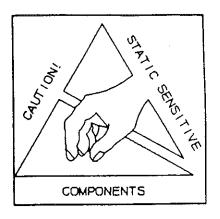
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Motion Technologies Group

INSTALLATION AND SERVICE MANUAL RDP2 ANTIBACKLASH DRIVE SYSTEM ABS24-9108
ISSUE 2

12**ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS IN** THIS AMPLIFIER ARE STATIC SENSITIVE. USE PROPER PROCEDURES WHEN HANDLING COMPONENT BOARDS.



INSTALLATION AND SERVICE MANUAL RDP ANTIBACKLASH DRIVE SYSTEM

ABS24-9108 Issue 2

WARNING:

Dangerous voltages, currents, temperatures, and energy levels exist in this product and in the associated servo motor(s). Extreme caution should be exercised in the application of this equipment. Only qualified individuals should attempt to install, set-up, and operate this equipment.

WARNING:

incorrect motor and/or resolver wiring can cause erratic or runaway motor operation. Use of factory supplied cable is highly recommended.

KOLLMORGEN

Industrial Drives

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<u>F</u>	<u> AGE</u>					
1.0	INTE	RODUCTION	1					
	1.1	Model Number Scheme	. 2					
2.0	INST	TALLATION	2					
	2.1	Installing the RDP2 Module with ACS3 or BDS3 Amplifiers	3					
	2.2	Installing the RDP2 Module with BDS4 Amplifiers	3					
	2.3	Installing the RDP2 Module with SBD2 or SBD4 Amplifiers	3					
	2.4	RDP2 Board Configuration	. 4					
3.0	PREI	LIMINARY CHECKS	5					
	3.1	ACS3 or BDS3 Motor, Resolver, and Tach (if used) Phasing	5					
	3.2	BDS4 Motor, Resolver, and Tach (if used) Phasing						
	3.3	SBD2 or SBD4 Motor and Tach Phasing	. 7					
4.0	ADJUSTMENTS							
	4.1	Zero Adjustments, when Using ACS3 or BDS3 Amplifiers	9					
	4.2	Zero Adjustments, when Using BDS4 Amplifiers	. 10					
	4.3	Zero Adjustments, when using SBD2 or SBD4 Amplifiers						
	4.4	Tracking Adjustments	. 12					
		(Manually Operated Machines)	. 12					
		4.4.2 Tracking Adjustments						
		(N/C or C/N/C Machines)						
	4.5	BLC Adjustment						
		4.5.1 BLC Adjustment, when using ACS3 or BDS3 Amplifiers						
		4.5.2 BLC Adjustment, when using BDS4 Amplifiers						
		4.5.3 BLC Adjustment, when using SBD2 or SBD4 Amplifiers	15					
5.0	SIMI	PLIFIED THEORY OF OPERATION	15					
6.0	TRO	UBLESHOOTING	16					

TABLE OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 RDP2 Antibacklash Modul	e	17
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TABLE OF DRAWINGS

Outline and Dimension RDP2 Mounting Plate Assembly18
Schematic for RDP2 Antibacklash Board19
RDP2 Interconnect Diagram for ACS3, BDS3
RDP2 Interconnect Diagram for ACS3, BDS321
Cable Assembly-RDP BDS4
RDP2 Interconnect Diagram for SBD's
Cable Assembly RDP

European Community (EC) Declaration of Conformity

We, Kollmorgen Corporation Industrial Drives Division, 201 Rock Road, Radford, Virginia USA; declare under sole responsibility that this equipment is exclusively designed for incorporation in another machine. The operation of this equipment is submitted to the conformity of the machine in which it is incorporated, following the provisions of the EC Electro-Magnetic Compatibility (EMC) directive 89/392/EEC.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This manual is a supplement to motor controller manuals ACS3 Series, M-8703; BDS3 Series, M-8507; BDS4 Series, M-89032; SBD2 Series, M-8404; and SBD4 Series, M-8508. This manual covers the installation and adjustment procedures for the RDP2 antibacklash module.

The INDUSTRIAL DRIVES' RDP2 antibacklash system consists mainly of two servo motor controllers interfaced with the RDP2 antibacklash module. The servo motor controllers may be any two motor controllers bearing the same model number (refer to Figure 1).

The RDP2 antibacklash module may be interfaced with the following INDUSTRIAL DRIVES' motor controllers:

O	ACS3	Brushless AC sinewave induction synchronous servo motor controllers, rated from 6 amps to 55 amps continuous (Manual, M-8703).
o	BDS3	Brushless AC sinewave permanent magnet synchronous servo motor controllers, rated from 6 amps to 150 amps (Manuals, M-8507 or M-89111 150 amp units).
0	BDS4	Brushless AC sinewave permanent magnet synchronous servo motor controllers, rated from 3 amps to 55 amps continuous (Manual M-89032).
0	SBD2	Brush type permanent magnet DC servo motor controllers, rated from 6 amps to 20 amps continuous (Manual, M-8404).
0	SBD4	Brush type permanent magnet DC servo motor controllers, rated

These motor controllers are four quadrant bidirectional velocity loop amplifiers designed to accommodate the "regenerated" power from a decelerating "D.C." servo motor.

from 30 amps to 60 amps continuous (Manual, M-8508).

The RDP2 antibacklash module acts as an interface module between the N/C or C/N/C controller and the two motor controllers.

1.1 Model Number Scheme

EXAMPLE: RDP2-A-B

DP2 Anti-Backlash System	RDP2
A Mechanical Configuration	
101 Mounting Plate Assembly	
B Test Limits Sheet	•

2.0 INSTALLATION

Refer to Figure 1 and Outline & Dimension Drawing C-82318.

Refer to the <u>Mounting Section</u> and appropriate <u>outline and dimension drawings</u> in the Installation and Service Manual for the servo amplifier being used. Also, attention should be given to the notes on the outline and dimension drawings for information concerning mounting details.

Refer to the <u>Wiring Section</u> and appropriate <u>system wiring diagrams</u> in the Installation and Service Manual for the servo amplifier being used. Also, attention should be given to the notes on the system wiring diagram for information concerning wiring details.

NOTE:

B Series Brushless motors have a thermostat switch wired to the resolver connector at the motor.

BR Series Brushless motors have a thermostat switch wired to the stator connector at the motor.

CAUTION:

Incorrect motor, resolver, or tach phasing can cause erratic operation, runaway, or damage to the system and machinery.

2.1 Installing the RDP2 Module with ACS3 or BDS3 Amplifiers

After mounting and wiring the two ACS3 or BDS3 servo amplifiers by referring to Installation and Service Manuals M-8703 and M-8507 or M-89111, respectively, mount the RDP2 module in the panel enclosure "along side" of the ACS3 or BDS3 amplifiers. Refer to drawings C-82318 and C-82317.

When the installation is completed, double check all wiring to ensure that it is properly done and securely connected, etc., and is connected per the appropriate manual System Wiring Diagram and RDP2 Interconnect Diagram C-82317.

2.2 Installing the RDP2 Module with BDS4 Amplifiers

After mounting and wiring the BDS4 Amplifiers by referring to the Installation and Service Manual M-89032, mount the RDP2 module in the panel enclosure "along side" of the BDS4 Amplifiers. Refer to drawings C-32318 and C-93464.

When the installation is completed, double check all wiring to insure that it is properly done and securely connected, etc., and is connected per the appropriate manual System Wiring Diagram and RDP2 Interconnect Diagram C-93464.

2.3 Installing the RDP2 Module with SBD2 or SBD4 Amplifiers

After mounting and wiring the two SBD2 or SBD4 servo amplifiers by referring to Installation and Service Manuals M-8404 or M-8508, respectively, the RDP2 module may be mounted on the wall of the panel enclosure "along side" of the SBD2 or SBD4 amplifiers or may be mounted within a frame assembly with the amplifiers. Refer to drawings C-82318 and C-81132.

When the installation is completed, double check all wiring to ensure that it is properly done and securely connected, etc., and is connected per the appropriate manual System Wiring Diagram and RDP2 Interconnect Diagram C-81132.

2.4 RDP2 Board Configuration

In order for the antibacklash system to perform properly, the direction of the motor shaft rotation must be considered. The RDP2 Board must be configured for one of the following types of applications.

1) The motors are mounted side-by-side so that their shafts turn in the same direction when propelling the load.



2) The motors are mounted end-to-end so that their shafts turn in opposite directions when propelling the load.



In order to configure the RDP2 Board with respect to the way the motors are mounted, refer to the following chart:

Direction of Motor *	BACKLASH JUMPERS		EQUALIZER JUMPERS				DIFF. INPUT JUMPERS	
Shaft Rotation	J3	J4	J16	J17	J8	J9	J22	J23
Motor Shafts Turn in Same Direction	оит	IN	ОUТ	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN
Motor Shafts Turn in Opposite Direction	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	оит	!N	OUT

* The RDP2 Board has been configured prior to shipment according to the TEST LIMITS SHEET for the system. Refer to the model number scheme in Section 1.1.

The interface connections VLO, GND, VLI, and ILI on the SBD2 amplifiers are made via the RDP connector 34, located on the small SBD2-COMP2 compensation card. These same interface connections on the SBD4 amplifiers are made via the RDP connector 6, located on the main board just behind the I/O terminal block. When the installation is completed, double check all wiring to ensure that it is properly done and securely connected, etc., and is connected per the appropriate manual System Wiring Diagram and RDP2 Interconnect Diagram C-81132.

3.0 PRELIMINARY CHECKS

Once the RDP2 system is installed on the machine according to the appropriate Interconnect Diagram, correct motor phasing should be confirmed.

3.1 ACS3 or BDS3 Motor, Resolver, and Tach (if used) Phasing

Refer to Interconnect Diagram C-82317.

If the motor stator, resolver, and tach (if used) are connected according to the System Wiring Diagram in manual M-8703 or M-8507 (or M-89111, 150 amp unit) for the ACS3 or BDS3 amplifiers, respectively, the phasing sequence will automatically be correct. There are no other wiring options. Also refer to Interconnect Diagram C-82317.

The input I/O Connector 210 on the ACS3 and BDS3 amplifiers are interfaced with the RDP2 module according to Interconnect Diagram C-82317.

Begin the initial start-up by enabling only one amplifier at a time. Check the operation of the servo loops by exercising the system at low speeds to confirm its stability, etc. To check one of the amplifiers for proper operation, do the following:

- 1) Remove connectors 10 and 37 from the RDP2 module.
- 2) Open the Remote Inhibit circuit of one of the amplifiers.
- 3) Exercise the remaining "enabled" amplifier at low speeds to confirm proper operation.
- 4) Disable the active amplifier by performing 2) above and check the other amplifier.

Reinstall Connectors 10 and 37 back on the RDP2. If after applying power and the machine is commanded to move but moves in the wrong direction, remove power. Change the direction jumpers located on the Compensation Board as follows:

If the amplifiers are model ACS3, go to step 1.

If the amplifiers are model BDS3, go to step 2.

STEP 1: Remove the ACS3-COMP2 Compensation Board from the ACS3 amplifiers. Notice the INVERTING and NON-INVERTING jumpers J66 and J67 on the compensation boards. Only one of the two jumpers will be installed. Remove the jumper installed. Add the jumper originally missing. This will allow the motor to move the machine in the desired direction with respect to the input signal polarity. If necessary, make this change to both amplifier #1 and #2 compensation boards.

STEP 2: Remove the ACS3-COMP1 Compensation Board from the BDS3 amplifiers. Notice the INVERTING and NON-INVERTING jumpers J10 and J11 on the compensation boards. Only one of the two jumpers will be installed. Remove the jumper installed. Add the jumper originally missing. This will allow the motor to move the machine in the desired direction with respect to the input signal polarity. If necessary, make this change to both amplifier #1 and #2 compensation boards.

3.2 BDS4 Motor, Resolver, and Tach (if used) Phasing

Refer to Interconnect Diagram C-93464.

If the motor stator, resolver, and tach (if used) are connected according to the System Wiring Diagram in Manual M-89032, the phasing sequence will automatically be correct. There are no other wiring options. Also refer to Interconnect Diagram C-93464.

The input I/O Connector C_1 and the logic supply Connector C_3 on the BDS4 are interfaced with the RDP2 module according to Interconnect Diagram C-93464.

Begin the initial start-up by enabling only one amplifier at a time. Check the operation of the servo loops by exercising the system at low speeds to confirm its stability, etc. To check the amplifiers, do the following:

- 1) Remove Connectors 10 and 37 from the RDP2 module.
- 2) Open the Enable circuit of one of the BDS4 amplifiers.
- 3) Exercise the remaining "enabled" BDS4 at low speeds to confirm proper operation.
- 4) Disable the active BDS4 by performing #2 above and check the other BDS4.

Reinstall Connector 10 and 37 back on the RDP2.

If after applying power and the machine is commanded to move but moves in the wrong direction, remove power. Change the direction of movement by interchanging the input Hi and Lo signals at Connector 37-19 and 20 of the RDP2 module.

3.3 SBD2 or SBD4 Motor and Tach Phasing

Refer to Interconnect Diagram C-81132.

With the primary power off, place the red lead of a D.C. voltmeter on TACH HI of Amplifier #1. Place the black lead of the meter on TACH LO or TP-GND. Have an assistant rotate the shaft of Motor #1 C.W. as viewed by looking into the large end of the motor shaft. The meter should deflect in the POSITIVE direction; if not, reverse the tach leads and repeat the test. Place the red lead of the D.C. voltmeter on MOTOR HI of Amplifier #1. Place the black lead on MOTOR LO. Have an assistant rotate the shaft of Motor #1 C.W. The meter should deflect in the NEGATIVE direction; if not, reverse the motor leads (at the motor) and repeat the test.

Place the red lead of the meter on TACH HI of Amplifier #2 and the black lead on TACH Lo or TP-GND. Have an assistant rotate the shaft of Motor #2 C.W. The meter should deflect in the NEGATIVE direction or opposite to that of Tach #1; if not, reverse the tach leads and repeat the test. Place the red lead of the voltmeter on MOTOR HI of Amplifier #2. Place the black lead on MOTOR LO. Have an assistant rotate the shaft of Motor #2 C.W. The meter should deflect in the POSITIVE direction; if not, reverse the motor leads (at the motor) and repeat the test.

Notice that the polarities of the tachs are opposite with respect to the polarities of the motors and the polarities of the two motors and tachs are opposite with respect to each other.

After applying power and the machine is commanded to move, if the machine moves in the wrong direction, remove power. Reverse both sets of tach and motor leads to obtain the correct direction of motor shaft rotation for the desired movement of the machine. Begin the initial start-up by enabling only one amplifier at a time. Check the operation of the servo loops by exercising the system at low speeds to confirm its stability, etc. To check the amplifiers for proper operation, do the following:

- 1) Remove connectors 10 and 37, of the amplifier being disabled, from the RDP2 module.
- Open the Remote Inhibit circuit of one of the amplifiers.
- Exercise the remaining "enabled" amplifier at low speeds to confirm proper operation.
- Disable the active amplifier by performing 2) above and check the other amplifier.

Reinstall Connectors 10 and 37 back on the RDP2.

4.0 ADJUSTMENTS

Refer to Figure 1. The RDP2 system may be utilized in either of two major applications:

- As an antibacklash system where the motors are mounted on the same propelling member of a machine to take-up bakclash (rack and pinion).
- 2) As a split servo system where backlash take-up is not utilized but rather where the motors are mounted on spearate propelling members of a machine to achieve tracking of the two members (twin ball or acme screws).

When the RDP2 system is used in split-servo applications utilizing twin ball or acme screws, the BLC (Back Lash Current) adjustment (described in Section 4.5) must be set for zero backlash current.

The adjustments should be checked prior to putting the system into operation. If any adjustment has to be made other than those contained in this RDP2 manual, refer to the ADJUSTMENT section of the appropriate servo amplifier manual.

4.1 Zero Adjustments, when Using ACS3 or BDS3 Amplifiers

REMOVE POWER.

Temporarily remove the Connector 37 and 10 from the RDP2 module. Remove the INPUT REFF HI and INPUT REFF LO input wires from 14 and 15 on Connector 210 of Amplifiers #1 and #2. Place a jumper from pins 14 to 15 on Connector 210 of both amplifiers. Remove the REMOTE INHIBIT wire from Connector 210-8 of Amplifier #2. Amplifier #2 must remain inhibited. With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor pin 19 with respect to pin 10 on Connector 210 of Amplifier #1.

APPLY POWER.

Adjust the ZERO pot, located on the Compensation Board, of Amplifier #1 for zero volts on the meter or for zero motor movement.

REMOVE POWER.

Reconnect the REMOTE INHIBIT wire to Connector 210-8 of Amplifier #2. Remove the REMOTE INHIBIT wire from Connector 210-8 of Amplifier #1. Amplifier #1 must remain inhibited. With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor pin 19 with respect to pin 10 on Connector 210 of Amplifier #2. Apply power. Adjust the ZERO pot, located on the Compensation Board, of Amplifier #2 for zero volts on the meter or for zero motor movement. Remove power. Remove the jumpers from pins 14 to 15 on the I/O Connector of Amplifiers #1 and #2. Reconnect the input wires to pins 14 and 15 on the I/O Connector of both amplifiers.

Remove the REMOTE INHIBIT wire from Connector 210-8 of Amplifier #2. With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor TP348 with respect to TP350 (common) on the Motor Control Board of Amplifier #1. Apply power. Both amplifiers should remain inhibited. Adjust Pot 49 on the Base Drive Board of Amplifier #1 for zero volts ±10 mv. Move the voltmeter to TP386 on the Motor Control Board of Amplifier #1. Adjust Pot 54 on the Base Drive Board for Amplifier #1 for zero volts ±10 mv. Recheck TP348 and TP386.

REMOVE POWER.

With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor TP348 with respect to TP-350 on the Motor Control Board of Amplifier #2. Apply power. **Both amplifiers should remain inhibited**. Adjust Pot 49 on the Base Drive Board of Amplifier #2 for zero volts ±10 mv. Move the voltmeter to TP386 on the Motor Control Board of Amplifier #2. Adjust Pot 54 on the Base Drive Board of Amplifier #2 for zero volts ± 10 mv. Recheck TP348 and TP386.

REMOVE POWER.

Reconnect Connectors 37 and 10 to the RDP2 module. Temporarily remove the DIFF HI and DIFF LO input wires from Pins 19 and 20 of Connector 37. Place a jumper from Pin 19 to 20. With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor TP57 with respect to TP55 on the RDP2 module.

APPLY POWER.

Adjust Pot 73 on the RDP2 module for zero volts. Move the voltmeter to TP50 on the RDP2 module. Adjust Pot 75 for zero volts.

REMOVE POWER.

Remove jumper between pins 19 and 20 of Connector 37 on the RDP2 module. Remove the voltmeter. Reconnect the DIFF HI and DIFF LO input wires to pin 19 and 20.

APPLY POWER.

Enable both amplifiers and command zero speed. If there is motor creep present (manifested by the presence of "standing error" at the input of the RDP2 module), adjust Pot 73 on the RDP2 module to bring the motor to zero speed and/or the "standing error" to zero.

4.2 Zero Adjustments, when Using BDS4 Amplifiers

REMOVE POWER.

Temporarily remove mating Connectors 37 and 10 from the RDP2 module. Connect a jumper between Pin 16 and 17 of Mating Connector 37. Connect a jumper between Pin 8 and 9 of Mating Connector 10. Open the ENABLE circuit of Amplifier #2. AMPLIFIER #2 MUST REMAIN INHIBITED.

With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor TP84-1 with respect to TP84-3 on amplifier #1 (for amplifiers rated 3 amps to 20 amps continuous) -- for amplifiers rated 30 amps to 55 amps, monitor TC1-1 with respect to TC1-3.

APPLY POWER.

Adjust the Balance Pot, located in the front of amplifier #1, for zero volts on the meter.

REMOVE POWER.

Close the ENABLE circuit of Amplifier #2. Open the ENABLE circuit of Amplifier #1. AMPLIFIER #1 MUST REMAIN INHIBITED.

With a D.C. Voltmeter, monitor TP84-1 with respect to TP84-3 on amplifier #2 (for amplifiers rated 3 amps to 20 amps continuous) -- for amplifiers rated 30 amps to 55 amps, monitor TC1-1 with respect to TC1-3.

APPLY POWER.

Adjust the Balance Pot, located in the front of amplifier #2, for zero volts on the meter.

REMOVE POWER.

Remove jumpers from mating Connector 37 and 10. Install mating Connectors 37 and 10 back onto the RDP2 module. Temporarily remove the DIFF HI and DIFF LO input wires from Pins 19 and 20 of Connector 37. Place a jumper from Pin 19 to 20.

With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor TP57 with respect to TP55 on the RDP2 module. Open the ENABLE circuits of both amplifiers. **BOTH AMPLIFIERS MUST REMAIN INHIBITED.**

APPLY POWER.

Adjust Pot 73 on the RDP2 module for zero volts. Move the voltmeter to TP59 on the RDP2 module. Adjust Pot 75 for zero volts.

REMOVE POWER.

Remove jumper between Pin 19 and 20 of Connector 37 on the RDP2 module. Reconnect the DIFF HI and DIFF LO input wires to Pin 19 and 20. Remove the D.C. voltmeter.

APPLY POWER.

Close the ENABLE circuits of both amplifiers. If there is motor creep present (manifested by the presence of "standing error" at the input of the RDP2 module), adjust Pot 73 on the RDP2 module to bring the "standing" error to zero.

4.3 Zero Adjustments, when using SBD2 or SBD4 Amplifiers

REMOVE POWER.

Temporarily remove the DIFF HI and DIFF LO input wires from pins 19 and 20 of Connector 37 on the RDP2 module. Place a jumper from pins 19 to 20. Place a jumper on the I/O Connector (back side) from pins 14 to 15 of Amplifier #1 and #2. With a D.C. voltmeter monitor pin 3 with respect to pin 2 on the I/O Connector of Amplifier #1.

APPLY POWER.

Close the ENABLE circuit of Amplifier #1 only. <u>Amplifier #2 must remain inhibited</u>. Adjust ZERO Pot 6 on the SBD2 main board, or ZERO Pot 46 on the Compensation Board of the SBD4 for zero volts on the meter or for zero motor movement. Open the inhibit circuit of Amplifier #1.

REMOVE POWER.

With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor pin 3 with respect to pin 2 on the I/O Connector of Amplifier #2. Apply power. Close the ENABLE circuit of Amplifier #2 only. Amplifier #1 must remain inhibited. Adjust Pot 6 on the SBD2 main board, or ZERO Pot 46 on the Compensation Board of the SBD4 for zero volts on the meter or for zero motor movement.

REMOVE POWER.

Remove the jumpers from pins 14 to 15 on the I/O Connector of Amplifiers #1 and #2.

With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor TP57 with respect to TP55 on the RDP2 module. Apply power. Open the ENABLE circuits of Amplifier #1 and #2 to <u>inhibit both amplifiers</u>. Adjust Pot 73 on the RDP2 module for zero volts. Move the voltmeter to TP59 on the RDP2 module. Adjust Pot 75 for zero volts.

REMOVE POWER.

Remove jumper between pins 19 and 20 of Connector 37 on the RDP2 module. Remove the voltmeter. Reconnect the DIFF HI and DIFF LO input wires to pin 19 and 20. Apply power. Enable both amplifiers and command zero speed. If there is motor creep present (manifested by the presence of "standing error" at the input of the RDP2 module), adjust Pot 73 on the RDP2 module to bring the motor to zero speed and/or the "standing error" to zero.

4.4 Tracking Adjustments

In order for the two motors to accelerate together, reach their constant velocities together and decelerate together; they must be able to "track" each other.

4.4.1 Tracking Adjustment (Manually Operated Machines)

REMOVE POWER.

Turn the SPEED, COMMAND SCALE or SCALE FACTOR pots on Amplifier #1 and #2 75% clockwise (C.W.).

Turn Pot 72 on the RDP2 Board 100% fully counterclockwise (C.C.W.).

With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor Pin 20 with respect to Pin 19 on Connector 37 of the RDP2 module.

APPLY POWER and enable the amplifiers.

The input signal for maximum speed should not exceed ± 8 VDC. However, for the present apply only ± 2 VDC input signal as monitored by the meter. There should be no movement from the machine.

Move the meter and monitor TP59 with respect to TP55 on the RDP2 Board.

Turn Pot 72 on the RDP2 module C.W. until the machine is running at 25% of maximum speed.

Adjust the SPEED, COMMAND SCALE, or SCALE FACTOR pot on

Amplifier #2 for zero volts on the meter. ±0.5 VDC.

4.4.2 Tracking Adjustments (N/C or C/N/C Machines)

REMOVE POWER.

Turn the SPEED, COMMAND SCALE, or SCALE FACTOR pots on Amplifier #1 and #2 75% fully clockwise (C.W.).

Turn Pot 72 on the RDP2 module 50% clockwise (C.W.).

With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor TP59 with respect to TP55 on the RDP2 module. Apply power. Command a slow "feed rate" speed and notice the "Following Error" displayed on the position loop controller monitor.

Adjust Pot 72 on the RDP2 module for the proper amount of "Following Error" for the speed the machine is running at.

Adjust the SPEED, COMMAND SCALE, or SCALE FACTOR pot on Amplifier #2 for zero volts on the meter (± 0.5 VDC).

Run the machine at maximum speed. If necessary adjust Pot 72 on the RDP2 module to achieve the proper amount of "Following Error" as displayed on the monitor. Also, if necessary, readjust the SPEED, COMMAND SCALE, or SCALE FACTOR pot on Amplifier #2 for zero volts on the meter (± 0.5 VDC).

4.5 BLC Adjustment

The BACKLASH CURRENT (BLC) Adjustment allows a means by which a predetermined amount of offset can be injected into the current loop summing junctions of the two servo amplifiers, to cause the motors to develop "windup" torques toward or away from each other, for the purpose of backlash take up in gear boxes or rack and pinion drives.

4.5.1 BLC Adjustment, when using ACS3 or BDS3 Amplifiers

REMOVE POWER.

Place a jumper from pin 5 (SUM2) to pin 6 (VERROR) of Connector 210 to both amplifiers.

With a D.C. voltmeter monitor pin 18 (I MON) with respect to pin 10 (A COM) of Amplifier #1.

APPLY POWER.

Adjust Pot 74 on the RDP2 Board for the amount of backlash current needed to remove the backlash and note the voltage recorded by the meter. Refer to the SIGNAL INPUTS AND MODES OF OPERATION Section of the ACS3 or BDS3 Installation and Service Manual for the current scale factor in AMPS/VOLT at the I MON output at pin 18. Once the I MON current scale factor in AMPS/VOLT is known, the backlash current may be determined.

The amount of "take-up" current needed will vary from application to application and is usually determined by trial and error. Since the amount of backlash current used is deducted (considered a loss) from the continuous current rating of the motor, only the amount of backlash current necessary should be utilized.

REMOVE POWER.

Remove the jumpers and meter. If after the adjustment made, the backlash take-up is inadequate, repeat the adjustment procedure for increased backlash current.

4.5.2 BLC Adjustment, when using BDS4 Amplifiers

Refer to System Wiring Diagram C-93464.

REMOVE POWER.

Remove the wire from Connector 37-12 of the RDP2 Board and temporarily connect it to Connector 37-14 (with the wire already there).

Remove the wire from Connector 10-4 of the RDP2 Board and temporarily connect it to Connector 10-6 (with the wire already there).

For BDS4 amplifiers rated 3 amps to 20 amps continuous, monitor TP84-2 with respect to TP84-3 of Amplifier #1. For BDS4 Amplifiers rated 30 amps to 55 amps continuous, monitor TC1-2 with respect to TC1-3 of Amplifier #1.

APPLY POWER.

Adjust Pot 74 on the RDP2 Board for the amount of backlash current needed to remove the backlash and note the voltage recorded by the meter. The current scale factor at TP84-2 or TPTC1-2 is 8V = Peak

RMS current rating of the BDS4.

The amount of "take-up" current needed will vary from application to application and is usually determined by trial and error. Since the amount of backlash current used is deducted (considered a loss) from the continuous current rating of the motor only the amount of backlash current necessary should be utilized.

4.5.3 BLC Adjustment, when using SBD2 or SBD4 Amplifiers

REMOVE POWER.

Place a jumper from Pin 12 (TORQUE HOLD) to pin 1 (COMMON) on the backside of Connector I/O of both amplifiers.

With a D.C. voltmeter, monitor pin 4 (I MON) with respect to pins 1 or 9 at the backside of Connector I/O of Amplifier #1. Apply power. Adjust Pot 74 on the RDP2 module for the amount of backlash current needed to remove the backlash and note the voltage recorded by the meter. Refer to the SIGNAL INPUTS AND MODES OF OPERATION Section of the SBD2 and SBD4 Installation and Service Manual for the current scale factor in AMPS/VOLT at the I MON output at pin 4. Once the I MON current scale factor in AMPS/VOLT is known the backlash current may be determined.

The amount of "take-up" current needed will vary from application to application and is usually determined by trial and error. Since the amount of backlash current used is deducted (considered a loss) from the continuous current rating of the motor, only the amount of backlash current necessary should be utilized.

REMOVE POWER.

Remove the jumpers and meter. If, after the adjustment is made, the backlash take-up is inadequate, repeat the adjustment procedure for increased backlash current.

5.0 SIMPLIFIED THEORY OF OPERATION

The RDP2 Antibacklash Module has the necessary circuitry to receive a single input command from N/C, C/N/C or manually controlled machines and provide output command signals of proper polarity to the inputs of two servo motor amplifiers.

The equalization of the two motor currents is accomplished through an equalizer circuit. This circuit monitors the velocity error signals of both motor controllers and automatically corrects the motor speeds, as well as their current, allowing them to work together. When the motors are accelerated to high speeds, the equalizer circuit ensures that harmony prevails between the two motors as when running at constant velocity. Both motors are capable of accelerating in either direction so as to not present high inertial loads to the opposite motor when accelerating the load. If necessary, under heavy peak current situations, the "following" motor will cross the backlash in a controlled fashion and help the "driving" motor accelerate the load.

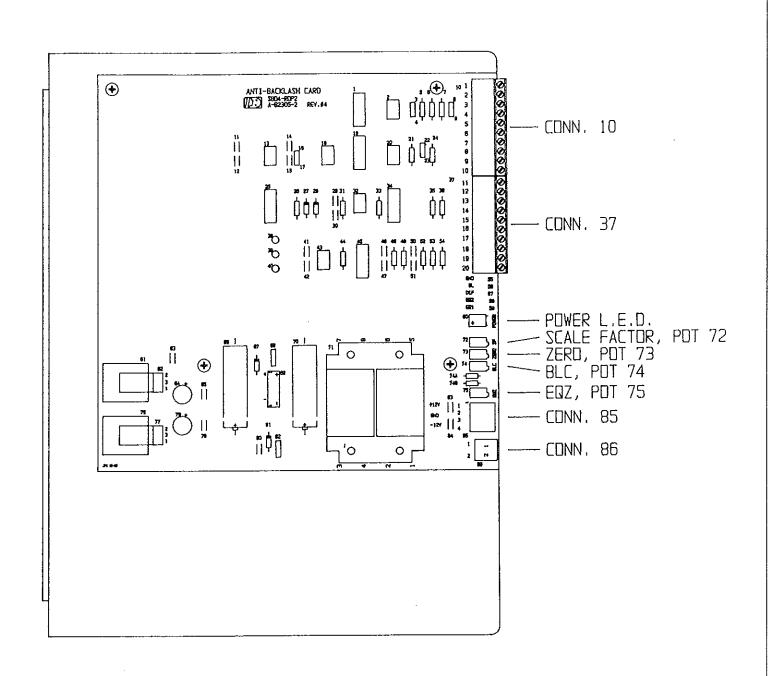
With the RDP2 system, backlash can be eliminated from a machine while at the same time being able to accelerate and decelerate at high traverse rates with both motors actively contributing to machine efficiency and performance.

The RDP2 Board supplies an offset current to the inputs of the current loop circuits of each motor controller causing the motors to develop wind-up torque toward or away from each other to either "compress" or "stretch" a gear box or rack, removing unwanted lost motion (backlash). The desired amount of wind-up offset is inserted equally into the summing functions of both current loop circuits by a single adjustment. This provides a stable high stiffness servo loop for N/C, C/N/C, or manual machine tools or other machinery requiring antibacklash "take-up" capability.

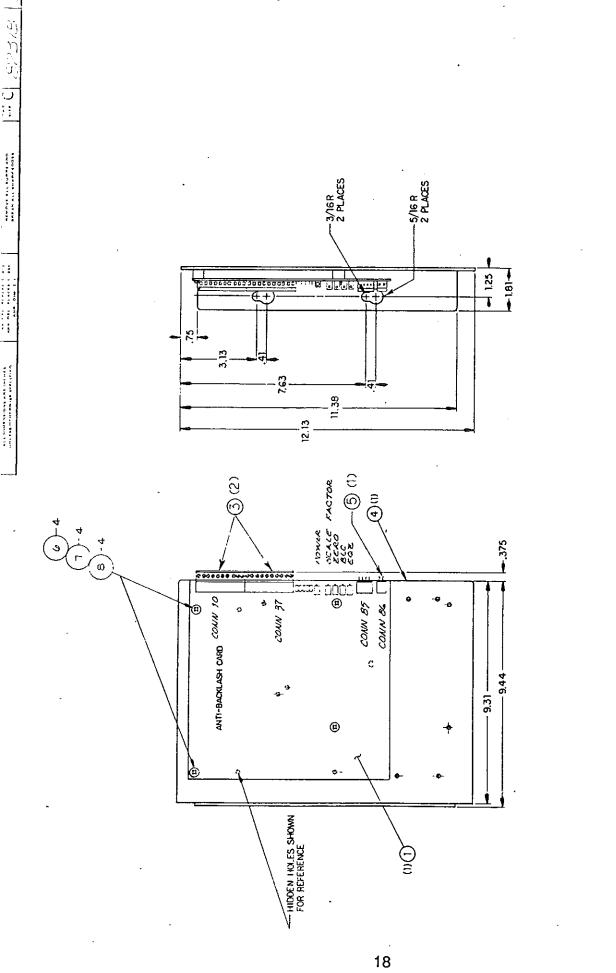
6.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

It is recommended that the amplifiers be checked out independently when troubleshooting the RDP2 Antibacklash system. This can be accomplished by doing the following:

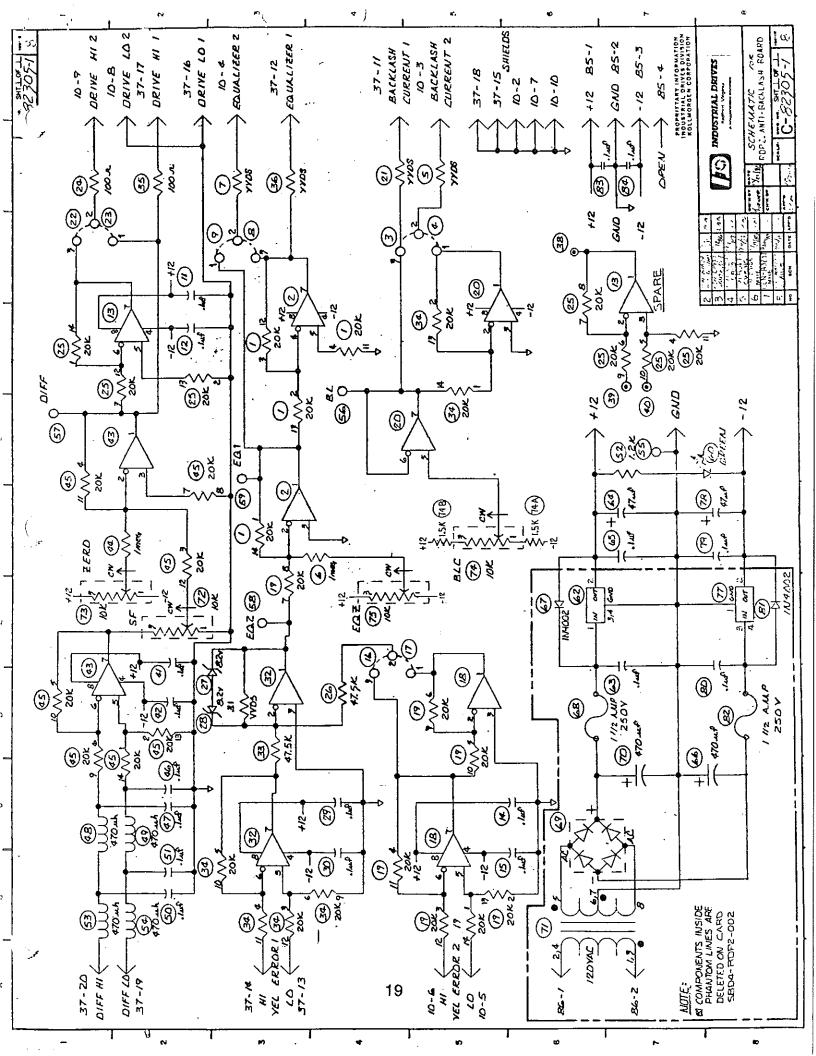
- Remove Connectors 10 and 37 from the RDP2 module.
- Remove the motor leads and inhibit the amplifier not being checked.
- 3. Refer to the troubleshooting section of the appropriate amplifier Installation and Service Manual.
- Refer to RDP2 schematic C-82305-1.

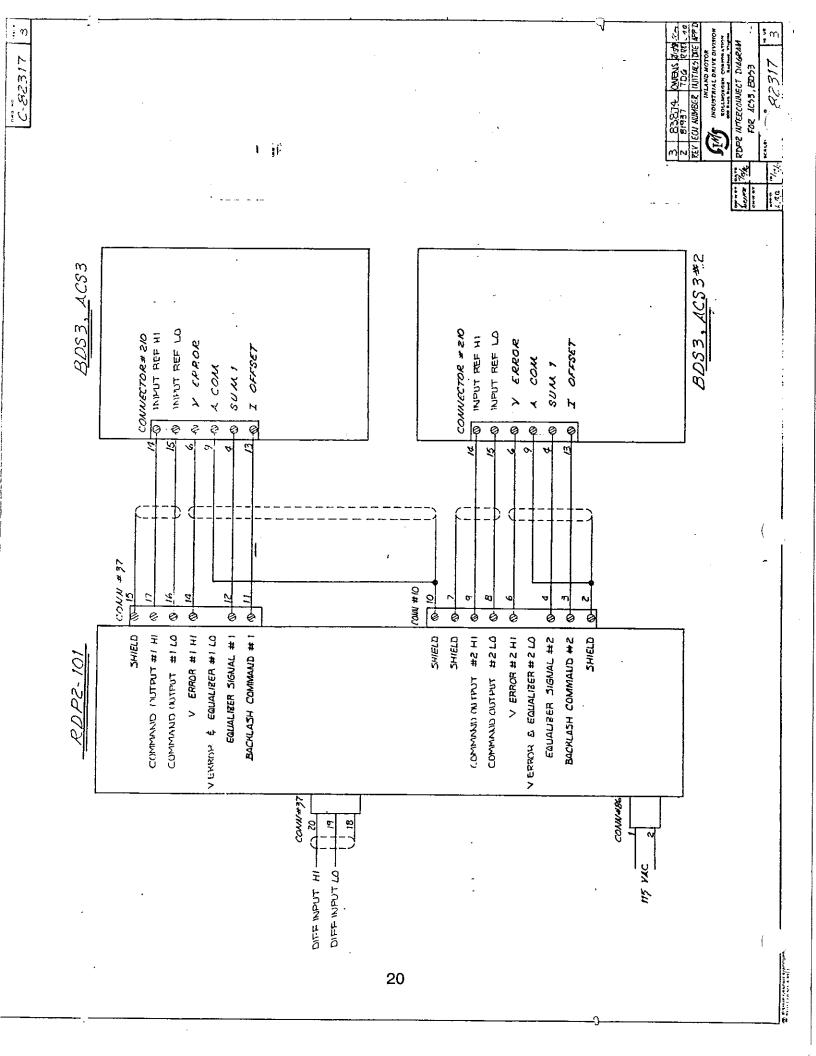


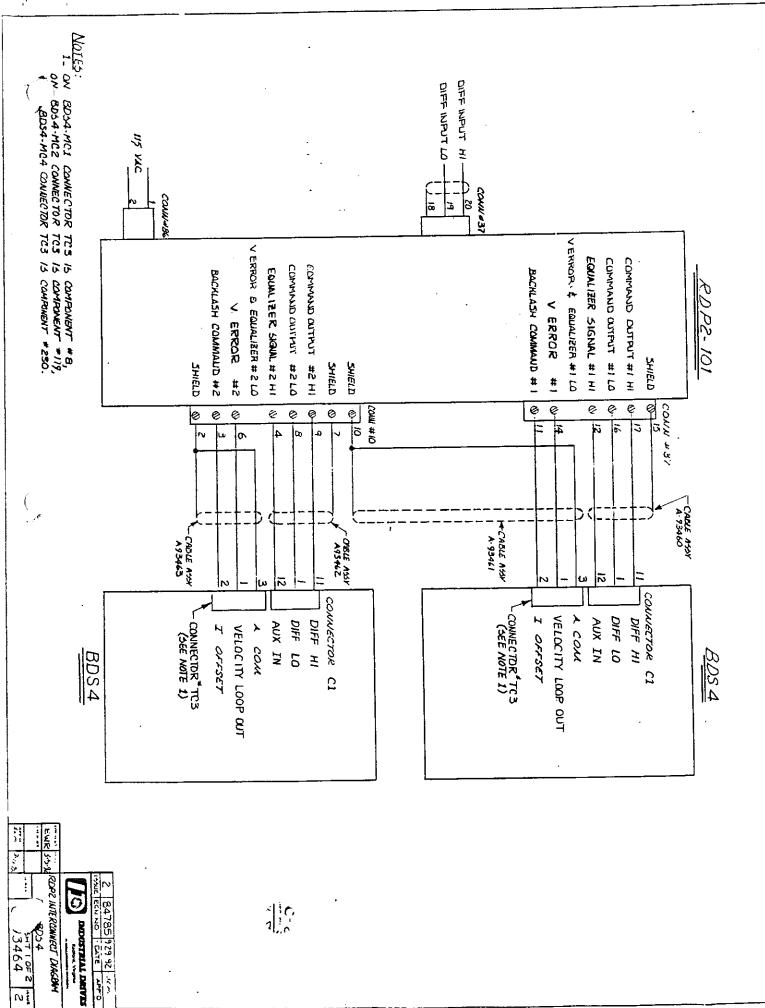
RDP2 ANTIBACKLASH MODULE FIGURE 1



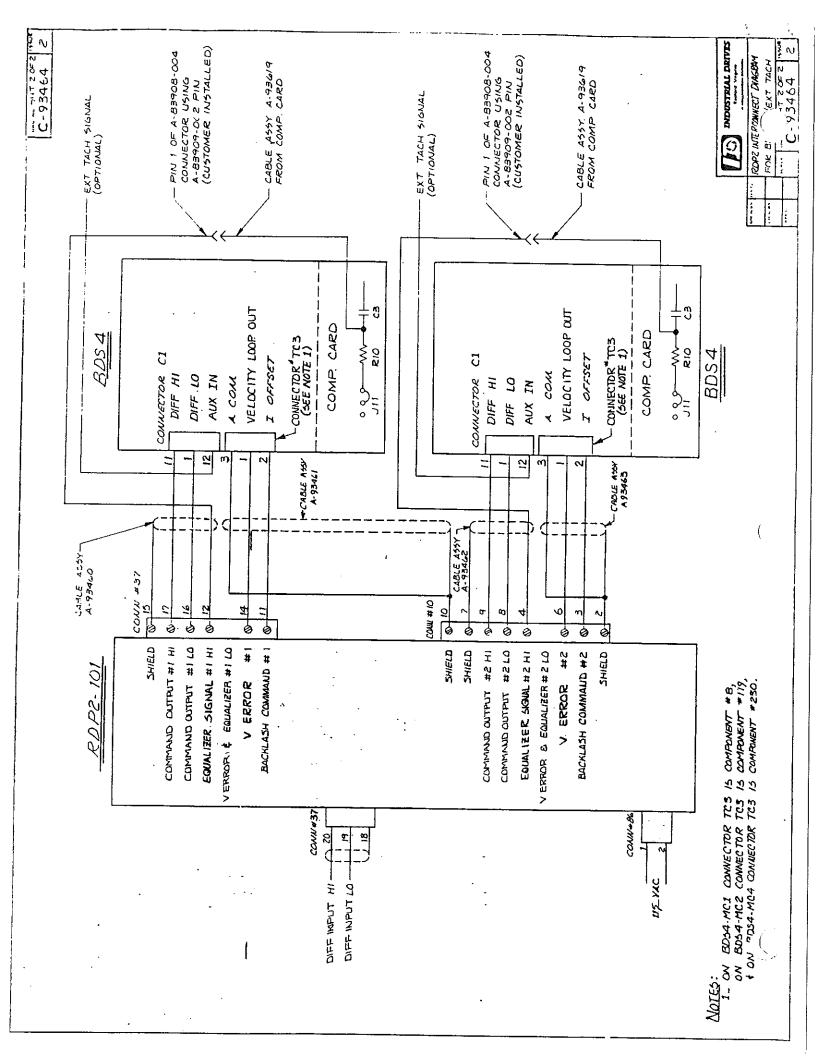
MOUNTING PLATE ASS'Y OUTLINE & DIMENSION

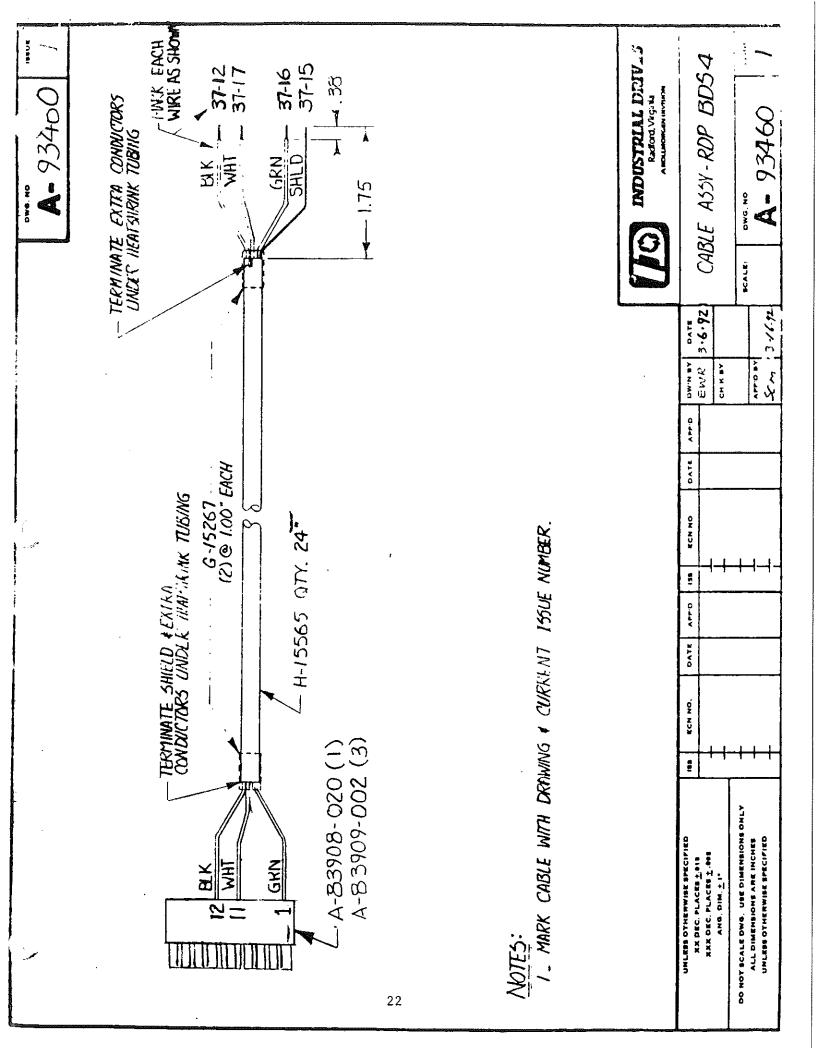


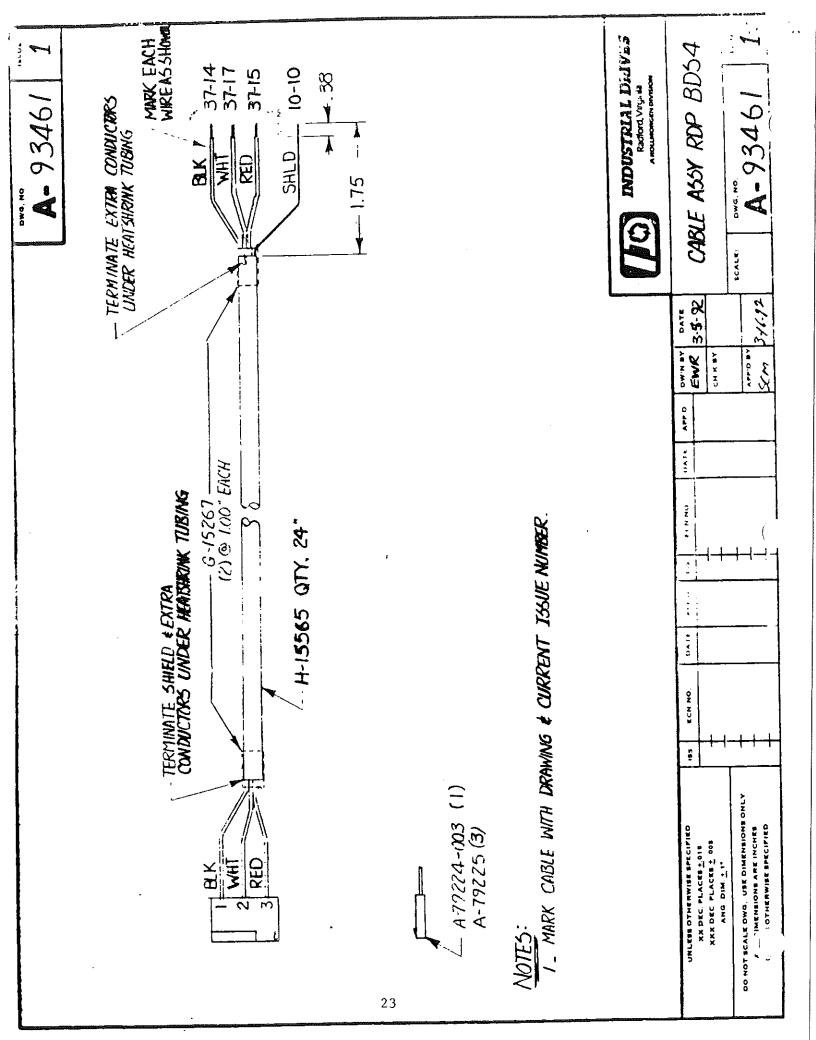


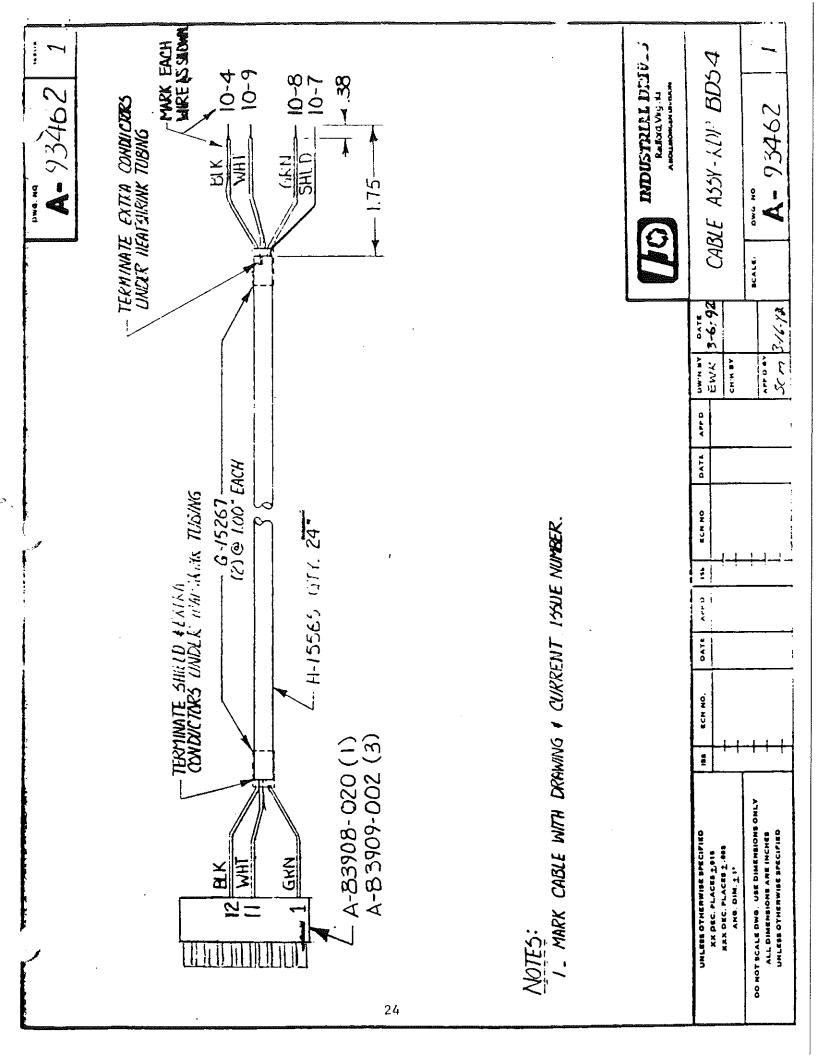


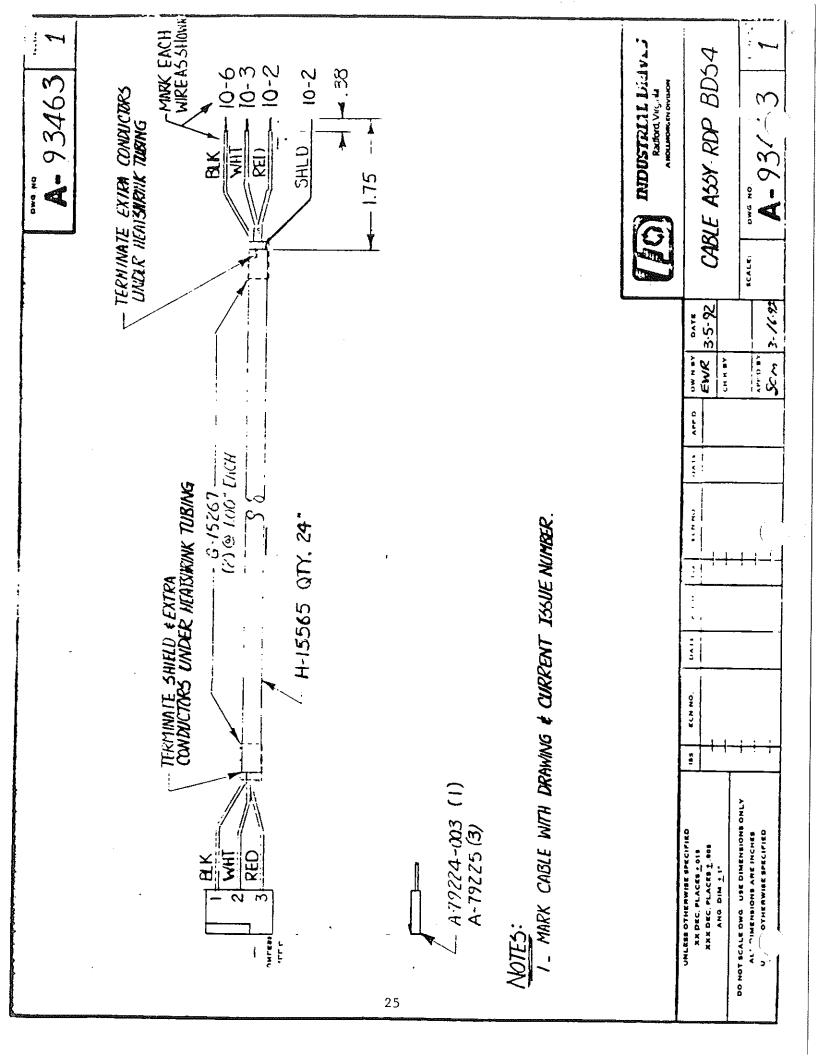
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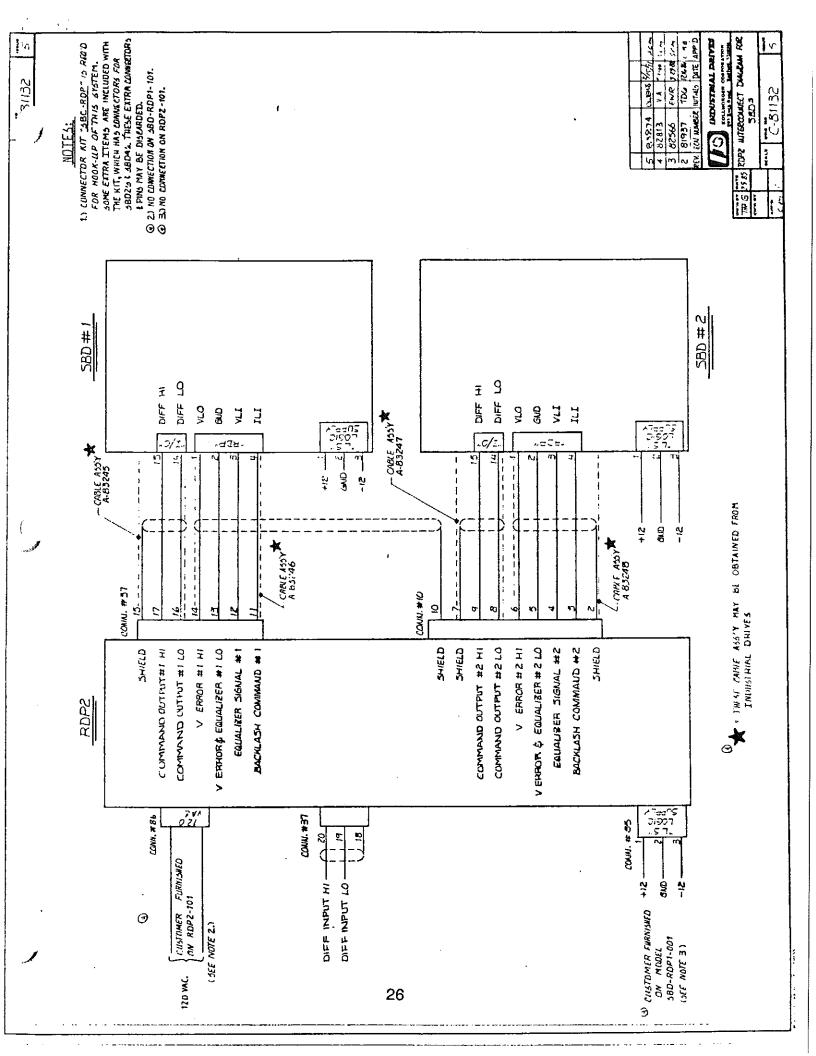


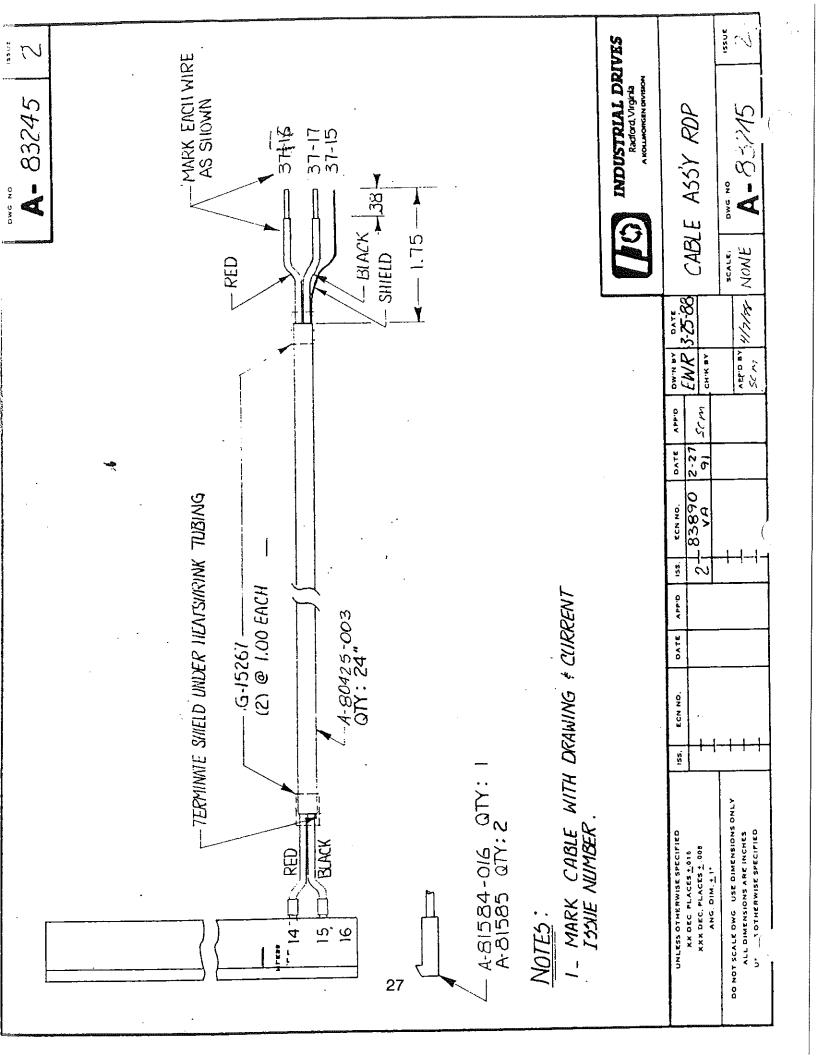


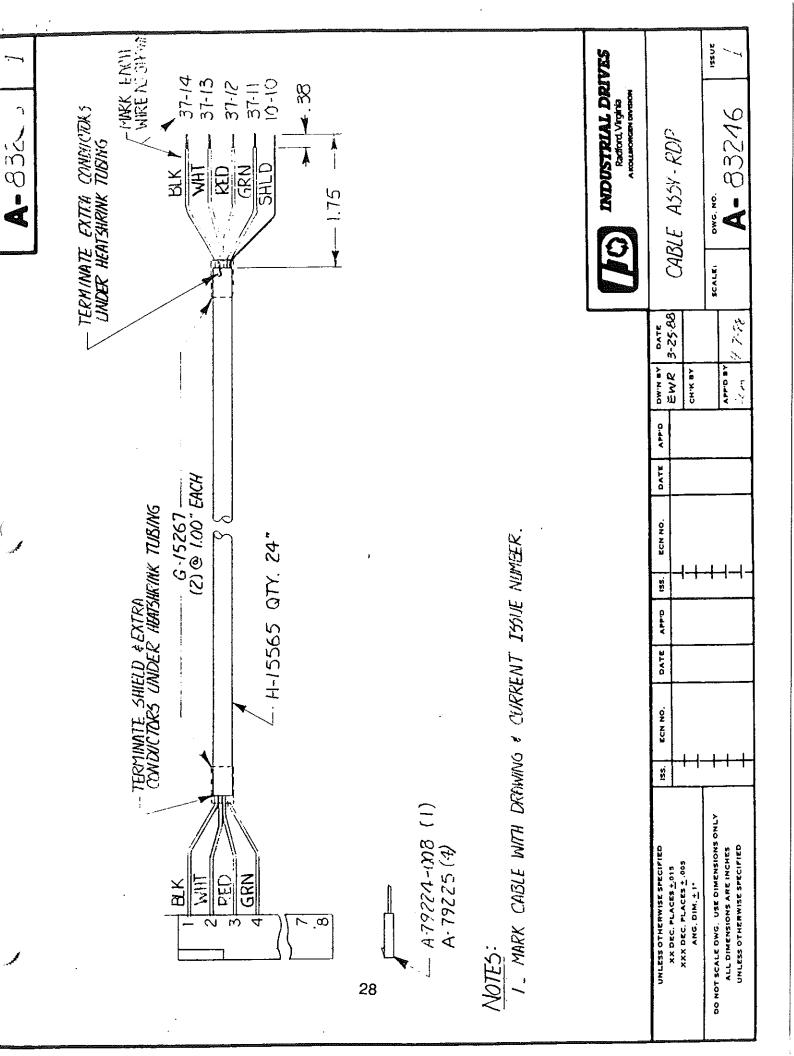






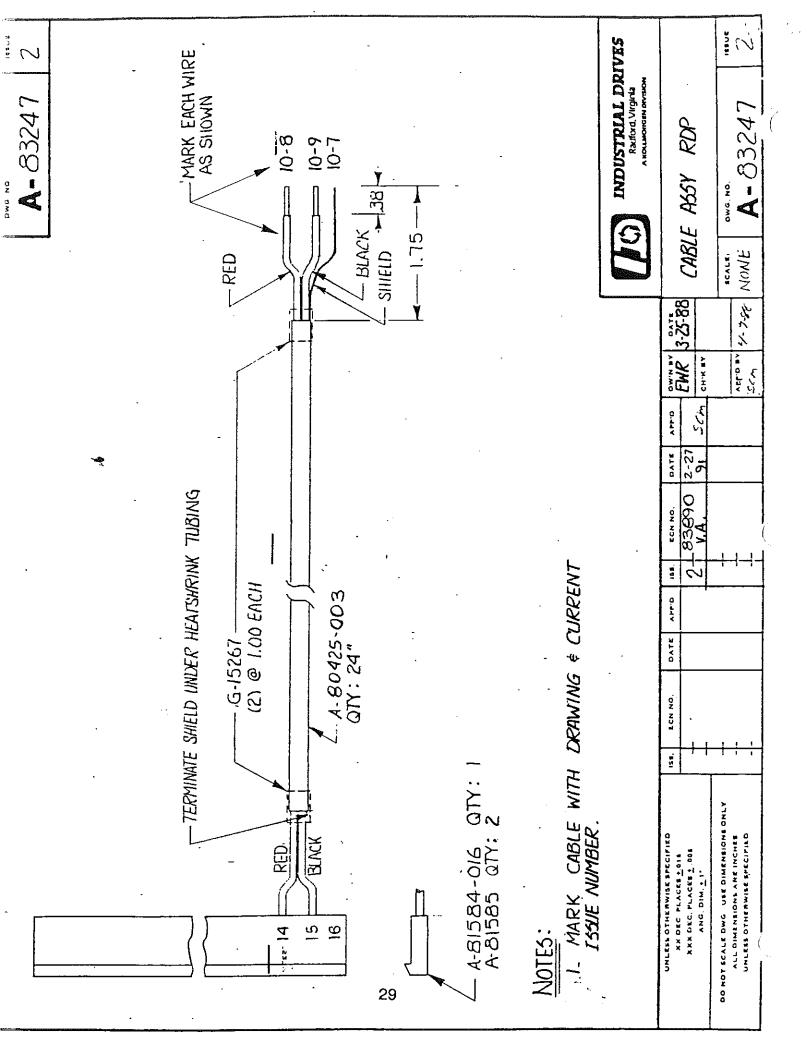


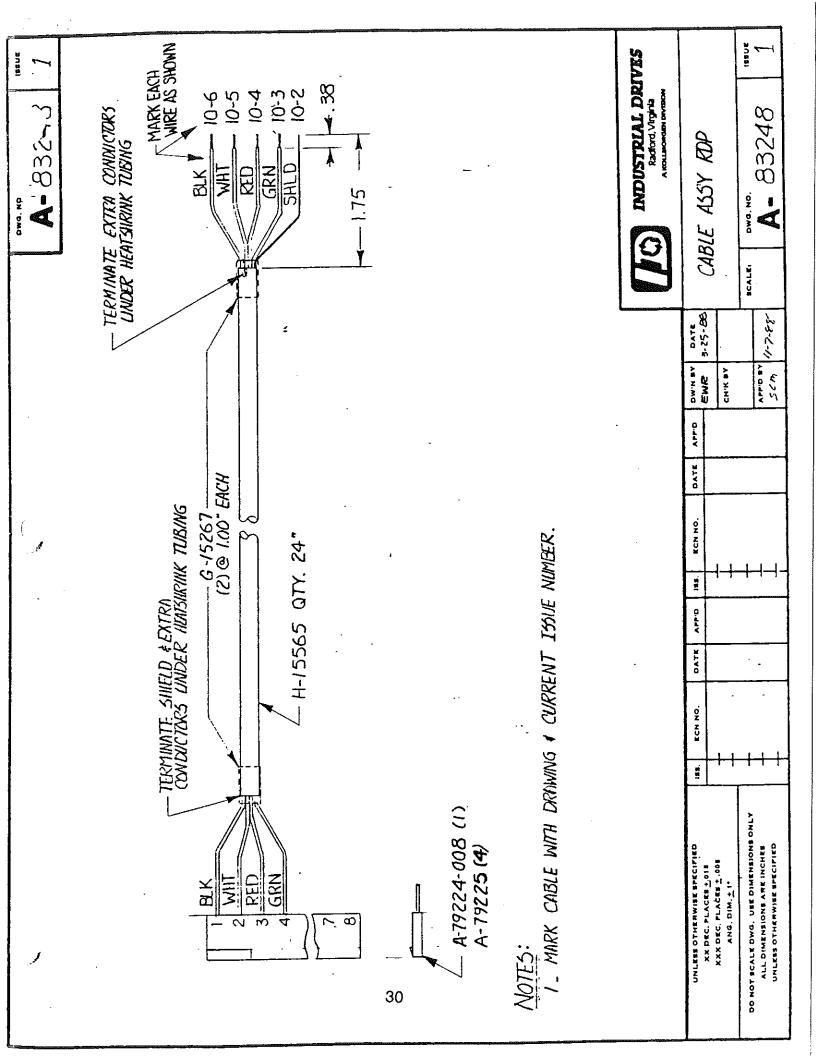




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