



# Automation Devices, Inc.

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## Amplitude Controller Model 6800.1 GENERAL PURPOSE



File No. E183233

**Input: 120 VAC, 50/60 HZ.**

(Operating range 90-130 VAC)

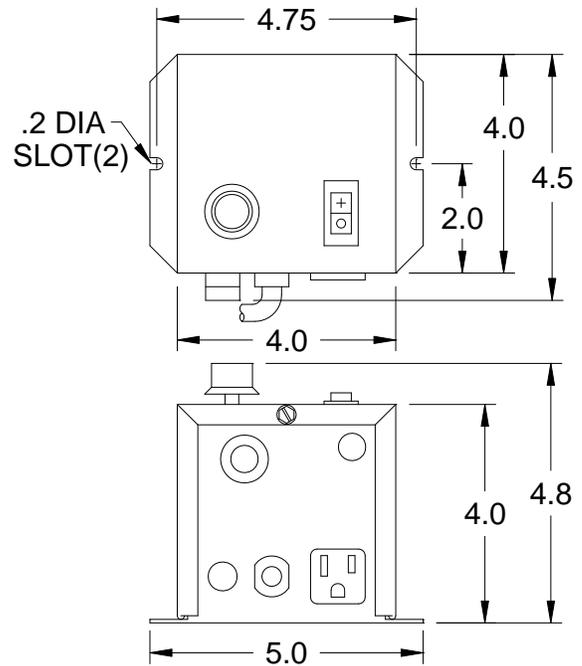
**Single Unit Fuse Size: 15 AMPS**

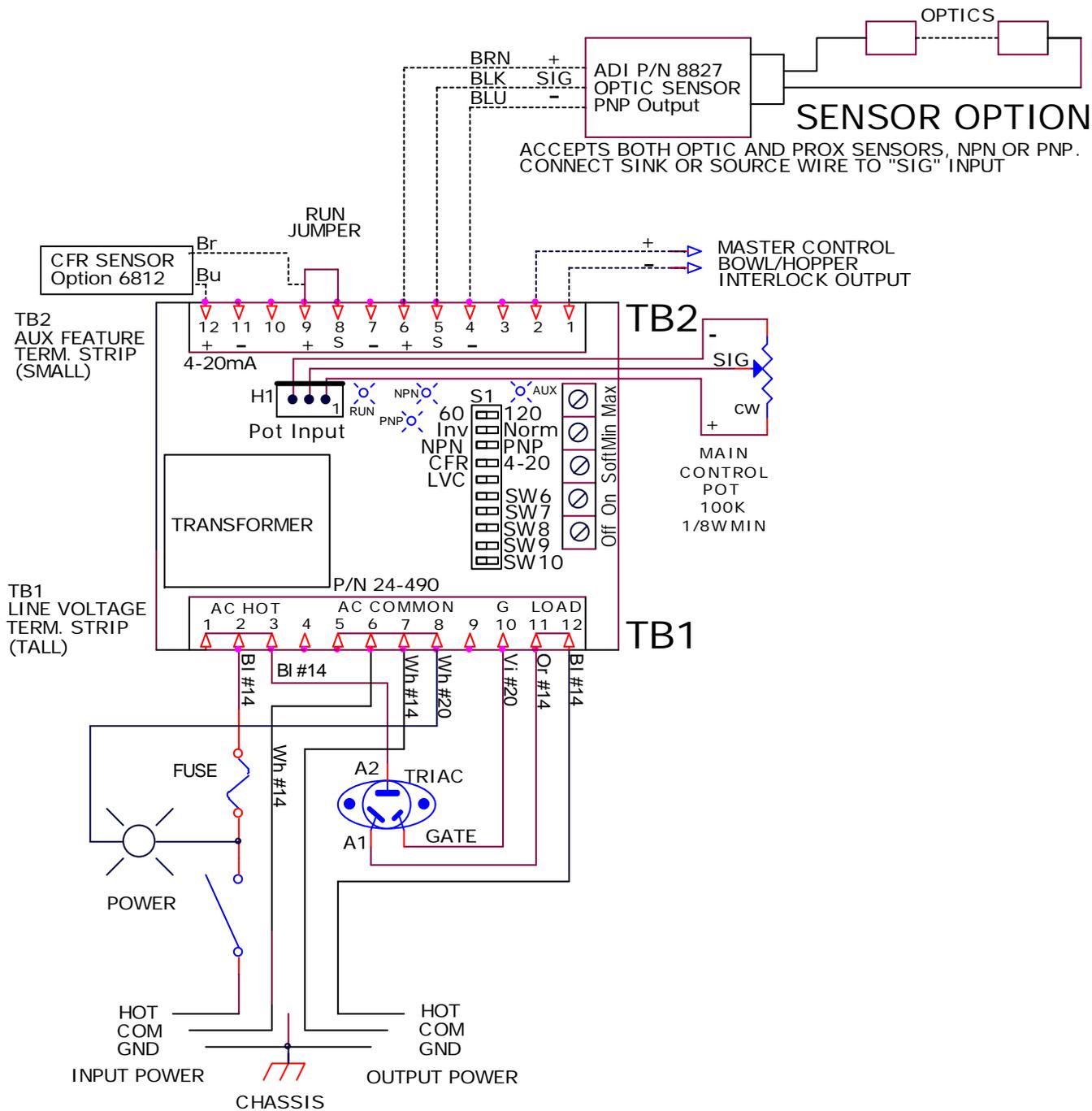
**Output: 0-120 VAC**

100% Duty Cycle 0.6-12A, 80% for 13-15A

Circuit Board P/N 24-490

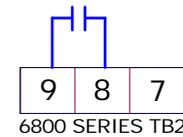
**Model Information:** This control is a 6800 Series parts sensing feeder control. An optional part sensor can control the On and Off operation of the output. Additional information on this unit can be found in the Adjustments and Set Up pages.





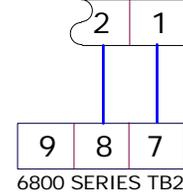
**RUN JUMPER INPUT**  
P/N 24-490/24-491

A) LOW CURRENT SWITCH



B) FEEDER BOWL/HOPPER INTERLOCK

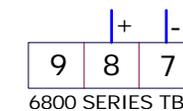
6800 SERIES TB2, OUTPUT



C) LOW VOLTAGE INPUT SWITCHING

(DC Voltage from PLC)

5-30 VDC INPUT VOLTAGE  
OFF/ON CONTROL





## Amplitude Controller Model 6800 Series



### Instructions

For Circuit Board Part Numbers  
24-490 (120V) & 24-491 (240V)

#### General Description

The 6800 Series controls are used to operate vibratory bowls with parts sensors and storage hoppers fitted with electronic bowl level detectors. The 12VDC power supply and sensor time delays are provided by the control. The demand cycling of the bowl is controlled by the parts sensor's output and the control's On and Off time delay settings.

Standard features include an interlock output, enable input, soft start adjustment, minimum and maximum output adjustments, full wave/half wave selector switch, line voltage compensation, 4-20mA and 0-5VDC amplitude control. The optional CFR vibration sensor, P/N 6812, can provide feedback to help maintain a constant part feed rate.

## ADJUST AND SET UP

### 1. SELECTING OUTPUT PULSE MODE

Choose an output mode of 120 or 60 by sliding the OUTPUT PULSE mode DIP switch (S1) to the appropriate position.

Other names for "120 Pulses Per Second" are AC or 7200 VPM (Vibrations Per Minute). "60" is the same as DC or 3600 VPM or Rectified.

For 40, 30, 15 pulse settings or 60 pulse waveform reversal, see the "S1 Programming Chart" and the 6800 Series Advanced Application Note.

**Note: The MAX trimpot may need readjustment after changing the pulse switch setting.**

### 2. INSTALLING THE PARTS SENSOR

(Photo-sensor or Proximity Switch)

- Connect a three wire, current-sourcing (PNP) or current-sinking (NPN) sensor as shown on the enclosed wiring diagram. The sensor must be able to operate on 12VDC and switch 3.0 mA. Set switch (S1) to PNP or NPN according to the sensor's output type.
- Set DIP switch (S1) for the proper logic. When the switch is in the "NORM" position, the control will run only when the sensor's signal is present. The "NORM" position is used with Light-Operate photoeyes (through beam). When switch (S1) is in the "INV" position, the control runs only when the sensor signal is not present. The "INV" switch position is used for Dark-Operate (reflective) photoeyes and Proximity Sensors.

### 3. RUN JUMPER INPUT

The Run Jumper Input comes with a factory installed jumper wire. If the input will be controlled by a relay contact, switch, or other device, replace the factory-installed jumper with a "Run Contact" at terminals 8 and 9 of TB2. The contact will switch 12VDC and 3.0 mA. The control will run only when the contact is closed and the parts sensor is calling for parts.

For PLC control of the Run Input, remove the Run Jumper and connect the 24V PLC output to TB-2 terminals 8 (+) and 7 (-). If electrical isolation is desired, remove R3. R3 is located on the circuit board near TB2-8.

In the High/Low parts sensing mode, a second parts sensor can be connected to the run input in place of the run jumper. The parts sensor must be a PNP sensor. Both sensors must use the same light-operate or dark-operate logic.

### 4. LIMITING THE MAXIMUM OUTPUT OF CONTROL

The **MAX** output trimpot can be adjusted to limit the maximum vibration level of the vibratory feeder when the Main Control Dial is fully turned up. When setting up the MAX output of the feeder control, the output wiring to feeder must be connected and the control set for the proper pulse mode setting, 60 or 120. The Run Jumper input must be closed, and the Parts Sensor must be calling for parts.

- Power input should be **OFF** or disconnected.
- Open cover to allow access to circuit card.
- Adjust the **MAX** Output trimpot counter-clockwise to its minimum setting.
- Using **CAUTION**, turn power **ON** (no output should be present).
- Rotate the **MAIN CONTROL DIAL** on front cover clockwise to its highest setting.
- Adjust the **MAX** Output trimpot so that the output to the feeder reaches its desired maximum level.

### 5. SETTING THE MINIMUM OUTPUT LEVEL OF CONTROL

When the vibratory feeder is nearly empty, turn the **MAIN CONTROL DIAL** to "1", and adjust the **MIN** trimpot to just below the proper feed rate. The MIN trimpot also serves as the "low speed" trimpot for 2-speed operation. See "S1 Programming Chart."

### 6. MAIN CONTROL DIAL

The output power is controlled by the **MAIN CONTROL DIAL**. It uses a logarithmic-tapered power out curve (non-linear) that spreads the power broadly across the **MAIN CONTROL DIAL**. The logarithmic power curve helps to give maximum "Fine Control" over the output speed of the vibratory feeder. When very precise adjustment of the **MAIN CONTROL DIAL** is needed, increase the MIN trimpot setting and/or decrease the MAX trimpot setting. For precise scaling at low amplitudes, use the linear POT taper or reduce the Max pot setting. To select the linear pot taper for the Main Control Dial, see the "S1 Programming Chart."

## 7. FEEDER BOWL/HOPPER INTERLOCK OUTPUT

The Feeder Bowl/Hopper Interlock feature (TB2-1 & 2) can be connected to a 6000 Series (TB2-11 & 12) control or another 6800 Series (TB2-7 & 8) control when control of a bulk material hopper is needed. The bowl/hopper interlock will prevent the hopper from operating anytime the bowl is turned OFF or in "STAND BY" mode. The Auxiliary Interlock output can also be used to drive a solid state relay or a low wattage 12VDC air valve. A solid state relay can operate any auxiliary equipment such as a light stand or an air valve. The Auxiliary Output can be monitored with a PLC. The Auxiliary output is capable of switching 70 mA if an external power source is used. The logic of the Aux. output can be changed through the settings of S1 (see S1 Prog. Chart). Some other features for the Aux output are: Aux invert; bowl out of parts with alarm; and an air jet sequence for starting air before feeding and stopping the air after feeding.

## 8. SETTING THE TIME DELAYS

The sensor time delays can be set for independent OFF delay and ON delay periods. The time delay trimpots can be adjusted to provide the best individual response for the feeder (0 to 12 seconds). By rotating the adjustment clockwise, the delay will become longer.

## 9. SETTING THE SOFT-START

The start-up of the control's output can be adjusted to ramp up to the desired output level instead of starting abruptly. Soft-start keeps parts from falling off the tooling, reduces spring shock, and prevents hammering when the control turns ON. Turn the **SOFT** Start trimpot clockwise for the gentlest start (about a 6 sec. ramp up to full output). Turn the trimpot fully counter-clockwise for no soft start.

## 10. POWER SUPPLY

At the rated line voltage, the line isolated power supply is capable of providing a combined total current of 100 mA at 12 VDC (40mA with a low line voltage of 100VAC or 200VAC). The total current includes the parts sensor and any auxiliary output accessories that are connected to the Bowl/Hopper Interlock output terminals.

## 11. REMOTE SPEED CONTROL

Remote control of the power level can be accomplished by the following methods:

A. 4-20mA signal from a PLC can be used to remotely vary the output of the control instead of the Main Control Dial. Set S1 to the 4-20 position. The 4-20mA input is automatically in control whenever a 4-20mA signal is applied to the control (terminals TB2-11 & 12). The Main Control dial setting is ignored whenever there is a 4-20mA signal. The 4-20mA input is transformer isolated from the power line. See "S1 Programming Chart" for 0-20mA.

B. 0-5VDC Analog input signal may be applied in place of the Main Control Dial. The 0-5VDC signal is transformer isolated from the power line. Control cable.

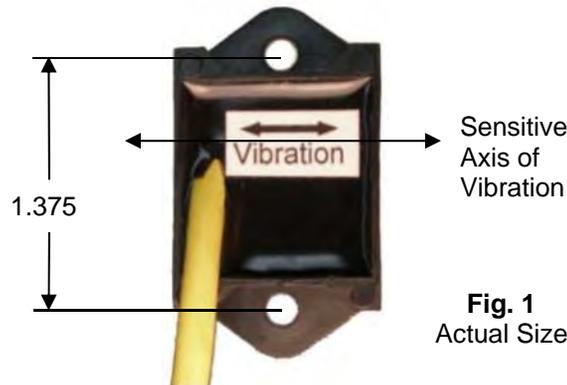
C. A Constant Feed Rate (CFR) sensor can be added for closed loop feeder amplitude regulation. Switch S1 needs to be set to CFR.

## 12. LINE VOLTAGE COMPENSATION

Fluctuations in the line voltage can cause a feeder bowl to vary its feed rate. The line voltage compensation feature adjusts the control's output to help compensate for fluctuations in the supply voltage. If it becomes necessary to disable this feature, set LVC (S1) right to disable compensation.

## 13. INSTALLING THE CFR SENSOR

Note: Failure to adequately prepare the feeder's surface properly may result in a Constant Feed Rate (CFR) sensor that will not bond to the feeder. The sensor will not be mounted until step C-6.



A. **ORIENT THE SENSOR** so that its sensitive axis is in the same direction as the vibration of the feeder. The arrow in figure 1 shows the sensor's sensitive axis. Align the sensitive axis of the sensor in the same direction as the vibration (see figure 2). The sensor must be oriented correctly for proper operation.

B. **CHOOSE A LOCATION** for mounting the sensor on the feeder that is smooth and that will allow the adhesive on the sensor to bond. Avoid mounting the sensor over ridges and bumps which can reduce the ability of the adhesive to stick to the feeder. The correct location will also have enough space for the sensor's cable to hang straight down without touching anything else.

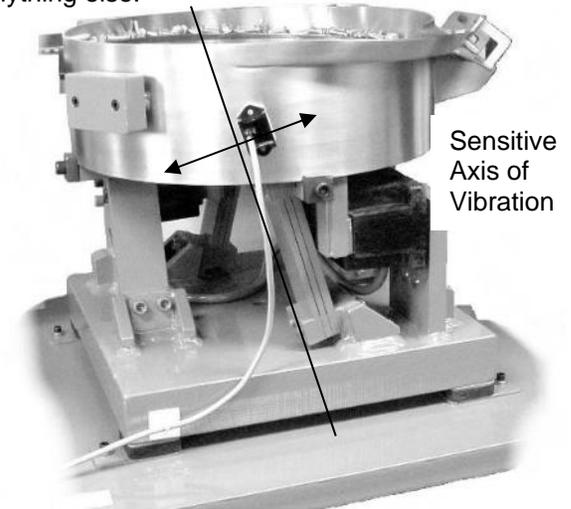


Fig. 2 The arrow shows the direction of vibration which is at a right angle to the spring pack.

C. **SURFACE PREPARATION** of the feeder is crucial for proper bonding between the sensor and the feeder. Please follow these steps completely.

- 1) The feeder should be kept between 70°-100°F (21-38°C) for ideal tape application.
- 2) Clean a 3.5" (10cm) circular area with a solvent like isopropyl alcohol that will not leave a residue. As a rule of thumb, the area can be considered clean when after cleaning the area with a solvent-saturated, white paper-towel, the towel is as clean as it was before wiping.
- 3) Using a good amount of pressure, polish the cleaned, circular area of the feeder using a scratch pad or steel wool. Repeat step 2, and then go to step 4.
- 4) Wipe the cleaned surface with an alcohol wipe or with a 50/50 isopropyl alcohol/water combination.
- 5) Dry the surface thoroughly using a low lint cloth or a clean paper towel.

6) Remove the vibration sensor from its protective packaging. Remove the liner from the adhesive backing. Avoid touching the tape. Align the sensor as shown in figures 1 and 2. Apply the vibration sensor to the prepared area of the feeder. Press the sensor very firmly onto the feeder surface for at least 10 seconds.

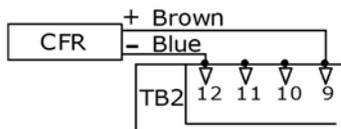
7) Allow the vibration sensor at least 20 minutes to cure before operation. Note it takes 72 hours for the adhesive to fully cure at 70°F.

Alternatively, #8 or M4 screws can be used to mount the sensor to the feeder. The hole centers are 1.375" (3.49cm) apart.

**D. ROUTE THE SENSOR CABLE** to protect it from strain due to vibration. The cable that attaches to the sensor will not break from normal vibration; however, some care should be used when routing the sensor cable from the sensor to the control. The cable should hang straight down from the sensor without touching the feeder bowl or anything else. Then, the sensor cable should curve towards the power control with a bend radius larger than 3 inches (8cm).

Use a cable tie and an adhesive-backed mount to attach the sensor cable to the side of the drive base. See Figure 2. Clean the mounting area before applying the adhesive-backed mount.

**E. CONNECT THE SENSOR** to the control. The sensor's brown wire connects to +12VDC at TB2-9. The blue wire connects to the signal input at TB2-12.



**14. SETTING CFR GAIN SELECTION**

The CFR response rate can be increased with "High Gain". If the response is too quick, oscillating or unstable, use "Low Gain". See the S1 switch selections for the "High" and "Low" CFR Gains.

**15. OUTPUT CONNECTIONS**

The 120V models in general purpose enclosures provide a standard North American receptacle (NEMA 5-15R) for connection to the feeder. 240V models have a pigtail output cord. Power cords are optional on Oil Resistant models.

**16. SUPPLEMENTARY FEATURES**

Special supplementary software features can be enabled on the 24-490/24-491 circuit boards.

Included features: *Constant On, High/Low Track level control, 60 pulse polarity reversal, low pulse rate, linear pot taper, Constant Feed Rate response time, bowl out of parts, and two speed pots.* See the S1 Switch Programming Chart. For more feature information see the 6800 Series Advanced Application Note.

**17. STATUS LEDs**

When the Sensor input is active, either the PNP or NPN LED will be ON. When the RUN input circuit is complete, the RUN LED will be ON. The AUX LED is ON whenever the Aux output is turned ON.

**6800 SERIES TROUBLESHOOTING**

Basic Procedure – To ascertain whether the problem lies in the controller, take the following steps:

- A. Check that the fuses are good. Disconnect the input power and tighten the screw terminals.
- B. If the output isn't on: Make sure that the proper input power is present. The Main Control Dial must be turned up or if the 4-20mA input is used, it must have over 5mA. The RUN LED must be lit (see Run Jumper Input chart on wiring diagram). Verify the sensor setup, see below. The sensor must be calling for parts. To light the RUN LED a Run Jumper must connect TB2-8 to TB2-9 or else a 5-30 VDC signal must be present at TB2-7 & 8. The AUX LED will be ON anytime the control's output is on, as long as dip switches 7,8,9 and 10 are all in the "Switch Off" (factory default) position.
- C. Verify Part Sensor Setup: Either the PNP or the NPN LED should blink as parts pass by the sensor. The position of the PNP/NPN dip switch should match the active LED. If the active LED is ON when parts are required, the INV/NORM dip switch should be in the NORM position, otherwise use INV. If a proximity switch is connected or no sensor is used, the INV/NORM dip switch should be in the INV position. It can be helpful to rotate the ON and OFF delay trimpots CCW for this test.
- D. Connect an AC voltmeter across the LOAD terminals (with the LOAD connected) and vary the **MAIN CONTROL DIAL** from minimum to maximum. In 120 pulse mode, the output should vary from approximately 30% to 98% of the input voltage depending on the setting of the **MIN** and

**MAX** trimpots. In 60 pulse mode the output should vary from 20% to around 85% of the input voltage.

- E. On new installations: If the Feeder only hums but it doesn't feed any parts, try changing the **60/120** Dip switch to the opposite position.

When neither a humming sound nor any vibration can be detected in the vibratory feeder, the problem may be in the controller.

NOTE: The enclosure may feel quite warm when the load current is in the 12-15 Amp range.

**WARNING:**

Fuses should be replaced with Bussman ABC or Littelfuse 3AB "Fast Acting" type or equivalent of manufacturer's original value.

Mounting this control on a vibrating surface will void the warranty.

| S1 Programming Chart  |                  |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Program Description   | S1 Sw. Positions |   |   |   |   |
|                       | Switch           | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Standard Program      | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Constant ON           | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| High/Low Track        | 0                | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Linear Pot Taper      | 0                | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0-20mA                | 0                | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2-Speed Operation     | 0                | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bowl Out Parts, Stop  | 0                | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| BOP stop/ with alarm  | 0                | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| BOP alarm w/o stop    | 0                | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30/15 hertz operation | 0                | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Aux Invert            | 0                | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Air Jet Timers        | 0                | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 40 Pulse operation    | 0                | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Low Amplitude at "1"  | 0                | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Low CFR Gain          | 0                | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| High CFR Gain         | 0                | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Waveform Reversal     | 1                | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Constant ON, WR       | 1                | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| High/Low Track, WR    | 1                | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Linear Pot Taper, WR  | 1                | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0-20mA, WR            | 1                | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Option Prog.          | 1                | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Option Prog.          | 1                | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Option Prog.          | 1                | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |



## Good wiring practices for avoiding electrical noise problems.

Automation Devices controls have been designed with a high degree of immunity to electrical noise; however, depending on the control installation, electrical noise can cause problems. These problems occur in less than 1% of the product installations. Most electrical noise problems can be avoided by following some simple guidelines. Good wiring practices need to be used to prevent electrical noise from interfering with your control's operation. Another name for electrical noise is Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI).

### Symptoms of Electrical Noise

The symptoms of electrical noise would appear as follows: a brief pause or a brief "bump" in the vibratory feeder's output that the control automatically recovers from. In rare cases the control will either stop operating or run continuously at full power in 120 pulse (AC) mode until the power switch is slowly cycled OFF and ON.

### Sources of Electrical Noise

Electrical noise is generated by devices like relay coils, solenoid valves, contactors, servo motors, and (variable frequency inverter) motor drives. The electrical noise is then transferred to another device by one of three ways. The noise could be conducted through the power wires, or capacitively coupled from

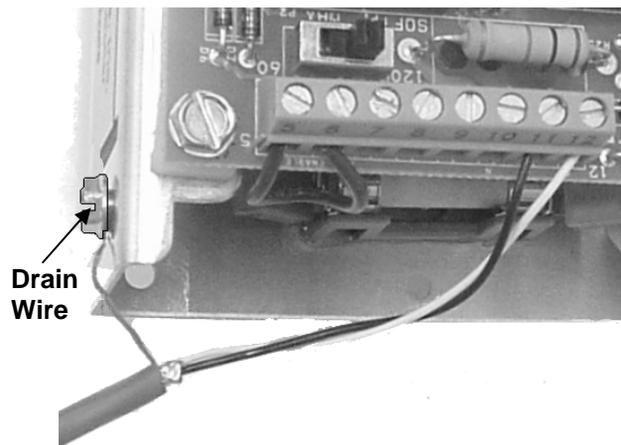
wire to adjacent wire, or it is transmitted from the wires of a noise source.

### Solutions for Electrical Noise

1. Use shielded wires for all I/O (Input / Output) signals. The I/O signals may include: Paddle switch, Run input, Interlock input. The shield "drain" wire should be tied to the chassis in the control. The drain wire should be kept shorter than 2". Please see the picture below.

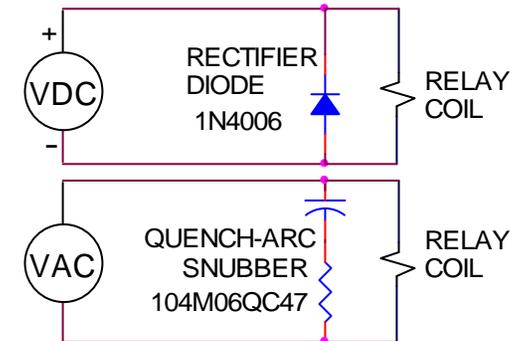
#### Example of a "drain" wire termination

2. Never run I/O signal wires in the same conduit or raceway as AC power lines such as wires to motors, solenoids, heaters, welders and vibratory feeder controls, etc.



3. I/O wires within an enclosure should be routed as far away as possible from relays, solenoids, transformers, power wiring and other noisy equipment. Keep the I/O signal wires separate from the control's input and output power wiring. Secure the wires in place.

4. Whenever relays or solenoid valves are used, install a Snubber on them to reduce electrical noise. Use a diode on a DC coil. Use a RC Snubber on an AC coil.



5. In extremely high EMI environments, Power Line Filters and ferrite beads can be effective. Install ferrite beads on I/O signal wires as close as possible to the circuit board terminal strip. Loop the wire through the bead several times or use several beads on each wire for additional protection.

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