

NOTE: This is the "Argus Battery Reverting Charger" Model L1883, sold by Motorola as an accessory for the 30/40 Watt MTR2000 station.

The following items are required to properly use this device:

CDN6226 Charger Load Cable for MTR2000
CDN6227 Charger Battery Cable for MTR2000
TDN9879 Temperature Sensor

Argus Switched Mode Battery Charger

010-519-B2

The following documents and drawings are included in this manual to provide the necessary information required for routine operation and fault diagnosis of the unit.

- **Specifications:** 010-519-B1 Rev A
- **CSA/NRTL Equivalence:** 048-554-10
- **Warranty Policy:** 048-507-10
- **Installation and Operation Instructions:** 010-519-C0 Rev A
- **Outline Drawing:** 010-519-06
- **Factory Service Information:** 048-527-10

Manufactured by:

Argus Technologies, Ltd.
5700 Sidley Street
Burnaby, BC, V5J 5E5 Canada

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARGUS TECHNOLOGIES BATTERY CHARGER, 12 V / 20 A

Battery Output:

Voltage:	Float: 12-15 VDC Equalize: Float + 1.0 V
Current:	20 ADC
Power:	250 Watts Continuous
Regulation:	< 1.0% line and load (static) < 10% deviation for 10% to 90% load step (dynamic) <2 ms to +/-1.0% of output for 10% to 90% load step
Temperature Stability:	<200 ppm/degree C over the operating range
Noise:	Less than 32 dBrnc (Voice Band) Less than 50mVrms to 10MHz (Wide Band) Less than 150mVp-p to 100MHz (Wide Band)
Output Protection:	Current Limiting Circuitry, Output Fuses, Over-Voltage Shutdown Withstands ESD to 15kV, Battery Reversal Protection

System Output:

Voltage:	12V Battery Output High impedance when not on battery
Noise:	Less than 32 dBrnc (Voice Band) Less than 50mVrms to 10MHz (Wide Band) Less than 150mVp-p to 100MHz (Wide Band)
Protection:	Inline 60A (maximum) fuse between battery and charger Withstands ESD to 15kV
Battery Transfer Time:	< 1 ms

Input:

Voltage:	85-140 VAC (47-63 Hz) 180-264 VAC (47-63 Hz)
Current:	3.7 Amps (120 VAC nominal) @ 250 Watts output 1.9 Amps (240 VAC nominal) @ 250 Watts output
Power Factor:	Greater than 0.75 (True PF) @ 100% load, nominal input voltage
Efficiency:	76% minimum @ 100% load, nominal input voltage
Input protection:	Input Fuses Withstands 300VAC for 1 second with no failure (input configured for 240VAC) Withstands ESD to 15kV
Recommended Feeder Breaker:	7 Amps or greater (120VAC) 4 Amps or greater (240VAC)

Mechanical:

Size:	3.5" H x 17.0" W x 10.0" D (8.9cm H x 43.2cm W x 25.4cm D)
Mounting:	19" or 23", center or flush mount, or stand alone Minimum 1.75" free air space above unit for cooling
Weight:	14 lbs (6.4 kg)
Acoustic Noise:	45 dBA at three feet (one metre)
Connections:	
Input:	Standard IEC-320 AC Inlet
Output:	1/4" studs
Alarms:	Terminal Block #24-#18 AWG
Temp. Comp.:	Terminal Block #24-#18 AWG

Environmental:

Cooling:	Natural Convection
Temperature:	-30°C to +60°C (-22°F to +140°F) (operating)
Humidity:	0-95% Relative Humidity @ +50°C (non-condensing)
Elevation:	-500 to +2000 metres (-1640 TO 6560 feet)

* ELEVATIONS ABOVE 2000m: The maximum operating temperature can be linearly derated to 40°C at 6000m. Derating is due to reduced cooling efficiency.

Standards met:

CSA:	950 (Certified under the NRTL program)
UL:	1950 (As part of the CSA NRTL program)
CENELEC:	EN 60950
FCC:	Part 15, Sub J Class B (radiated and conducted emissions)
EMC	EN 50081-1
	EN 50082-1
	Per Directive 89-336-EC "EMC"



In Accordance with FCC requirements, we provide the following statement as specified in the FCC guidelines for conformance to Part 15 Subpart J, Level B:

WARNING: This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B computing device pursuant to Subpart J of Part 15 of the FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when operated in a residential environment. However there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures: a) Relocate the unit with respect to the receiver; b) Move the unit away from the receiver; c) Plug the unit into a different outlet so that unit and receiver are on different branch circuits. If necessary, consult dealer or an experienced radio technician for additional suggestions. **WARNING**

MANUAL ADDENDUM

Unit Description: Argus Switch Mode Battery Charger

Manual P/N: 010-519-C0

Applies to Manual Revision: A

#	Date	Page#	Line#	Correction to be implemented
1	00-06-13	11	25	Insert: Connect the shield of temperature probe one to E14 and connect the shield of temperature probe two to E15.
2		15	all	Disregard this page. Refer to document 048-527-10, included with this manual, for factory service information.
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

MANUAL ADDENDUM

Authorized by:

FORM 954-010-10

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MANUAL ADDENDUM

Unit Description: Argus Switched Mode Battery Reverting Charger
Manual P/N: 010-519-C0 Applies to Manual Revision: A

#	Date	Page#	Line#	Correction to be implemented
1	03-06-11	All	Any	Change "Battery Charger" to "Battery Reverting Charger"
2		2	9	Insert the following (under General/Introduction):

The Argus Battery Reverting Charger must be used with a load that has its own internal power supply. The charger is not intended to power the load directly.

A complete system consists of the Argus Battery Reverting Charger, batteries, load with power supply, and an AC source. The system provides a separate charging source and automatic-revert to a battery bank in the event of an AC power interruption. The Argus Battery Reverting Charger system interfaces with the load's normal supply source (or the standard power supply).

The internal supply will supply the load under normal conditions. In the event that the AC source has failed, the charger initiates a transfer process whereby the battery is connected to supply the load (see Features and Operation sections).

3		2	9	Insert Figures (below):
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Figure 1–Front view of Battery Reverting Charger (010-519-20 typical)

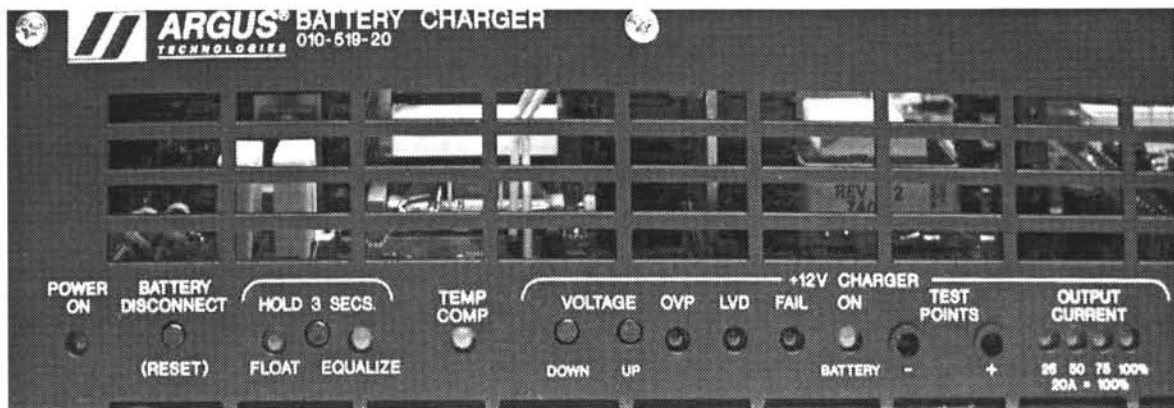


Figure 2–Front panel of 12V 20A Battery Reverting Charger (010-519-20)

MANUAL ADDENDUM

#	Date	Page#	Line#	Correction to be implemented
4		5	11	Insert Figure (below):

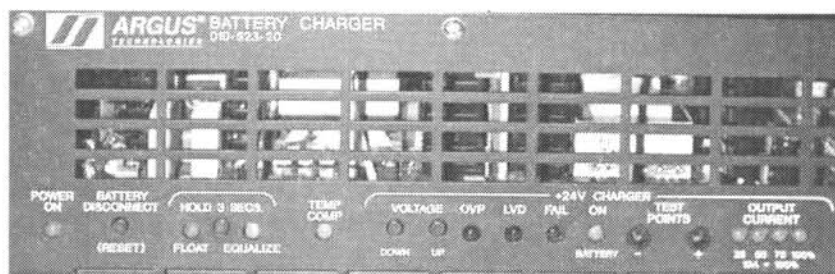


Figure 3—Front panel of 24V 10A Battery Reverting Charger (010-523-20)

5		7	34	Insert (under Installation/AC Connections): Connect appropriate end of charger power cable to AC supply. <i>The AC feeding the charger should be the same source feeding the load power supply.</i> Proceed to the next section, AC Voltage Selection, before connecting other end of charger power cable to charger.
6		13	All	Replace page (Operation section) with the following:

5.0 OPERATION

5.1 Startup

Ensure all power and alarm connections are secure and the AC input voltage selection jumpers are set correctly (see AC Voltage Selection under Installation Instructions for details). Re-install the back cover and plug the AC cable into the rear of the unit (drawing 010-519-06, page 2).

The battery fuse(s) should be installed after AC power has been applied to the charger and the POWER ON LED is illuminated. Although this procedure is not critical it will ensure a more controlled charging of the output filter capacitors, and power up of the control circuitry in the charger.

To properly start up and test the battery reverting charger the DC connections to the load, AC connections for both the charger and for the connected load must be connected.

Turn on the AC power to both the charger and the connected load. The load will be powered by its own internal supply and the charger will be charging the system battery.

5.1.1 Test Transfer Function

Remove AC power from both the battery revert charger and the connected equipment. With the AC removed the charger will connect the battery to the load instantly.

Reconnect AC power to both the charger and the connected load and the charger will disconnect the battery from the communications equipment and will start recharging the battery. The communications equipment will now be powered from its own internal power supply.

Note: Due to the nature of the transfer sensing circuitry section 5.1.1 is the only effective method of testing the transfer circuitry. Bench testing the charger without the connected load will not effectively test the transfer function.

5.2 Shutdown

Ensure the battery is not connected to the load (the ON BATTERY LED(s) are off). Remove the battery fuse(s). Unplug the AC cable from the rear of the charger.

5.3 Default Operating Mode

The charger's default operation is in Float mode. The **POWER ON** and **FLOAT MODE** LEDs are illuminated.

To change from FLOAT mode to EQUALIZE mode press and hold the FLOAT/EQUALIZE Mode button for 3 seconds. When the charger changes to EQUALIZE mode the output voltage will increase (see Battery Output Voltage specifications). Pressing this button again will revert to FLOAT mode (no 3 second delay).

NOTE: Refer to Sections 3.3 and 3.4 regarding Equalize mode, controls and other features of charger operation.

5.3.1 Typical System (Transfer Process)

During AC power, the purpose of the charger is to charge and maintain the battery bank in a Float mode with automatic equalization every 30 days. The battery bank becomes the source of power to the load when AC power fails, and the charger is turned off.

Under AC power fail condition, the automatic revert circuit detects this condition and connects the load to the battery for backup battery operation. After normal AC power is restored, the battery and charger are automatically disconnected from the load and, at that time, the charger will begin to recharge the battery.

MANUAL ADDENDUM

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS - This manual contains important safety and operating instructions for the Argus battery charger:

- 1. Before using battery charger, read all instructions and cautionary markings on: (1) battery charger, (2) battery, and (3) product using battery.**
- 2. CAUTION - To reduce risk of injury, charge only lead-acid or NiCad type rechargeable batteries. Other types of batteries may burst causing personal injury and damage.**
- 3. Do not expose charger to rain or snow.**
- 4. Use of an attachment not recommended or sold by the battery charger manufacturer may result in a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons.**
- 5. Do not operate charger if it has received a sharp blow, been dropped, or otherwise damaged in any way; take it to a qualified service center.**
- 6. Do not disassemble charger; take it to a qualified service center when service or repair is required. Incorrect reassembling may result in a risk of electrical shock or fire.**

INSTALLATION AND OPERATOR'S MANUAL FOR ARGUS BATTERY CHARGER

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2.0 DOCUMENTATION - PART NUMBER INFORMATION

2.1 Introduction

Please read this manual thoroughly prior to use in order to become familiar with the unit's numerous features and operating procedures. To obtain a maximum degree of safety, follow the prescribed sequences as outlined.

This manual incorporates warnings and notes to the user. Points that are vital to the proper operation or safety of the operator are indicated by the heading: **WARNING**. Points that are important to the performance or ease of use of the equipment are covered by a notation that is double underlined.

Items that refer to physical components or features such as indicator lights will be in ***Bold Italic*** typeface. Items that refer to states or modes or generated messages will be in **BOLD UPPER-CASE** typeface.

2.2 ARGUS Numbering system

ARGUS Technologies uses a eight digit drawing number system which is broken into three blocks. The first three digits describe the category of the product ie. rectifier or fuse panel. The next three digits indicate the sequence in which the product number was allocated in a particular category. The last two digits indicate the type of drawing ie:

05	Schematic
06	Outline Drawing
20	Main Assembly

ARGUS Technologies uses a eight digit part numbering system for all components and sub assemblies. Each part is covered by its own unique number. Due to the quantity categories will not be listed within this manual.

3.0 GENERAL

3.1 Scope

This instruction manual covers the installation, and operation of Argus Technologies' Battery Charger.

3.2 Introduction

The Argus Battery Charger employs a high frequency switched mode conversion technique to provide a fully regulated and isolated DC output from the A.C. mains. The unit provides external connections for input, output and alarm interfaces. The units are available in 12V single output, 24V single output and 12V/24V dual output models.

3.3 Features

The following sections (3.3.1 through 3.3.6) will cover the various features available on the Argus Battery Charger.

3.3.1 Battery Transfer Circuit:

The transfer process (connecting the battery to the load) is hardware controlled and so transfer can occur even in the event the micro-controller is not functioning. The charger firmware can disconnect the battery from the load in one of two ways.

- 1) Standard Disconnect: The micro-controller disconnects the load but does not disable the transfer circuitry. If the load power supply is not functioning the load voltage will drop to the transfer voltage (about 11.5V) and the transfer circuit will reconnect the battery.
- 2) Hard Disconnect: The relay connecting the battery to the load will be forced off and the transfer circuitry will be disabled for 10 seconds. The transfer circuitry will re-enable after the load voltage has; a) risen about 0.2V (0.4V) above the battery voltage, or b) fallen to the low voltage disconnect level. The transfer circuitry will then be reenabled in preparation for the next transfer. The load will be disconnected from the battery regardless of the condition of the load power supply.

3.3.1.1 Connecting the Battery to the Load:

The transfer circuit will connect the batteries to the load in less than 1 ms from the time the voltage at the output of the charger (connected to the load) drops to 11.5V from greater than 12.0V.

The load voltage must exceed 12.0 V in order to reset the transfer circuitry. If the load voltage does not rise above 12.0 V before failing transfer may not occur.

The charger will turn off as soon as a transfer takes place.

3.3.1.2 Manually disconnecting the battery from the load.

To manually disconnect the battery from the load press the battery disconnect switch located on the front panel of the charger. The charger will do a hard disconnect.

3.3.1.3 Automatically disconnecting the battery from the load:

When a transfer occurs the batteries will be connected to the load for a minimum of 2 seconds. After this period has expired the following will dictate when and how the battery is disconnected from the load:

3.3.1.3.1 Current flowing into the battery:

When the control circuitry detects current flowing (about 3A) into the battery a standard disconnect will be performed regardless of the battery or load voltage.

If 6 standard disconnects have been attempted and the battery has not been disconnected a hard disconnect will be asserted.

3.3.1.3.2 AC Failed at time of transfer

When a transfer takes place the charger checks to see if the AC source has failed. The charger assumes the AC feeding the charger is the same source that feeds the load power supply.

When AC power returns the charger will do a standard disconnect about once per second for about 6 seconds. If the charger has been unsuccessful in disconnecting the battery from the load it will do a hard disconnect.

3.3.1.3.3 AC Valid at time of transfer:

This condition would occur if the load power supply were to fail or turn off for some reason other than loss of AC power.

When the load power supply has returned it will start sourcing current into the battery. The charger will perform a standard disconnect when the battery voltage exceeds 12.0V (24.0V) and one of the following conditions becomes true:

- 1) The battery voltage is increasing at a rate that would indicate normal power has been re-stored to the load.
- 2) The voltage at the system output of the charger connector exceeds the last float voltage less 0.25V (0.5V for the 24V battery).

In the event the load is disconnected and the normal power supply for the load has not returned the transfer circuit will immediately reconnect the batteries to the load. The battery will be connected to the load for a minimum of 2 seconds.

3.3.2 Low Voltage Disconnect (LVD):

After the battery voltage drops to a critical voltage of 10.8 V (21.6 V) the transfer circuit(s) will de-energize the load relay(s) and disconnect the batteries from the load.

For the dual voltage charger the 24 V output will disconnect independently from the 12 V output. If the 12 V output drops to the critical level both outputs will be disconnected from the load.

AC power must be restored and the battery voltage must rise to 12.0 V (24.0 V) before the LVD condition is cleared.

The low voltage disconnect will not function if the micro-controller is not functioning.

There will still be a maximum current draw of 60 mA on the battery (12 V or 24 V) for single output systems and 80 mA from the 12 V battery and 20 mA from the 24 V battery in dual output systems after battery cutoff to power some indicator LEDs and other circuitry needed to monitor the condition of the batteries and charger.

During low battery voltage cutoff all alarm relays will be deenergized (indicating: Charger Fail, NOT On Battery and NOT Overvoltage Shutdown) regardless of the condition of the alarm.

3.3.3 Auto Equalize:

The unit will automatically change to **EQUALIZE** mode after being in float mode for 30 days. It will remain in **EQUALIZE** mode for 24 hours and then automatically revert back to **FLOAT** mode.

When the charger changes to **EQUALIZE** mode the output voltage will increase (see Battery Output Voltage Specification)

Individual cell voltages in a battery tend to drift over time unless the battery is cycled. The overall battery voltage remains constant but some cell voltages will increase while others decrease.

Increasing the battery voltage periodically tends to equalize the individual cell voltages which optimizes the battery reserve time and overall life expectancy.

3.3.4 Over Voltage Protection (OVP) Reset:

The unit will automatically reset an OVP trip up to 3 times in 1 minute. If more than 3 OVP trips occur in 1 minute, the unit will latch off. The unit can be restarted by pressing the **RESET** switch.

3.3.5 Temperature Compensation:

Compensation will be linear 21 mV / °C (12 mV / °F) for the 12 V output and 42 mV / °C (24 mV / °F) over the temperature range 0 °C to +50 °C (+32 °F to +122 °F).

The temperature compensation has provision for 1 or 2 temperature probes. The second probe is for redundancy and is not intended to compensate a second battery string.

If two probes are used they must be located in the same area. If the probes are placed in different locations and a temperature difference of greater than 5 °C (9 °F) exist between the probes the compensation will be turned off and the **TEMP COMP** LED will flash. The charger will reset the voltage to the nominal float voltage at +25°C (+77 °F).

If the probes indicate a temperature above +100 °C (+212 °F) or below -75 °C (-103 °F) temperature compensation will be turned off and the **TEMP COMP** LED will flash. The charger will reset the voltage to the nominal float voltage at +25°C (+77 °F).

See 'Temperature Compensation Probe Installation' for details on probe location and installation.

3.3.6 Reverse Battery Protection:

In the event the battery is installed backwards fuse(s) F4 (F200) in the charger will blow. Ensure fuses are replaced with the proper rated fuse(s).

<u>Fuse</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>
F4	30 A / 65 VDC Very Fast Blow	Buss: GBB - 30 or equiv.
F200	10 A / 65 VDC Very Fast Blow	Buss: GBB - 10 or equiv.

The SCRs and relays to the load will not close unless a valid battery voltage is present. Installation instructions must be followed during installation of the charger and batteries.

3.4 Controls and Indicators:

The following sections (3.4.1 through 3.4.13) will cover the various controls and indicators available on the Argus Battery Charger.

3.4.1 Power On Indicator:

Green LED marked **Power On**. This LED is on when AC is applied to the charger.

3.4.2 Battery Disconnect (Reset) Switch:

Momentary push button marked **BATT DISC (Reset)**. Pressing this switch will disconnect the battery from the load and reset the micro-controller. The unit will turn off as long as the reset switch is depressed.

3.4.3 Float Mode Indicator:

Green LED marked **Float Mode**. This LED is on whenever the unit is on and in **FLOAT** mode.

3.4.4 Float/Equalize Mode Switch:

Momentary push button located between the float mode and equalize mode LED indicators. To change from **FLOAT** mode to **EQUALIZE** mode press and hold this button for 3 seconds. When the charger changes to **EQUALIZE** mode the output voltage will increase (see Battery Output Voltage specifications). Pressing this button again will revert to **FLOAT** mode (no 3 second delay). The unit will remain in **EQUALIZE** mode up to a maximum of 24 hours before automatically reverting to **FLOAT** mode.

3.4.5 Equalize Mode Indicator:

Amber LED marked **Equalize**. This LED is on whenever the unit is on and in **EQUALIZE** mode.

3.4.6 Temperature Compensation Mode Indicator:

Amber LED marked **Temp Comp**. This LED is on whenever the unit is actively compensating the battery voltage. This LED will flash if a problem exists which prevents proper reliable operation of the temperature compensation system. The LED will be off when ever the temperature compensation system is disabled.

3.4.7 Voltage Down and Voltage Up Pushbuttons (12V and 24V sections):

These momentary push button switches will increment and decrement the output voltage of the charger. Steps are approximately 50mV for the 12 volt output and 100mV for the 24 volt output. If the unit is in **EQUALIZE** mode and either of these buttons are pressed then the unit will immediately revert to **FLOAT** mode. The voltage setting can not be increased while the unit is in **CURRENT LIMIT** mode.

3.4.8 Over Voltage Protection Indicator (12V and 24V sections):

Red LED marked **OVP**. This LED is on whenever the unit has turned off due to an **OVER VOLTAGE** condition of the output. This LED will always indicate the true condition of the OVP system regardless of a low voltage disconnect unlike the OVP relay.

3.4.9 Low Voltage Disconnect Indicator (12V and 24V sections):

Red LED marked **LVD**. This LED is on whenever the charger has disconnected the battery from the load due to a low battery voltage.

3.4.10 Charger Fail Indicator (12V and 24V sections):

Red LED marked **FAIL**. This LED is on whenever the charger is unable to source power. Possible fail conditions are AC fail, on battery mode, $V_{OUT} < 9\text{ V}$, fuse fail, unable to source current into the battery.

3.4.11 On Battery Indicator (12V and 24V sections):

Amber LED marked **On Battery**. This LED is on whenever the battery is connected to the load.

3.4.12 Test Points (12V and 24V sections):

Test points for 0.080" test probes. The test points indicate the charger output voltage inside the charger output fuse(s). A 4.99 kohm resistor is in series with both the + and - test points to provide short circuit protection.

3.4.13 Output Current Indicators (12V and 24V sections):

4 Green LEDs. These LEDs indicate the current flowing from the charger to the battery. Each LED represents approximately 25% of full load. They do not indicate the amount of current following from the battery to the load during a transfer. A flashing LED indicates current limit mode.

4.0 INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

4.1 Tools Required

EXAMPLE:

- Philips screw driver, #2 (Tip Size 3/16")
- Philips screw driver, #3 (Tip Size 1/4")
- Slotted screw driver (Blade size 1/8")
- 7/16" nut driver
- 1/8" diameter non-conductive tool (i.e. tweaker)
- Digital Voltmeter (DVM) with minimum 10 Mohm input impedance

4.2 Inspection

All Argus products are shipped in rugged, double walled boxes and suspended via solid polyurethane foam inserts to minimize shock that may occur during transportation. Packaging assemblies and methods are tested to National Safe Transit Association standards.

Prior to uncrating of the unit, note any damage to the shipping container. Uncrate the unit and inspect the exterior. If any damage is observed, contact the carrier immediately.

Continue the inspection for any internal damage. In the unlikely event of internal damage please inform the carrier and contact Argus Technologies for advice on the impact of any damage.

4.3 Preparation/Mounting

The unit must be mounted in a clean and dry environment. Sufficient access to an uninterrupted air source must also be allowed for in front of the unit. Allow at least 1.75 inches of free space above the unit for cooling.

The unit should be mounted to the rack using two #12 -24 x 1/2" screws in each bracket. A captive type of drive such as a Philips head is preferred to eliminate the possibility of slippage and scratching of the unit's exterior.

The unit has been designed for mounting in a 19" or 23" EIA standard relay rack. Mounting brackets on this shelf are for 1-3/4" spacing and are reversible for 19" or 23" mounting configurations. These brackets are shipped from the factory arranged for 19" centre mounting with a 5" offset. To adapt to 23" mounting, remove the two attaching screws, then flip the brackets so that the large flange is against the shelf chassis, re-attach with mounting screws. For flush mounting attach the brackets to the cabinet via the mounting holes located near the front of the cabinet. See the outline drawing in the back of this manual for details.

4.4 Connections

4.4.1 AC Connections

Standard IEC power cable. Supplies AC power to the charger.

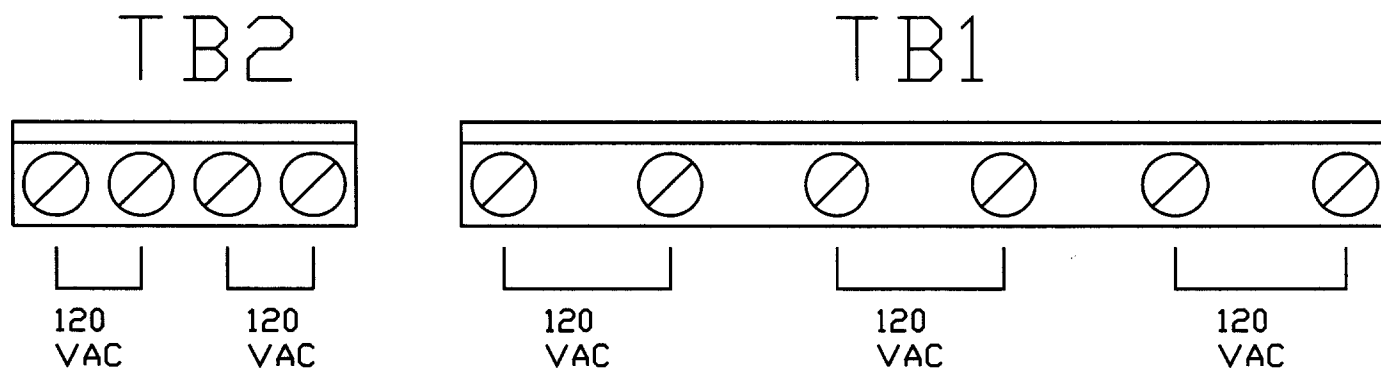
4.4.2 AC Voltage Selection

Terminal blocks TB1 and TB2 accept #18 to #24 AWG wire.

WARNING: JUMPERS FOR BOTH TERMINAL BLOCKS MUST BE SET TO THE PROPER INPUT VOLTAGE SETTING BEFORE AC IS APPLIED. Failure to do so may result in damage to the unit. WARNING

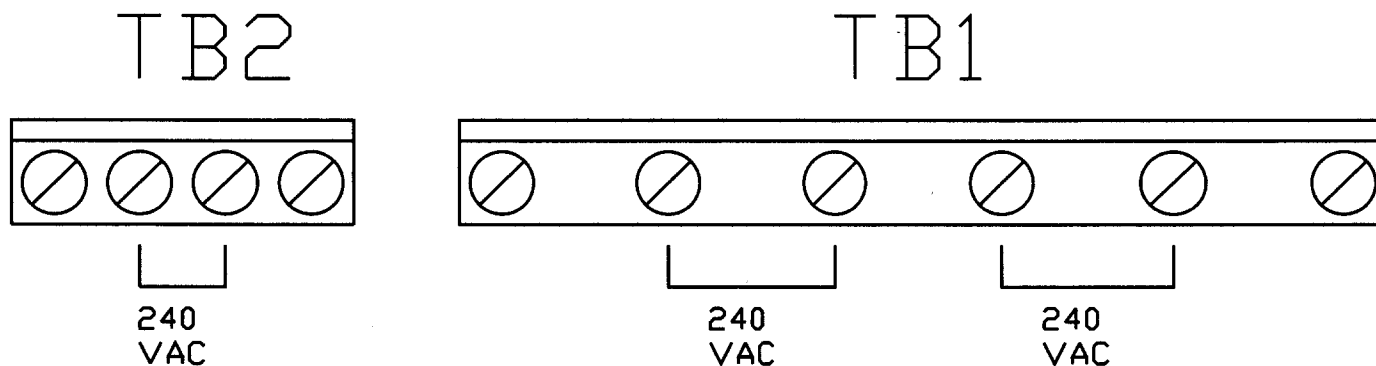
For 120VAC operation TB1 must have three #20 AWG jumpers AND TB2 must have two #20 AWG jumpers as indicated on the PCB between TB1 and TB2. Refer to Figure #1a.

Figure 1a - 120 VAC Operation Selection



For 240VAC operation TB1 must have two #20 AWG jumpers AND TB2 must have one #20 AWG jumpers as indicated on the PCB between TB1 and TB2. Refer to Figure #1b.

Figure 1b - 240 VAC Operation Selection



4.4.3 Battery Connection

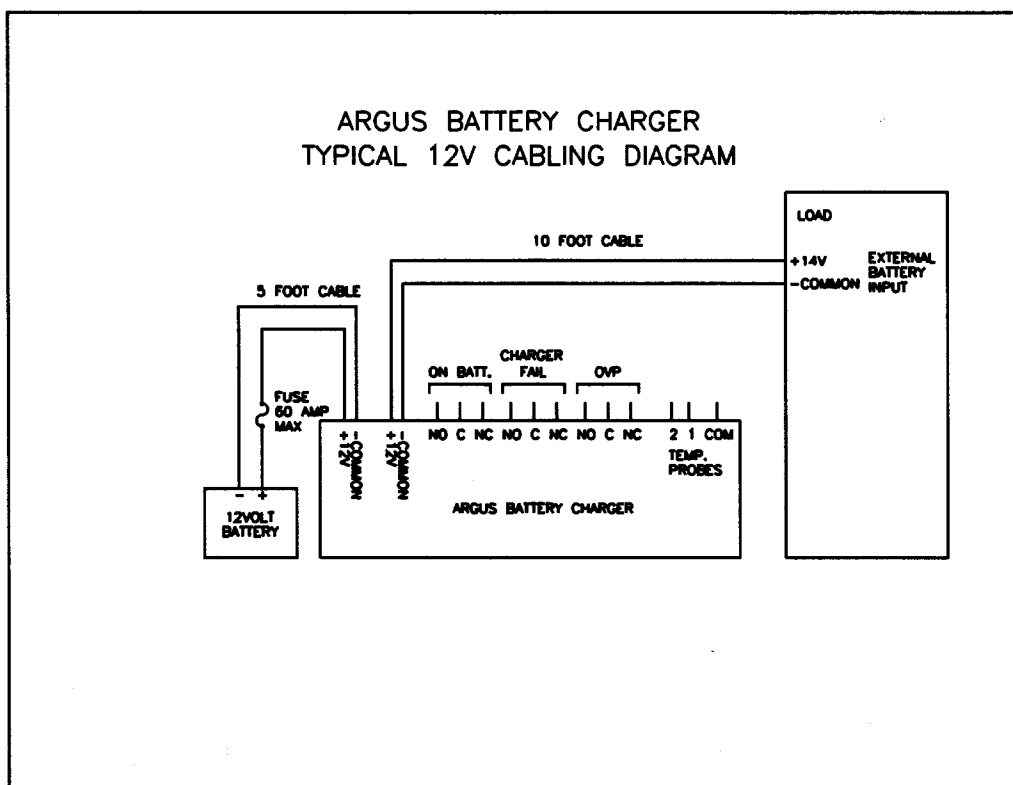
Remove the battery fuse(s) before connecting or disconnecting the battery cables from the battery and/or charger.

1/4" - 20 studs for up to #8 AWG wire. Charger supplies current to the battery through these connections. Current also flows from the battery into these connections to the Load Connection when the battery is connected to the load.

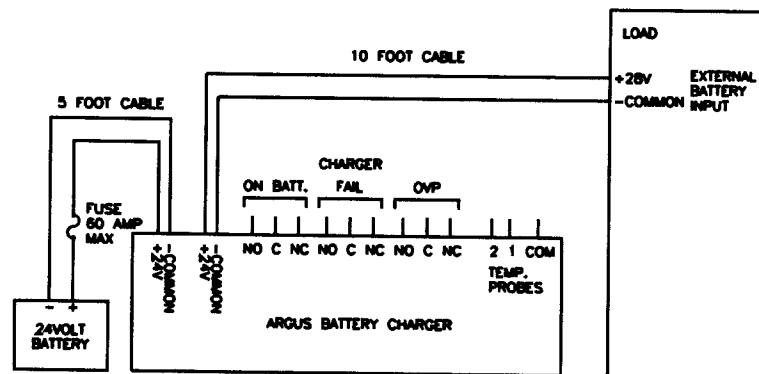
4.4.4 Load Connection

Remove the battery fuse(s) before connecting or disconnecting the load cables from the load and/or charger.

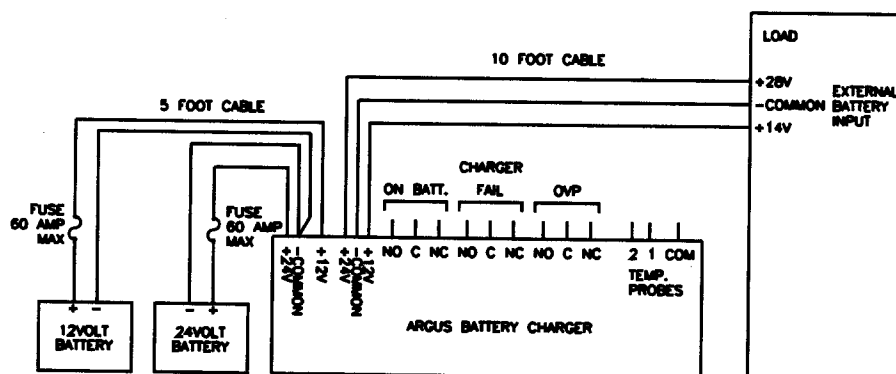
1/4" - 20 studs for up to #8 AWG wire. Battery current flows from these terminals to the load during a transfer condition. The transfer circuit senses the voltage at these terminals to determine when to connect the battery to the load.



ARGUS BATTERY CHARGER TYPICAL 24V CABLING DIAGRAM



ARGUS BATTERY CHARGER TYPICAL 12/24V CABLING DIAGRAM



4.4.5 Alarm Contacts Connections

4.4.5.1 On Battery Alarm

Terminal block accepts #18 to #24 AWG wire and provides three terminals (Form C contacts) which are NO, COM and NC. The relay is energized whenever at least one battery is connected to a load.

4.4.5.2 Over Voltage Protection Alarm

Terminal block accepts #18 to #24 AWG wire and provides three terminals (Form C contacts) which are NO, COM and NC. The relay is energized whenever an **OVP** (over voltage protection) condition has occurred and the charger was unable to recover. Note: The OVP relay will be deenergized during a low voltage disconnect even if an **OVP** condition exists.

4.4.5.3 Charger Fail Alarm

Terminal block accepts #18 to #24 AWG wire and provides three terminals (Form C contacts) which are NO, COM and NC. The Charger Fail relay is normally energized and will deenergize when charger fail condition occurs. The charger will indicate a failed condition if it is unable to source power. Possible fail conditions are AC fail, OVP trip, $V_{OUT} < 9\text{ V}$, fuse fail, on battery (transfer), unable to source current into the battery.

The charger incorporates a "voltage ramp" to determine if it is able to source current into the battery. Whenever the output current to the battery drops below 5 % of the rated output, the charger will intermittently (about once per minute) increase the voltage. This should cause the output current to increase above the 5 % level. As soon as the current rises above 5 %, the ramp will be terminated. If no increase in the output current is detected, the charger fail alarm will be activated.

4.4.6 Temperature Compensation Probe Installation

Terminal block TB4 accepts #18 to #24 AWG wire and provides 3 terminals. 'COM' is the common for the temperature probes (black wire). '1' and '2' are the positive terminal connections for the temperature probes (red wire).

When one probe is used, terminals '1' and '2' are jumpered together. If the jumper is not installed the charger will read a discrepancy between probe terminal 1 and 2. See the section 'Temperature Compensation' for details.

If a second, redundant probe is to be used, the jumper must be removed and the positive (red) wires from the probes are individually inserted in the terminals marked 1 and 2 and the negative (black) wires are both inserted into the terminal marked **COM**.

Generally the temperature probe(s) should be mounted on the battery in the warmest location. When 2 separate battery strings are used in a system and the batteries are not located in the same area the probe(s) should be connected to the battery string which is expected to be the warmest.

The temperature probe(s) can be strapped to the center of one side of the battery with an adhesive tape. If 2 probes are used they should be spaced apart approximately 1" (2.5 cm). When multiple batteries are used in the system the probe should be placed between the batteries so heating from the other batteries will be detected by the probes.

The probe(s) can also be connected directly to a battery terminal. When this is done both probes must be connected to the same terminal. The probe is electrically isolated from it's tab so it can be connected to any battery terminal but should be connected to the common terminal of the warmest battery or battery string.

5.0 OPERATION

5.1 Startup

Ensure all power and alarm connections are secure and the AC input voltage selection jumpers are set correctly (see AC Voltage Selection under Installation Instructions for details). Re-install the back cover and plug the AC cable into the rear of the unit.

The battery fuse(s) should be installed after AC power has been applied to the charger and the **POWER ON** LED is illuminated. Although this procedure is not critical it will ensure a more controlled charging of the output filter capacitors, and power up of the control circuitry in the charger.

5.2 Shutdown

Unplug the AC cable from the rear of the unit. Ensure the battery is not connected to the load (the **ON BATTERY** LED(s) are off). Remove the battery fuse(s).

6.0 SETTINGS/ADJUSTMENTS

6.1 Factory Settings

12V Output:	13.7VDC
24V Output:	27.4VDC

AC input voltage selection jumpers set for 120VAC.

6.2 Adjustments

6.2.1 Adjustment Ranges

12V Output	12.0VDC to 15.0VDC
24V Output	24.0VDC to 30.0VDC

6.2.2 Voltage Adjustment

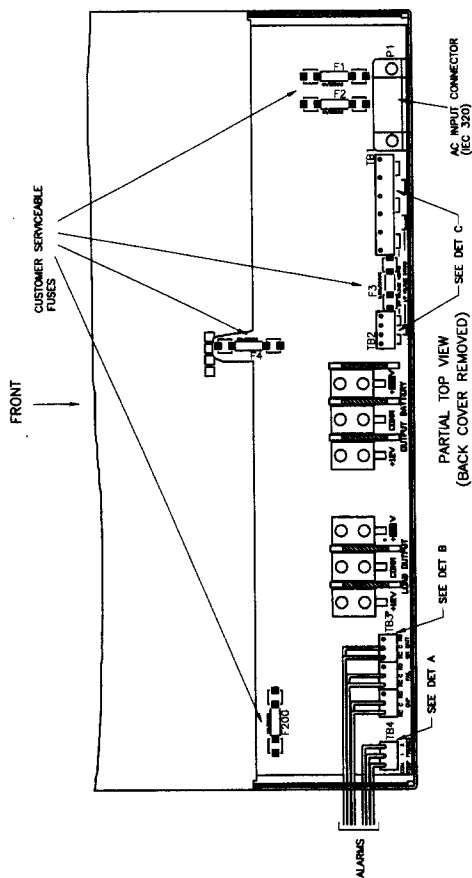
Monitor the output voltage of the charger at the voltage test points when making voltage adjustments. Use a DVM with minimum 10 Mohm input impedance as each test point has a 4.99 kohm resistor in series for short circuit protection.

The output voltage cannot be increased while the unit is in current limit. If the battery is connected to the battery output terminals, the voltage may not decrease when the DOWN switch is pressed. The potentiometer controlling the output voltage will be decremented and may result in an incorrectly adjusted output voltage. The battery may have to be disconnected if a voltage setting lower than the present battery voltage is desired.

6.2.3 Voltage Adjustments With Temperature Compensation

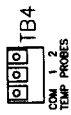
The temperature compensation system, if active, will be deactivated whenever the output voltage is adjusted. The compensation offset will be set to zero and the output voltage of the charger can be adjusted to the desired 25°C (77°F) battery float voltage. The battery may have to be disconnected until after the voltage is set. Temperature compensation will resume 30 seconds after voltage adjustments are completed.

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APP
1			

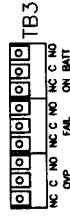


ALARM WIRING

DETAIL A - TB4



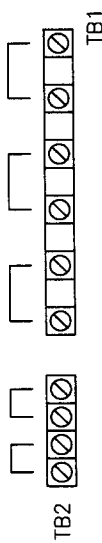
DETAIL B - TB3



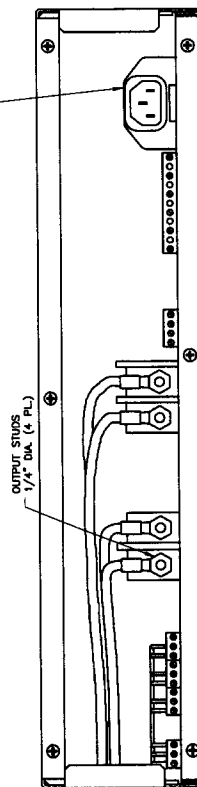
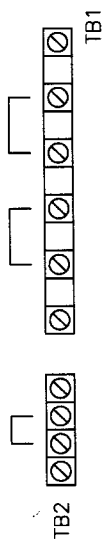
DETAIL C - TB1/TB2

CAUTION: VERIFY JUMPER SETTING IS CORRECT FOR YOUR POWER SUPPLY BEFORE PLUGGING UNIT IN.

120VAC INPUT VOLTAGE SELECTION JUMPERS

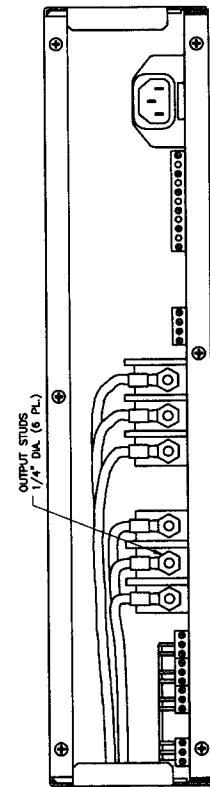


240VAC INPUT VOLTAGE SELECTION JUMPERS



SINGLE OUTPUT
12VDC OR 24VDC
WIRING

REAR VIEW
(BACK COVER REMOVED)



DUAL OUTPUT
12/24VDC WIRING

REAR VIEW
(BACK COVER REMOVED)

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APP
1			



ARGUS BATTERY CHARGER
OUTLINE DRAWING

DATE	REV	SHEET	2 OF 2
010	010	519	06

FACTORY SERVICE INFORMATION

Technical Support

Technical support staff are available for answering general questions related to installation, operation and maintenance of Argus products. In Canada and the USA, call Argus toll free 7:30 am to 5:00 pm Pacific Standard Time at:

+1-888-GO-ARGUS

(+1-888-462-7487)

For emergencies, call +1-888-GO-ARGUS 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
Customers outside Canada and the USA, call +1-604-436-5547 for technical support.

Training

Argus offers various levels of product and technical training. These workshops provide a mix of theory and hands on application for qualified customers. Please consult your sales representative for course schedules, locations and costs, or visit our website at www.argusdcpower.com.

Factory Repair and Servicing

All service, beyond initial adjustments, should be carried out by qualified factory service personnel. For these procedures, please contact Argus Technologies at the locations listed to the right.

Product Returns

Before returning any product for service, please obtain a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number from an Argus factory service representative. The representative will require the model and serial number, as well as a brief description of the problem prior to issuing the RMA number. All material must be pre-authorized before being returned.

See document 048-507-10 "Warranty and Repair Information" for more details.

Moving and Storage

Units must be suitably packed in the original shipping container (or equivalent) prior to re-shipping. The box should be completely enclosed and constructed of wood or double-wall, corrugated cardboard. At least 3" of foam or shock absorbing packing material must surround the unit.

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