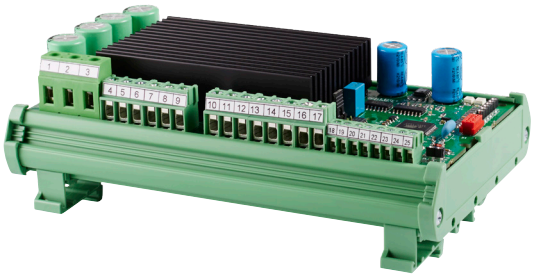
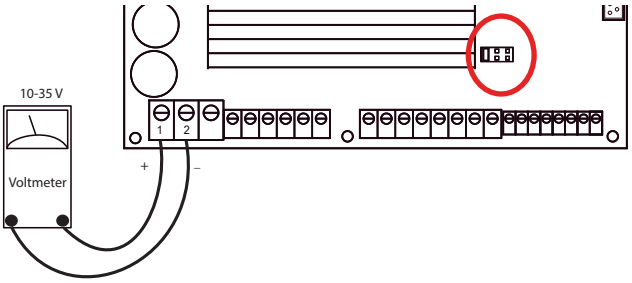
Self-help guide
TR-EM-273



3rd
Third party product

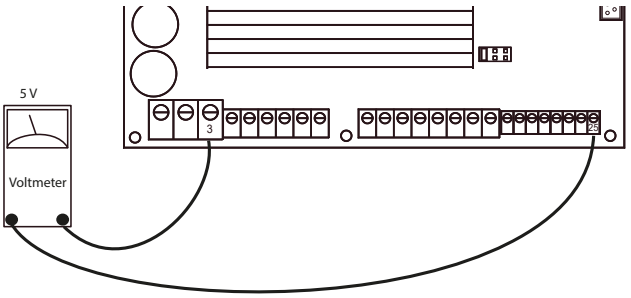
Control of power supply to the PCB



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

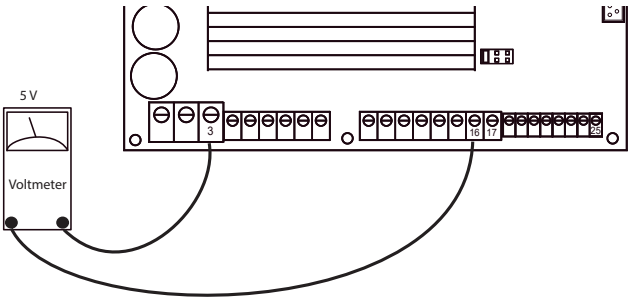
Power supply 12/24 V DC. With the transformer TR-EM-XXX-T-230 the voltage will be 30-31 V DC.

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 supply to Hall / Hall-Potentiometer



Check the supply to Hall at terminal 16 or 17.

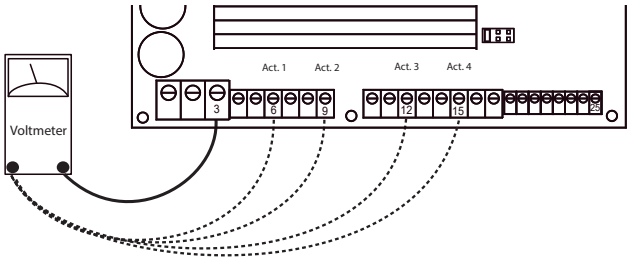
Placing of jumper:

 = Supply voltage

 = Supply voltage minus 6 V

 = 5.5 V

Single Hall feedback



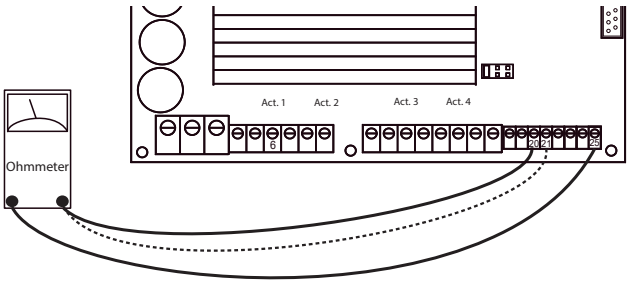
Hall potentiometer feedback

The drive can manage both pulse feedback (reed / Hall sensor) or analogue signal 0-5/ 0-10 V (Hall potentiometer / potentiometer).

Pulse feedback
Check that there is a signal by measuring the voltage at terminal 6, 9, 12 and 15. At lack of signal, run the actuator forwards and backwards to see the signal change from 12/24 V or 0 V. At lack of signal, check cables and the actuator.

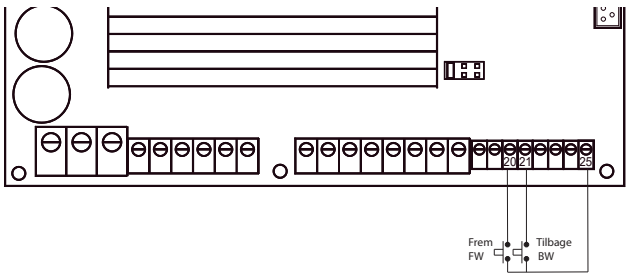
Analogue feedback (Absolute position)
Check that there is a signal by measuring the voltage on terminal 6, 9, 12 and 15. There must be a voltage of 0-5 V or 0-10 V. At lack of signal, check whether the actuator is fully retracted. If the actuator is fully retracted the signal will be 0 V. If the actuator is fully retracted, but no signal, check cables and the actuator. Reset the system, if necessary.

Control signal (hand control)



Check whether there is a signal by running forwards and backwards. Either 5 or 24 V DC. The inlet is active from 3 to 32 V.

Initialisation of the system



Reset the driver by activating FW/BW simultaneously for 3-5 seconds, or by activating the inlet on terminal 23.

Readout of monitoring values

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

Problem	Check
Check for overcurrent on actuators	Check parameters 2, 3, 4 and 5
Check for lack of signal from actuators	Check parameters 6, 7, 8 and 9. The value must be the same on all actuators. If they differ, check connections or check if the actuator is defective.
If the actuators do not run stably, although the signals are alike	*) Lower the value in parameter 14

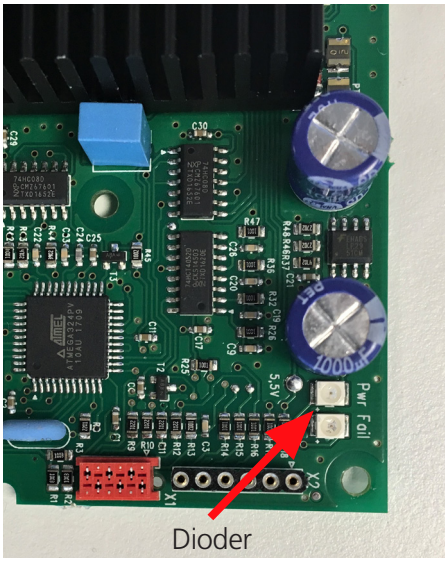
*) Applies to the actuator LA36. The value depends of the type, see below.

1,700 N and 2600 N, set parameter 14 between 5 and 10.

4.500 N, set parameter 14 between 10 and 20.

6,800 N and 10,000 N, set parameter 14 between 20 and 30.

Readout of errors at red diode



Dioder

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

1 x flash	Current limit reached (overcurrent)
2 x flashes	No pulse feedback
3 x flashes	Difference in pulses
4 x flashes	Timeout
5 x flashes	Overvoltage
6 x flashes	Superheating
7 x flashes	Pulse error
8 x flashes	Initialisation condition / learning error
9 x flashes	Declutched on main switch via terminal 18
10 x flashes	Wrong pulse value (reset necessary). At activation the pulse feedback is either too slow or it lacks completely.