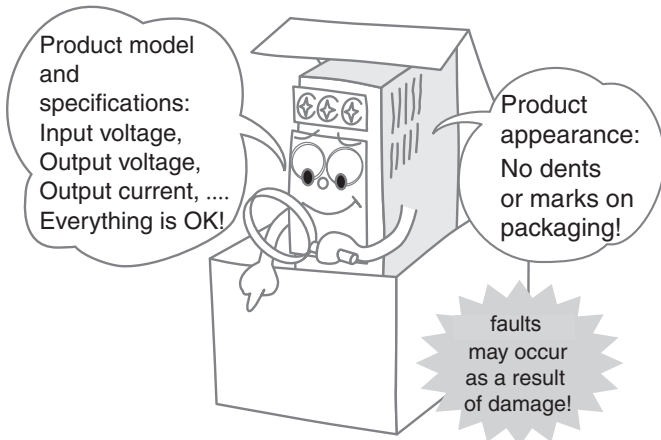


Troubleshooting Power Supplies

Before Use

● Purchase

External Appearance, Model, and Specifications



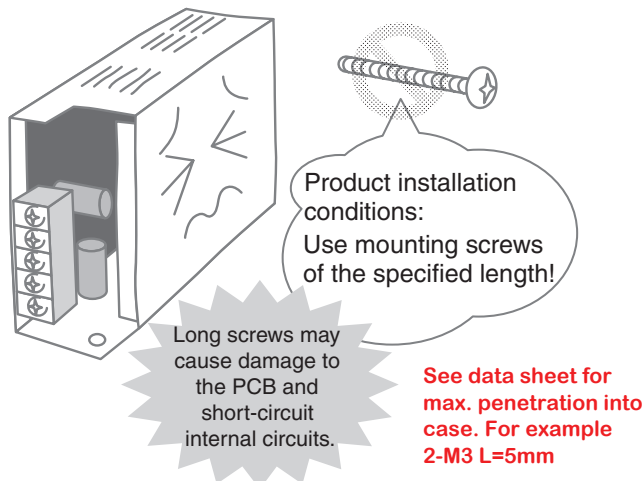
Always bench test the PSU (Power Supply Unit). Check that it can provide the voltage and current required plus check it has the features required. e.g. overload operation, voltage adjustment range, fan noise OK etc. For further information see the "Data Sheet", "Instruction Manual" and ...

www.procontech.com.au/files/mwmanual.pdf
www.procontech.com.au/files/dcmanual.pdf

* For details, refer to *External appearance and Model and specifications* in the *Check point* column of the table on page 15.

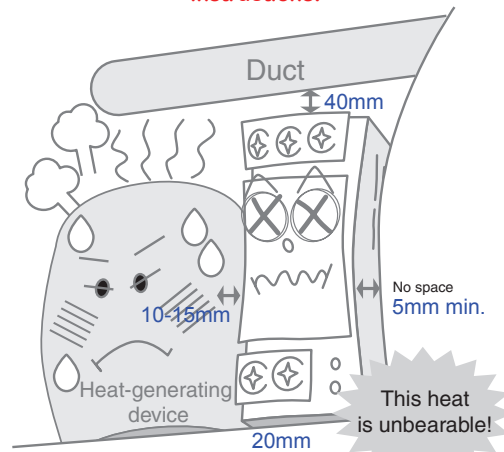
● Installation

Product Installation Conditions



Installation Location

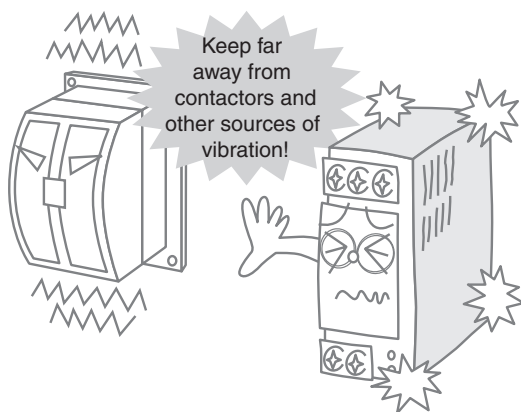
See data sheet and installation instructions.



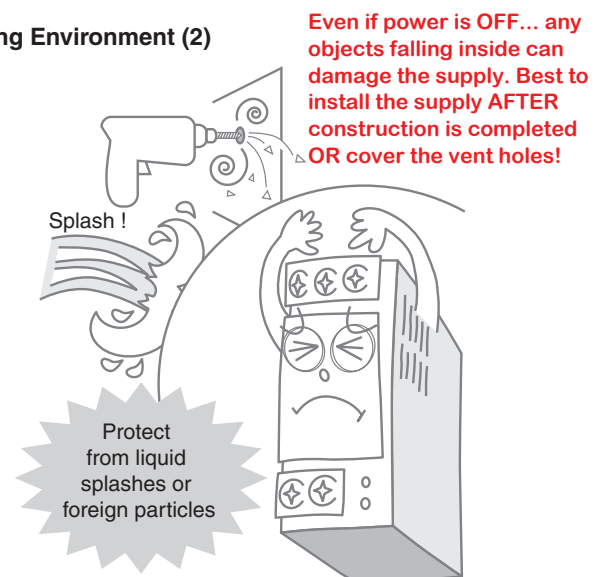
Mount with correct orientation and clearances!

* For details, refer to *Installation location* in the *Check point* column of the table on page 15.

Operating Environment (1)



Operating Environment (2)



* For details, refer to *Operating environment* in the *Check point* column of the table on page 15.

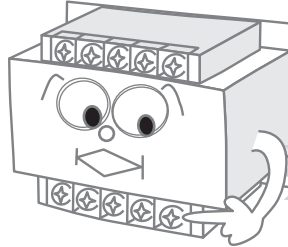
* For details, refer to *Operating environment* in the *Check point* column of the table on page 15.

Also be careful when cutting and stripping cables.

● **Wiring**

Input Voltage Selector Terminals or Switch!

In Australia always set to 230V AC
DAMAGE will occur with 115V AC



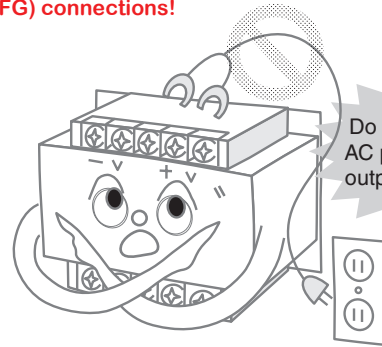
Check the selector terminals for switching input voltage manually.

Incorrect input voltage will damage the Power Supply!

* For details, refer to *Input voltage* column of the table on page 15.

Most DIN rail PSU have AC input at the bottom & DC out at the top!

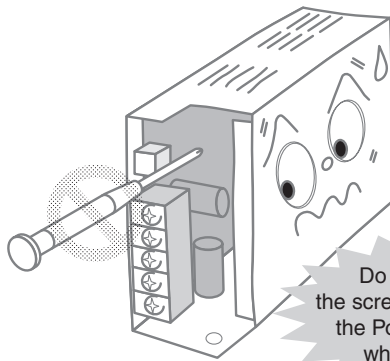
Input Terminals Always check AND double check the A, N and E (FG) connections!



Do not connect AC power to the output terminals!

* For details, refer to *Input terminals* in the *Check point* column of the table on page 15. **For safety, use an ELD or RCD device during testing!**

Terminal Wiring

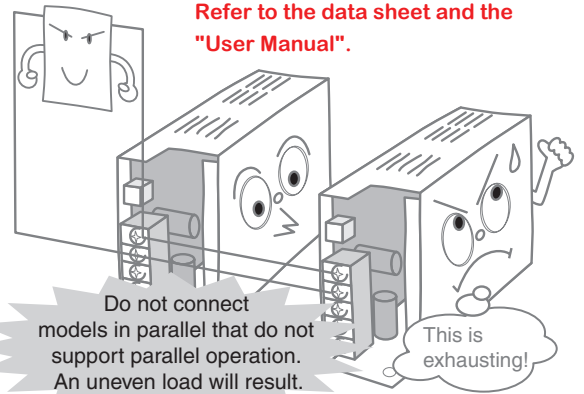


Be careful when adjusting the voltage pot with the power ON. Do not short any terminals as damage can occur! Better still, use a ceramic or plastic screwdriver or alignment tool.

Do not insert the screwdriver inside the Power Supply when wiring!

* For details, refer to *Terminal wiring* in the *Check point* column of the table on page 15.

Series, Parallel, and ± Output Operation



Refer to the data sheet and the "User Manual".

Do not connect models in parallel that do not support parallel operation. An uneven load will result.

This is exhausting!

* For details, refer to *Series, parallel, and ± output operation* in the *Check point* column of the table on page 15.

Read the operation manual provided with the Product, and check the following points, as applicable.

When	Check point	Details
Purchasing	External appearance	After purchase, make sure that the product and packaging have no dents or marks. Any internal damage may result in overvoltage depending on the location of the damage. (Stop using the product if dents, marks, or deformation is evident.)
	Model and specifications	Make sure that the input voltage, output voltage, and output current of the Power Supply purchased meet the requirements. (The I/O specifications are provided on the model label.)
Installing	Installation conditions	Be sure to use mounting screws of the specified length. Using longer screws may cause damage to the PCB, or short-circuit the internal circuits.
	Installation location	Be sure to provide sufficient space around the Product when installing it to allow for heat dissipation.
	Operating environment	Make sure that the ambient temperature, and vibration in the installation environment satisfy the specified levels for each product being used. (Be sure to install the Product as far as possible away from contactors, which will subject the Product to vibration and shock if it is located in their vicinity.) Install the Product in a location in which liquid or foreign particles will not enter the Product.
Wiring	Input voltage	Before turning ON the power, make sure that the voltage specifications are the same as the voltage of the device. The Product is shipped with the input voltage selector switch (if it has one) set to 230VAC.
	Input terminals	Wire the Power Supply inputs correctly. Connecting the AC input wires to the output terminals will cause damage to the internal circuits.
	Terminal wiring	Do not subject the terminals to excessive stress by using excessive force when tightening the terminal screws. After tightening the screws to the specified torque, make sure that none of the screws is loose. Make sure that the end of the screwdriver used to tighten the screws does not mark or damage the PCB or internal parts.
		Connect the ground terminal to prevent electric shock.
	Remote sensing terminals	Check whether remote sensing is securely connected.* Never short-circuit the +S and -S terminals or connect in reverse polarity!
	Remote control terminals	Check whether the remote control terminals are securely connected.* The RC input is a TTL/HTL type input (+5V or +12V 2mA) and requires a shielded cable and control relay+
Series, parallel, and ± output operation	Check whether series, parallel, or ± operation is supported.	
Adjusting the output voltage	Output Voltage Adjuster	Do not apply unnecessarily strong force on the Output Voltage Adjuster (V.ADJ). Doing so may damage the V.ADJ. Make sure that the end of the screwdriver used to adjust the setting does not mark or damage the PCB.

*Power supplies always come factory setup with Remote on/off Control ON and Remote Voltage Sensing unused or connected to the unit's output terminals.

+use a reed relay or solid-state relay to activate the RC input and beware of short-circuits (esp. to higher voltages) to any control input or output on the power supply!

Troubleshooting

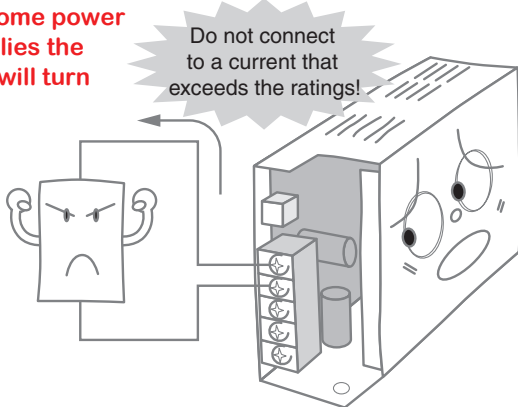
Example 1

No Output or Delay in Output Turning ON

● Turning ON for the First Time Output Does Not Turn ON

The LED light will dim, blink or turn off...

On some power supplies the LED will turn red.

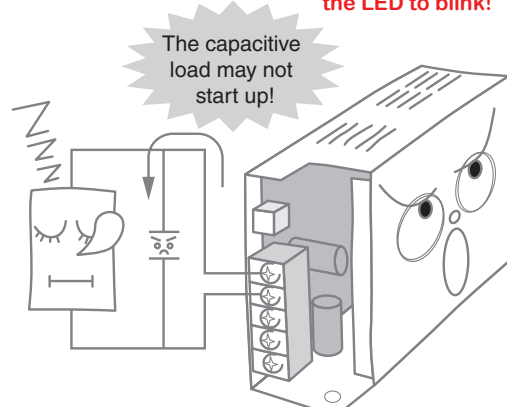


Disconnect the load and try the power supply again.

* For details, refer to *The output does not turn ON* in the Problem column of the table on page 18. Turn the power supply OFF and ON again! Some power supplies must be turned off for 4 min before turning on again.

Delay in Output Turning ON

Hiccup limiting will cause the LED to blink!

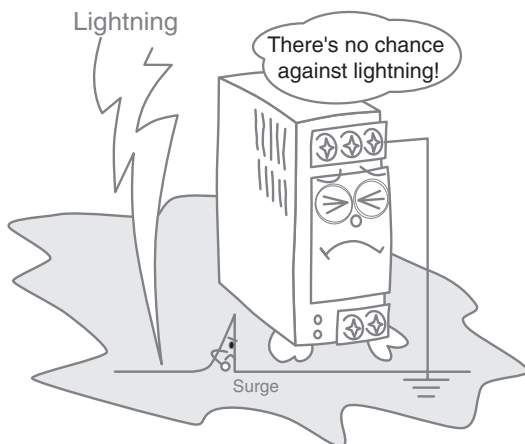


A non-linear load (e.g. incandescent lamp) may also do this!

* For details, refer to *An output delay occurs in the output turning ON* in the Problem column of the table on page 18.

● During Operation

No Power Supply Output (Lightning Strike)

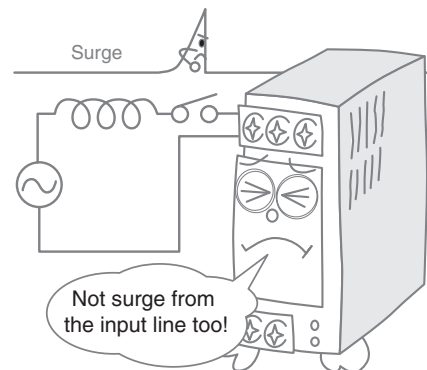


Use a surge protection device!

* For details, refer to *Output from the Power Supply has stopped (lightning occurred)* in the Problem column of the table on page 19.

No Power Supply Output

(Device Generating Strong, High-frequency Noise Nearby)

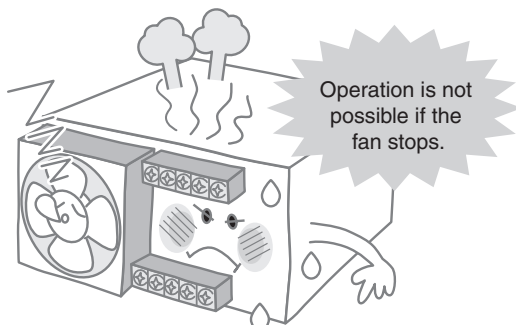


See the "User Manual".

* For details, refer to *Output from the Power Supply has stopped (close to source of strong, high-frequency noise)* in the Problem column of the table on page 19.

● Long-term Usage

No Power Supply Output (Fan Stopped)



* For details, refer to *Output from the Power Supply has stopped (the fan has stopped)* in the Problem column of the table on page 19.

Fans are often the first thing to fail. Regular checking and cleaning is required!

Low Output Power

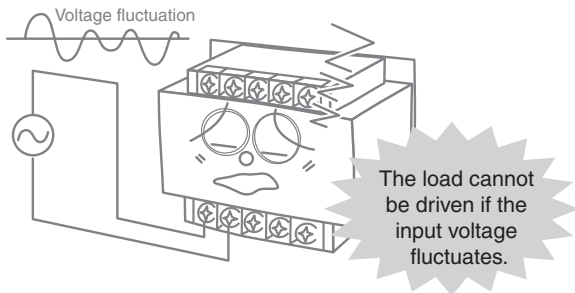


* For details, refer to *The output drops* in the Problem column of the table on page 19.

The build up of dust and dirt inside often causes over temperature shutdown!

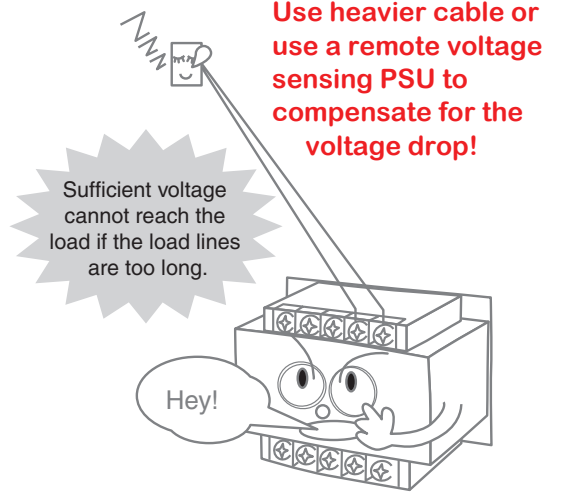
Example 2	Unstable Output
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● **During Operation**
Unstable Output Voltage



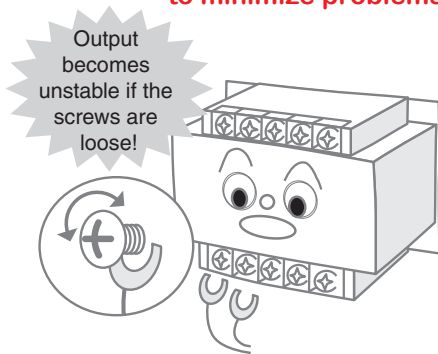
* For details, refer to *The output voltage is unstable.* in the *Problem* column of the table on page 19.

Low Voltage Applied to Load



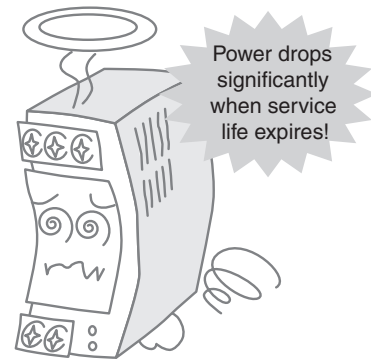
* For details, refer to *The voltage applied to the load is low.* in the *Problem* column of the table on page 19.

● **Long-term Usage**
Unstable Output **Periodically tighten screws and use ALL output terminals to minimize problems!**



* For details, refer to *The output is unstable.* in the *Problem* column of the table on page 19.

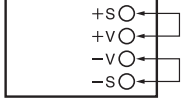
Low Output Power

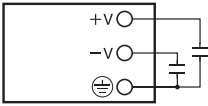
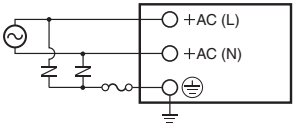


* For details, refer to *The output drops.* in the *Problem* column of the table on page 19.

Use a Contact Cleaner, Rejuvenator and Preserver such as DeOxit from Caig Laboratories Inc. USA.

Be sure to check the following points if the Power Supply is not operating properly before requesting repairs.

Location	Problem	Details	Countermeasures	
Dielectric strength inspection	The result of dielectric strength test is NG.	Impulse occurred damaging the Power Supply when the dielectric strength was applied or shut off using a switch or other means.	Either gradually change the applied dielectric strength using a variable resistor or apply voltage at zero cross (applied from 0 V).	
		Dielectric strength has been applied to the incorrect location.	The voltage value depends on the location at which dielectric strength is applied. Test using the dielectric strength value specific to each Product.	
		Inspection was conducted with the short bar connected between the ACG and PE terminals.	Remove the short bar from between the ACG and PE terminals (on applicable models), and then test the dielectric strength and insulation resistance.	
Turning ON the power for the first time	The output does not turn ON. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output voltage is low. • Output indicator is not lit. • Output indicator is dim. 	The overcurrent protection function has been activated by the startup current of the load that is connected to the Power Supply, even if the current was within the Power Supply's capacity when stationary.	Use inverse L overcurrent protection characteristics or consider raising the Power Supply's capacity by one rank.	
		The Power Supply's load has exceeded the ratings, thereby activating the overcurrent protection function.	Select a Power Supply capacity that is sufficient for the load current.	
		The Power Supply's outputs are short-circuited.	Remove the cause of the output short-circuit.	
	A buzzing noise is heard when the input turns ON.	A buzzing noise can be heard when turning ON the input of models equipped with harmonic current suppression circuits due to the internal inrush current.	Models with harmonic current suppression circuits generate a noise when the input is turned ON but this is a transient noise that occurs until the internal voltage is stabilized, and does not indicate that any problem in the product.	
	An output delay occurs in the output turning ON.	If a capacitive load (capacitor) is connected to the Power Supply's load, the inrush current on the load side will cause the output to enter the protection range when it turns ON.	If inrush current flows to the load, consider selecting a capacity that allows for the inrush current.	
	The output voltage is high.	The adjuster setting is high.	Adjust the output voltage using the Output Voltage Adjuster (V.ADJ).	
	The output voltage is high (caused damage to the load).	The damage to the internal parts has prevented the feedback control from performing properly.	The internal circuits are possibly damaged.	
	The output indicator lights but turns OFF quickly (over-voltage protection is provided)	The remote sensing terminals are open.	When not using remote sensing, short-circuit terminals +V and +S, and also terminals -V and -S.	
			The internal control circuit has malfunctioned, thereby activating the overvoltage protection function.	Turn OFF the input power and then turn it back ON again. If the problem reoccurs, the internal circuits are possibly damaged.
	An electric shock is felt when touching the Power Supply.	The casing may not be properly grounded.	Connect the ground terminal to the ground.	
	The input breaker is operating. The external fuse is broken.	The Power Supply's inrush current has tripped the breaker.	Check the inrush current of each Product in the system and make sure that the fuse and breaker ratings are sufficient. (The inrush current of the Power Supply is several times to several tens of times the normal current.)	
	The Power Supply's fuse is broken.	The internal circuit has short-circuited due to wire clippings, or other foreign particles, or mounting screws.	The internal circuits are possibly damaged.	
	White smoke was emitted from the Power Supply.	The incorrect input power is being applied. The white smoke indicates the vaporization of the electrolytic fluid in the internal electrolytic capacitor due to overvoltage.	Check the power input location and input voltage again. This problem indicates that the internal circuits are damaged. Replace the Power Supply.	
	There is no output.	A load is connected to the remote sensing terminals.	The output current cannot be received from the remote sensing terminals +S and -S. Connect the load lines to the output terminals +V and -V. Alternatively, the overvoltage protection function is operating, so turn OFF the input power and then turn it ON again.	
			Please see the data sheet for any Remote Control requirements. The RC input may require an open-circuit, short-circuit or a voltage input.	When RC is not used, always configure the power supply as provided by the factory. The factory connections are always provided for the ON condition.

Location	Problem	Details	Countermeasures	
Operation	The Power Supply's fuse is broken.	Foreign particles, liquids, condensation, or dust from the operating environment has entered the Product and damaged the internal circuits.	Many holes are provided on the Product to assist with heat dissipation. Therefore, do not install the product in an environment where foreign particles, liquid, or other substance can enter the Product. In this case, the internal circuits are damaged. Replace the Power Supply.	
	The Power Supply is generating high heat.	The Power Supply's installation space is too confined and does not allow sufficient heat dissipation.	The Power Supply handles a large amount of power, so heat generation occurs even with normal use. Check the installation space, Power Supply load, and ambient temperature again. Particularly if the load current exceeds the ratings for the Power Supply, change so that the load current is within the ratings. Continuing to use as is may damage the Power Supply.	
		The Power Supply's load exceeds the ratings.		
		The ambient temperature is too high.		
	The Power Supply is emitting a noise.	The load has exceeded the ratings, activating the overcurrent protection circuit and the internal oscillatory frequency is within audible range.	When the protection circuit is operating, a vibrating sound emitting from the Power Supply may be audible. Even during normal operation, slight sound is generated by the Power Supply circuit due to the oscillator. If the oscillating sound is too loud compared with that of the same Product, the internal circuits may be damaged.	
	The connected Sensor is always ON. The display on the Digital Panel Meter is erratic. The analog sensor data is erratic.	The connected Sensor has malfunctioned due to noise from the Power Supply (noise between the outputs and ground). See the "User Manual".	The Power Supply has an internal oscillator that generates noise even during normal operation. Therefore, malfunction may result depending on the Sensor used. If the Sensor malfunctions, connect a film capacitor with a capacitance of approximately 0.1 μF and a dielectric strength of 500 VDC minimum between the output terminal (+V or -V) and the ground terminal (⊕).	
	Output from the Power Supply has stopped (lightning occurred)	Overvoltage is being applied to the Power Supply due to inductive impulse from the lightning. (Output may also have stopped due to the overvoltage protection function being activated.)	If overload protection is operating, turn OFF the input power and then turn it back ON again. If the output still does not recover, the internal components are possibly damaged due to the overvoltage. Replace the Power Supply.	
	The output voltage is unstable.	Load fluctuation has activated the overcurrent protection function.	Select a Power Supply capacity that takes the load fluctuation into consideration so that the rated output current will not be exceeded.	
		Sufficient load current cannot be supplied due to low input voltage, thereby activating the overcurrent protection function.	Use an input voltage within the allowable range.	
	The voltage applied to the load is unstable.	The Power Supply's output voltage has dropped due to the load's inrush current.	If an inrush current is flowing to the load, consider selecting a capacity that allows for the inrush current.	
	The voltage applied to the load is low.	The load lines are either too thin or too long, causing a voltage drop.	Use load lines with wire diameters that are suitable for the rated output current.	
	Output from the Power Supply has stopped.	Surge or other overvoltage has been applied externally (e.g., load) to the output side, activating overvoltage protection.	Add a varistor and diode to the source of the surge, and make sure that overvoltage is not applied to the Power Supply's outputs.	
		The incorrect input voltage (applying 100 V when the setting is 200 V) has been applied. (If 100 V is applied when the voltage is set to 200 V, although damage will not occur immediately, damage will occur if use is continued.)	Make sure that the input voltage is the same as the voltage set using the selector terminals. The internal circuits may be damaged. Replace the Power Supply.	
Output from the Power Supply has stopped (close to source of vibration or shock).	Cracks have occurred in the internal soldering due to vibration in the operating environment, preventing electrical conduction. (The vibration and shock are particularly close to the contactor.)	If vibration occurs during operation, check the installation location and reduce vibration or consider inserting vibration-proof rubber between the Power Supply and its mounting surface.		
Output from the Power Supply has stopped (close to source of strong, high-frequency noise).	Damage has occurred due to impulse from the input line. See the "User Manual". www.procontechonology.com.au/files/mwmanual.pdf	If impulse occurs in the input line, separate the Power Supply's input line from the source of the impulse. If separation is not possible, connect a varistor either to the source of the noise or to the Power Supply's input terminals. Also incorporate a fuse that will provide protection if the varistor is short-circuited and damaged.		
Long-term use	Output from the Power Supply has stopped (the fan has stopped).	The fan's life has expired, preventing forced cooling, and the internal temperature has risen activating overheating protection.	Perform periodic maintenance on the forced cooling fan and replace the fan promptly if any fault in the fan is found.	
		The fan bearings have been worn down due to the operating environment (e.g., dust or dirt).	Perform periodic maintenance on the forced cooling fan and make sure that there is no dust or dirt present in the operating environment.	
	The output is unstable.	The terminals have become loose.	Retighten the terminals to the specified torque.	
	The output drops.	The life of the internal components has expired.	The service life of the Power Supply's built-in electrolytic capacitor depends on the ambient temperature and load rate, and its structural life depends on the operating environment (vibration, shock). Replace the Power Supply together with other Power Supplies that were purchased at the same time.	
Ripple noise has increased.				