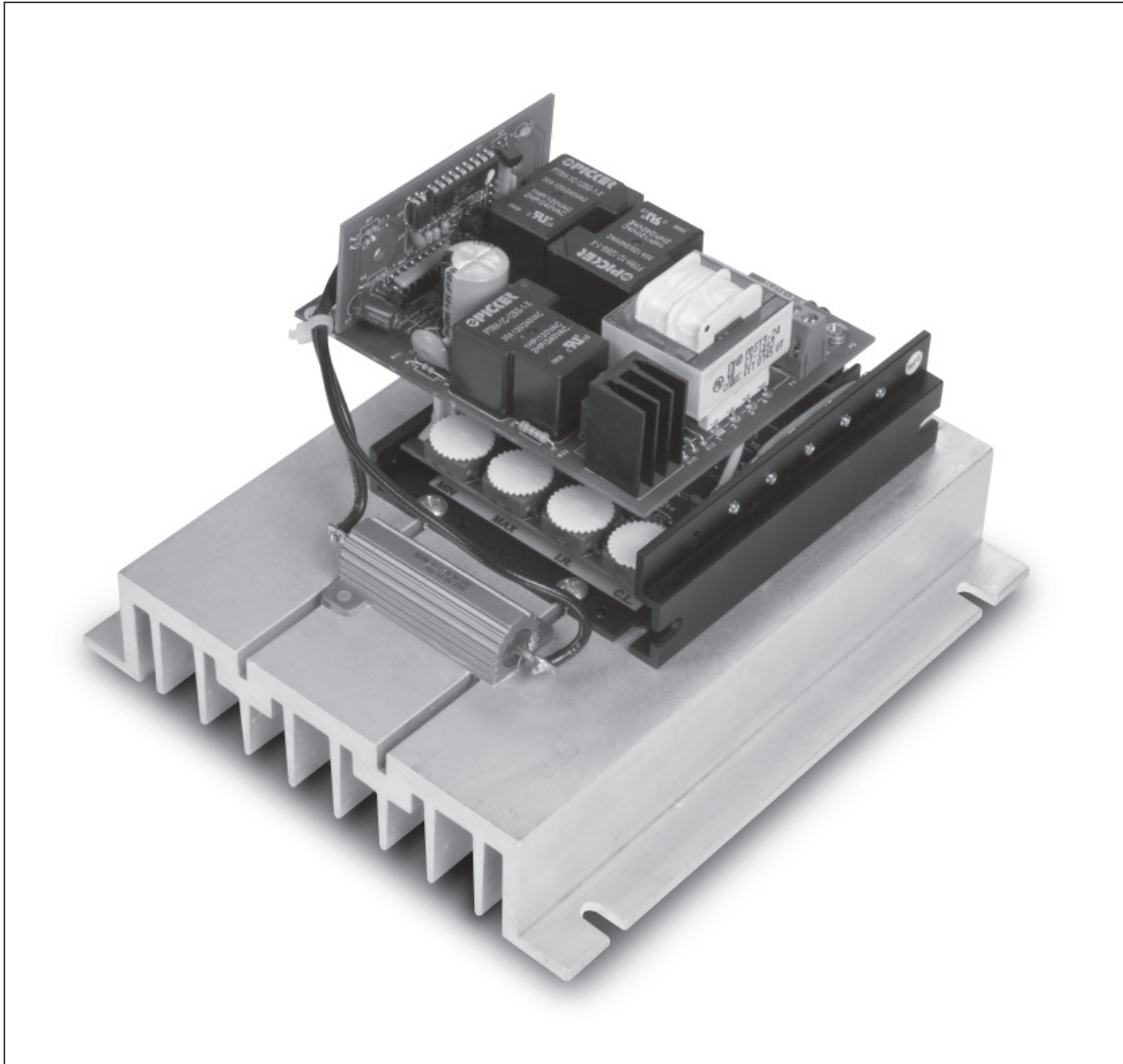


# DCX Series

Installation and Maintenance Manual for the  
DCX105C-RA and DCX205C-RA



 **Boston**<sup>®</sup>  
Gear  
*An Altra Industrial Motion Company*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	2
CONTROL FEATURES .....	3
DCX SERIES HEATSINK DIMENSIONS .....	3
MODEL SELECTION .....	4
WIRING PROCEDURE & FUSING .....	4
TERMINAL STRIP WIRING INSTRUCTIONS .....	5
DCX SERIES HOOK-UP DIAGRAM .....	6
CONTROL START-UP .....	6
TRIMPOT ADJUSTMENT CHART & PROCEDURE .....	7
CONTROL MODIFICATIONS .....	8
SPEEDPOT KIT ASSEMBLY .....	9
OPTION DESCRIPTION .....	9
KDPD OPTION .....	9
IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY .....	10
SPECIFICATIONS .....	11
TYPICAL MOTOR CURRENTS .....	11
WARRANTY .....	11

## WARNING

Improper installation or operation of this control may cause injury to personnel or control failure. The control must be installed in accordance with local, state, and national safety codes. Make certain that the power supply is disconnected before attempting to service or remove any components!!! If the power disconnect point is out of sight, lock it in disconnected position and tag to prevent unexpected application of power. Only a qualified electrician or service personnel should perform any electrical troubleshooting or maintenance. At no time should circuit continuity be checked by shorting terminals with a screwdriver or other metal device.

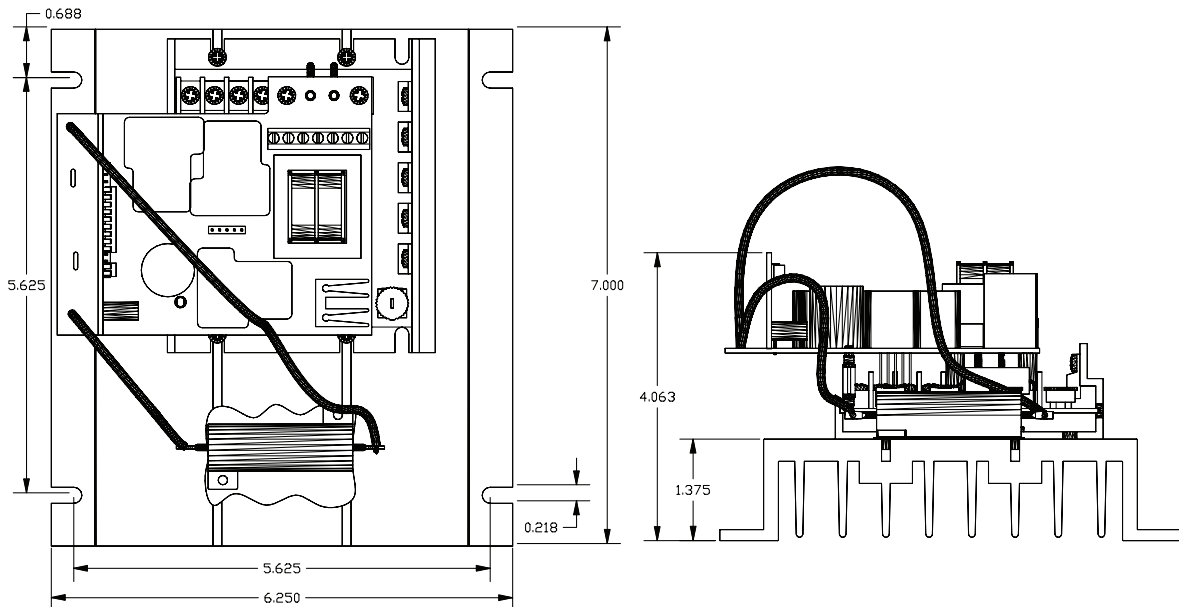
## INTRODUCTION

- The DCX series reversing speed control is designed to provide instant reversing, quick precise stopping or rapid cycling for a wide range of DC motor applications. The DCX series controls outperform other dynamic braking and reversing controls by utilizing Boston Gear's unique zero speed detect and solid state assisted dynamic braking circuits. These circuits eliminate the contact arcing and failed braking problems associated with other reversing and dynamic braking controls. Boston Gear's zero speed detect circuit also eliminates the motor problems associated with plug reversing a motor by not reapplying power to the motor until zero speed is obtained.
- The DCX series controls are also designed so that upon a power loss condition to the control or an E-stop condition, the control will drop into a dynamic brake condition to safely and quickly bring the motor to a stop and remain there until power is reapplied and a run condition is recognized.
- The DCX series variable speed control is available in a range of 500mA through 10Adc output at 120Vac or 240Vac input. This represent a Horsepower range of 1/50 through 1 at 90Vdc out or 1/25 through 2 at 180Vdc out.
- The control is designed for DC Permanent Magnet and Shunt Wound motors in the above horsepower ranges.
- Incoming AC voltage is converted to adjustable full wave rectified DC voltage to operate the DC motor. Also, a full wave field voltage is provided for shunt wound motors.
- The control incorporates transient voltage protection with adjustable current limit which fits into a compact package. It also features adjustable IR compensation along with adjustable minimum and maximum speeds settings.
- cULus Recognized under, U.L. File # E352602.

# CONTROL FEATURES

- **MINIMUM SPEED** - Allows adjustment of the motor speed when the speedpot is set at minimum (CCW). This permits the user to eliminate “Deadband” on the main speed control, permitting zero calibration. Clockwise rotation of “MIN” trimpot increases speed.
- **MAX SPEED (Maximum Speed)** - Allows adjustment of the motor speed when the speedpot is set at maximum (CW). This permits the user to eliminate the top end “Deadband”, which will provide full speed at maximum rotation. Rotation of the “MAX” trimpot in the clockwise direction increases the maximum motor speed.
- **I.R. COMP (Speed Regulation)** - This allows for adjustment of the circuitry that controls the speed regulation of the motor. The circuitry controls armature speed by changing the armature voltage to compensate for increased or decreased motor loading. Clockwise rotation of the “IR COMP” trimpot will increase compensation.
- **CUR. LIM. (Current Limit)** - Provides protection from excessive armature current by limiting the maximum armature current the control can provide. This enables adjustment of the maximum torque the motor can deliver. Torque adjustment (Cur. Lim.) is preset at 125% of rated motor torque (current) based on horsepower. Clockwise rotation of the “CUR. LIM.” trimpot increases the torque (current) the control will provide.
- **BARRIER TERMINAL BLOCKS** - Allows for connection of AC lines, motor leads, motor field (if needed), speed potentiometer and Fwd-Brake-Rev inputs.
- **ONBOARD DYNAMIC BRAKE RESISTOR** - Consult factory for available remote mounting option of Brake resistor.
- **POWER LOSS BRAKE** - Upon a power loss to the control or an E-stop command, the control will drop into a dynamic brake condition to safely and quickly bring the motor to a stop and remain there until power is reapplied and a run condition is recognized.

## DCX SERIES HEATSINK DIMENSIONS



### CAUTION:

DO NOT MOUNT WHERE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE IS OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF -10° C (15° F) TO 45° C (115° F)

# MODEL SELECTION

INPUT VOLTAGE	OUTPUT VOLTAGE	MODEL NUMBER	OUTPUT AMPS DC	HORSEPOWER
120 VAC	0-90 VDC	DCX105C-RA	10 ADC	1/8 – 1
240 VAC	0-180 VDC	DCX205C-RA	10 ADC	1/4 – 2

## WIRING PROCEDURE & FUSING

1. Size all wires which carry armature or line currents **AS SPECIFIED BY NATIONAL, STATE, AND/OR LOCAL CODES**. All other wires may be # 18 AWG or smaller as permitted by local code.
2. Separate control wires from the armature and AC lines when routed in conduit or in wire trays.
3. Fusing - The motor and control are protected against overloads by the current limit circuit and a customer installed fuse in the AC line. **THIS PROTECTION ALREADY MAY BE PROVIDED BY THE CUSTOMER WITH CIRCUIT BREAKERS OR FUSES IN BOTH MAIN LINES. IF NOT:**

FOR 120 VAC INPUT - fuse protection should be added by the customer in AC Line 1 (see following chart)

FOR 240 VAC INPUT - fuse protection should be added by the customer in AC Line 1 and Line 2 (see following chart)

### FUSING ADDED BY CUSTOMER (Bussman ABC or Little Fuse 314 Series ceramic fuses)

HORSEPOWER	120 VAC INPUT	HORSEPOWER	240 VAC INPUT
1/8	2 AMP	1/4	2 AMP
1/4	4 AMP	1/3	3 AMP
1/3	6 AMP	1/2	4 AMP
1/2	8 AMP	3/4	6 AMP
3/4	12 AMP	1	8 AMP
1	15 AMP	1.5	12 AMP
		2.0	15 AMP

## TERMINAL STRIP WIRING INSTRUCTIONS

### Upper board terminal block connections (P4)

- P4-1 (AC1 / L) – For single phase AC lines, (120VAC for US or 240VAC for Europe) connect the Hot side of your AC line to this terminal. For systems with two hot AC lines, (240VAC for US) connect either of the Hot AC lines to this terminal.
- P4-2 (AC2 / N) – For single phase AC lines, (120VAC for US or 240VAC for Europe) connect the Neutral side of your AC line to this terminal. For systems with two hot AC lines, (240VAC for US) connect either of the Hot AC lines to this terminal.
- P4-3 (A1) – For clockwise rotation of your motor in the Fwd. Direction, connect the Plus (+) Armature wire of the motor to this terminal.
- P4-4 (A2) – For counter-clockwise rotation of your motor in the Rev. direction, connect the Minus (-) Armature wire of the motor to this terminal.
- P4-5 (REV) – This is the reverse direction input terminal. When connected to the COM terminal, the control will release its brake circuit and accelerate to its set point in the reverse direction. When the connection to the COM terminal is opened the control will brake to zero speed. The connection to the COM terminal can be made via a mechanical switch, a relay contact, or an ungrounded solid state open collector type switch. Switching requirements are 5VDC at less than 1ma.
- P4-6 (FWD) – This is the forward direction input terminal. When connected to the COM terminal, the control will release its brake circuit and accelerate to its set point in the forward direction. When the connection to the COM terminal is opened the control will brake to zero speed. The connection to the COM terminal can be made via a mechanical switch, a relay contact, or an ungrounded solid state open collector type switch. Switching requirements are 5VDC at less than 1ma.
- P4-7 (COM) – This is the common terminal for the forward and reverse speed/dynamic brake commands. This terminal should not be grounded or tied to any other terminal.

**Lower board terminal block connections (P1)**

- P1-4 (-A/-F) – DO NOT use for Permanent Magnet Motor. This supplies -Field voltage for a SHUNT WOUND MOTOR (refer to field voltage table). For motors with dual voltage field (ie. 50/100V or 100/200V), make sure highest value is connected. Note: When connecting to this terminal, you will need to use a fork or ring connector placed directly under the screw head.
- P1-5 (+F) – DO NOT use for Permanent Magnet Motor. This supplies +Field voltage for a SHUNT WOUND MOTOR (refer to field voltage table). For motors with dual voltage field (ie. 50/100V or 100/200V), make sure highest value is connected.

FIELD VOLTAGE TABLE		
VAC INPUT	120	240
VDC FIELD	100	200

- P1-6 (Speedpot Hi) – Connects to high side (white wire) of Speedpot (CW end). This is an internal +12VDC. For start-stop applications, the connection between this terminal and Speedpot HI can be opened and closed by a SPST switch. INPUT MUST NOT BE GROUNDED!
- P1-7 (Speedpot Wiper) – Connects to wiper (red wire) of Speedpot (center lead). For Voltage Follower applications, this INPUT MUST NOT BE GREATER THAN +12V MAXIMUM AND MUST NOT BE GROUNDED!
- P1-8 (Speedpot Lo) – Connects to Low side (orange wire) of 5K Speedpot (CCW end). This input is raised and lowered by the MIN. trimpot (5K). Electronic speed input (voltage follower) may be referenced to Speedpot LO if the MIN trimpot adjustments are to be active. Otherwise, inputs may be referenced to -ARM, which will bypass the MIN trimpot. INPUT MUST NOT BE GROUNDED!

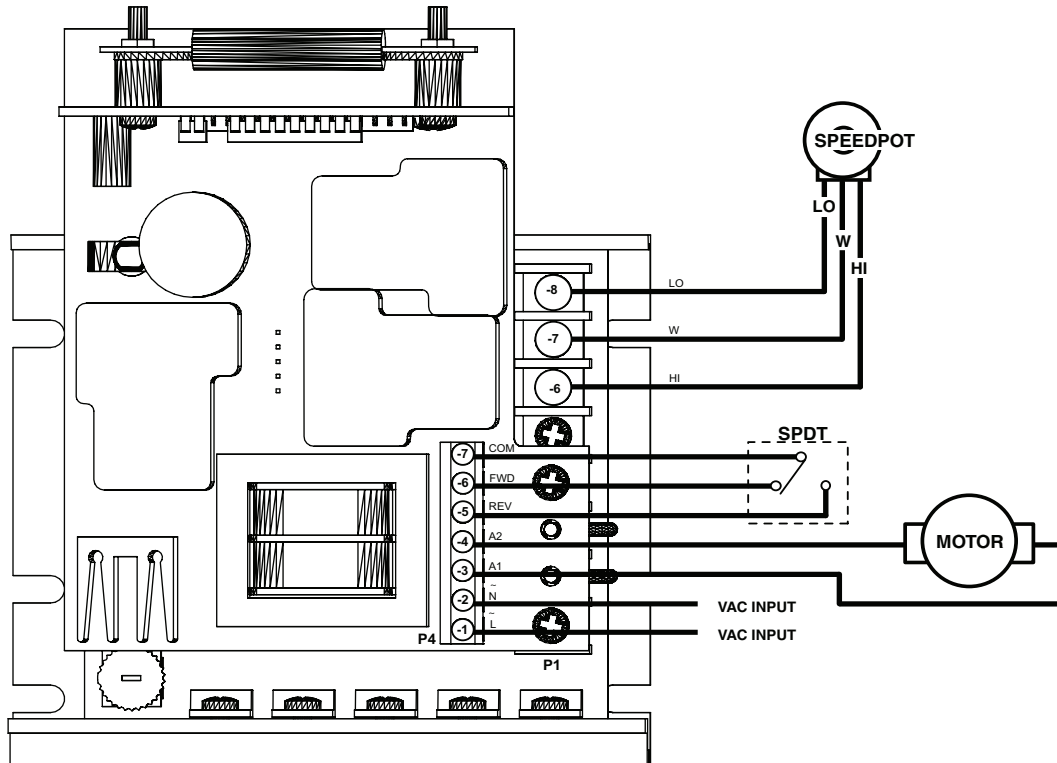
**Warning:**

1. Be sure the control housing is properly grounded.
2. Armature connections must not be switched or broken while the control is on. Serious control damage may result.
3. For non-speedpot applications, the input connection to the LO, WIPER, and HI terminals must not be grounded! Serious control damage may result from a grounded input.

# DCX SERIES HOOK-UP DIAGRAM

## Warning:

Do not attempt to perform Hi-pot test across AC lines with control in circuit.  
This will result in immediate or long term damage to the control.



## CONTROL START-UP

**WARNING: ALL POWER MUST BE TURNED OFF BEFORE PROCEEDING!**

1. Recheck all wiring. Accidental grounds, loose or pinched wires on armature or speedpot wires may damage the control when power is applied.
2. Check to see that incoming service is the correct voltage.
3. Turn speedpot to zero (fully CCW).
4. Turn power on, and advance speedpot while observing motor. **Power must be off before step 5 can be accomplished!**
5. If motor rotation is incorrect, turn power off at external disconnect and reverse +ARM and -ARM connections.
6. Check for satisfactory operation throughout the speed range.
7. If operation is satisfactory, no readjustments are needed.
8. If instability or surging is observed, or if maximum speed is higher than desired, see "TRIMPOT ADJUSTMENT CHART " below.
9. For other problems, consult page 10, "IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY".

# TRIMPOT ADJUSTMENT CHART & PROCEDURE

Settings apply when using a 5K ohm master speedpot. This chart is used in conjunction with the adjustment procedure and is approximate.

	C.L.	IR	MAX	MIN	HP
<b>DCX SERIES</b> 120 VAC input; 0-90 VDC output					<b>1/8</b>
					<b>1/4</b>
					<b>1/3</b>
					<b>1/2</b>
					<b>3/4</b>
					<b>1.0</b>

Operation of the control beyond  $\pm 10\%$  of the normal line voltage could result in re-adjustment. These adjustments are permanent; periodic re-adjustment is normally not needed.

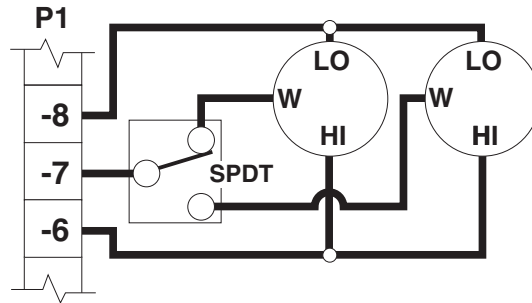
Settings apply when using a 5K ohm master speedpot. This chart is used in conjunction with the adjustment procedure and is approximate.

HP	C.L.	IR	MAX	MIN	
<b>1/4</b>					<b>DCX SERIES</b> 240 VAC input; 0-180 VDC output
<b>1/3</b>					
<b>1/2</b>					
<b>3/4</b>					
<b>1.0</b>					
<b>1.5</b>					
<b>2.0</b>					

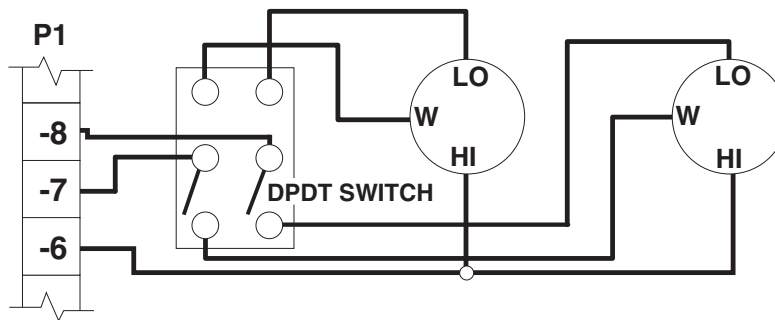
TRIMPOT	FUNCTION	ADJUSTMENT
<b>MIN.</b>	Sets minimum motor speed when speedpot is set at zero. CW rotation will increase minimum motor speed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set Speedpot to zero (fully CCW).</li> <li>2. Rotate MIN trimpot CW until motor starts to rotate.</li> <li>3. Slowly rotate MIN trimpot CCW until motor stops. NOTE: If motor rotation is desired, rotate MIN trimpot CW until desired MIN speed is reached.</li> </ol>
<b>IR COMP</b>	Provides a means of improving motor speed regulation in the armature feedback mode. If a slowdown due to load change is of no concern, rotate this trimpot fully CCW.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set Speedpot at 50%.</li> <li>2. Observe motor speed at no load condition.</li> <li>3. Apply full load to motor.</li> <li>4. Turn IR COMP trimpot CW to obtain the same motor speed as with no load.</li> </ol>
<b>MAX.</b>	Sets maximum motor speed when speedpot is set at maximum (fully CW rotation). CW rotation of MAX trimpot increases maximum motor speed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TURN DRIVE POWER OFF!!</li> <li>2. Connect a DC Voltmeter: + to +ARM, and - to -ARM. <b>NOTE: Meter must not be grounded!!</b></li> <li>3. Set meter voltage range: (90 VDC for 120 VAC, 180 VDC for 240 VAC).</li> <li>4. Turn power on. Set Speedpot at 100%.</li> <li>5. Adjust MAX trimpot to rated motor armature voltage as shown on meter. NOTE: A tachometer or strobe may be used in lieu of a meter. Follow above steps, except adjust MAX trimpot to rated motor base speed indicated by tachometer or strobe.</li> </ol>
<b>CUR.LIM.</b>	Limits DC motor armature current (torque) to prevent damage to the motor or control. The current limit is set for the rated motor current. CW rotation of this trimpot increases the armature current (or torque produced).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TURN DRIVE POWER OFF!!</li> <li>2. Connect a DC Ammeter between A1 on motor and +ARM on control. This is in series with the motor. <b>NOTE: Meter must not be grounded!!</b></li> <li>3. Turn power on.</li> <li>4. Set Speedpot at the 50% position.</li> <li>5. Apply friction braking to motor shaft until motor stalls.</li> <li>6. With motor stalled, set current at 125% of rated motor armature current by adjusting CUR. LIM. trimpot.</li> </ol>

# CONTROL MODIFICATIONS

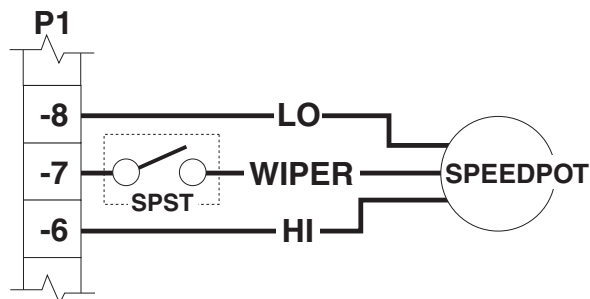
## TWO SPEED OPERATION USING TWO 10K SPEEDPOTS



## TWO SPEED OPERATION USING TWO 5K SPEEDPOTS

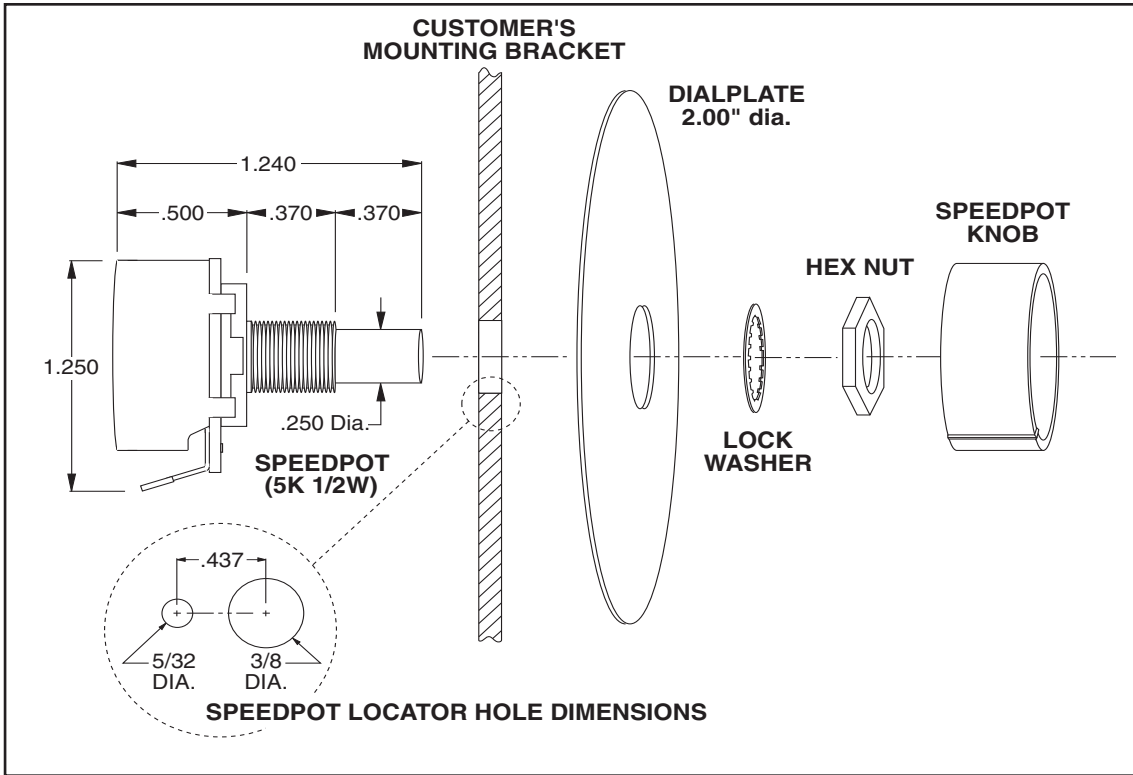


## INHIBIT





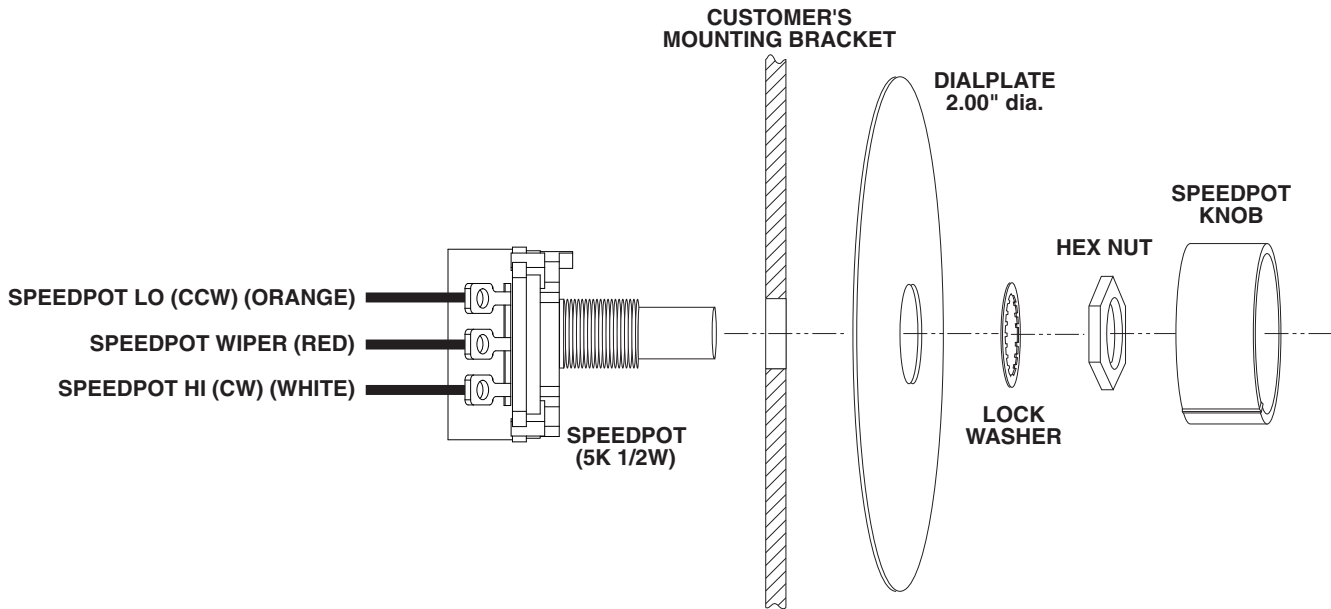
# SPEEDPOT KIT ASSEMBLY



## OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

### ***KDPD***

This is a replacement pot kit used to control the speed of the motor



# IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE(S)	CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)
Motor doesn't operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Blown Fuse or Breaker</li> <li>- Incorrect or no power source</li> <li>- Speedpot set at Zero</li> <li>- Worn motor brushes</li> </ul>	Replace Fuse or reset breaker Install proper service Adjust Speedpot CW to start Replace brushes
Armature output voltage cannot be adjusted, output is a constant DC level  Motor stalls, or runs very slowly with speed control turned fully CW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No motor or load connected</li> <li>- Speedpot low connection open</li> <li>- Low Voltage</li> <li>- Overload Condition</li> <li>- Worn motor brushes</li> <li>- MAX SPEED set incorrectly</li> </ul>	Check that motor or load is connected to armature terminals Check that speedpot low wire is connected  Check that VAC is above 100VAC Reduce load or increase motor size and/or C.L. setting. Replace brushes See TRIMPOT ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE
Motor hunts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Motor current less than 150mA</li> <li>- Too much IR COMP</li> <li>- Motor is in current limit</li> <li>- Motor speed is above rated speed</li> <li>- Max set too high</li> </ul>	Motor current must be greater than 150mA D.C. See TRIMPOT ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE See TRIMPOT ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE Reduce Speed See TRIMPOT ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE
Repeated fuse blowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low Voltage</li> <li>- Overload Condition</li> <li>- Worn motor brushes</li> <li>- Defective motor bearings</li> <li>- Defective electrical components</li> </ul>	Check-should be above 100V or 208V Reduce load Replace Replace Call Boston Gear

If control still will not operate, go to [www.bostongear.com](http://www.bostongear.com) or call (800) 825-6544.

# SPECIFICATIONS

AC input voltage ..... ±10% of rated line voltage  
 Acceleration ..... 0.5 seconds  
 Amps - DC output ..... 500 mA to 10 ADC  
 Controller overload capacity ..... 200% for one minute  
 Current limit trimpot range ..... 1 to 18 ADC  
 Deceleration ..... 0.5 seconds  
 Dimensions and weights:

	WIDTH	LENGTH	DEPTH	WEIGHT
ENGLISH	6.250"	7.000"	4.063"	3.3 lb.
METRIC	158.75mm	177.80mm	103.20mm	1496.80g

Drive service factor ..... 1.0  
 Efficiency ..... 85% typical  
 Input frequency ..... 50 or 60 Hertz  
 Max. trimpot speed range ..... 60% to 110% of base speed  
 Min. trimpot speed range ..... 0% to 30% of maximum speed  
 Power devices ..... isolated case tab  
 Shunt field voltage ..... 100VDC for 120VAC input; 200VDC for 240VAC input; 1 amp maximum  
 Speed control ..... via 5k Ohms 1/2W potentiometer or 0-10VDC isolated signal  
 Speed range ..... 50:1  
 Speed regulation ..... ±1% of base speed  
 Temperature range ..... -10° to 45° C. ambient (15° to 115° F)  
 Transient protection ..... G-Mov  
 Trigger ..... opto-coupler  
 Start/Brake cycle per minute ..... 30 per min\*\*

\*\* Cycles per minute are based on typical inertia type loads. Higher cycle per minute rates may be achieved with constant torque or low inertia type loads. Lower cycle rates may be required for very high inertia type loads.

## TYPICAL MOTOR CURRENTS

Horsepower	1/8	1/4	1/3	1/2	3/4	1.0	1.5	2.0
Typical AC Amps (120VAC)	1.60	3.50	4.40	6.50	9.30	13.20	-----	-----
Typical Arm Amps (120VAC)	1.20	2.70	3.40	5.00	8.20	10.90	-----	-----
Typical AC Amps (240VAC)	0.90	1.80	2.20	3.30	4.80	6.50	9.70	12.90
Typical Arm Amps (240VAC)	0.60	1.40	1.70	2.50	3.70	5.00	8.20	11.60

## Boston Gear DC Controls Warranty

**Boston Gear** warrants its products to be free from defects in material and workmanship.

The exclusive remedy for this warranty is Boston Gear factory replacement or repair of any part or parts of such product which shall within 12 months after delivery to the purchaser be returned to Boston Gear factory with all transportation charges prepaid and which Boston Gear determines to its satisfaction to be defective.

This warranty shall not extend to defects in assembly by other than Boston Gear or to any article which has been repaired or altered by other than Boston Gear or to any article which Boston Gear determines has been subjected to improper use.

Boston Gear assumes no responsibility for the design characteristics of any unit or its operation in any circuit or assembly.

This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, express or implied; all other liabilities or obligations on the part of Boston Gear, including consequential damages, are hereby expressly excluded.

**NOTE:** Carefully check the control for shipping damage. Report any damage to the carrier immediately. Do not attempt to operate the drive if visible damage is evident to either the circuit or to the electronic components.

All information contained in this manual is intended to be correct; however information and data in this manual are subject to change without notice. Boston Gear makes no warranty of any kind with regard to this information or data.

Further, Boston Gear is not responsible for any omissions or errors or consequential damage caused by the user of the product.

Boston Gear reserves the right to make manufacturing changes which may not be included in this manual.



An Altra Industrial Motion Company

Boston Gear  
701 Carrier Drive  
Charlotte, NC 28216  
[www.bostongear.com](http://www.bostongear.com)  
Customer Service 800-825-6544