WIDE ADJUST OUTPUT POWER SUPPLIES
PROGRAMMABLE with a Control Voltage or a Potentiometer

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

Threaded holes on the bottom (and one side surface on M6, M9, & M13 case sizes) may be used for mounting, or the supply may be rear mounted using the same holes that attach the rear cover plate. An accessory Mounting Kit (model GB8) is available to enable mounting the power supply when the opposite side of the mounting surface is inaccessible.

Even a relatively small amount of air flowing around and through a power supply will significantly reduce the rise in its temperature resulting from operation, and therefore the temperature of the critical components within it, improving both reliability and stability. Avoid blocking air flow through vented surfaces. If the perforated bottom of a supply is mounted to a solid surface, use spacers at least 3/16" thick between it and the surface to which it is fastened, to permit convection air flow, or punch ventilation holes in the mounting surface. Allow free air to circulate around heat sinks. Space at least one inch away from surrounding objects.

Make all connections before applying AC input power.

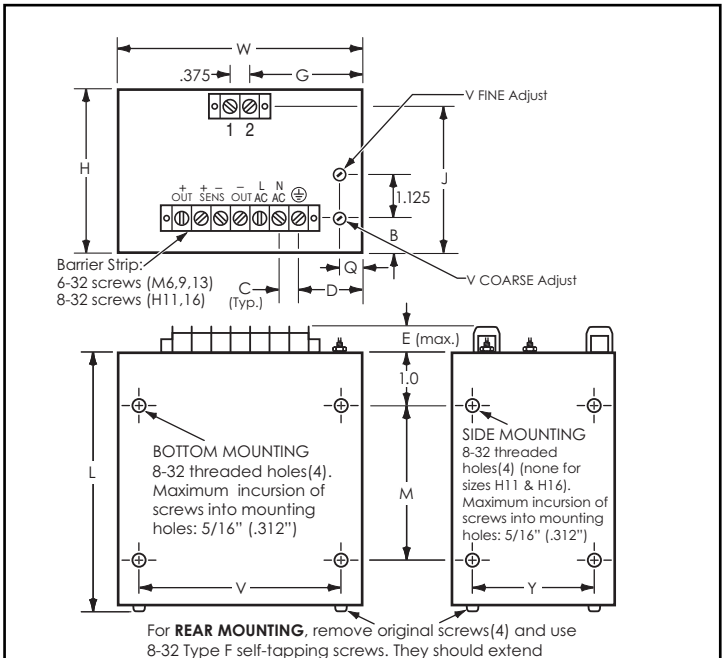
THE SENSING TERMINALS MUST BE CONNECTED to the output terminals, either at the barrier strip on the power supply or at the load. Failure to have the sense terminals connected will affect the output voltage (usually causing it to be higher than the rating of the supply, and unadjustable), and may result in permanent damage to both the power supply and its load. If voltage drops in the output voltage leads (which degrade regulation) are not objectionable, local sensing can be used; leave in place the jumpers provided with the power supply on the barrier strip (connecting the +SENS to the +OUT terminal and the -SENS to the -OUT terminal). However, if the best possible regulation at the load is required, then remove the jumpers and use two additional leads to connect the sense terminals to the output leads at the load, as shown in the schematic. This configuration permits the power supply to sense and compensate the voltage actually across the load. Note that remote sensing is capable of compensating only limited wiring drops. The voltage across the load, plus the voltage drops through the wiring, must be within the output voltage range of the supply for the voltage at the load to remain within the load regulation specification.

Do not attempt to directly parallel the outputs of two power supplies. This would result in current flowing from the higher-set output into the lower-set output, and probable damage to both circuits. Outputs may be connected in series to obtain a higher voltage provided that a reverse-biased diode, having PIV and current ratings exceeding the combined output, is used across each output; however, keep in mind that the output current to be drawn cannot exceed the output current rating of the lowest rated supply used.

If the AC input power contains large voltage spikes ('noise') induced by the switching of high currents, inductive loads, electro-mechanical components, etc., the input power leads to the supply should include some means of transient suppression. Otherwise, a portion of the noise may be coupled through the supply to the load. Also, the supply could be damaged. The means of suppression that is easiest to install is a 1 mfd capacitor or a metal oxide surge suppressor (MOV) across the AC input terminals of the supply. In extremely severe cases, the use of RF chokes in series with each side of the line may also be required.

Current limiting and short circuit protection: all models have a rolloff characteristic with automatic recovery.

The overvoltage protection circuit of power supplies equipped with this option will trip whenever the output voltage rises to the trip voltage (even if only instantaneously, as can occur if a load transient feeds back into the power supply), and will remain latched until the output voltage is interrupted. It can be reset without changing the control settings simply by switching the power supply off momentarily.



Case Size	L	W	H	M	V	Y	E	Q	B	C	D	G	J	Approx. Weight
M6	6.59	5.12	3.44	4.0	4.5	3.0	.58	.5	.75	.375	1.44	2.37	3.09	5 lb.
M9	9.25	5.12	3.44	6.0	4.5	3.0	.58	.5	.75	.375	1.44	2.37	3.09	6 lb.
M13	13.25	5.12	3.44	10.0	4.5	3.0	.58	.5	.75	.375	1.44	2.37	3.09	8 lb.
H11	11.25	7.37	5.12	8.0	6.75	4.56	.78	1.12	1.25	.562	2.25	3.75	4.72	12 lb.
H16	16.00	7.37	5.12	11.0	6.75	4.56	.78	1.12	1.25	.562	2.25	3.75	4.72	17 lb.

ALL ACOPIAN
POWER SUPPLIES
MADE IN U.S.A.

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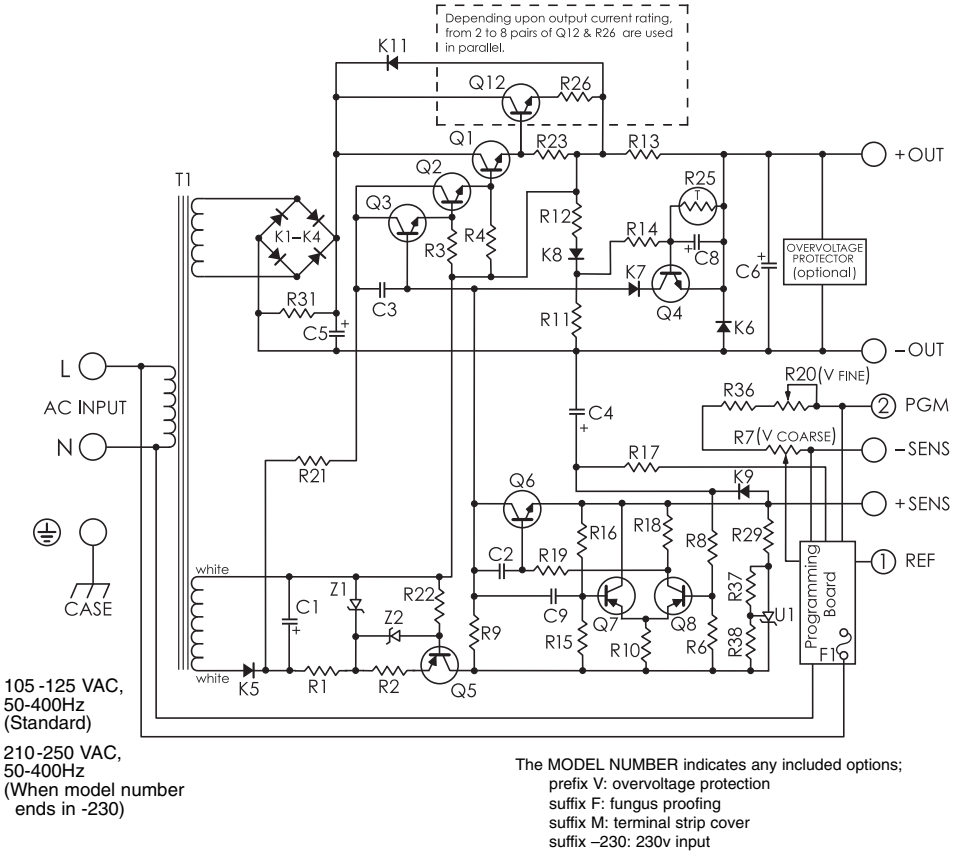
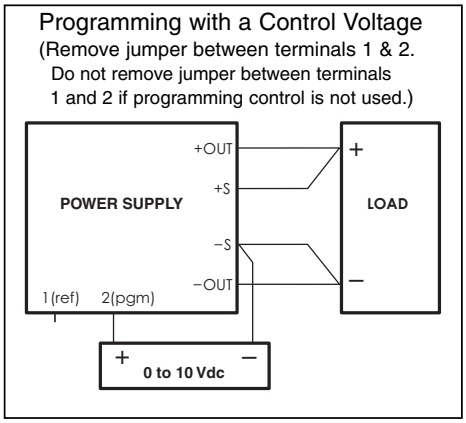
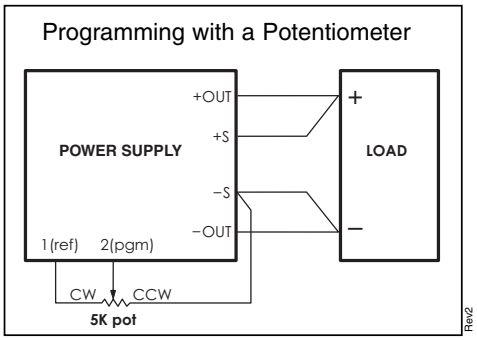
These power supplies have the broad adjustment capability and versatility required for powering analog instrumentation, for electronic system development and for basic research. All can be adjusted down to 0 volts by means of built-in coarse and fine controls, a 0 to 10 Vdc control voltage, or a remote potentiometer. Modular construction and barrier strip interconnections provide mounting and wiring convenience and flexibility. All models have floating outputs which may be used floating, with either the positive or negative side grounded, and/or in series with another supply(ies). All have built-in short circuit protection and provision for remote sensing of output voltage at the load for applications where voltage regulation is critical. They are conservatively rated for operation at ambient temperatures to +71°C.



The MODEL NUMBER indicates any included options;
prefix V: overvoltage protection
suffix F: fungus proofing
suffix M: terminal strip cover
suffix –230: 230v input





CAUTION: To provide protection from risk of fire, use a _____ amp time-delay UL Listed fuse (250V) in the AC input wiring.

MODEL: