ENTRY**
- **AC INPUT FIELD WIRING TERMINALS**
- **DC OUTPUT BREAKER**
- **DC OUTPUT FIELD WIRING TERMINALS**
- **DC OUTPUT CONDUIT ENTRY**
- **CHARGE MODE SELECTOR SWITCH**
- **LOAD SHARE AND TEMP COMPENSATION CONNECTIONS**
- **CONTROL PWA**
- **LCD DISPLAY**
- **EQUALIZE TIME LIMIT SELECTOR SWITCH**
### 3 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

#### AC Input
| Standard input, 60 Hz rating | < 3,500 W output: Field selectable 120/208/240 VAC, single phase |
| Optional inputs, 60 Hz | ≥ 3,500 W output: 240 VAC, 60 Hz, single phase |
| Standard input, 50/60 Hz rating | 240, 480, 575 VAC, 60 Hz |
| Optional input, 50/60 Hz rating | < 3,500 W output: Field selectable 120/208/240 VAC |
| Input voltage selection | ≥ 3,500 W output: 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz |
| Voltage tolerance | 2 pole accessible terminal block |
| Efficiency | 60 Hz: –12%, +6% per NEMA PE-5. 50 Hz: ±10% |
| Input protection | >90%, (120-volt units) |

#### Charger Output
| Nominal voltage ratings | 12, 24, 48, 110, 120, 220 or 240 volts |
| Line and load regulation | +0.5% |
| Current limit | 105% typical, adjustable to from 60% to 110% |
| Charge characteristic | Constant voltage, current limited, multi-rate |
| Charge mode control | User selectable float, timed equalize or automatic equalize modes |
| Standard output filtering | 12, 24, 48V: 30 mV rms on battery 4 times AH of charger’s amp rating; 100 mV rms without battery |
| Optional output filtering | 110, 120, 220, 240V: 1% rms on battery; 2% w/o battery |
| Dynamic response | Battery operation without battery. Battery advised for constant power loads |
| Temperature compensation | 110, 120, 220, 240V: 30 mV rms on battery; 100 mV rms w/o battery |
| Reverse polarity protection | Stable operation with battery. Battery advised for constant power loads |
| Recharge characteristic | Enable or disable. Remote sensor optional. Two slope programs |
| Standard output filtering | Audible warning, internal diode, DC circuit breaker |
| Parallel operation | Active load share |
| Output protection | Current limit, 2-pole circuit breaker, transient voltage suppression |

#### Environmental
| Operating temperature | -40C to +60C, with full output available to +50C (+40C for 100 and 150A units) |
| Over temperature protection | Gradual current reduction to maintain safe power device temperature. Current limit drops to zero amps at about 90C ambient. |
| Humidity | 5% to 95%, non-condensing |
| Seismic compliance | Tested compliant to UBC Seismic Zone 4 |
| Transient, RF, ESD immunity | To ANSI/IEEE C62.41, Cat. B; ANSI C37.90a; EN50082-2 heavy industrial |

#### Agency Compliance
| Safety Agency marking | C-UL listed to UL 1012; CSA standard 22.2 no. 107.2-M89 |
| EMI | CE: 50/60 Hz units DOC to EN 60335 |
| Other | FCC Part 15 Class A; EN 50081-2 |
| NFPA-110 compliant alarm system | NFPA-110 compliant alarm system |
| NFPA-70 compliant | NFPA-70 compliant |

#### Mechanical/Construction
| Printed circuit card | Surface mount technology, conformal coated |
| Housing | CR steel, cleaned and finished with electrostatically applied and baked polyester compound. |
| Electrical connections | Standard wall/rack mounting brackets |
| Cooling | Compression terminals |
| Dual Path convection cooling delivers unheated air to life-critical parts |

#### Housing Dimensions
| See drawings at back of manual for details on mounting configurations. |

#### Optional features
| Input | Optional input voltages as listed under AC Input above |
| High Interrupt AC breaker | 25 or 65 KAIC available in most units |
| Mounting | Floor mount brackets for housing size 2 |
| Remote temp comp sensor | Recommended where battery & charger are in different locations |
| Drip shield | Protects from dripping water to IP22 |
| Outdoor cabinet | Allows placement of charger and/or battery nearly anywhere |
4 MODEL NUMBER CONFIGURATION

Model Number Breakout

- Output Voltage: 012: 12 volts, 024: 24 volts, 048: 48 volts, 100: 100 volts, 240: 240 volts

5 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

5.1 Lifting

The charger is designed to be lifted from the bottom by pallet jack or lift truck.

5.2 Charger Mounting Options

The charger is designed to accommodate mounting on a wall or in a 19-inch rack.

The charger is shipped on its back with the mounting flanges in the wall-mount position. For rack mounting, place the charger in a vertical position, then unbolt and reverse the mounting flanges. See drawings at back of manual for details on mounting configurations.

**CAUTION:**

When changing the angles from wall mount (the standard shipping configuration) to rack mount, you MUST either stand the charger up vertically, or otherwise remove the charger’s weight from the rack angles when removing the rack angle bolts. If you do not, the bolts in heavy chargers may strip on their way out.

5.3 Ventilation

The charger is designed to be convection cooled. Recommended clearances around the unit for proper cooling are 6 inches on the top and 4 inches on the bottom.

5.4 Environmental Considerations

The charger should be installed in a sheltered area, protected from rain and snow.

The suggested operating temperature range is -40° C to +50° C, but the charger will continue to operate outside of this range. The charger is rated for -40° C for black/cold start, therefore, due to component heating the charger will operate at a lower ambient temperature. The charger thermal limiter will reduce output current to prevent over-heating in higher temperature installations.
6 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

WARNING:
BEFORE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION, ENSURE THE FOLLOWING:

A. AC MAINS SUPPLY CIRCUIT IS DE-ENERGIZED.
B. AC INPUT BREAKER ON THE CHARGER IS OPENED
C. DC OUTPUT BREAKER ON THE CHARGER IS OPENED
D. BATTERY DISCONNECT, IF USED, IS OPENED (BATTERY REMOVED FROM DC BUS).

See wiring diagram in FIG 2. This diagram reflects charger setup for a typical installation only. For applications not covered in the diagram, please consult the factory.

See drawings at back of manual for quick reference installation information.
6.1 AC Input Connections

The battery charger is permanently connected to an appropriately rated single phase, grounded AC mains circuit, as shown in FIG 3. Wiring used must be sized appropriately for the charger input current and must be selected to meet any applicable local codes (please see TABLE 1 for charger circuit breaker ratings and TABLE 2 for wire gauges). Connect to the line side of the input circuit breaker and ground lug via conduit knockout openings on the lower left side of the charger enclosure. The earthed conductor of the AC mains circuit must be connected to the charger-grounding terminal.

Figure 3: Input and output circuit breaker wiring locations (circuit breaker appearance may vary depending on model)
### Table 1: AC Input Current and AC/DC Circuit Breaker Current Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charger Model</th>
<th>Rated AC Input Current</th>
<th>Charger Input Breaker Current Ratings</th>
<th>Output Breaker Current Ratings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>480V 60Hz (8)</td>
<td>120/208/240V 50/60Hz (P), 60Hz (T)</td>
<td>480V 60Hz (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E012-006</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.5/0.8/0.7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E012-012</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3.0/1.6/1.5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E012-016</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.9/2.2/2.0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E012-025</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>6.2/3.4/3.1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E012-035</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>8.7/4.8/4.3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E012-050</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>12.5/6.9/6.2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E024-006</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.8/1.6/1.4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E024-012</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>5.6/3.1/2.8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E024-016</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>7.4/4.1/3.7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E024-025</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>11.5/6.4/5.8</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>E024-035</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>16.2/8.9/8.1</td>
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<td>E024-050</td>
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<tr>
<td>E048-006</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5.1/2.8/2.6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E048-012</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>10.2/5.7/5.1</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>E048-016</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>13.5/7.5/6.8</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>5.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>E048-035</td>
<td>7.2</td>
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<td>E120-006</td>
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<td>E120-016</td>
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<tr>
<td>E240-006</td>
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<td>15</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charger Model</th>
<th>480V 60Hz (8)</th>
<th>575V 60Hz (U)</th>
<th>400V 50/60Hz (V)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>8.6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Table 2: AC Input Wire Gauge Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rated Charger Input</th>
<th>Wire Gauge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤ 240 VAC, ≤ 24A</td>
<td># 14 Cu or Al, #2 Cu or Al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 240 VAC, 60 Hz, &gt; 24A</td>
<td># 14 Cu or Al, #2 Cu or Al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, &gt; 24A</td>
<td># 14 Cu, #12 Al, #1/0 Cu or Al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 240 VAC (All)</td>
<td># 14 Cu, #12 Al, #2 Cu, #4 Al</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
Table 2 represents only the physical capabilities of the terminals. In addition to the physical limitations, conductors must be electrically adequate per local electrical safety regulations (such as the National Electrical Code®).
6.2 DC Output Connections

**WARNING:**
Observe proper polarity when connecting the battery circuit to the charger. Failure to do so could result in explosion and damage to the battery charger. Should the battery connections be reversed, a shrill tone will be heard. If this tone is heard, recheck battery and sense lead connections to output breaker for proper polarity.

The battery charger is permanently connected to the battery and DC load circuit, as shown in FIG 3. Wiring used must be sized appropriately for the charger output current and must be selected to meet any applicable local codes (please see **TABLE 1** for circuit breaker ratings and **TABLE 3** for wire gauges). Connection is made to the load side of the output circuit breaker via conduit knockout openings on the right side towards the bottom of the charger enclosure. Proper polarity for connection to the circuit breaker is as marked on the chassis of the battery charger next to the output circuit breaker.

**CAUTION:**
Small sense leads are connected to the load (output) side of the DC output circuit breaker. These must remain connected with the proper polarity after installation of the output power DC wiring or the charger will not function properly.

**NOTE:**
Either positive or negative charger output may be connected to chassis ground. If this is done, the ground fault alarm must be disabled (see 5D below).

**Table 3: DC Output Wire Gauge Ratings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rated Charger Output</th>
<th>Wire Gauge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volts</td>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12V - 48V</td>
<td>≤ 50A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120V &amp; 240V</td>
<td>≤ 16A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120V &amp; 240V</td>
<td>≥ 25A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
Table 3 represents only the physical capabilities of the terminals. In addition to the physical limitations, conductors must be electrically adequate per local electrical safety regulations (such as the National Electrical Code®).
6.3 Alarm Wiring

**WARNING:**
CONNECT ALARM TERMINALS ONLY TO LIMITED ENERGY (“CLASS 2” or “CLASS 3”) CIRCUITS. ALARM CIRCUITS ARE RATED 26V AT 2.0A AND 125V AT 0.25A (RESISTIVE) MAXIMUM.

Connect alarm wiring to the alarm terminal blocks (TB1 and TB2) on the alarm printed wiring assembly as shown in **FIG 4** and **FIG 5**. See **TABLE 4** for alarm pin designations. The alarm wires should be connected from COM to either FAIL or OK.

Conduit knockouts are provided on the right side towards the bottom of the charger for alarm wires. Wire gauge between 16 and 28AWG may be used for the alarm connection wires. Route alarm wires through cable guides provided, as shown in **FIG 4**. Make sure to keep alarm wiring at least 6 mm (1/4 inch) away from any PWA and any other wiring in the unit.

**Figure 4: Alarm contact terminal blocks and alarm wire routing guides**
Figure 5: Alarm terminal block wiring locations

Table 4: Alarm terminal block contact designations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELAY CONTACTS</th>
<th>SUMMARY</th>
<th>AC FAIL</th>
<th>GROUND FAULT</th>
<th>CHARGER FAIL</th>
<th>HIGH VOLTAGE SHUTDOWN</th>
<th>HIGH DC</th>
<th>LOW DC</th>
<th>OPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMMON</td>
<td>TB1-1 COM</td>
<td>TB1-4 COM</td>
<td>TB1-7 COM</td>
<td>TB1-10 COM</td>
<td>TB2-1 COM</td>
<td>TB2-4 COM</td>
<td>TB2-7 COM</td>
<td>TB2-10 COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEN ON ALARM</td>
<td>TB1-2 OK</td>
<td>TB1-5 OK</td>
<td>TB1-8 OK Default to OK with no battery</td>
<td>TB1-11 OK Default to OK with no AC input</td>
<td>TB2-2 OK Default to OK with no AC input</td>
<td>TB2-5 OK Default to OK with no AC input</td>
<td>TB2-8 OK</td>
<td>TB2-11 OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSE ON ALARM</td>
<td>TB1-3 FAIL Default to FAIL with no AC input</td>
<td>TB1-6 FAIL Default to FAIL with no AC input</td>
<td>TB1-9 FAIL</td>
<td>TB1-12 FAIL</td>
<td>TB2-3 FAIL</td>
<td>TB2-6 FAIL</td>
<td>TB2-9 FAIL Default to FAIL with no battery</td>
<td>TB2-12 FAIL Default to FAIL with no battery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4 Battery Temperature Compensation Sensor Connections

**WARNING:**
REMOTE TEMPERATURE SENSOR LEADS ARE AT BATTERY POTENTIAL. THE SAME CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN WHEN ROUTING THIS WIRE AS WOULD BE TAKEN WITH THE DC OUTPUT WIRING OF THE CHARGER. USE ONLY REMOTE SENSORS PROVIDED BY THE FACTORY.

Connect a factory supplied remote or local temperature sensor to provide temperature compensated charging to terminal block TB1, positions 1 and 2 on the control PWA, as shown in FIG 6. The temperature sensor is not polarity sensitive, so it does not matter what lead connects to positions 1 or 2. Conduit knockouts are provided on the left side towards the top of the enclosure for remote sensor wires. Sensor wires should be run as directly as possible from the PWA to the conduit opening.

**NOTE:**
When temperature compensation is active, the DC output voltage is temperature compensated, however alarm threshold levels (HVSD, High Voltage and Low Voltage) are not.

**Figure 6:** Load share and temperature sensor terminal block on control printed wiring assembly
6.5 Dual Charger Setup

For a dual charger system in which equal current sharing of the load is desired, a single wire is connected between the two chargers to force load current sharing. A typical setup with two parallel chargers is shown in FIG 7. The current share wire is connected to terminal block TB1, position 3 on the control PWA, as shown in FIG 6. Use wire gauge between 18 and 22AWG for this connection. Conduit knockouts are provided on the left side towards the top of the enclosure for the share wire. The current share wire should be run as directly as possible from the PWA to the conduit opening.

**WARNING:**
THE CURRENT SHARE WIRE IS AT BATTERY POTENTIAL. THE SAME CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN WHEN ROUTING THIS WIRE AS WOULD BE TAKEN WITH THE DC OUTPUT WIRING OF THE CHARGER. WIRE USED FOR THIS CONNECTION MUST BE OF THE APPROPRIATE CLASS FOR THE APPLICATION.

**NOTE:**
The two chargers must be in the same charge mode (FLOAT or EQUALIZE) for load share to operate.

**NOTE:**
For load sharing to operate properly, it is necessary for the output voltages of the 2 parallel chargers to be within 2% of each other.

6.6 Battery Eliminator Operation

The charger is designed to operate in a stable fashion when driving DC loads either with or without a battery connected. When the charger is operated without a battery connected it is being used as a power supply. This is otherwise known as Battery Eliminator operation.

Unless otherwise specified at the time of order, the Float voltage of a charger ordered as a power supply will be set to the nominal rating of the charger. For example, if the charger is rated for 24VDC output it is configured to output 24V.

Boost mode is only required to properly recharge batteries. When used as a power supply the charger should not go into Boost mode, but should remain in Float mode. This requires the Mode Select Switch on the front of the charger to always remain in the Float position.

Temperature compensation is only appropriate when recharging batteries. When used as a power supply the charger output voltage should not be temperature compensated. The charger should not have a thermistor (local temperature sensor) installed at Terminal Block TB1.

It is possible to disconnect the battery (for test or replacement purposes) while leaving the charger powered on without interrupting the load. If the battery is disconnected from the system the normal transient voltage response will occur - output voltage remains within 5% of initial voltage when subjected to load current changes between 20% to 100% and 100% to 20% of full rated load current. Recovery to within 1% of steady state voltage within 200 milliseconds.
Figure 7: Dual charger in load share configuration
7 POWER ON/POWER OFF

7.1 Verify Input AC Supply

With the input AC and output DC breakers open, connect a portable voltmeter to the line side of the input AC breaker on the charger. Energize the AC supply and verify it is within acceptable range.

7.2 Verify Battery Voltage

With the input AC and output DC breakers open, connect a portable voltmeter to the load side of the DC breaker and verify that the open circuit battery voltage is within acceptable range (see TABLE 5 below).

Table 5: Typical open circuit battery voltages for lead acid batteries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Cells</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>55</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>110</th>
<th>120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal Charger Output Voltage</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Circuit Voltage</td>
<td>12.0-12.9</td>
<td>24.0-25.8</td>
<td>48.0-51.6</td>
<td>110-118</td>
<td>120-129</td>
<td>220-237</td>
<td>240-258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Verify Charger Output

Connect a portable voltmeter to the line side of the charger DC output circuit breaker. With the front panel CHARGE MODE selector switch in the FLOAT position (see FIG 8 for CHARGE MODE selector switch and Section 8.1 for description of available charging modes) and with the charger DC output circuit breaker still open, close the charger AC input circuit breaker and verify that charger output comes up to its nominal float setting. It should take less than 10 seconds for the charger output to reach its final value.

NOTE:
With the DC output breaker open and input AC applied, the ‘CHARGE FAIL’ indicator on the front panel LCD will flash, and 30 seconds later, the ‘CHARGE FAIL’ relay contacts will change state. This is a normal alarm function indicating an open output breaker.

7.4 Begin Charging

Close the DC output breaker. Depending on the state of charge of the batteries and the load on the DC bus, the charger may go into current limit at this time, in which case the output voltage as displayed on the LCD and the DMM will be reduced as the charger operates in constant current mode. Eventually as the battery is charged, the charging current demand should taper to a value below the current limit set point of the charger, and the charger should revert to constant voltage output, regulating the DC bus at the float level.

7.5 Power Off

Power off the charger by opening the AC and DC breakers, in any order.
8 FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

8.1 Charge Mode Select

The charging mode of the battery charger is controlled via the front panel CHARGE MODE rotary switch, as shown in FIG 8. The charger may be operated in any one of three modes, FLOAT, EQUALIZE or AUTOMATIC.

Figure 8: Charge mode and equalize time limit selector switches

8.1.1 Float mode

The float mode is used to maintain the battery in its fully charged state, and is the normal setting for all batteries and the preferred setting at all times for Valve Regulated Lead Acid (VRLA) batteries. With the charger in the FLOAT setting, the output voltage is maintained at the float voltage setting.

8.1.2 Equalize mode

The equalize mode is used to ensure that all battery cells in a battery string are charged to the same level, and also used when faster charging of the batteries is desired, such as recovery from a power failure. The output voltage of the charger is typically a few percent higher in equalize mode. With the charger in the EQUALIZE setting, the output voltage is maintained at the equalize voltage until the equalize time period (see Section 8.2) has expired, or the FLOAT setting is selected manually with the rotary switch. If the charger is switched from EQUALIZE to FLOAT, then back to EQUALIZE, this resets the equalize time period.
8.1.3 Automatic Mode

The automatic mode provides a battery interactive automatic equalize cycle in which the charger measures the output current to determine state of charge of the battery. With the charger in the AUTOMATIC setting, when the output current of the charger exceeds 95% (+/- 5%) of its full rated value, the charger enters equalize mode. As the output current tapers off to less than 70% (+/- 5%) of the rated output current, the charger reverts to float mode. When in equalize mode, the charger will also revert to float mode when the equalize time period (see Section 8.2) has expired. If the charger is switched from AUTOMATIC to FLOAT, then back to AUTOMATIC, this resets the equalize time period. A typical automatic charge sequence is shown in FIG 9.

CAUTION:
Always read and follow battery manufacturer’s recommendations regarding float and equalize charge settings.

CAUTION:
For systems with a large amount of continuous DC load (load separate from battery charging current) the AUTOMATIC setting may force the charger into equalize charging mode for longer than is required by the battery, possibly causing excessive charging of the battery. This should be taken into account in the design of the system and in the choice of charge mode setting.

Figure 9: Typical automatic charge sequence
8.1.4 Alarm Test

The ALARM TEST function on the CHARGE MODE selector switch activates all display characters on the LCD display and also activates all alarm contacts about 30 seconds after entering TEST mode.

8.2 Equalize Time Select

A time limit is put on the equalize portion of the charge cycle when in AUTOMATIC or EQUALIZE mode to avoid overcharging and possible damage to the battery. The EQUALIZE TIME SELECT rotary switch, shown in FIG 8, allows this time limit to be varied. When the CHARGE MODE selector switch is set to AUTOMATIC and the charger is in equalize mode, or the CHARGE MODE selector switch is set to EQUALIZE, the equalize cycle is time limited to 12, 24, 36, 48, 60 or 72 hours, as determined by the EQUALIZE TIME SELECT rotary switch setting. The equalize timer is reset if the charger is switched from AUTOMATIC or EQUALIZE charge mode to FLOAT charge mode, then back to AUTOMATIC or EQUALIZE charge mode. If an AC fail alarm occurs, the equalize timer is reset.

9 DISPLAY AND ALARMS

9.1 Display and Alarm Description

The front panel LCD provides visual indication of DC output voltage and current, as well as status of the input AC source, the charging mode (FLOAT or EQUALIZE), equalize time elapsed, indication of temperature compensation, and status of all alarms. The display, along with a description of the symbols, is shown below in FIG 10.

NOTE:
With no AC mains supply present and with a battery connected to the output of the charger, and with the DC output breaker closed, the display will operate. Battery voltage and alarm status will be displayed (AC FAIL alarm should be flashing). With the system in this condition, the charger draws 100mA maximum from the battery.

Figure 10: LCD display
1. **DC OUTPUT VOLTAGE** - A 3-½-digit display indicates DC output voltage. The display is accurate to within ±1%.

2. **EQUALIZE TIMER ACTIVE** - A ‘clock’ symbol indicates an equalize charge cycle has begun and is being timed. The symbol flashes on and off when the charger is in equalize mode or has timed out and reverted to float mode.

3. **CHARGE MODE** - Charge mode is indicated by either VNOM (for FLOAT) or VEQ (for EQUALIZE).

4. **ELAPSED EQUALIZE TIME** - An eight segment display indicates time that has elapsed in the equalize cycle. Each individual segment turns black when 1/8 of the total equalized time has elapsed. When all 8 segments are black, the equalize cycle has timed out and the charger has reverted to the float charging mode.

5. **HIGH TEMPERATURE** - This symbol flashes on and off indicating that the charger’s internal temperature protection circuitry is active and reducing the charger output current.

6. **GROUND FAULT, POS OUTPUT** - A ground fault from the chassis of the charger to the positive output is indicated when this symbol flashes on and off. A set of form C relay contacts is provided to indicate a ground fault, where a fault can be indicated by either a contact closure or contact open. The ground fault relay contacts change state 30 seconds after the onset of the fault. Typical current threshold is +/- 1.2 mA at nominal output voltage.

7. **GROUND FAULT, NEG OUTPUT** - A ground fault from the chassis of the charger to the negative output is indicated when this symbol flashes on and off. A set of form C relay contacts is provided to indicate a ground fault, where a fault can be indicated by either a contact closure or contact open. The ground fault relay contacts change state 30 seconds after the onset of the fault. Typical current threshold is +/- 1.2 mA at nominal output voltage.

**NOTE:**
For systems in which the output is normally grounded to the equipment chassis, the ground fault indicator and alarm can be disabled. See Section 10.2.3.

8. **AC ON** - Indicates AC input power is present.

9. **AC FAIL** - Indicates AC input voltage is low (less than approximately 70% of the nominal nameplate rating) or missing when this symbol flashes on and off. A set of form C relay contacts is provided to indicate a loss of input AC power, where a fault can be indicated by either a contact closure or contact open. The AC fail relay contacts change state 30 seconds after the onset of the fault.

10. **LOW VOLTAGE BATTERY DISCONNECT** - When this symbol flashes on and off this indicates DC output voltage is below the programmed Low Voltage Load Disconnect threshold. Low Voltage Battery Disconnect power contactor is an optional feature. See Section 10.2.5 for more information.

11. **LOW DC** - Indicates DC output voltage is below a programmed level when this symbol flashes on and off. A set of form C relay contacts is provided to indicate a Low DC alarm, where a fault can be indicated by either a contact closure or contact open. The Low DC relay contacts change state 30 seconds after the onset of the fault.

12. **HIGH DC** - Indicates DC output voltage is above a programmed level when this symbol flashes on and off. A set of form C relay contacts is provided to indicate a High DC alarm, where a fault can be indicated by either a contact closure or contact open. The High DC relay contacts change state 30 seconds after the onset of the fault.

13. **HIGH VOLTAGE SHUTDOWN** - Indicates that the charger has executed a high voltage shutdown when this symbol flashes on and off. A set of form C relay contacts is provided to indicate a high voltage shutdown has occurred, where a fault can be indicated by either a contact closure or contact open. The high voltage shut down relay contacts change state 30 seconds after the onset of the fault.

14. **CHARGER FAIL** - Indicates the charger is not providing the current demanded by the load when this symbol flashes on and off. An open DC output circuit breaker will also activate this alarm. A set of form C relay contacts is provided to indicate a Charger Fail has occurred, where a fault can be indicated by either a contact closure or contact open. The Charger Fail relay contacts change state 30 seconds after the onset of the fault.

15. **TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION ACTIVE** - Indicates the output is temperature compensated via either remote or local temperature sensor.

16. **DC OUTPUT CURRENT** - A 3-½-digit display indicates DC output current. The display is accurate to within ±1%.
9.2 Option Alarm Contacts

The charger provides an ‘OPTION’ set of form C relay contacts, which may be programmed to indicate either a Low Battery Load Disconnect at a programmed level (see 10 above), or that the charger’s internal temperature protection is active (see 5 above). Please consult the factory on the application of the ‘OPTION’ relay contacts.

9.3 Summary Alarm Contacts

The charger provides a ‘SUMMARY’ set of form C relay contacts, which change state if any other of the alarm relays is activated. The ‘SUMMARY’ set of form C contacts allows the user to monitor all alarm relays at once with one set of contacts.

9.4 Display Tutorial

9.4.1 Display Contents

ECU chargers have a liquid crystal display panel, replacing the mechanical meters and LED indicators used in older model chargers. The drawing below identifies the display panel functions and the operator panel controls.
9.4.2 General

This tutorial shows typical display indications for the various operating modes and other features included in the ECU charger. It will follow typical operation from power on through a recharge cycle, showing the alarm functions and special operating modes of the charger. The voltage and current displays are typical for a 120V 50A charger connected to a 60 cell lead-acid battery. Except for the voltage and current displays, operation is identical for all ECU chargers.

9.4.3 Power On

The display will operate from either AC line or DC battery power. If either source of power is present, the display will begin operating. At power-on, the voltmeter and ammeter will work immediately. The high voltage warning (V>) and high voltage shutdown (V>>>) indicators will blink for approximately 10 seconds while the charger power on; this is a normal consequence of the peak-memory circuit in those detectors.

When AC power is applied first (AC breaker closed with DC breaker open), the charger output starts at 0V. The AC logo is on, showing that sufficient AC power is reaching the charger circuits. The temperature compensation logo is on, showing that a temperature sensor is connected and functional.

The voltage will gradually increase, following the "soft start" profile. Current will be low, sufficient for the output discharge resistors ("bleeders") and power for the alarm and display circuits. The Charger Fail logo (!) is on, indicating that the charger is not recharging the battery (because the output circuit breaker is open).

When battery power is applied first (DC breaker closed with AC breaker open), the voltmeter will show the battery open-circuit voltage. The ammeter reads zero, because the charger's power stage is not delivering any output. The AC Fail logo will flash, indicating that sufficient AC power is not reaching the charger circuits.
9.4.4 Recharge Sequence

When AC power is present and both the AC and DC circuit breakers are closed, the recharge cycle begins. If the battery is not at full charge, the charger begins bulk charging at maximum output current. The display ammeter shows the present charger output voltage and current. The output is at current limit, because the battery voltage has not yet risen to the charger's set-point. If the mode switch is set to "Auto" or "Eq", the "Veq" setting logo will be on and the timer logo will flash. If the mode switch is set to "float", the "Vnom" setting logo will be on and the timer logo will be off.

When the battery voltage reaches the charger output setting, output stabilizes at the equalize voltage setting in Auto and Eq mode, or at the float voltage setting in Float mode. The output current will taper off as the battery completes charging.

In Auto and Eq modes, eight timer progress bars indicate the elapsed recharge time. For example, with a 48 hour timer setting each bar represents six hours since the beginning of the recharge cycle.

In Auto mode, the charger operates at the high setting until the output current drops below 75% of the maximum rating. Then the charger enters float mode. The "Vnom" logo is on, showing the charger is at nominal output voltage. The timer logo and timer progress bars are off. The timer resets for the next automatic recharge cycle.

If the timer expires, the charger returns to float mode (regardless of output current, if in "Auto" mode). The "Vnom" logo is on, the timer logo flashes, and all eight timer progress bars are on. This shows the recharge cycle has timed out. The Eq and Auto modes are disabled until the timer is reset, either by AC fail alarm or by setting the mode switch to Float.
9.4.5 Status and Alarm Indications

If a temperature sensor is not connected to the charger's control board or if the sensor leads are shorted, **temperature compensation** is automatically disabled. The temperature compensation logo will be off. The charger reverts to a default setting corresponding to 25°C. In all other respects, the charger functions normally. There is no alarm relay associated with temperature compensation.

The charger includes a **ground-fault** detector, which may be enabled for applications where neither output terminal is a grounded conductor. The ground fault alarms operate when chassis ground potential is close to or exceeds the voltage at either output terminal. The positive or negative ground fault logo will flash, corresponding to the faulted output terminal.

When the output is connected to a grounded system, the ground fault alarms should be disabled as described in Section 10.2.3. The alarm logos and the ground fault alarm relay will not operate when the alarms are disabled.

There are two low voltage alarm settings. The first setting normally is a warning level, showing the battery has discharged to a low state of charge. The **low voltage alarm** logo flashes, and the low voltage alarm relay will operate after a 30 second delay.

The second low voltage setting indicates that the battery has reached the minimum acceptable discharge voltage. The **low voltage battery disconnect** logo flashes. If the optional alarm relay is set to LVBD (low voltage battery disconnect) mode, it will operate after a 30 second time delay. This may be used to shut down the system load, protecting the battery from damage caused by excessively deep discharge.
The **high voltage alarm** logo flashes when the output voltage is above the warning threshold. The threshold is selected by a jumper on the alarm card. The high voltage alarm has a ten second hold, providing a memory for short term deviations. If the alarm persists for 30 seconds, the high voltage alarm relay operates.

The charger disables output power whenever the output voltage exceeds the **high voltage shutdown** threshold. The threshold is fixed at 2% above the high voltage alarm threshold. The charger will cycle on and off as voltage varies above and below the threshold until latch-off occurs, as described below.

The high voltage shutdown logo will flash. This has a ten second hold, providing a memory for short term events. If the alarm persists for 30 seconds, the HVSD (high voltage shutdown) relay operates.

If the High Voltage Shutdown Latching is enabled by a jumper on the alarm card, the charger will lock off when the HVSD relay operates. It then remains off until AC power is disabled long enough to operate the AC Fail alarm relay, which resets the latched HVSD condition. If latching is disabled, the voltage limit cycle continues until the cause of the high voltage fault has been corrected.

If internal temperatures reach the maximum safe level, the current limit decreases to prevent overheating. The **high temperature alarm** logo flashes. If the option alarm relay is configured for high temperature alarm, the relay operates after 30 seconds delay.

Charger operation will continue, but with reduced maximum output current as shown in the upper drawing. The amount of reduction varies to maintain safe internal temperatures.

If the load current is less than the current limit (as adjusted for temperature), the output voltage remains regulated as shown in the lower drawing.

The alarm remains active until internal temperatures return to normal. High temperature alarm usually indicates restricted ventilation, high ambient temperature, or influence of external heat sources.
The Charger Fail Alarm indicates that the charger is not meeting the appropriate output demand. This occurs when output voltage is below the regulated set point and, at the same time, output current is less than 20% of the charger's rating. The charger fail logo flashes, and the charger fail alarm relay operates after 30 seconds delay.

Charger fail indicates the output circuit breaker is open or an internal component failure has occurred.

9.4.6 Special Modes

Setting the mode switch to "Alarm Test" turns on all the display logos. Those that normally flash will do so. The charger remains in float mode, and the ammeter and voltmeter continue to operate normally. If the mode switch remains in the test position for longer than the alarm relay delays (approximately 30 seconds), all relays except HVSD and LVBD will operate. HVSD and LVBD do not operate, to prevent accidentally shutting down the charger or disabling power to a critical load.
10 SETTINGS AND ADJUSTMENTS

10.1 Typical Battery Settings

Factory settings for float and equalize voltages and alarm settings for the most common battery configurations are shown for reference in Tables 6, 7 and 8. See the test data sheet provided with your charger for actual values. Please see FIG 14 for a graphical representation of float and equalize voltage and alarm threshold settings for a typical installation.

Table 6: Non-temperature compensated factory charger output DC voltage and alarm threshold settings for typical VRLA batteries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Volts per Cell</th>
<th>12V, 6 Cells</th>
<th>24V, 12 Cells</th>
<th>48V, 24 Cells</th>
<th>110V, 55 Cells</th>
<th>120V, 60 Cells</th>
<th>220V, 110 Cells</th>
<th>240V, 120 Cells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Float Voltage</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>13.62</td>
<td>27.24</td>
<td>54.48</td>
<td>124.9</td>
<td>136.2</td>
<td>249.7</td>
<td>272.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equalize Voltage</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>13.62</td>
<td>27.24</td>
<td>54.48</td>
<td>124.9</td>
<td>136.2</td>
<td>249.7</td>
<td>272.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Voltage Disconnect Threshold</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>96.25</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>192.5</td>
<td>210.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low DC Alarm Threshold</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>11.52</td>
<td>23.04</td>
<td>46.08</td>
<td>105.6</td>
<td>115.2</td>
<td>211.2</td>
<td>230.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High DC Alarm Threshold</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>15.06</td>
<td>30.12</td>
<td>60.24</td>
<td>138.1</td>
<td>150.6</td>
<td>276.1</td>
<td>301.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Voltage Shutdown Threshold</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>15.42</td>
<td>30.84</td>
<td>61.68</td>
<td>141.4</td>
<td>154.2</td>
<td>282.7</td>
<td>308.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Non-temperature compensated factory charger output DC voltage and alarm threshold settings for flooded lead acid batteries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Volts per Cell</th>
<th>12V, 6 Cells</th>
<th>24V, 12 Cells</th>
<th>48V, 24 Cells</th>
<th>110V, 55 Cells</th>
<th>120V, 60 Cells</th>
<th>220V, 110 Cells</th>
<th>240V, 120 Cells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Float Voltage</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>13.62</td>
<td>27.24</td>
<td>54.48</td>
<td>124.9</td>
<td>136.2</td>
<td>249.7</td>
<td>272.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equalize Voltage</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>14.70</td>
<td>29.40</td>
<td>58.80</td>
<td>134.8</td>
<td>147.0</td>
<td>269.5</td>
<td>294.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Voltage Disconnect Threshold</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>96.25</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>192.5</td>
<td>210.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low DC Alarm Threshold</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>11.52</td>
<td>23.04</td>
<td>46.08</td>
<td>105.6</td>
<td>115.2</td>
<td>211.2</td>
<td>230.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High DC Alarm Threshold</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>15.66</td>
<td>31.32</td>
<td>62.64</td>
<td>143.6</td>
<td>156.6</td>
<td>287.1</td>
<td>313.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Voltage Shutdown Threshold</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>16.02</td>
<td>32.04</td>
<td>64.08</td>
<td>146.9</td>
<td>160.2</td>
<td>293.7</td>
<td>320.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The charger output voltage and alarm thresholds and configurations are normally preset at the factory for a given battery configuration. Should the application require different settings, these can be accommodated in the field after consulting with the factory. Charger adjustments that may be made in the field include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Float Voltage</td>
<td>Float adjust potentiometer on control PWA (FIG 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equalize Voltage</td>
<td>Equalize adjust potentiometer on control PWA (FIG 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Voltage Disconnect Threshold</td>
<td>Configuration Jumper Strip on Alarm PWA (FIG 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low DC Alarm Threshold</td>
<td>Configuration Jumper Strip on Alarm PWA (FIG 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High DC Alarm Threshold</td>
<td>Configuration Jumper Strip on Alarm PWA (FIG 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Voltage Shutdown Threshold</td>
<td>Configuration Jumper Strip on Alarm PWA (FIG 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option Alarm Relay Contacts</td>
<td>Configuration Jumper Strip on Alarm PWA (FIG 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Compensation Curve</td>
<td>Temperature compensation jumper on control PWA (FIG 14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The charger output voltage and alarm thresholds and configurations are normally preset at the factory for a given battery configuration. Should the application require different settings, these can be accommodated in the field after consulting with the factory. Charger adjustments that may be made in the field include the following:

### Table 8: Non-temperature compensated factory charger output DC voltage and alarm threshold settings for NICAD batteries (based on 1.43V per cell for float, and 1.55V per cell for equalize)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>9 Cells</th>
<th>10 Cells</th>
<th>19 Cells</th>
<th>20 Cells</th>
<th>37 Cells</th>
<th>38 Cells</th>
<th>92 Cells</th>
<th>93 Cells</th>
<th>184 Cells</th>
<th>186 Cells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Float Voltage</td>
<td>12.87</td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>27.17</td>
<td>28.60</td>
<td>52.91</td>
<td>54.34</td>
<td>131.6</td>
<td>133.00</td>
<td>263.1</td>
<td>266.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equalize Voltage</td>
<td>13.95</td>
<td>15.50</td>
<td>29.45</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>57.35</td>
<td>58.90</td>
<td>142.6</td>
<td>144.2</td>
<td>285.2</td>
<td>288.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Voltage Disconnect Threshold</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td>21.85</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>42.55</td>
<td>43.70</td>
<td>105.8</td>
<td>107.0</td>
<td>211.6</td>
<td>213.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low DC Alarm Threshold</td>
<td>10.80</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>22.80</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>44.40</td>
<td>45.60</td>
<td>110.4</td>
<td>111.6</td>
<td>220.8</td>
<td>223.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High DC Alarm Threshold</td>
<td>14.85</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>31.35</td>
<td>33.00</td>
<td>61.05</td>
<td>62.70</td>
<td>151.8</td>
<td>153.5</td>
<td>303.6</td>
<td>306.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Voltage Shutdown Threshold</td>
<td>15.21</td>
<td>16.90</td>
<td>32.11</td>
<td>33.80</td>
<td>62.53</td>
<td>64.22</td>
<td>155.5</td>
<td>157.2</td>
<td>311.0</td>
<td>314.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.2.1 Float Voltage Setting

The float voltage setting of the charger may be adjusted with the float voltage adjust potentiometer on the control PWA (please see FIG 11). Make output voltage adjustments using a precision voltmeter connected directly to the charger DC output breaker with the output breaker closed and with the charger front panel CHARGE MODE selector switch set to the FLOAT position. Clockwise rotation of the potentiometer increases the output voltage, counterclockwise rotation decreases the output voltage. If the charger DC output is connected to batteries, allow time for the voltage to settle after adjustment.

10.2.2 Equalize Voltage Setting

The equalize voltage setting of the charger may be adjusted with the equalize voltage adjust potentiometer on the control PWA (please see FIG 11). Make output voltage adjustments using a precision voltmeter connected directly to the charger DC output breaker with the output breaker closed and with the charger front panel CHARGE MODE selector switch set to the EQUALIZE position. Clockwise rotation of the potentiometer increases the output voltage, counterclockwise rotation decreases the output voltage. If the charger DC output is connected to batteries, allow time for the voltage to settle after adjustment.

Figure 11: Control printed wiring assembly with float and equalize adjust potentiometers
10.2.3 Ground Fault Enable/Disable

It may be necessary in systems that connect either the positive or negative DC output terminal to earth ground to disable the ground fault alarm provided by the charger. To enable/disable the ground fault alarm utilize the configuration jumper strip located on the right edge of the alarm PWA (see FIG 12) and the connector found at J5 on the V/I board (see FIG 13). Two positions on the jumper strip program the ground fault alarm to be either enabled or disabled. The two positions, ‘ON’ and ‘OFF’, are adjacent to the bracketed letters GRND towards the top of the jumper strip (pins 45-48). To enable the ground fault alarm, a jumper plug should be in place at the ‘ON’ position and the connector at J5 on the V/I board must be installed. To disable the ground fault alarm, a jumper plug should be in place at the ‘OFF’ position and the connector must be removed from J5 on the V/I board.

Figure 12: Configuration jumper strip on alarm printed wiring assembly

Figure 13: V/I board connector to enable/disable Ground Fault alarm

The V/I board is mounted underneath the panel shown in Figure 13. Connector J5 is located on the V/I board directly beneath the corner of the alarm board as indicated by the arrow shown here. The connector is the bottom right most connector (underneath the panel) when facing the charger as shown here.
10.2.4 Option Alarm Configuration

The charger has an additional set of relay alarm contacts which may be programmed for three different functions, low voltage battery disconnect (Section 10.2.5), over temperature protection (Section 9.1, number 5), or off. In the first case, low voltage battery disconnect, the relay is programmed to change state if the low voltage battery disconnect threshold is reached. In the second case, the relay is programmed to change state if the charger internal over temperature protection circuit is activated. In the third case, the contacts are not used. Programming of the option alarm relay contacts may be done using the configuration jumper strip on the alarm printed wiring assembly (see FIG 12). Three jumper positions, OFF, TEMP and LVBD are located adjacent to the bracketed letters OPTION on the jumper strip (pins 39-44). Place a jumper plug on the desired pins.

10.2.5 Low Voltage Battery Disconnect

The low voltage battery disconnect function monitors the output of the charger and once a preprogrammed threshold has been exceeded can change the state of the ‘OPTION’ relay contacts. An external contactor can be supplied and connected to the relay by the user to disconnect the battery from the load when the state of the contact changes due to low battery voltage (a prolonged AC power outage has occurred). The OPTION alarm relay contacts may also be used as a second low voltage battery alarm (in addition to the LOW DC alarm). The Low Voltage Battery Disconnect threshold may be adjusted using the configuration jumper strip on the alarm PWA (see FIG 12). Three jumper positions program the low voltage battery disconnect threshold to three discrete levels, as shown on the alarm card and in TABLE 9. The three low voltage battery disconnect programming positions are adjacent to the bracketed letters LVBD (pins 29-34). Place a jumper on the position corresponding to the desired low voltage battery disconnect threshold.

Table 9: Low Voltage Battery Disconnect Thresholds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARGER OUTPUT VOLTAGE</th>
<th>LOW VOLTAGE BATTERY DISCONNECT THRESHOLD # 1</th>
<th>LOW VOLTAGE BATTERY DISCONNECT THRESHOLD # 2</th>
<th>LOW VOLTAGE BATTERY DISCONNECT THRESHOLD # 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.2.6 Low DC Alarm Threshold

The charger low DC alarm threshold may be adjusted using the configuration jumper strip on the alarm printed wiring assembly (see FIG 12). Three jumper positions program the low DC alarm threshold as shown in TABLE 10. The three low DC alarm programming positions are adjacent to the bracketed letters LO BATT (pins 23-28). Place a jumper on the position corresponding to the desired low DC alarm threshold.

Table 10: Low DC Alarm Thresholds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARGER OUTPUT VOLTAGE</th>
<th>LOW DC ALARM THRESHOLD # 1</th>
<th>LOW DC ALARM THRESHOLD # 2</th>
<th>LOW DC ALARM THRESHOLD # 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Service Hotline: 1.800.742.2326
1.303.678.7500
10.2.7 High DC Alarm Threshold

The charger high DC alarm threshold may be adjusted using the configuration jumper strip on the alarm printed wiring assembly (see FIG 12). Eleven jumper positions program the high DC alarm threshold as shown in TABLE 11. The eleven high DC alarm programming positions are adjacent to the bracketed letters HIGH BATT (pins 1-22). Place a jumper on the position corresponding to the desired high DC alarm threshold.

NOTE:
The high DC alarm threshold must be set well above the adjusted equalize voltage (a minimum of 5% is recommended) to avoid false alarms and false high voltage shutdowns. TABLES 12, 13 and 14 show typical High DC alarm threshold settings for a given range of equalize voltage settings, for both temperature compensated and non-temperature compensated charger configurations.

Table 11: High DC Alarm Threshold Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL CHARGER OUTPUT VOLTAGE</th>
<th>HIGH DC JUMPER POSITION*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.5 14.2 14.5 14.8 15.1 15.4 15.7 16.0 16.3 16.6 16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>27.0 28.4 29.0 29.6 30.2 30.8 31.4 32.0 32.6 33.2 33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>54.1 56.8 58.0 59.2 60.4 61.6 62.8 64.0 65.2 66.4 67.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>124 130 133 136 138 141 144 147 149 152 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>135 142 145 148 151 154 157 160 163 166 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>248 260 266 271 277 282 288 293 299 304 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>270 284 290 296 302 308 314 320 326 332 338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reference label on charger inside door for jumper positions.

10.2.8 High Voltage Shutdown Mode

The charger disables itself whenever the output voltage exceeds the high voltage shutdown threshold. The threshold is fixed at 4% above the high voltage alarm threshold (See Section 10.2.7). The charger high voltage shutdown alarm mode may be adjusted using the configuration jumper strip on the alarm printed wiring assembly (see FIG 12). High voltage shutdown cannot be disabled. If not desired, set the High DC alarm threshold higher (see Section 10.2.7). Two positions on the jumper strip program how high voltage shutdown behaves. The two positions, ‘LATCH’ and ‘OFF’, are adjacent to the bracketed letters HVSD towards the top of the jumper strip (pins 35-38). When high voltage shutdown occurs, the charger will cycle on and off as voltage varies above and below the threshold. If the high voltage condition persists for 30 seconds, the high voltage shutdown relay operates. At this time, if the jumper was placed in the ‘OFF’ position the charger will continue to cycle on and off until the cause of the high voltage fault has been corrected. If the jumper was placed in the ‘LATCH’ position the charger will lock off when the high voltage shutdown relay operates. It then remains off until AC power is disabled long enough to operate the AC Fail alarm relay, which resets the latched condition.
10.2.9 Temperature Compensation

Temperature compensation of the charger output voltage may be implemented by connecting either a local or remote temperature sensor, both of which are supplied by the factory, to terminal block TB1 on the control printed wiring assembly. The temperature compensation is active between 0 and 40°C (see FIG 15). The temperature compensation curve is selectable to either –0.22%/deg C or –0.13%/deg C via jumper JP201 on the control printed wiring assembly, per FIG 14.

NOTE:
Connection of a remote temperature sensor automatically enables temperature compensation. If a sensor is not connected, temperature compensation is not active.

Figure 14: Temperature compensation curve programming jumper

![Temperature compensation curve programming jumper](image)

JUMPER IN POSITIONS 2 AND 3 FOR –0.22% / DEG C

JUMPER IN POSITIONS 1 AND 2 FOR –0.13% / DEG C

Figure 15: Temperature compensation curves

![Temperature compensation curves](image)
Table 12: Typical High DC alarm settings for equalize voltage setting ranges, for non-temperature compensated applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equalize Voltage Range for Lead-Acid Batteries</th>
<th>High DC Jumper Setting*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volts Per Cell</td>
<td>6 Cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.133-2.246</td>
<td>12.80-13.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.247-2.300</td>
<td>13.48-13.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.301-2.343</td>
<td>13.81-14.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.344-2.400</td>
<td>14.06-14.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.401-2.438</td>
<td>14.41-14.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.439-2.476</td>
<td>14.63-14.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.477-2.533</td>
<td>14.86-15.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.534-2.590</td>
<td>15.20-15.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.591-2.628</td>
<td>15.55-15.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.629-2.686</td>
<td>15.77-16.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reference label on charger inside door for jumper positions.

Table 13: Typical High DC alarm settings for equalize voltage setting ranges, for temperature compensated applications with –0.13% / deg C temperature coefficient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equalize Voltage Range for Lead Acid Batteries @ 20 deg C</th>
<th>High DC Jumper Setting*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volts Per Cell</td>
<td>6 Cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.188-2.304</td>
<td>13.13-13.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.305-2.360</td>
<td>13.83-14.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.361-2.404</td>
<td>14.17-14.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.405-2.462</td>
<td>14.43-14.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.463-2.501</td>
<td>14.78-15.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.502-2.540</td>
<td>15.01-15.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.541-2.599</td>
<td>15.25-15.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.600-2.657</td>
<td>15.60-16.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.658-2.696</td>
<td>NOT RECOMMENDED*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.697-2.756</td>
<td>NOT RECOMMENDED**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reference label on charger inside door for jumper positions.
**Output adjustments this high with this temperature compensation are not recommended due to collision with High DC alarm set point.
If you suspect there is a problem with the charger, the following should be done immediately:

A. Disconnect AC mains supply.
B. Open both AC input and DC output circuit breakers.
C. Open the front door of the charger and inspect the interior for loose objects.
D. Examine connector locations on printed wiring assemblies for loose or un-plugged connectors.
E. Reconnect AC mains supply.
F. Check AC input voltage on line side of input breaker with DMM and verify it is in the proper range.
G. Check wiring to DC output breaker and verify proper polarity of output connections. Also verify small terminals connected to load side of DC output breaker are still connected.

If none of these inspections yield a solution, consult FIGS 16-22 for additional troubleshooting tips.

### Table 14: Typical High DC alarm settings for equalize voltage setting ranges, for temperature compensated applications with ~0.22% / deg C temperature coefficient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumper Setting*</th>
<th>Volts Per Cell</th>
<th>6 Cells</th>
<th>12 Cells</th>
<th>24 Cells</th>
<th>55 Cells</th>
<th>60 Cells</th>
<th>110 Cells</th>
<th>120 Cells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.227-2.345     | 13.36-14.07    | 26.72-28.14 | 53.45-56.28 | 122.5-129.0 | 133.6-140.7 | 245.0-258.0 | 267.2-281.4 | 5
| 2.346-2.401     | 14.08-14.41    | 28.15-28.81 | 56.30-57.62 | 129.0-132.1 | 140.8-144.0 | 258.1-264.1 | 281.5-288.1 | 6
| 2.402-2.446     | 14.41-14.68    | 28.82-29.35 | 57.65-58.70 | 132.1-134.5 | 144.1-146.8 | 264.2-269.1 | 288.2-293.5 | 7
| 2.447-2.506     | 14.68-15.04    | 29.36-30.07 | 58.73-60.14 | 134.6-137.8 | 146.8-150.4 | 269.2-275.7 | 293.6-300.7 | 8
| 2.507-2.545     | 15.04-15.27    | 30.08-30.54 | 60.17-61.08 | 137.9-140.0 | 150.4-152.7 | 275.8-280.0 | 300.8-305.4 | 9
| 2.546-2.585     | 15.28-15.51    | 30.55-31.02 | 61.10-62.04 | 140.0-142.2 | 152.8-155.1 | 280.1-284.4 | 305.5-310.2 | 10
| 2.586-2.644     | 15.52-15.86    | 31.03-31.73 | 62.06-63.46 | 142.2-145.4 | 155.2-158.6 | 284.5-290.8 | 310.3-317.3 | 11
| 2.645-2.704     | NOT RECOMMENDED** |           |          |          |          |          |           |           |
| 2.705-2.744     | NOT RECOMMENDED** |           |          |          |          |          |           |           |
| 2.745-2.804     | NOT RECOMMENDED** |           |          |          |          |          |           |           |

*Reference label on charger inside door for jumper positions.

**Output adjustments this high with this temperature compensation are not recommended due to collision with High DC alarm set point.

### 11 MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

**WARNING:**
CHARGER CONTROL CIRCUITS ARE AT BATTERY POTENTIAL AND CAN BE HAZARDOUS IF TOUCHED. ONLY INSULATED TOOLS SHOULD BE USED WHILE WORKING ON A CHARGER THAT IS POWERED UP. AVOID TOUCHING ANY CIRCUIT OR ANY BARE METAL.
Figure 16: Troubleshooting chart for repeated AC breaker trip

START

SELECT MODELS: 3-WAY INPUT SELECTION JUMPER PROPERLY CONFIGURED?

N

AC VOLTS AND FREQ CORRECT?

Y

CHECK POWER SEMICONDUCTORS

N

SEMICONDUCTORS GOOD?

Y

REPLACE SEMICONDUCTORS

N

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

END

REPLACE POWER TRANSFORMER

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

DISCONNECT TRANSFORMER SECONDARY

N

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

END

SELECT MODELS: 3-WAY INPUT SELECTION JUMPER PROPERLY CONFIGURED?

Y

CORRECT AC MAINS SUPPLY PROBLEM OR ORDER DIFFERENT CHARGER

N

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

Y

PROPERLY CONFIGURE SELECTION JUMPER

N

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

N

END

END

Y

SELECT MODELS: 3-WAY INPUT SELECTION JUMPER PROPERLY CONFIGURED?

Y

CORRECT AC MAINS SUPPLY PROBLEM OR ORDER DIFFERENT CHARGER

N

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

N

END

END

N

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

N

END

END

Y

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

N

END

END

Y

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

N

END

END

Y

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

N

END

END

Y

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

N

END

END

Y

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

N

END

END

Y

BREAKER STILL TRIPS?

N

END

END

Y

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BREAKER STILL TRIPS?
Figure 17: Troubleshooting flowchart for AC fail alarm indication

- **START**
- **SELECT MODELS 3-WAY INPUT SELECTION JUMPER PROPERLY CONFIGURED?**
  - **Y** → **PROPERLY CONFIGURE SELECTION JUMPER** → **BREAKER STILL TRIPS?**
    - **Y** → **END**
    - **N** → **AC VOLTS AND FREQ GOOD?**
- **N** → **CORRECT AC MAINS SUPPLY PROBLEM OR ORDER DIFFERENT CHARGER** → **ALARM GOOD?**
  - **Y** → **END**
  - **N** → **AC VOLTS AND FREQ GOOD?**
- **Y** → **AC INPUT BREAKER CLOSED?**
  - **Y** → **CLOSE AC INPUT BREAKER** → **ALARM GOOD?**
    - **Y** → **END**
    - **N** → **ALARM GOOD?**
  - **N** → **REPLACE ALARM BOARD** → **ALARM GOOD?**
    - **Y** → **END**
    - **N** → **CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE** → **END**
- **N** → **ALL CONNECTORS FIRMLY SEATED?**
  - **Y** → **FIX CONNECTIONS** → **ALARM GOOD?**
    - **Y** → **END**
    - **N** → **REPLACE CONTROL BOARD** → **ALARM GOOD?**
      - **Y** → **END**
      - **N** → **END**
Figure 18: Troubleshooting flowchart for charge fail alarm
Figure 19: Troubleshooting flowchart for DC output breaker trip
Figure 20: Troubleshooting flowchart for HIGH DC or HVSD alarms

START

OPEN AC INPUT BREAKER, OPEN DC OUTPUT BREAKER, WAIT 30 SEC, CLOSE AC INPUT BREAKER

ALARM STILL PRESENT?

Y

LOAD BATTERY TO BLEED OFF SURFACE CHARGE, CLOSE DC OUTPUT BREAKER

N

DID ALARM COME BACK?

Y

CHARGER PROPERLY SET UP FOR BATTERY?

N

RECALIBRATE FLOTA FLOAT AND EQUALIZE PROPERLY SET?

N

Y

ALARM STILL PRESENT?

Y

REPLACE CONTROL BOARD

N

OPEN AC INPUT BREAKER, OPEN DC OUTPUT BREAKER, WAIT 30 SEC, CLOSE AC INPUT BREAKER

REPLACE ALARM BOARD

Y

ALARM STILL PRESENT?

N

ALARM GOOD?

Y

CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE

N

LOAD BATTERY TO BLEED OFF SURFACE CHARGE, CLOSE DC OUTPUT BREAKER

N

END

Y

RECALIBRATE FLOTA FLOAT AND EQUALIZE AND ALARM THRESHOLDS

Y

CHARGER PROPERLY SET UP FOR BATTERY?

N

ALARM GOOD?

Y

CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE

N

END

Y

SET HIGH DC ALARM THRESHOLD

Y

ALARM GOOD?

N

RECALIBRATE FLOTA FLOAT AND EQUALIZE AND ALARM THRESHOLDS

N

ALARM GOOD?

Y

REPLACE CONTROL BOARD

N

CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END

END
Figure 21: Troubleshooting flowchart for LOW DC alarm

START

AC INPUT Volts AND FREQ GOOD?

Y

OPEN DC OUTPUT BREAKER, MEASURE DC VOLTAGE ON CHARGER SIDE OF BREAKER

N

CORRECT INPUT SOURCE PROBLEM

Y

ALARM GOOD?

N

END

N

FLOAT AND EQUALIZE SET CORRECTLY?

Y

RECALIBRATE FLOAT AND EQUALIZE VOLTAGES

N

END

Y

CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE

N

REPLACE ALARM BOARD

Y

ALARM GOOD?

N

CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE

N

REPLACE CONTROL BOARD

Y

CHARGER IN CURRENT LIMIT?

N

END

Y

RECALIBRATION SUCCESSFUL?

N

END

Y

RECALIBRATION SUCCESSFUL?

N

REPLACE CONTROL BOARD

Y

ALARM GOOD?

N

CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE

Y

CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE

N

ALARM GOOD?

END
Figure 22: Troubleshooting flowchart for no output

START

HVSD INDICATOR?

N

DC OUTPUT ON CHARGER SIDE OF OUTPUT BREAKER GOOD?

N

CHECK POWER SEMICONDUCTORS

REPLACE SEMICONDUCTORS

N

SEMICONDUCTORS GOOD?

DC OUTPUT GOOD?

Y

CLOSE DC OUTPUT BREAKER

END

DC OUTPUT GOOD?

N

RECALIBRATE FLOAT AND EQUALIZE AND ALARM THRESHOLDS

DC OUTPUT GOOD?

Y

CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE

REPLACE CONTROL BOARD

END

Y

OPEN AC AND DC BREAKERS, WAIT 30 SEC, CLOSE AC BREAKER

Y

CHARGER PROPERLY SET UP FOR BATTERY?

Y

DC OUTPUT GOOD?

Y

CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE

REPLACE SEMICONDUCTORS

DC OUTPUT GOOD?

Y

END

N

SERVICE hotline: 1.800.742.2326
1.303.678.7500
**Important Information**

Size and style of AC and DC breakers may change depending on charger model number.

- **0.50 in [12.7] Conduit**: For: Remote temperature sense & current share
- **1.0 in [25.4] Conduit**: For: AC input
- **1.0 in [25.4] Conduit**: For: DC output
- **1.0 in [25.4] Conduit**: For: Alternates DC output
- **5.00 in [12.7] Conduit**: For: Alarm

**NOTE:** Rack mount brackets are reversible when wall mount is chosen as the mounting solution.

**Important Information**

Size and style of AC and DC breakers may change depending on charger model number.
### Output Breaker Current Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Breaker Current Ratings</th>
<th>Output Breaker Current Ratings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>480V</td>
<td>115-120/208/230-240V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>575V</td>
<td>60Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400V</td>
<td>60Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115-120/208/230-240V</td>
<td>115-120/208/230-240V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>575V</td>
<td>60Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400V</td>
<td>60Hz</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### AC Input Wire Gauge Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>#14 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#12 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#10 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#8 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#6 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#4 Cu or Al</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#12</td>
<td>#10</td>
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<td>#12</td>
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<td>#14</td>
<td>#12</td>
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</table>

### DC Output Wire Gauge Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>#14 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#12 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#10 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#8 Cu or Al</th>
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</table>

### 120V & 240V

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>#14 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#12 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#10 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#8 Cu or Al</th>
<th>#6 Cu or Al</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#12</td>
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<td>#11</td>
<td>#12</td>
<td>#14</td>
<td>#14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Voltage Select Jumper Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>115-120V</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>208V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230-240V</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Both jumpers in same position*
WALL MOUNT

NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE REFERENCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
2. MOUNTING HOLE PATTERN FOR WALL AND RACK MOUNT UNITS ARE IDENTICAL.
3. KNOCKOUTS FOR CONDUITS ARE LOCATED ON BOTH RIGHT AND LEFT SIDES OF UNIT. LEFT SIDE: A.C. INPUT, RIGHT SIDE: D.C. OUTPUT.

NOTES FOR CONDUITS:
- .50 IN [12.7] CONDUIT
- 1.0 IN [25.4] CONDUIT
- .50 IN [12.7] CONDUIT
- 1/2 IN [12.7] CONDUIT

Für den Text in der Grafik nutzen Sie bitte das OIP oder eine E-Mail. Das gilt für alle Inhalte, die nicht auf der Grafik selbst stehen.
NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE REFERENCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
2. MOUNTING HOLE PATTERN FOR WALL AND RACK MOUNT UNITS ARE IDENTICAL.
3. KNOCKOUTS FOR CONDUITS ARE LOCATED ON BOTH RIGHT AND LEFT SIDES OF UNIT.
4. WALL MOUNT BRACKETS ARE REVERSIBLE WHEN RACK MOUNT IS CHOSEN AS MOUNTING SOLUTION.
SENS Limited Warranty
Model ECU Chargers & BBS Best Battery Selectors

What is covered?
This warranty covers any defect in material and workmanship on ECU model battery chargers and BBS model best battery selectors manufactured by Stored Energy Systems, a Colorado Limited Liability Company (SENS).

What this warranty does not cover:
This warranty does not cover damages, defects or failures of your equipment resulting from shipping damage, accidents, installation errors, unauthorized adjustment or repair, unauthorized third-party service, failure to follow instructions, misuse, fire, flood, acts of persons not in our control, and acts of God.

For how long:
Three years from date of shipment.

What we will do:
If your battery charger or BBS is defective within three years of date of shipment, we will repair it or, at our option, replace it at no charge to you.

If we choose to replace your charger or BBS, we may replace it with a new or refurbished one of the same or similar design. The repair or replacement will be warranted for the remainder of the original three-year warranty period. If we determine that your charger or BBS cannot be repaired or replaced, we will refund its purchase price to you.

What we ask you to do:
Contact SENS service department to obtain warranty service instructions. To obtain warranty service the product must be returned, freight prepaid, to the factory under a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number provided by SENS. If, in SENS’ opinion, the problem can be rectified in the field, SENS may elect to ship replacement parts for customer installation instead of having the product returned to the factory.

Limitation:
This warranty is limited to defects in material or workmanship of the product. It does not cover loss of time, inconvenience, property damage or any consequential damages. Repair, replacement or refund of the purchase price of the equipment is your exclusive remedy.