

STABILINE®

automatic **VOLTAGE REGULATORS**

TYPES

ESPE6

IES9215

S/V

#63

GRN.



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THE SUPERIOR ELECTRIC COMPANY
Bristol, Connecticut, U.S.A.

SECTION 1

RATING

STABILINE Automatic Voltage Regulator type IES9215 is a fast, extremely accurate solid-state regulator. It will maintain an output voltage of 230V r.m.s. within a maximum bandwidth of 100 millivolts r.m.s., for any combination of rated line and/or load from 1.0 to 0 power factor lagging. The rated output is 65.0 amperes at 230 volts. The output voltage may be set by means of a screwdriver adjustment within the range of 220-240 volts with a shift in the input range in the direction of the deviation from nominal output voltage. The operable frequency range of the IES9215 is 50 or 60 cycle $\pm 10\%$. When the input line voltage is sinusoidal and of the nominal 50 or 60 cycle frequency, the output distortion will not exceed 3% RMS under all rated input line and load conditions. The efficiency can be as high as 97% depending on line and load conditions.

SECTION 2

DESCRIPTION

The IES9215 is mounted in a cabinet and painted a very durable textured gray finish. The assembly is approximately 26 1/8" wide over the handles, 20 1/8" deep over the handles, 19 3/4" high and weighs approximately 340 lbs. Located on the front panel are a red pilot light which indicates whether the unit is energized, an output voltage control, a control unit fuse and two handles for use when removing the control panel. The input-output terminal board is located behind a door at the rear of the cabinet. Conduit knockouts are provided at the back of the cabinet. Access to the printed circuit board control section is obtained by removing the control panel at the front of the cabinet.

All active semiconductor components are silicon, insuring stability and reliability at elevated temperatures. Each IES Series regulator has an overcurrent protection circuit to protect the SCR's from harmful overcurrents, while continuing to allow short time overloads within the SCR current carrying capabilities. This is an important feature with loads requiring high initial inrush currents such as incandescent lamps, motor starters, etc.

SECTION 3

THEORY OF OPERATION

A solid-state IES Series regulator maintains output voltage within a maximum bandwidth of 100 millivolts r.m.s. for any combination of rated line and/or load.

A. Power Circuit

The power circuit consists of an inverse parallel pair of SCR's, an SCR choke (L1), an autotransformer (T1), a load reactor (L5) and tuned harmonic filters. When the SCR's are fired, current will flow through autotransformer winding 1-2 and the SCR leg (L1, SCR and T2) producing a corrective voltage across autotransformer winding 2-3 which will add or subtract vectorially from the input voltage, depending on the phase angle at which the SCR's are fired as determined by the control unit. The purpose of the SCR choke (L1) is to provide an optimum impedance value for the SCR leg, to limit the rate of current rise in the SCR's and to minimize distortion. Harmonic filters, connected across the autotransformer to minimize the harmonic content in the output of the regulator, are tuned to approximately the third, fifth and seventh harmonics of the nominal frequency.

B. Control Circuit

The control circuit consists of an RMS discriminating voltage detector, integrating amplifier, run-up circuit, zero crossing detector, a phase discriminator, electronic switches and Schmitt triggers.

The RMS voltage detector monitors the output and produces a positive or negative error signal, depending on the direction in which the output voltage deviates from the preset value. The error signal is fed into an integrating amplifier, the output of which is fed into the run-up circuit where D.C. information obtained from the output of the amplifier is converted to pulse-width control. The run-up circuit is reset by the zero crossing network every half cycle of the input voltage, at the zero crossings. A turn-on signal is directed to a Schmitt trigger when coincidence occurs between the phase discriminator and the electronic switches which are triggered by the pulse controlled signal from the run-up circuit. When this happens the selected Schmitt trigger is fired applying gate drive to the SCR it controls.

C. Overcurrent Protection Circuit

The overcurrent protection circuit consists of an integrating network, bi-stable flip-flop, clamping transistor, and a unijunction timing circuit.

A signal produced at the output of current transformer T2, is proportional to the magnitude of the current flowing in the SCR leg. This signal is integrated by an RC network and triggers a bi-stable flip-flop when a predetermined level is exceeded. The flip-flop turns on a transistor that clamps the output of the integrating amplifier to zero potential thereby preventing the control unit from delivering gate signals to the SCR's. The flip-flop also starts a unijunction timing circuit that will automatically reset the flip-flop within 1-2 seconds. If the overcurrent condition has not cleared by this time, the overcurrent circuit will again be actuated and the cycle will be repeated.

SECTION 4

INSTALLATION

After unpacking the regulator check carefully to make certain that it has not been damaged in transit.

Place the unit in the desired location and make the necessary connections at the input-output terminal board located in back of the cabinet. If the voltage is to be regulated at a remote point, remove the terminal jumpers from TB1-1 to TB1-2 and TB1-3 to TB1-4 and connect shielded sensing leads to TB1-2 and TB1-4. Regulation accuracy is affected by the size and length of the remote sensing leads. To minimize reductions in accuracy, keep sensing leads as short as possible. Wire smaller than AWG #16 is not recommended for sensing leads.

The maximum input current (0 power factor, low input line) is approximately 115 amperes at 60 cycles and 125 amperes at 50 cycles.

Standard units are connected for 60 cycle operation. For operation at 50 cycles the filter chokes must be reconnected as indicated on the schematic diagram.

For 208V operation at rated output current, reconnect the lead on terminal 5 to terminal 4 on transformers ALT3 (T6085) and ALT4 (T6083).

SECTION 5

OPERATION

After the unit has been installed and the installation wiring has been checked, proceed as follows:

1. Check to see that the regulator and the equipment connected to it are turned off.
2. Apply power to the regulator. The red pilot lamp should light.
3. Connect an a-c r.m.s. voltmeter across the output.
(Note: many analyzers use a rectifier type meter and will not give a true indication of the r.m.s. output voltage).
4. Remove the protective cap on the output voltage control and turn the control for the desired output voltage. If a very exact setting is necessary, allow ten to thirty minutes operation before adjusting.
5. Energize the connected equipment and note that the output voltage remains within the rated accuracy.

SECTION 6

MAINTENANCE

Under normal operating conditions, the STABILINE Automatic Voltage Regulator should require little maintenance for years of continuous, reliable operation.

The following troubleshooting guides should be used if a malfunction develops.

1. Improper Operation - Should an apparent malfunction develop, check to see that the input voltage, input frequency, output voltage setting and output current are within the rated values for the regulator and that the load power factor is not leading.
2. No Output Voltage -
 - a) Check the input and output fuses.
3. High Output Voltage - If the output voltage is high and the output voltage control will not correct it:
 - a) Check to see that the conditions imposed on the regulator are within its rated capabilities (see 1 above).
 - b) Check for a shorted SCR.
 - c) With an ohmmeter, check the resistance of the AlZl assembly (BU-5) between terminals 1-5 and 2-3. If the resistance is greater than 5 ohms, replace the assembly.
 - d) Check AlC1 (5000 μ f, 25V capacitor) for an open.
 - e) Replace the control unit printed circuit board (EHR93190G1).

4. Low Output Voltage - If the output voltage is low and the output voltage control will not correct it:
- Check to see that the conditions imposed on the regulator are within its rated capabilities (see 1 above).
 - Check the control unit fuse (F1).
 - Check to see that the printed circuit board is inserted tightly in its female connector.
 - Check the following components in the power section of the control unit:
 - AlR21, AlR22 (47 ohm, 1/2W) resistors for an open
 - AlC1 (5000 μ f, 25V) capacitor for a short
 - AlR63 (80.6 ohm, 50W) resistor for a short
 - AlR3 (7.5 ohm, 25W) resistor for an open
 - R1 (39 ohm, 1/2W) resistor for an open
 - Check the voltages across the secondary windings of transformer AlT3. Approximate RMS voltages with nominal input voltage should be:

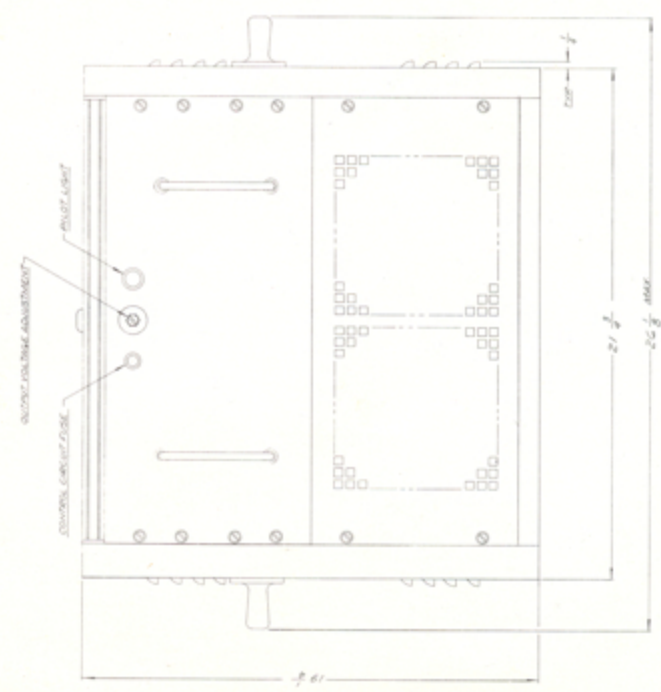
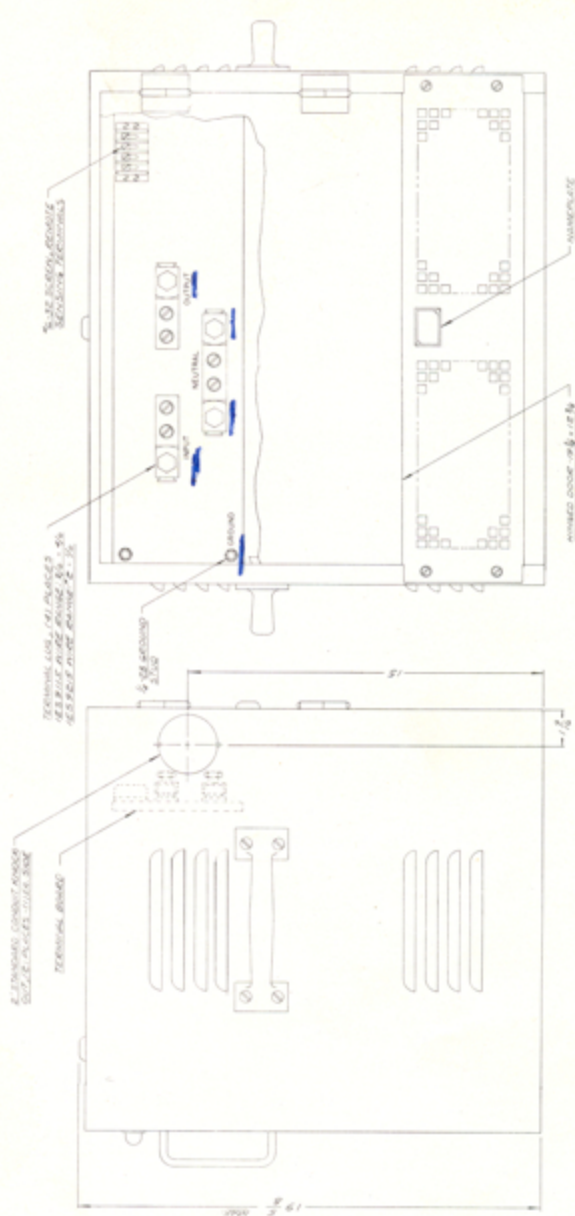
AlT3, Terminals, 6-7,	7-8	28 volts
9-10,	10-11	24 volts
12-13,	13-14	26 volts
- With an ohmmeter, check the resistance of the AlZ1 assembly (BU-5) between terminals 1-5 and 2-3. If the resistance is greater than 5 ohms, replace this assembly.
 - If no trouble is found during the above checks, replace the control unit printed circuit board (EHR93190G1).
5. No Regulation
- Check to see that the conditions imposed on the regulator are within its rated capabilities (see 1 above).
 - Check AlR63 (80.6 ohm, 50W) resistor for an open.
 - Replace the control unit printed circuit board (EHR93190G1).

6. Input Fuse "Blows"

- a) Check to see that the input fuse is 125 amperes.
- b) Check to see that rated output current is no greater than 65.0 amperes.
- c) Check filter capacitors C1 (60 μ f, 440V), C2 (20 μ f - 440V) and C3 (10 μ f, 440V) for shorts



Technical drawing of a rectangular box. The drawing shows the front and top views. The front view is a rectangle with a handle on top and a handle on the bottom. The top view is a rectangle with a handle on the left and a handle on the right. The drawing includes dimensions: the top edge is labeled $\frac{8}{8}$ or $\frac{8}{8}$, the bottom edge is labeled $\frac{8}{8}$, and the right edge is labeled $\frac{8}{8}$. The drawing also shows a small circle on the right side of the front view, which is labeled "CLOCK" and "CLOCK".



Drawing Number RR147039 – Revision 0

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WARRANTY



THE SUPERIOR ELECTRIC COMPANY
Bristol, Connecticut, U.S.A.

The Superior Electric Company, Bristol, Connecticut guarantees the 1ES9215
Serial # 63 to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of one year from date of sale to original owner. The obligation under this guarantee is limited to repairing or replacing the instrument provided it is returned prepaid to the Repair Service Dept. of The Superior Electric Company, Bristol, Connecticut. This guarantee is in lieu of all other guarantees, expressed or implied and no other representative or person is authorized to assume for us any other liability. This guarantee does not apply to any product which has been tampered with or altered in any way or which has been subjected to misuse, neglect or accident.

Before returning any equipment under the terms of this guarantee, return authorization must be obtained otherwise the shipment cannot be accepted.

SERVICE RECORD CARD

Please supply the information requested below and return the card promptly. Receipt of this information will materially assist us in rendering proper service on this equipment.

TYPE # 1ES9215 SERIAL # 63
DATE PURCHASED..... CONDITION: ☐ GOOD ☐ DAMAGED
WHERE INSTALLED:..... WHEN INSTALLED.....
COMPANY..... BUILDING #..... ROOM #.....

..... Street..... City..... State.....
Person Using Equipment.....

Do you desire more information concerning the equipment or its application? ☐ Yes ☐ No
REMARKS:.....

TEAR
OUT
AND
MAIL

