

FIELD REVERSING PANEL

CARD ELEMENTARY & PANEL DIAGRAM

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REFER TO THE DRIVE SYSTEM INSTRUCTIONS AND ELEMENTARY DIAGRAMS FOR DESCRIPTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS AND ON-CARD JUMPER CONNECTIONS.

These instructions do not purport to cover all details or variations in equipment nor to provide for every possible contingency to be met in connection with installation, operation or maintenance. Should further information be desired or should particular problems arise which are not covered sufficiently for the purchaser's purposes, the matter should be referred to General Electric Company.



FIELD REVERSING PANEL

The FRP (Field Reversing Panel) provides reversing voltage to a motor field in order to provide motor rotation in either direction. FRC (Field Reversing/Anti-Plugging Card), a printed circuit card, provides signal level comparisons that operate relays APR (Anti-Plugging) and FR (Field). An MFC (Motor Field Control) is used with field reversing to raise and lower field current (by signals RF and ZF from the FRP to MFC) such that field voltage is reversed with low power on the contacts of FC and RC. The MFC provides a field loss function that is inhibited during field switching by a signal RF from the FRP to MFC. Field economy is usually provided by the MFC. The MFC may also be used to provide field weakening for operation above base speed.

Dynamic Braking is usually provided with Field Reversing to provide deceleration control.

Forward and Reverse selection is made by dashed circuitry on the FRP elementary at FRP terminals (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7). These terminals are accessed through 4TB on the lower right side wall of power unit assembly:

4TB	1	2	3	4	5
FRP	3	4	5	6	7

Signal MAC changes from zero to —20 volts when RUN or JOG is initiated. MAC causes MAX and MA to pick up if no fault exists. Field excitation is applied when MAC at FRP (20) goes to —20 volts. At this time the APR relay picks up, making the selected forward, FC, or reverse, RC contactor pick up. At the same time, the VR relay drops out to disconnect the RF point from +20 volts, which makes the field current go to the level set by the FMAX potentiometer on the MFC card. As field current is applied, the FR relay drops out to latch in the selected contactor.

As the motor speed is increased, the CEMF signal goes from zero to approximately —5 volts at rated armature voltage to latch in the APR relay. With MAC returned to zero volts (STOP), APR will drop out as the CEMF voltage is reduced to a level corresponding to approximately 10% of rated armature voltage. The drop out level is adjustable by the APR potentiometer on the FRC card from 8% to 40%. Normally, the APR potentiometer should be set fully CCW for an 8% drop out level

Interlocks from APR prevent FC or RC from dropping out except at low armature CEMF (speed). An additional APR interlock in conjunction with FR and VR interlocks is used with external control to insure that MAC does not return to—20 volts and the MA contactor is not picked again except at low armature CEMF. This also prevents dropout of DI (dynamic braking), thus, DB does not normally interrupt power except at low voltage and current

With the drive stopped, the MFC card is programmed into its Field Economy mode; i.e., the field current is reduced to about 70% of normal while the motor is at standstill.

Now, if the Forward/Reverse selection is changed the VF relay picks up, +20V is applied to RF and the field is programmed off. The voltage at SFC is proportional to field current and when a low level is reached the FR relay pick-up and the field contactor drops out.

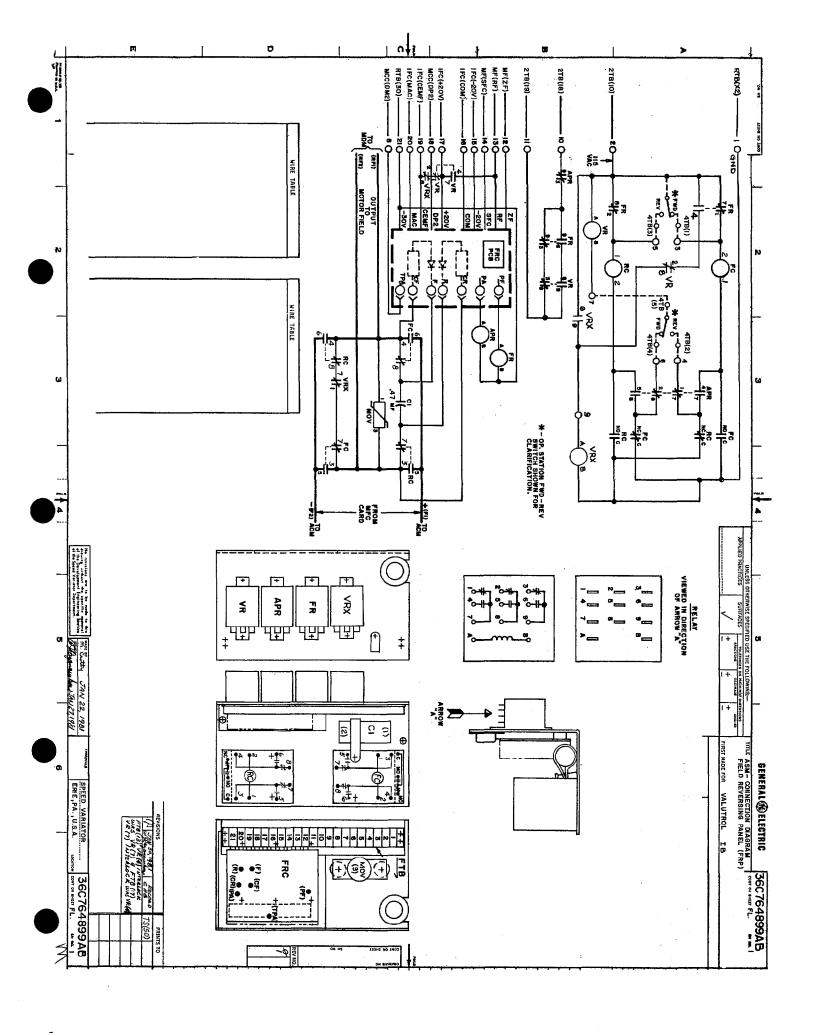
As the contacts open, the stored energy in the field inductance causes arcing between the contact tips for a few milliseconds until a pre-charged capacitor. Cl. is applied across the output terminals. The capacitor will shunt the current away from the contact tips to extinguish the arcing almost instantly. The field current will quickly reverse the capacitor charge, but the voltage will be chipped by the metal oxide varistor, MOV, which now quickly dissipates the remaining inductive field energy. FC or RC now picks as previously described.

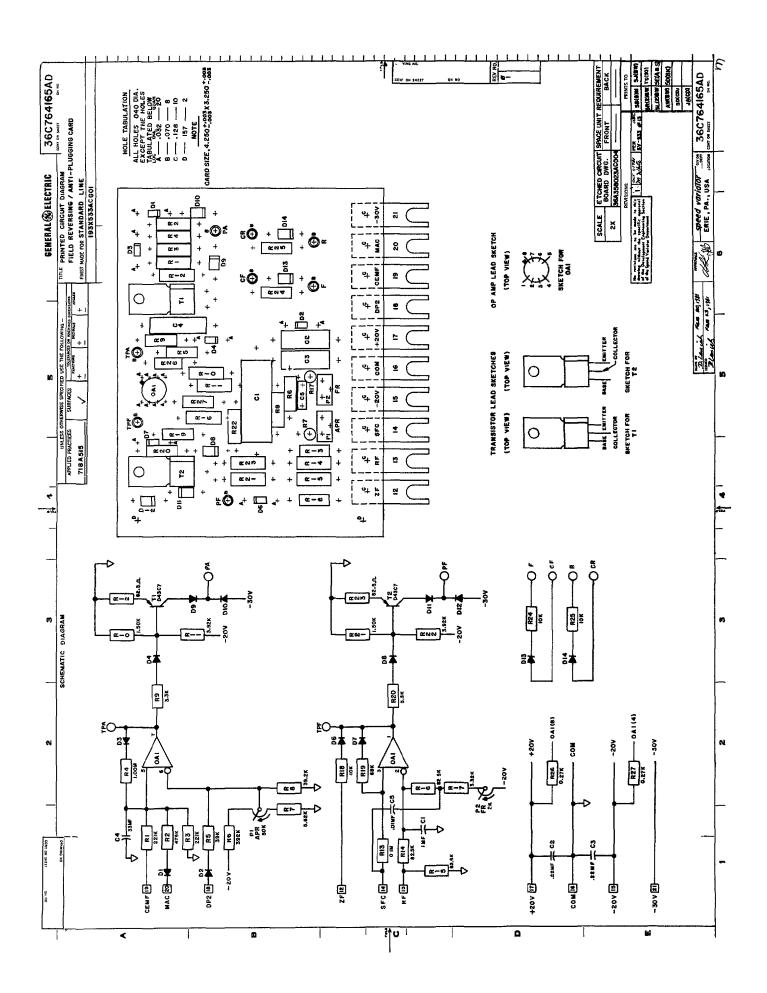
The level at which the FR relay picks up to initiate switching is adjustable by the FR potentiometer on the FRC card. Generally, the potentiometer is turned fully CCW for a minimum switching level. If any appreciable arcing occurs during the switching of the field contactor the FR potentiometer must be turned CCW.

TPA of the FRC is generally connected to FRP (8) then to MCC (DM2), then to MCC (FEA) (MCC is the Main Contro Card). This connection delays Field Economy until DB r complete. Removal of the jumper MCC (FEA) to MCC (DM2) will provide a "softer" deceleration.

DP2 is a signal furnished with the Diagnostic option to replace the normal function of MAC during diagnostic operation.

If an AC power is lost or disconnected during operation of VRX relay contact will provide a discharge path for the field current as the VRX relay drops out. Following application of AC power the VRX relay will not pick up until the drive i started.





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