



DC POWER SUPPLY ALIMENTATION C.C.

ISO-TECH

IPS 303A

201-3424

ISO-TECH

IPS 601A

201-3446

SAFETY TERMS AND SYMBOLS

These terms may appear in this manual or on the product:



WARNING. Warning statements identify conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.



CAUTION. Caution statements identify conditions or practices that could result in damage to this product or other property.

The following symbols may appear in this manual or on the product:



DANGER
High Voltage



DANGER
Hot Surface



ATTENTION
refer to Manual



Protective
Conductor
Terminal



Equipotentiality

FOR UNITED KINGDOM ONLY

NOTE

This lead/appliance must only be wired by competent persons

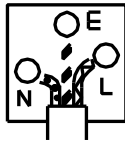
WARNING

THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED


IMPORTANT

The wires in this lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

- Green/ Yellow: Earth**
- Blue : Neutral**
- Brown: Live (Phase)**



As the colours of the wires in main leads may not correspond with the colours marking Identified in your plug/appliance, proceed as follows:

The wire which is coloured Green & Yellow must be connected to the Earth terminal marked with the letter E or by the earth symbol  or coloured Green or Green & Yellow.

The wire which is coloured Blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured Blue or Black.

The wire which is coloured Brown must be connected to the terminal marked with the letter L or P or coloured Brown or Red.

If in doubt, consult the instructions provided with the equipment or contact the supplier. This cable/appliance should be protected by a suitably rated and approved HBC mains fuse; refer to the rating information on the equipment and/or user instructions for details. As a guide, cable of 0.75mm² should be protected by a 3A or 5A fuse. Larger conductors would normally require 13A types, depending on the connection method used.

Any moulded mains connector that requires removal/replacement must be destroyed by removal of any fuse & fuse carrier and disposed of immediately, as a plug with bared wires is hazardous if a engaged in live socket. Any re-wiring must be carried out in accordance with the information detailed on this label.

Statement of Compliance

IPS 303A & IPS 601A Power Supply

is herewith confirmed to comply with the requirements set out in the Council Directive on the Approximation of the Law of Member States relating to Electromagnetic Compatibility (89/366/EEC, 92/31/EEC, 93/68/EEC) and Low Voltage Equipment Directive (73/23/EEC). For the evaluation regarding the Electromagnetic Compatibility and Low Voltage Equipment Directive, the following standards were applied:

EMC Directive 89/366/EEC amended by 92/31/EEC; 93/68/EEC	
EN 50081-1 (1992): Electromagnetic Compatibility- Generic Emission Standard. Part 1: Residential, Commercial and Light Industry	EN 50082-1 (1992): Electromagnetic Compatibility- Generic Immunity Standard. Part 1: Residential, Commercial and Light Industry
Conducted and Radiated Emissions EN 55022 class B (1994)	Electrostatic Discharge IEC 1000-4-2: 1995
Current Harmonic EN 61000-3-2 (1995)	Radiated Immunity IEC 1000-4-3: 1995
Voltage Fluctuation EN 61000-3-3 (1995)	Electrical Fast Transients IEC 1000-4-4: 1995
	Surge Immunity IEC 1000-4-5: 1995
	Voltage Dips / Interrupts EN 61000-4-11: 1994

Low Voltage Equipment Directive 73/23/EEC
Safety Requirements EN 61010-1: 1993+A2: 1995 IEC 1010-1 : 1990+A2: 1995

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1. INTRODUCTION

The regulated DC power supply has been designed to provide the most often used features in the laboratory, schools and production lines.

The output voltage is continuously adjustable between 0 and rated voltage in one range by means of a coarse and fine potentiometer; the load current can be varied from 0 to rated current and adjusted by means of a coarse and fine potentiometer. Both outputs can be accurately read on the voltmeter and ammeter.

Both stability and ripple are extremely good to meet the requirements of modern circuit design. The unit can be used as either constant voltage or current source. The various modes of operation are described in greater detail in Operation Instruction Section 4 of this manual.

For applications which use greater than the maximum voltage or Amps, then the unit can be connected up in series or parallel. For applications in audio production lines, continuous or dynamic load.

2. SPECIFICATIONS

2-1 General

Main supply	: 100V/120V/220V/230V±10% 50/60Hz (Switch selectable).
Rating, dimension and weight	: see Table 2-1
Operation mode	: Single or Tracking (Series or Parallel) operation (two units).
Operation Temperature & Humidity	: 0°C to 40°C, <80%
Storage Temperature & Humidity	: -10°C to 70°C, <70%
Maximum Altitude	: 2000m
Installation Category	: II
Pollution Degree	: 2
Product Designed for Indoor use only	
Accessories	: Fuse.....1
	: Test lead GTL-105 (current <4A).....1
	GTL-104 (4A* current*10A)
	: Operation Manual.....1

Table 2-1

MODEL	Max. Rating		Input Rating		FUSE Type and Rating		Dimensions	Weight (kg)
	Volts (V)	Amps (A)	Watts	VA	100V/120V	220V/230V		
IPS 303A	30	3	160	200	T 2.5A 250V	T 1.6A 250V	128 (W)	5.0
IPS 601A	60	1	120	150	T 2A 250V	T 1.6A 250V	145 (H) 285 (D)	4.0

2-2 Constant Voltage Operation

- (1) Output voltage ranges 0 to rating voltage continuously adjustable.
- (2) Voltage regulation
 - line regulation $\pm 0.01\% + 3\text{mV}$.
 - load regulation $\pm 0.01\% + 3\text{mV}$ (rating current $\leq 3\text{A}$).
 - load regulation $\pm 0.01\% + 5\text{mV}$ (rating current $> 3\text{A}$).
- (3) Recovery time $\leq 100\mu\text{s}$ (50% Load change, minimum load 0.5A).
- (4) Ripple & Noise $\pm 0.5\text{mVrms}$ (5Hz~1MHz) (rating current $\leq 3\text{A}$).
- Ripple & Noise $\pm 1.0\text{mVrms}$ (5Hz~1MHz) (rating current $> 3\text{A}$).
- (5) Temperature coefficient $\pm 300\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$.

2-3 Constant Current Operation

- (1) Output current range 0 to rating current continuously adjustable.
- (2) Current regulation
 - line regulation $\pm 0.2\% + 3\text{mA}$.
 - load regulation $\pm 0.2\% + 3\text{mA}$.
- (3) Ripple & Noise $\pm 3\text{mArms}$.

2-4 Indicator Meter

Analog

Meter	: Voltmeter and Ammeter each one
Class	: 2.5.
Dimensions	: 50×50 mm.

2-5 Insulation

Between chassis and output terminal : 20MO or above (DC500V).

Between chassis and AC cord : 30MO or above (DC500V).

3. PANEL CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

3-1 Front panel (See Fig. 3-1)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (1) CV Indicator | lights when the power is on and this unit is in constant voltage operation. |
| (2) CC Indicator | lights when this unit is in constant current operation. |
| (3) Voltage coarse | for the coarse adjustment of the output voltage. |
| (4) Voltage fine | for the fine adjustment of the output voltage. |
| (5) Current coarse | for the coarse adjustment of the output current. |
| (6) Current fine | for the fine adjustment of the output current. |
| (7) “+” output terminal | positive polarity (Red). |
| (8) “GND” terminal | earth and chassis ground (Green). |
| (9) “-” output terminal | negative polarity (Black). |
| (10) meter | indicates the output voltage (Analog type). |
| (11) meter | indicates the output current (Analog type). |
| (12) A/V selects switch | selects whether the meter indicates the output voltage or current. |
| (13) Power control | on/off switch. |
| (14) Current HI/LO control | current indicates HI/LO range SELECTS. |

3-2 Rear panel (See Fig. 3-2)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (15) Fuse holder | |
| (16) Power cord | |
| (17) AC selects switch | With (18) switch selects the line voltage at the high end (right position) of the range 120V or 230V and at the low end (left position) of the range 100V or 220V. |
| (18) AC selects switch | Selects the line voltage is in the 100V-120V range (left position) or in the 220V-230V in the range (right position). |
| (19) Master-Slave switch | Selects for Master (internal control) or Slave (external remote control) tracking operation. |
| (20) Input-Output connector | With (19) Master-Slave switch selects, permit from the Master unit (SER. or PAR.) output connected to Slave unit (SER. or PAR.) inputs. |

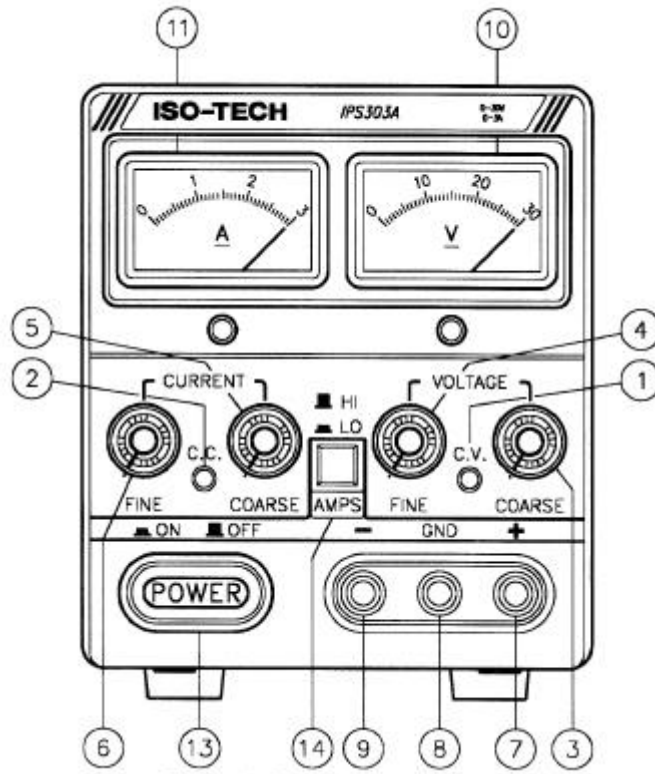


FIG. 3-1 Front Panel

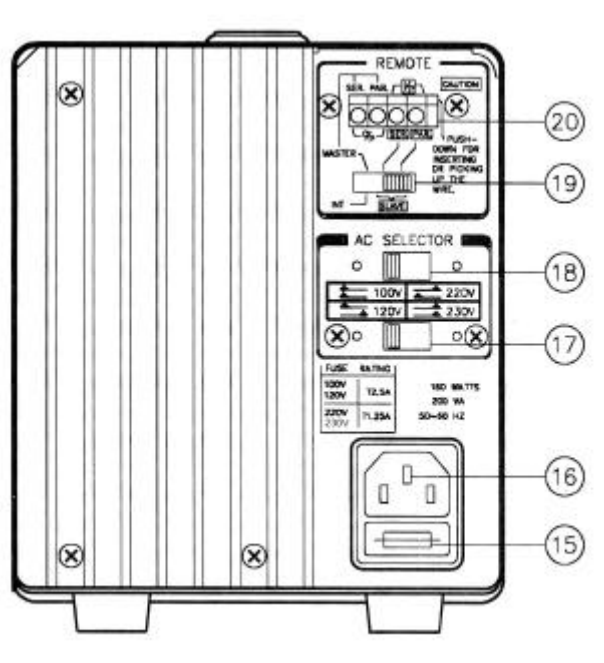


FIG. 3-2 Rear Panel

4. OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

4-1 Precaution

(1) AC input

AC input should be within the range of line voltage $\pm 10\%$ 50/60Hz.



WARNING. To avoid electrical shock, the power cord protective grounding conductor must be connected to ground.

(2) Installation

Avoid using the power supply in a place where the ambient temperature exceeds 40°C. The heat sink located at the rear of the power supply must have sufficient air space for radiation.



CAUTION. To avoid damaging the power supply, do not use it in a place where ambient temperature exceeds 40°C.

(3) Output voltage overshoot

Voltage between output terminals never exceeds the preset value when the power is turned on or off.

4-2 Setting Current Limit

(1) Determine the maximum safe current for the device to be powered.

(2) Temporarily short the (+) and (-) terminals of the power supply together with a test lead.

(3) Rotate the COARSE VOLTAGE control away from zero sufficiently for the CC indicator to light.

(4) Adjust the CURRENT control for the desired current limit. Read the current value on the Ammeter.

(5) The current limit (overload protection) has now been preset. Do not change the CURRENT control setting after this step.

(6) Remove the short between the (+) and (-) terminals and hook up for constant voltage operation.

4-3 Constant Voltage / Constant Current Characteristic

The working characteristic of this series Power Supplies is called a constant voltage/constant current automatic crossover type. This permits continuous transition from constant current to constant voltage modes in response to the load change. The intersection of constant voltage and constant current modes is called the crossover point. Fig. 4-1 shows the relationship between this crossover point and the load.

For example, if the load is such that the power supply is operating in the constant voltage mode, a regulated output voltage is provided. The output voltage remains constant as the load increases, up until the point where the preset current limit is reached. At that point, the output current becomes constant and the output voltage drop is proportional to further increases in load. The crossover point is indicated by the front panel LED indicators. The crossover point is reached when the CV

indicator goes off and the CC indicator comes on.

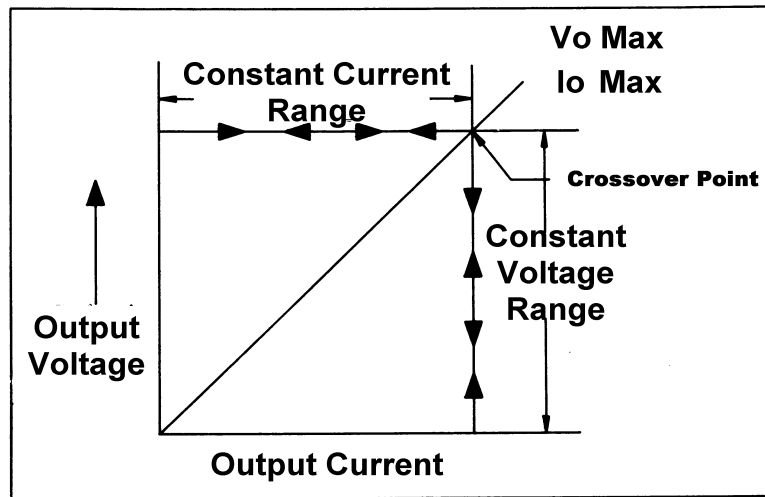


Fig. 4-1 Constant Voltage/Constant Current Characteristic

Similarly, crossover from the constant current to the constant voltage mode automatically occurs from a decrease in load. A good example of this would be seen when charging a 12-volt battery. Initially, the open circuit voltage of the power supply may be preset for 13.8 volts. A low battery will place a heavy load on the supply and it will operate in the constant current mode, which may be adjusted for a 1 amp charging rate. As the battery becomes charged, and its voltage approaches 13.8 volts, its load decreases to the point where it no longer demands the full 1 amp charging rate. This is the crossover point where the power supply goes into the constant voltage mode.

4-4 Operation Mode

(1) Single Operation

Use the supply as it is for single operation.

- A. Set power switch to “OFF” position.
- B. Make sure that line voltage is correct for the input power voltage.
- C. Plug power cord into the power outlet.
- D. Set power switch to “ON” position.
- E. Adjust “Voltage” and “Current” control to the desired output voltage and current.
- F. Connect the external load to the output binding posts. Make sure both “+” and “-” terminals are connected correctly.

(2) Series Operation (only applies when using identical models)

Two power supplies can be connected in series to provide a higher voltage and rating current output. See Fig. 4-2 for the connection scheme.

- A. Set power switch to “OFF” position.
- B. Set the “MASTER” power supply INT-SLAVE switch to “INT” position and set the “SLAVE” power supply INT-SLAVE switch to “SER-SLAVE” position.
- C. Connect the “MASTER” power supply “SER” output terminal to the “SLAVE” power supply “SER” input.
- D. Set power switch to “ON” position.



WARNING: Voltages of more than 60V DC are a lethal shock hazard to the user. Be careful when connecting power supplies in series to achieve voltages higher than 60V DC total or 60VDC between any connection and earth ground.

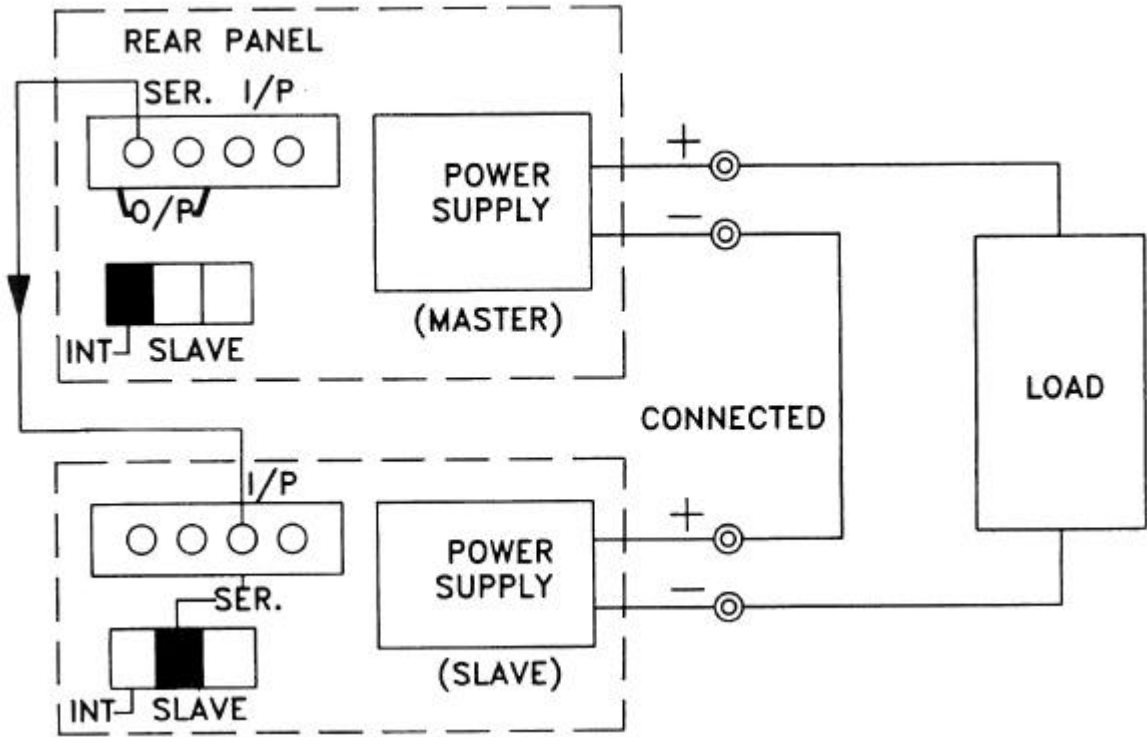


Fig. 4-2 Connecting Two Power Supplies in Series

- E. When connected in series, the VOLTAGE controls of each power exercise control supply over 0 to rating range. Add the two voltmeter readings together to determine the total output voltage, or an external voltmeter may be connected across the load.
- F. Load current may be monitored from either supply; the readings will be identical since they are connected in series. Also, since the supplies are connected in series, it is only necessary to set the current limit on one of the supplies; the other may be set for maximum.

(3) Parallel Operation

Two power supplies may be connected in parallel to provide rating voltage and higher current output. See Fig. 4-3 for the connection scheme.

- A. Set power switch to "OFF" position.
- B. Set the "MASTER" power supply INT-SLAVE switch to "INT" position and set the "SLAVE" power supply INT-SLAVE switch to "PAR-SLAVE" position.
- C. Create a link from the "MASTER" power supply "PAR" output terminal to the "SLAVE" power supply "PAR" input.
- D. When connected in parallel ensure that the SLAVE VOLTAGE and CURRENT controls are set to maximum, then adjust the MASTER controls to set the required VOLTAGE and CURRENT.
- E. The output voltage may be monitored from either supply; the readings will be identical since they are connected in parallel, however the total output current can be determined by adding the two ammeter readings together, or an external ammeter may be connected in series with the load.
- F. Set the power switches to "ON" position.
- G. Note: For correct operation ensure the MASTER output voltage is lower than 0.2-0.5V of the SLAVE output

voltage.

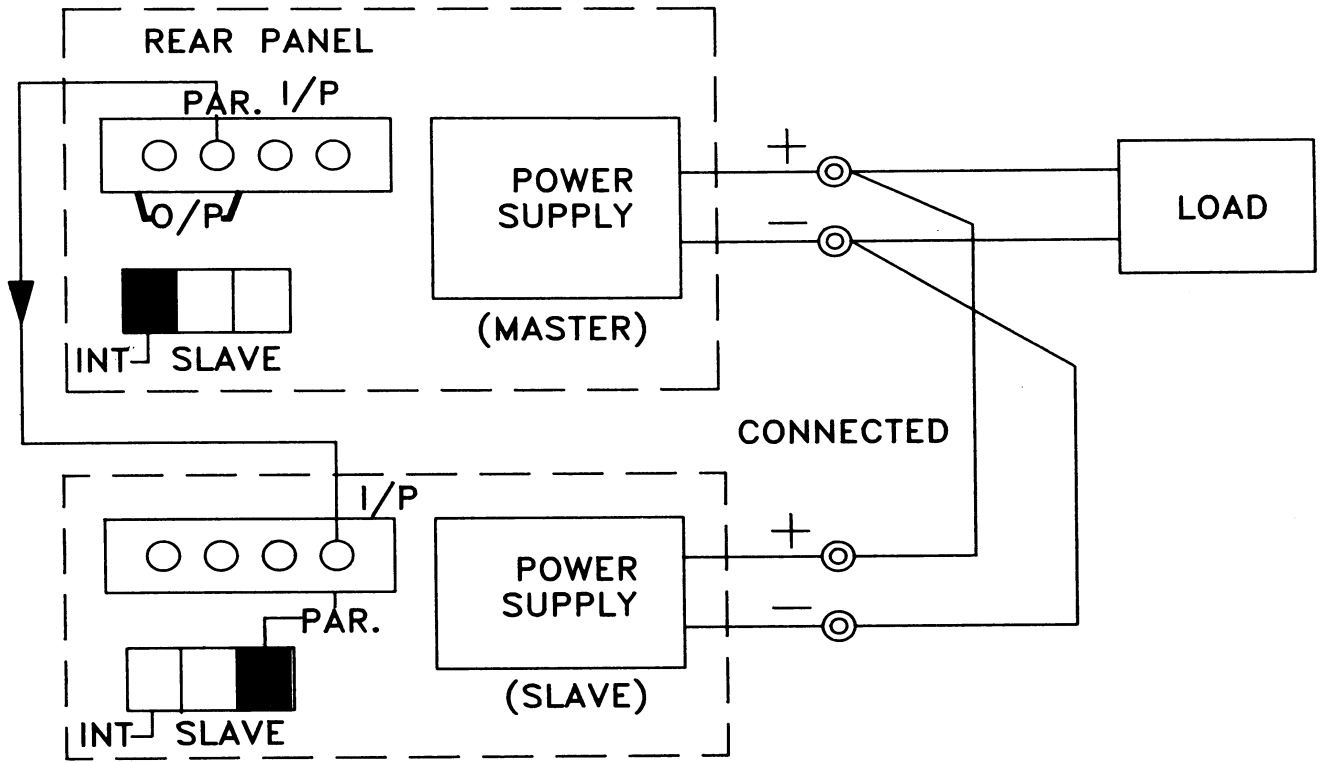
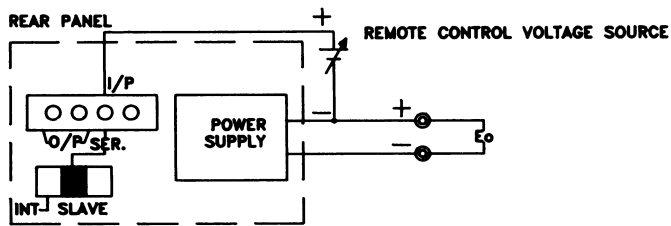


Fig. 4-3 Connecting Two Power Supplies in Parallel

(4) Remote control of output voltage

The output voltage of the power supply can be remote-controlled with an external voltage; the connection required is shown in Fig. 4-4.

● Fig. 4-4



- A. Set the power supply INT-SLAVE switch to “SER-SLAVE” position.
- B. The “+” line of control voltage source is connected to the “SER” input terminal and the “-” line of control voltage source is connected to the power supply output “+” terminal.
- C. The output voltage E_o is calculated as follows:

$$E_o = \frac{E_r \times E_c}{10}$$

E_o : Output voltage of the power supply.

E_r : Rated voltage of the power supply.

E_c : Remote control voltage.

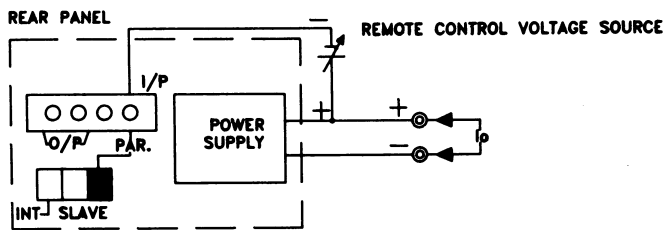
0 * E_c * approx.10V.

- D. For the remote voltage source E_c , use a device which provides a stable, low-noise voltage source (an RS IPS series power supply or an equivalent device).

(5) Remote control of output current

The output current of the power supply can be remote-controlled with an external voltage; the connection required is shown in Fig. 4-5.

● Fig. 4-5



A. Set the power supply INT-SLAVE switch to “PAR-SLAVE” position.

B. The “-” line of control voltage source is connected to the “PAR” input terminal and the “+” line of control voltage source is connected to the power supply output “+” terminal.

C. The output current I_o is calculated as follows:

$$I_o = \frac{I_r \times E_c}{10}$$

I_o : Output current of the power supply.

I_r : Rated current of the power supply.

E_c : Remote control voltage.

$0 * E_c * \text{approx.} 10V$.

D. For the remote control voltage source E_c , use a device which provides a stable, low-noise voltage source (an RS IPS series power supply or an equivalent device).

(6) Dynamic Load Operation & Application:

A. When selecting the dynamic load function, the maximum peak current is 1.7 times the rated current. These features are only suitable for the testing of Audio circuitry.

Please change jump wire J108 to the “ON” position (please refer to Fig. 5-1).

5. MAINTENANCE



WARNING

The following instructions are for use by qualified personnel only. To avoid electrical shock, do not perform any servicing other than contained in the operating instructions unless you are qualified to do so.

5-1 Fuse Replacement

If the fuse is blown, the CV or CC indicators will not light and the power supply will not operate. The fuse should not normally blow unless a problem has developed in the unit. Try to determine and correct cause of the blown fuse, then replace only with a fuse of the correct rating and type.

The fuse is located on the rear panel (see Fig. 3-2).



WARNING: *For continued fire protection. Replace fuse only with 250V fuse of the specified type and rating, and disconnect the power cord before replacing fuse.*

5-2 Line Voltage Conversion

The primary winding of the power transformer is tapped to permit operation from 100, 120, 220, or 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz line voltage. Conversion from one line voltage to another is done by changing AC selects switch as shown in Fig. 3-2.

The unit is set to default line voltage. To convert to different line voltage, perform the following procedure:

- (1) Make sure the power cord is unplugged.
- (2) Change the AC selects switch to the desired line voltage position.
- (3) A change in line voltage may also require a corresponding change of fuse value. Install the correct fuse value as listed on rear panel.

5-3 Internal Adjustments

The unit was accurately adjusted at the factory before shipment. Readjustment is recommended only if repairs have been made in a circuit affecting adjustment accuracy, or if you have a reason to believe the unit is out of accuracy. However, adjustments should be attempted only if a multimeter with an accuracy of $\pm 0.1\%$ dcV or better is available.

If readjustment is required, use the following procedure. Locations of the adjustments are shown in Fig. 5-1 and Fig. 5-2.

- (1) Adjustment of the Rating Voltage
 - A. Connect an accurate ($\pm 0.1\%$) external multimeter to measure the DC voltage at output terminals of the power supply.
 - B. Set the COARSE and FINE VOLTAGE controls to minimum (fully counterclockwise).
 - C. Adjust trimmer pot VR106 for a reading of 0 volts on the multimeter.
 - D. Turn the COARSE and FINE VOLTAGE controls to maximum (fully clockwise).
 - E. Adjust trimmer pot VR105 for a reading of rate volts $\times 1.05$ on the multimeter.
 - F. Set the COARSE and FINE VOLTAGE controls for a reading of rate volts on the multimeter.
 - G. Adjust trimmer pot VR301 (VR201 digital type) for a reading of rate volts on the voltmeter (Digital panel meter, digital type) of the power supply.
- (2) Adjustment of the Rating Current
 - A. Set the CURRENT control to minimum (fully counterclockwise).
 - B. Connect the external multimeter to measure DC current at the output terminals of the power supply.
 - C. Set the COARSE and FINE CURRENT controls to minimum (fully counterclockwise).
 - D. Adjust trimmer pot VR107 for a reading of 0 amps on the multimeter.
 - E. Set the COARSE and FINE VOLTAGE controls to a centered position.
 - F. Set the COARSE and FINE CURRENT controls to maximum (fully clockwise).
 - G. Adjust trimmer pot VR108 for a reading of $1/2$ rate amps $\times 1.05$ on the multimeter (LO current).
 - H. Adjust trimmer pot VR109 for a reading of rate amps $\times 1.05$ on the multimeter (HI current).
 - I. Readjust the CURRENT control for a reading of rate amps on the multimeter.
 - J. Adjust trimmer pot VR110 (HI), VR111 (LO) to calibrate the Ammeter or Digital panel meter of the power supply for the same reading as the multimeter.

5-4 Cleaning

To clean the power supply, use a soft cloth dampened in a solution of mild detergent and water. Do not spray cleaner directly onto the instrument, since it may leak into the cabinet and cause damage. Do not use chemicals containing benzene, benzene, toluene, xylene, acetone, or similar solvents. Do not use abrasive cleaners on any portion of the power supply.

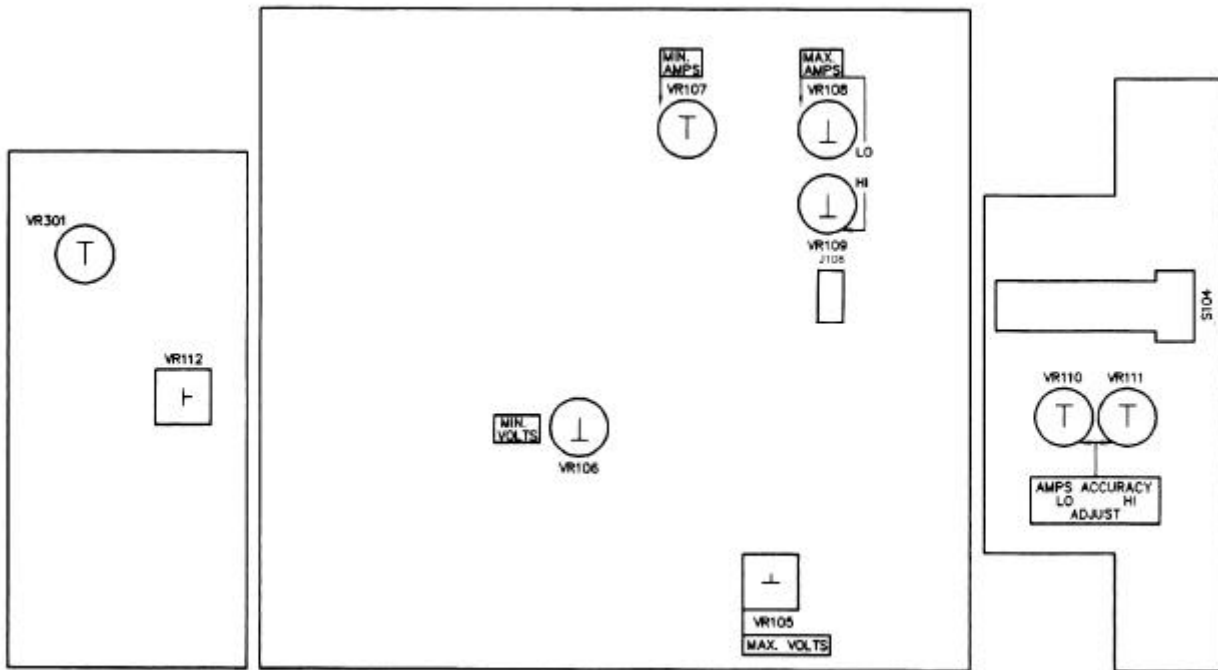


Fig. 5-1 Adjustment Location

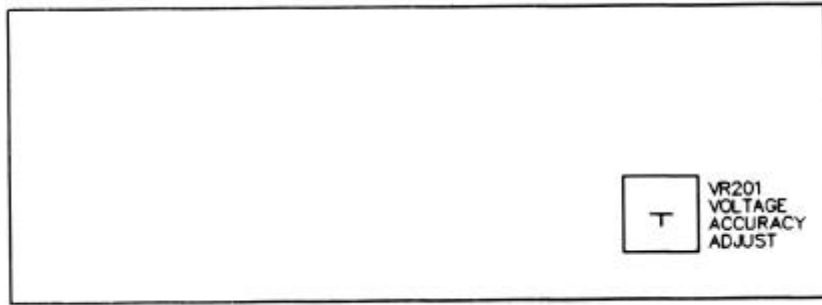


Fig. 5-2 Adjustment Location