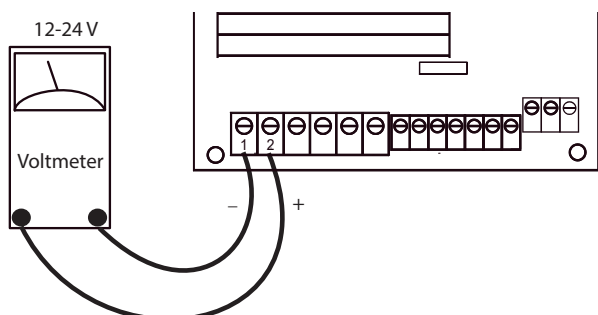


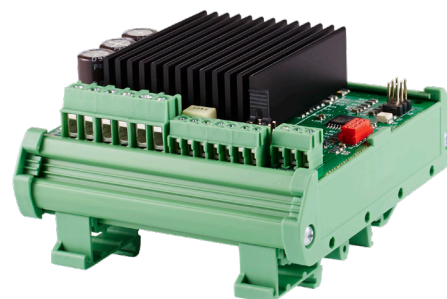
Self-help guide

TR-EM-239

Check of power supply to the PCB

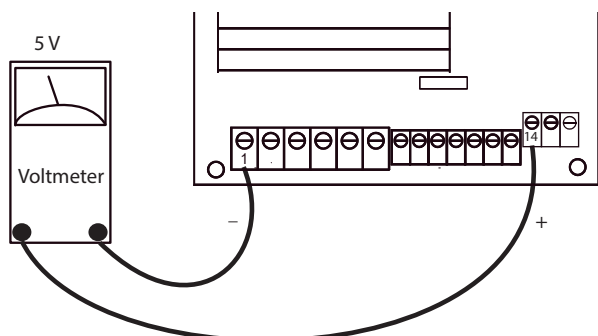


The supply must be 12/24 V DC. With the transformer TR-EM-XXX-T-230 the voltage will be 30-31 V DC.



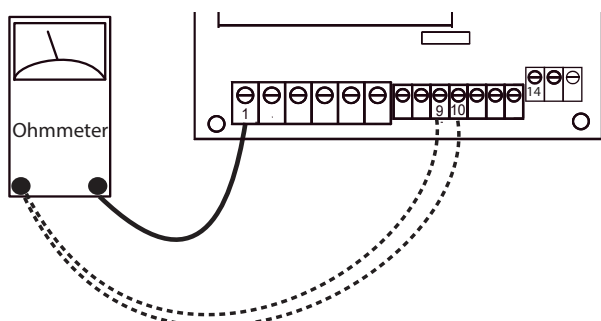
Third party product

Check the 5 volt output



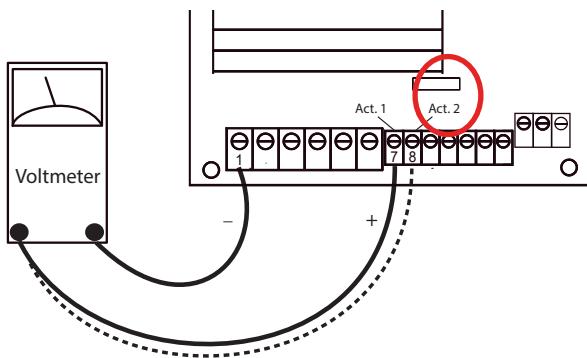
Check the internal 5 V supply to the microprocessor. The voltage must be 5 V. At lack of voltage the PCB is defective.

Check the control signal (hand control)



Check that the activation signal from the hand control functions by measuring the voltage to terminal 9 and 10. The control signal must be positive (+) between 5-32 V.

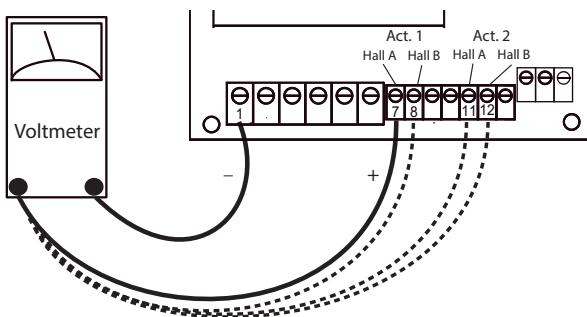
Single hall feedback



Check that the jumper is placed correctly (see Quick guide).

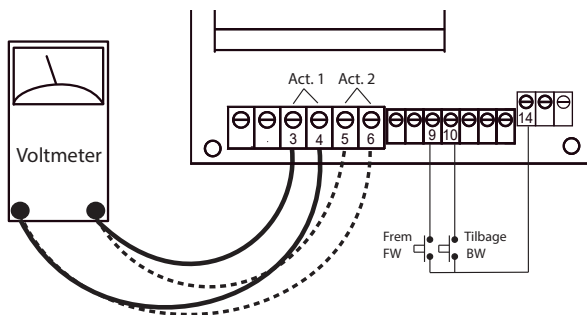
Check the signal from the actuator by measuring the voltage on terminal 7 and 8. At lack of signal, run the actuator forwards and backwards to see the signal change from 12/24 V to 0 V. At lack of signal check cables and actuator.

Dual hall feedback



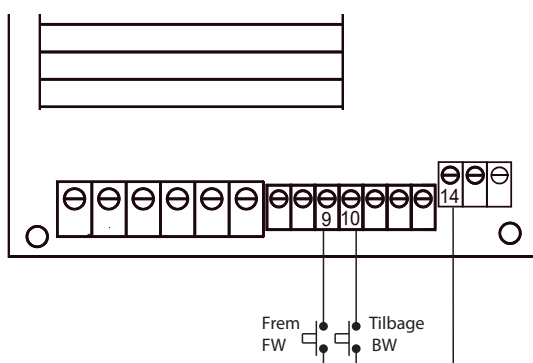
Check the feedback from the actuator when using dual hall.

Motor outputs



Check that the motor outputs are active.

Initialisation of the system



The parallel system can be reset by activating terminal 9 and 10 (BACKWARDS and FORWARDS) at the same time. A reset can also be achieved by activating terminal 16. (HOME)

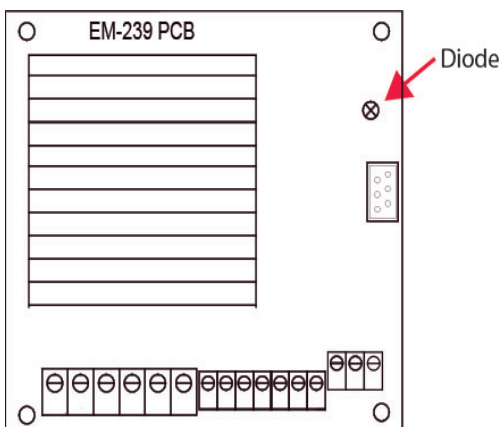
Readout of monitoring values

Use the programming unit TR-EM-236A for fault tracing. Navigate to the menu point "Monitor Values".



Problem	Check
Check for overcurrent	Check parameters 1 and 2
Check if the control counts correctly	Check parameters 5 and 6. Check pulse feedback and check for loose cables
If the actuators are not stable	Lower the value in parameter 7
Actuators not synchronised	Use the automatic reset function, parameter 12

Readout of errors at the diode



At errors the red diode flashes. The flashes mean as follows:

- 2 x flashes Overcurrent disconnected
- 3 x flashes No pulses
- 4 x flashes Deviation in pulses
- 5 x flashes Superheating