MCM DIMMERS

TECHNICAL HANDBOOK

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Rank Strand

MCM DIMMERS

TECHNICAL HANDBOOK



SCOPE

This handbook contains information normally required for installation of Rank Strand MCM Dimmer Racks.

SERVICE ASSISTANCE

For assistance with servicing or maintenance, please contact the nearest branch, agent or associate company (see list at the end of this handbook) and state the Order Reference, Equipment Reference or other relevant information as well as an indication of all fault symptoms encountered. Refer to the current Rank Strand Electric spares price list for details of spare parts and fuse links available for this equipment.

The information in this handbook has been carefully reviewed and is believed to be entirely reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed for inaccuracies.

The material in this leaflet is subject to change without notice.

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1. MCM DIMMER RACKS - INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1.1 Rack Description

The standard MCM rack contains a fuse panel with incoming supply connections, five levels of dimmer crates, and a fan tray. The dimensions of the rack are shown in Dwg. 1B 20486. The basic layout of the rack is shown in Dwg. 1A 22352. Gland plates are provided at the top and bottom of the racks, the positions of which are shown in the above drawings. These plates are removable to aid the cutting of holes by the installing Electrician.

The standard rack requires rear access, to enable the supply and load connections to be made. Ensure that enough room is left for the rear panel to be opened.

It is suggested that the racks are joined together in bays whenever possible, using the kits provided.

1.2 Mounting

It is preferable to mount groups of dimmer racks together in bays. The racks should be bolted together using the kits provided (8 screws, 4 spacers and 8 washers per rack). The side panels of the rack should be removed if fitted, except for the two ends of a row of racks. The cage nuts are mounted in the side punched uprights on the left hand side of the rack, and the next rack bolted to it using spacers, screws and washers.

Because of the use of forced ventilation and the switching of large currents through inductors, it is preferable not to mount dimmer racks in an acoustically live position.

1.3 Ventilation

MCM Dimmer Racks are force-ventilated by four fans mounted on a tray below all the dimmer crates. The air is taken in through louvres punched in the front of the tray. Care must be taken to ensure that the air inlet is not blocked.

MCM Racks are designed such that the inlet air temperature should not exceed 35°C (95°F). Air conditioning may be necessary in some locations to maintain the ambient temperature below 35°C . A suitable guide for the amount of cooling required is to assume the maximum heat dissipation from a standard rack is 3 kW.

1.4 Supply Connections

The rack is provided with busbars for three phases, Neutral and Earth. These are mounted behind the fuse panel. Each busbar is provided with a stud or clamp for the incoming connections. The busbar positions are shown on Dwg. 1A 22352. From left to right, the busbars are Neutral, P3, P2, P1, and Earth, and are marked N, T, S, R, and E.

It is important to ensure that a proper earth connection is made to the earth busbar, and not to rely on trunking/conduit for continuity.

NOTE: High voltage insulation testers must not be used on this equipment, unless all dimmer modules have been removed, and the control system has been disconnected.

1.5 'Load' Connections

The 'load' connections are made at the rear of each dimmer crate. See Dwq.s 1B 21008 and 1B 21945 for details of the layout.

It is suggested that for a neat installation, the 'load' wires are taken up or down the right hand side of the rack, looking from the rear.

It is important always to run the neutral of a load circuit near to the 'load' line, i.e. in the same trunking run etc., otherwise large stray magnetic fields may be created which will cause the trunking/conduit to vibrate or radiate interference.

NOTE: High voltage insulation testers must not be used on this equipment, unless all dimmer modules have been removed, and the

control system has been disconnected.

1.6 Control Connections

The control connections are made to the right hand terminal block on the rear of each dimmer crate.

The Technical Earth connections on each crate must be linked together somewhere in the system. It is important to ensure that loops are not formed by linking the Technical Earth connections together at the control desk and at the racks.

The Technical Earth must be connected to Mains Earth at a single point in the system, but at only one place. In recent Rank Strand control systems, a Technical Earth/Mains Earth link is made in the desk.

The recommended cable for control lines is a 0.5 mm multicore, insulated to 415V, as it can then be run with the Mains and Load wiring, subject to the local authority load regulations. Rank Strand can supply suitable 12-core cable - code no. 35 601 11.

The terminal blocks on the crate are labelled 1-12 and TE. TE is the Technical Earth and the control lines are numbered in numerical order for the dimmer crate. Note that for a crate of MCM 50 modules, terminals 1-6 are used, and for a crate of MCM 100 modules, terminals 1-3 are used.

It is suggested that for a neat installation, the control cables are taken up or down the right hand side of the rack, looking from the rear.

1.7 Sound Installations

Waveform switching, as is provided by thyristor dimmers, can reveal unsuspected earth loops on associated sound systems, in the form of interference. Careful inspection of the sound system earthing and screening may be required to remedy any earth loops discovered in

this way.

High impedance low level microphone lines are also susceptible to interference. These should never be used with a long length of line. High impedance inputs of a mixer or amplifier should be short-circuited, or switched off when not in use.

Wherever possible, low impedance balanced microphone lines, as provided by moving coil microphones, or high level low impedance balanced microphone lines, as provided by condenser microphones, should be used, especially if long cable runs are required.

MCM DIMMER MODULES - MAINTENANCE

2.1 General

MCM modules are available in three power ratings:

MCM 25 Dual 2.5kW MCM 50 Single 5 kW MCM 100 Single 10 kW

MCM 100 modules are twice the width of MCM 50 and Dual MCM 25 modules.

MCM modules are available in open and closed loop forms with a variety of trigger cards. Designations for the module types are:-

Module	Designation	Trigger Card
Open loop S-law	/S	Ref 1275
Closed loop sqare law	/CS	Ref 1272
Closed loop linear law	w /CL	Ref 1273

The above modules are all hard firing, enabling very low voltage loads to be controlled by the dimmer. In addition to the above modules there exists a pulse fired version, normally supplied with an open loop S-law trigger circuit. This dimmer is designated /P. There is also an MCM Non-Dim module, designated /ND.

MCM Dimmers and Components

Е	oimmer/Component	Product Code
MCM Dimmers - 2	2.5kw	
MCM 25/CL	2 x 2.5kW, Closed loop, Linear law.	Ø1 325 1Ø
MCM 25/CS	2 x 2.5kW, Closed loop, Square law.	Ø1 325 29
MCM 25/S	2 x 2.5kW, Open loop, Square law.	Ø1 325 37
MCM 25/P	2 x 2.5kW, Open loop, Pulse fired.	Ø1 325 4 5
MCM Dimmers - 5	5kW	
MCM 50/CL	5kW, Closed loop, Linear law.	Ø1 35Ø 15
MCM 50/CS	5kW, Closed loop, Square law.	Ø1 35Ø 23
MCM 50/S	5kW, Open loop, Square law.	Ø1 35Ø 31
MCM 50/P	5kW, Open loop, Pulse fired.	Ø1 35Ø 4T
MCM Dimmers -	10kw	
MCM 100/CL	lØkW, Closed loop, Linear law.	01 400 13
MCM 100/CS	10kW, Closed loop, Square law.	01 400 21
MCM 100/S	lØkW, Open loop, Square law.	Ø1 400 3T
MCM 100/P	lØkW, Open loop, Pulse fired.	10 400 48

MCM Dimmers and Components (cont.)

Dimmer/Component	Product Code
MCM Dimmer Racks	
Rack for 5 Crates, Reyrolle fuses.	Ø6 315 Ø7
Rack for 5 Crates, Siemens fuses.	Ø6 32Ø Ø7
Rack for 3 Crates, Reyrolle fuses.	Ø6 325 Ø4
Rack for 3 Crates, Siemens fuses	Ø6 325 12
Dimmer Rack Components	
Bus-bar, 600 Amp.	Ø6 34Ø Ø1
Bus-bar, 400 Amp.	Ø6 34Ø 1T
Bus-bar, 250 Amp.	Ø6 34Ø 28
Fuse Panel - 12 x MCM 25	Ø6 35Ø 17
Fuse Panel - 6 x MCM 50	Ø6 35Ø 25
Fuse Panel - 3 x MCM 100	Ø6 35Ø 33
Fuse Panel - Hybrid	Ø6 35Ø Ø9
MCM Dimmer P.C.B.s	
Closed loop, Linear law trigger card.	Ø8 127 33
Closed loop, Square law trigger card.	Ø8 127 25
Open loop, Square law trigger card.	Ø8 127 5T
Hard fired drive card.	Ø8 127 68
Pulse fired drive card.	Ø8 127 Ø9
Non-dim drive card.	Ø8 126 7Ø
RFI Suppression card.	Ø8 127 4 1

2.2 Mechanical Construction

The dimmers are built on a moulded plastic chassis, which has fixings for all the components. All connections to printed circuit boards are made via plugs mounted on the boards. The boards are held in place on the chassis by three plastic retainers which clip into the chassis. The thyristors are mounted on separate heatsinks, which are fastened directly onto the non-conducting chassis using self-tapping screws into slots provided in the heatsink extrusion. On MCM 25 and MCM 50 modules, there is good access to both sides of the thyristors without the removal of any other components. On MCM 100 modules, the two halves must be taken apart for full thyristor access.

The power connections to the modules are via pins mounted through holes in the rear of the chassis moulding. The control connections are through an RTG connector mounted on the rear of the module. The pins mate with sockets mounted on a plastic moulding clipped into the module crate.

The trigger card is positioned in such a way as to allow access to the top and bottom setting controls, where fitted, through holes in the front of the module.

2.3 Principle of Operation

An inverse-parallel connected pair of thyristors, SCRl and SCR2, is supplied with firing pulses, the timing of which is derived from the trigger card. Each thyristor is switched on at the same relative instant during the appropriate half cycle of the Mains. The level of the control signal into the trigger card determines the firing instant, hence determining the RMS output voltage presented to the load.

2.4 Circuit Description /S Modules

Dwg.s 7C 19758, 7C 21701 and 7B 19760 refer.

The control signal to the dimmer is applied via terminal 7a and the Technical Earth, 8a. These lines are fed through to the trigger card on pins 3 and 2 respectively.

The trigger card produces a thyristor firing timing signal on pin 12. This is directed to one of the two gate drive cards on PL 2/2, where it is fed through a photodiode in an optocoupler. The signal is then directed to the second gate drive card in a similar fashion, and a return connection made to the trigger card on pin 16, in order to complete the current loop.

The gate drive cards drive their respective thyristors. The gates and cathodes are connected to PL1 pins 2 and 1 respectively.

The power supply transformer has three secondaries. One is 12.7V and feeds the trigger card; the other two supply 22.5V to the gate drive cards. The transformer is powered from the Mains input to the dimmer (phase) via the RFI card, which houses a protecting fuse, Fl. The RFI card also holds capacitors for radio frequency interference suppression. One of the connections to these capacitors comes from after the filter in the dimmer circuit, which is mounted not in the module, but in the crate. This connects to the module on pin la. Neutral connections are made via pins 4a, 4b, 5a and 5b.

MCM 25 modules, being dual dimmers, have this circuitry duplicated.

2.5 Circuit Description /CS and /CL Modules

Dwg.s 7C 19759, 7C 21599 and 7B 19761 refer.

These modules are similar to the /S modules described above, but the RFI card is fitted with a transformer, which is used to provide a feedback signal to the trigger card.

2.6 Circuit Description /P Modules

These differ from /S modules described above, because they do not use gate drive cards. Instead, The firing timing signal from the trigger card drives a single blocking oscillator card for a pair of thyristors. The blocking oscillator card provides a train of gate pulses to the thyristors through a pulse transformer.

2.7 Circuit Description /ND Modules

These modules differ in function from those described above. The control signal on a typical /ND module is used to switch a load on or off by driving a heavy current relay within the module. Allowance is made to vary the level of the control signal at which the relay switches. The module is manufactured in two forms, a single channel MCM 50 /ND type, and a two channel MCM 25 /ND type. Both are fitted with a Ref 1267 Non-Dim Drive card, a power supply transformer, and one or two relay switches as required.

2.8 Setting Up Procedures

2.8.1 Equipment Required

A true R.M.S. voltmeter, such as a moving iron meter, a Dynamometer or a thermocouple based digital voltmeter. Care must be taken if other types of digital meters are used, as they may not be accurate in measuring the output waveform of a dimmer.

The dimmer should be loaded with lkW of load.

2.8.2 Closed Loop Modules

Connect the R.M.S. voltmeter across the dimmer output. With the channel fader at full, adjust the top set control until the required maximum dimmer output is reached. Note: it is preferable that the maximum dimmer output is at least 5 volts below the Mains supply voltage.

MCM Closed loop modules are not fitted with a bottom set control, as this function is automatically set by the trigger card.

2.8.3 Open Loop Modules

Connect the R.M.S. voltmeter across the dimmer output. With the channel fader at zero, adjust the bottom set control until the dimmer output is just above Ø volts. Then adjust it back to Ø volts exactly. Set the channel fader to full, and adjust the top set control until the required maximum dimmer output is reached. Note: it is preferable that the maximum dimmer output is at least 5 volts below the Mains supply voltage. It is now advisable to check the bottom set again, and to perform any necessary adjustment as above. Then recheck the top set and continue this sequence of operations until a satisfactory result is achieved.

3. APPROVED THYRISTOR REPLACEMENT LIST

Manufacturer	MCM25	MCM5Ø	MCM100
Rank Strand Code	161/BØ44	161/BØ 4 5	161/BØ46
Mullard	BTW 40-600 RSA BTW 40-600 RSB BTW 40-600 RSC		
Westinghouse	U 9033-B5	U 1342-B5 U 9034-B5	
A.E.I.	RS 12/5 RS 24/5	RS 5/5 RS 13/5 RS 33/5 RS 41/5	RS 14/5
International Rectifier	G 1109 TH		
Brown Boveri	CS 23-06-G05		

4. APPROVED FUSE REPLACEMENT LIST

Module	Reyrolle Pullcap	<u>Neozed</u>	
		(Klockner Moeller)	(Siemens)
MCM 25	MD10A F318	-	5SE2-010
MCM 50	MD2ØA F32Ø	DO2/25A	5SE2-025
MCM 100	GPE 20E 40A	DO2/50A	5SE2-050

4.1 Replacement Fuse Part Codes

When ordering replacement fuses from Rank Strand or one of its dealers, the following order codes should be quoted:

Module	Reyrolle Pullcap	Neozed
MCM 25	Ø8 318 Ø6	08 001 31
MCM 50	Ø8 32Ø ØT	Ø8 ØØ1 4T
MCM 100	Ø8 321 Ø5	Ø8 ØØ1 58

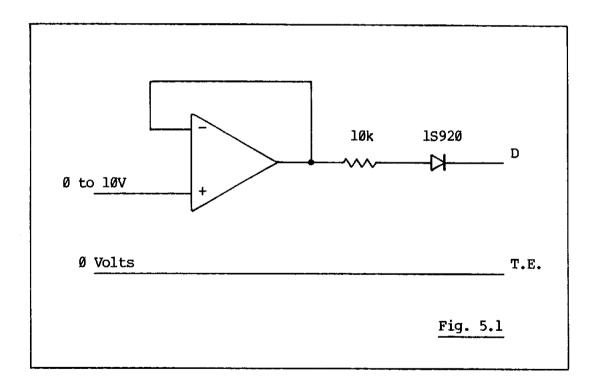
5. REF 1272 - Closed Loop Square Law Trigger Card

Product Code: 08 127 25

The closed loop square law trigger card occurs in two forms: Ref 1272 dual version for use in MCM 25 modules, and Ref 1272/D for use in MCM 50 and MCM 100 modules.

5.1 Function

The closed loop square law trigger card is used to convert a d.c. control voltage, typically \emptyset to $-1\emptyset$ volts via a $1\emptyset$ kilohm resistor and a silicon diode (see Fig 5.1), into thyristor or triac firing timing signals. The circuit gives an approximate square law light to linear control voltage transfer ratio.



5.2 Circuit Description

Dwg. 6B 19754 refers.

This circuit description is based on the Ref 1272/D version of the circuit. The Ref 1272 circuit differs merely by having part of the circuitry duplicated, to provide a second dimmer channel.

12.7V a.c. enters on pins 14 and 15, and is full wave rectified by diodes D7 - D10. The positive power rail is fed through a blocking diode D11, before being smoothed by capacitor C5. The ripple across C5 should be no more than 2V peak to peak. Resistor R10 is used to ensure that the anode of D11 collapses down to approximately the voltage on pin 16 at the Mains zero crossover point.

Normally, transistor VTl is conducting, the base current being supplied through Rl2. When the Mains zero crossover point is reached, VTl switches off, causing a base current to be supplied to VT5 through Rl4 and D21. This results in VT5 conducting and Cl0 is discharged via R23. D21 is used to prevent the base of VT5 being reverse biassed, and R23 is used to limit the collector current of VT5 during the discharge part of the cycle.

After Cl0 has been discharged, it is recharged slowly through R25 from the stabilised voltage rails generated by D20. The values of Cl0 and R25 are chosen such that the voltage across Cl0 will not exceed 4.5V by the end of the half cycle, before it is discharged. This generates a sawtooth waveform with a repetition rate equal to twice the supply frequency. D20, D19 and R11 together ensure that the ramp is stable by creating stable voltage rails.

The voltage rail defined between Rll and D20 is designated the Technical Earth of the dimmer, and is the reference point for the incoming control voltage signal on pin 2. Pin 3 is the control input and is noise suppressed by C8. Potentiometer RV2 and R31 form a potential divider acting on the control signal. RV2 is the top set control of the dimmer; adjustment of it changes the division ratio of the potential divider.

R23, C9 and Operational Amplifier IC2 form an integrator which is fed from the attenuated control signal. The output of the integrator is compared with the ramp voltage by the long-tailed pair VT7 and VT8. When the ramp becomes more positive than the integrator output, VT7 switches on, switching VT8 off and VT6 on. The collector signal is then fed to pin 12 as the firing timing signal via R15. The firing timing signal return is made through pins 13 and 16.

When no control signal is supplied to the card, the output of the integrator drifts positive to the potential of Technical Earth. As the positive end of Cl0 never reaches this voltage, VT7 will never switch on and the dimmer will remain off.

When a negative control signal is applied, the output of the integrator starts to go negative. A point is reached such that the ramp is more positive than the integrator output, and the power devices in the dimmer are switched on. A feedback signal from the output of the dimmer is fed in on pins 8 and 9, rectified by D12 - D14, and the signal processed by R19 - 22, 24, 26, 30, C6, 7, and D17. The modified signal presents a positive voltage to the input of the integrator, opposing the negative control signal. When the feedback signal reaches the level of the control signal, the output of the integrator stops moving; hence the long-tailed pair will switch at the same point in each half cycle. If the control signal is increased or decreased, the output of the integrator will change correspondingly, until the feedback signal again matches the input signal. The signal processing in the feedback loop determines the law of the dimmer.

On Ref 1272 cards, the same ramp generator is used for both channels, but the control input, integrator, comparator, output and feedback is duplicated for the second channel (the input appears on pin 4, output on pin 1, and feedback on pins 10 and 11).

6. REF 1273 - Closed Loop Linear Law Trigger Card

Product Code: 08 127 33

The closed loop linear law trigger card occurs in two forms: Ref 1273 dual version for use in MCM 25 modules, and Ref 1273/D for use in MCM 50 and MCM 100 modules.

6.1 Function

The closed loop linear law trigger card is used to convert a d.c. control voltage, typically Ø to -10 volts via a 10 kilohm resistor and a silicon diode (see fig. 5.1), into thyristor or triac firing timing signals. The circuit gives an approximate linear law voltage to linear control voltage transfer ratio.

6.2 Circuit Description

Dwg. 6B 19706 refers.

This circuit description is based on the Ref 1273/D circuit. The Ref 1273 circuit differs merely by having part of the circuitry duplicated, to provide a second dimmer channel.

12.7V a.c. enters on pins 14 and 15 and is full wave rectified by diodes D7 - D10. The positive power rail is fed through a blocking diode D11, before being smoothed by capacitor C5. The ripple across C5 should be no greater than 2V peak to peak. Resistor R10 is used to ensure that the anode of D11 collapses down to approximately the voltage on pin 16 at the Mains zero crossover point.

Normally transistor VTl is conducting, the base current being supplied through Rl2. When the Mains zero crossover point is reached, VTl switches off, causing a base current to be supplied to VT5 through Rl4 and D2l. This results in VT5 conducting and Cl0 is discharged through R23. D2l is used to prevent the base of VT5 being reverse biassed, and R23 to limit the collector current of VT5 during the discharge part of the cycle.

After C10 has been discharged, it is recharged slowly through R25 from the stabilised voltage rails generated by D20. The values of C10 and R25 are chosen such that the voltage across C10 will not exceed 4.5V by the end of the half cycle, before it is discharged. This generates a sawtooth waveform with a repetition frequency equal to twice the supply frequency. D20, D19 and R11 together ensure that the ramp is stable by supplying stable voltage rails.

The voltage rail defined between Rll and D20 is designated the Technical Earth of the dimmer, and is the reference point for the incoming control voltage signal on pin 2. Pin 3 is the control input, and is noise suppressed by C8. Potentiometer RV2 and R31 form a potential divider acting on the control signal. RV2 is the top set of the dimmer; adjustment of it changes the division ratio of the potential divider.

R23, C9 and Operational Amplifier IC2 form an integrator which is fed from the attenuated control signal. The output of the integrator is compared with the ramp voltage by the long-tailed pair VT7 and VT8. When the ramp becomes more positive than the integrator output, VT7 switches on, switching VT8 off and VT6 on. The collector signal is then fed to pin 12 as the firing timing signal via R15. The firing timing signal return is made through pins 13 and 16.

When no control signal is supplied to the card, the output of the integrator drifts positive to the potential of Technical Earth. As the positive end of Cl0 never reaches this voltage, VT7 will never switch on and the dimmer will remain off.

When a negative control signal is applied, the output of the integrator starts to go negative. A point is reached where the ramp is more positive than the integrator output, and the power devices in the dimmer are switched on. A feedback signal from the output of the dimmer is fed in on pins 8 and 9, rectified by D12 - D14 and the signal processed by R19 - 22, 24, 26, 30, C6, 7, and D18. The modified signal presents a positive voltage to the input of the integrator, opposing the negative control signal. When the feedback

signal reaches the level of the control signal, the output of the integrator stops moving; hence the long-tailed pair will switch at the same point in each half cycle. If the control signal is increased or decreased, the output of the integrator will change correspondingly, until the feedback signal matches the input signal. The signal processing in the feedback loop determines the law of the dimmer.

On Ref 1273 cards, the same ramp generator is used for both channels, but the control input, integrator, comparator, output and feedback is duplicated for the second channel (the input appears on pin 4, output on pin 1, and feedback on pins 10 and 11).

7. REF 1275 - Open Loop S-Law Trigger Card

Product Code: 08 127 5T

The open loop trigger card occurs in two forms: Ref 1275 dual version for use in MCM 25 modules, and Ref 1275/D for use in MCM 50 and MCM 100 modules.

7.1 Function

The open loop trigger card is used to convert a d.c. control voltage, typically \emptyset to $-1\emptyset$ volts via a $1\emptyset$ kilohm resistor and a silicon diode (see fig. 5.1) into a thyristor or triac firing timing signal. The circuit gives an approximately linear control voltage to timing signal transfer ratio.

7.2 Circuit Description

Dwg. 6C 19467 refers.

This circuit description is based on the Ref 1275/D circuit. The Ref 1275 circuit differs by having part of the circuitry duplicated to allow control of a second dimmer channel.

12.7V a.c. enters on pins 14 and 15, and is full wave rectified by diodes D4 - D7. The positive power rail is fed through blocking diode D8 before being smoothed by capacitor C4. The ripple across C4 should be no more than 2V peak to peak. R3 is used to ensure the anode of D8 collapses down to approximately the voltage on pin 16 at the Mains zero crossover point.

Normally transistor VT4 is conducting, the base current being supplied through R8. When the Mains zero crossover point is reached, VT4 switches off, causing a base current to be supplied to VT8 through R4 and D3. This results in VT8 conducting, and C1 is discharged through R14. D8 is used to prevent the base of VT8 being reverse biassed, and R14 to limit the collector current of VT8.

After Cl has been discharged, it is recharged slowly through Rl3 and potentiometer RV3. RV3 is the bottom set adjustment and controls the voltage across Cl at the end of the next half cycle, before the discharge is repeated. This generates a sawtooth waveform with a repetition frequency equal to twice the supply frequency. To ensure that the sawtooth ramp is stable, the charging voltage is stabilised by Dl, D2 and Rl.

The voltage rail defined between Dl and D2 is designated the Technical Earth of the dimmer, and is the reference voltage of the incoming control signal on pin 2. Pin 3 is the control input and is noise suppressed by C2. RV2 acts as a potential divider on the control signal, allowing the dimmer to be set up for a range of control voltages. This potentiometer acts as the topset for the dimmer.

The 'potted down' control signal is compared with the ramp generated across Cl by a long-tailed pair, VT6 and VT7, and Rl2 as the emitter current source. When the ramp level presented to the base of VT6 reaches the control signal level, VT6 switches on and VT7 switches off. The action of VT6 causes VT5 to switch on, giving an output on pin 12 designated Gl. This output is then used to drive the gate firing circuits with return connections on pins 13 and 16. When Cl is discharged at the end of a half cycle, VT6 switches off and hence VT5 switches off. R9 and Rl1 are used to tie lines to their correct levels when driving transistors are switched off.

On Ref 1275, the same ramp generator is used, but the control input, comparator and output are duplicated for the second dimmer channel in a dual dimmer, the input on pin 1 and the output on pin 4.

8. REF 1274 - R.F.I. Suppression Card

Product Code: 08 127 41

8.1 Function

The R.F.I.card is used to suppress as far as possible any radio frequency interference caused by an MCM dimmer channel. On closed loop modules, the R.F.I. card is fitted with a transformer, which is used to provide a feedback signal to the trigger card in the module.

8.2 Circuit Description

Dwg. 6D 19973 refers.

Radio frequency interference is suppressed by two capacitors, C1 and C2, connected between Phase and Load, and Phase and Neutral respectively. A fuse, F1, rated at 250mA protects the Mains power supply transformer mounted in the module.

On closed loop modules, a transformer, Tl, provides a feedback path to the trigger card from pins 1 and 2. The transformer is protected from the load by a fuse, F2, rated at 100mA. Items Tl and F2 are not fitted to the Ref 1274 card when used in open loop modules.

9. REF 1276 - Gate Drive Card

Product Code: Ø8 127 68

9.1 Function

The Gate Drive card acts as an isolating amplifier. It takes the thyristor/triac firing timing signals from the trigger card, isolates them through an opto-coupler, and amplifies them to a suitable level to drive thyristor or triac gates. NOTE: only thyristors with specified gate sensitivities can be used in MCM hard firing modules.

Because of the nature of the timing signal, the signal fed to the gate of the power device is a d.c. voltage, starting at the device switch-on time, and remaining to the end of the current Mains half cycle, thus providing hard firing of the power device.

This card works in both half cycles of the Mains; therefore it is suitable for both thyristor and triac firing.

9.2 Circuit Description

Dwg. 6C 19750 refers

22.5V a.c. enters on pins PL1/3,4 and is full wave rectified by diodes D2 - D5. Capacitor C1 smoothes the resulting waveform. The ripple should be 8V maximum. Resistor R6 and D1 act as a voltage regulator to limit the maximum voltage fed to the gate of the power device to 8.0V.

In the opto-coupler, the current through the light emitting diode causes the photo transistor to conduct, allowing current to flow through R3 into the base of transistor VT1. VT1 then conducts, causing current to flow through R1 and the base of VT2. VT2 conducts, enabling a current flow to the gate of the power device via R4 and PL1/2. PL1/1 is connected to the thyristor cathode (main terminal 1 - triacs).

R5 is used to tie the gate of the power device down to the cathode (MT1). R2 and R7 are used to ensure leakage currents do not switch either VT1 or VT2 on. R4 and R6 are used as current limiting resistors.

10 REF 1270 - Blocking Oscillator Card

Product Code Ø8 127 Ø9

10.1 Function

The Blocking Oscillator card acts as an isolator between the trigger card, and the thyristors or triac. It takes the thyristor/triac timing signals from the trigger card and produces a string of fast pulses to fire the thyristors/triac. Isolation is provided by us of a the transformer.

10.2 Circuit Description

Drg. 6C21039 refers

10.7 volts a.c. enters at PL1/3,4 and is full wave rectified and smoothed by diodes D3-D6 and C2 smoothes the resulting waveform. The ripple should be less than 3V P/P.

The thyristor timing signal is applied to the card on PL1/1, 2. When the input goes high, C1 charges through R4, 5 and winding 4 of the transformer, thus increasing the voltage on the base of VT1.

VTl now conducts, causing current to flow through winding 2 of the transformer, which generates a potential across winding 4. This potential provides positive feedback into the base of VTl causing VTl to switch on harder. Also, Cl is changed negative. When the transformer saturates the potential disappears causing VTl to switch off. Cl then charges back positive through R5 etc., until VTl starts conducting and the cycle continues. When the input goes low, the cycle stops.

The outputs to the thyristors are via connectors PL2 and PL3, with pin 1 going to the gate, and pin 2 the cathode.

R6 is used to ensure the blocking oscillator is not spuriously switched on and D2, biassed by R3, prevents excessive reverse

8107

biasing of the base-emitter junction of VT1. D1 suppresses reverse voltage transients from the transformer primary R1,2 are current limiting resistors.

11. REF 1267 - Non-Dim Drive Card

Product Code: 08 126 70

The MCM Non-Dim drive card occurs in two forms: Ref 1267 dual version for use in MCM 25 /ND modules, and the Ref 1267/D for use in MCM 50 /ND modules.

11.1 Function

The Non-Dim drive card is used to convert a variable d.c. control voltage, typically Ø to -10 volts via a 10 kilohm resistor and a silicon diode (see fig. 5.1) into a suitable signal for driving a heavy current relay. The circuit can be made to pull in the relay at different control signal levels, according to the selection of specific resistors on the card. A small amount of hysteresis is built in to prevent relay chatter with unstable control signals.

11.2 Circuit Description

Dwg. 6B 22972 refers.

This circuit description is based on the Ref 1267/D circuit. The Ref 1267 differs by having part of the circuitry duplicated to allow control of a second Non-Dim channel.

20V a.c. enters on pins 6 and 7 of PL1 and is full wave rectified by diodes D5 - D8. Capacitor C3 is used to smooth the power rails.

A reference voltage for the Schmitt trigger is set up by resistors Rl and Rl8 and Zener diode Dl2. Sub-reference rails are then generated by R2, R9, and D4. D4 is included to compensate for the diode in the control circuit, and therefore may be replaced by a wire link, should no diode be fitted in the control circuit. The positive end of D4 forms the Technical Earth reference point for the control signal. The negative end of D4 forms the reference point for the positive input of the operational amplifier IC1, providing the gain in the Schmitt trigger.

8107

The Schmitt trigger comprises of IC1, D1, D2, R3 - 5, R8 and R10. The input, D1 (pin 14) is negative with respect to TE (pins 15, 16). The operating voltage of the Schmitt trigger is dependent on the ratio of R3 to R8. The ratio should never be made greater than 56.

When the control is zero with respect to TE, the output of the Schmitt trigger (pin 6 on IC 1) is 'low', that is, hard negative. As the control, Dl, becomes negative, the input of ICl (pins 2 and 3) which is acting as a comparator, becomes biassed in such a way as to make the output swing 'high', that is, hard positive. Positive feedback is then generated by R4, R5 and D2, thus changing the reference voltage on pin 3 of ICl by making it more positive. This provides the hysteresis in the Schmitt trigger. Dl is used to regulate the amount of positive feedback, by tying it to the reference voltage generated by Dl2.

As the control Dl approaches ØV, the inputs of ICl become biassed to make the output go low. D2 stops conducting, thus taking the reference voltage on pin 3 of ICl back to its' original level, providing hysteresis in the opposite direction.

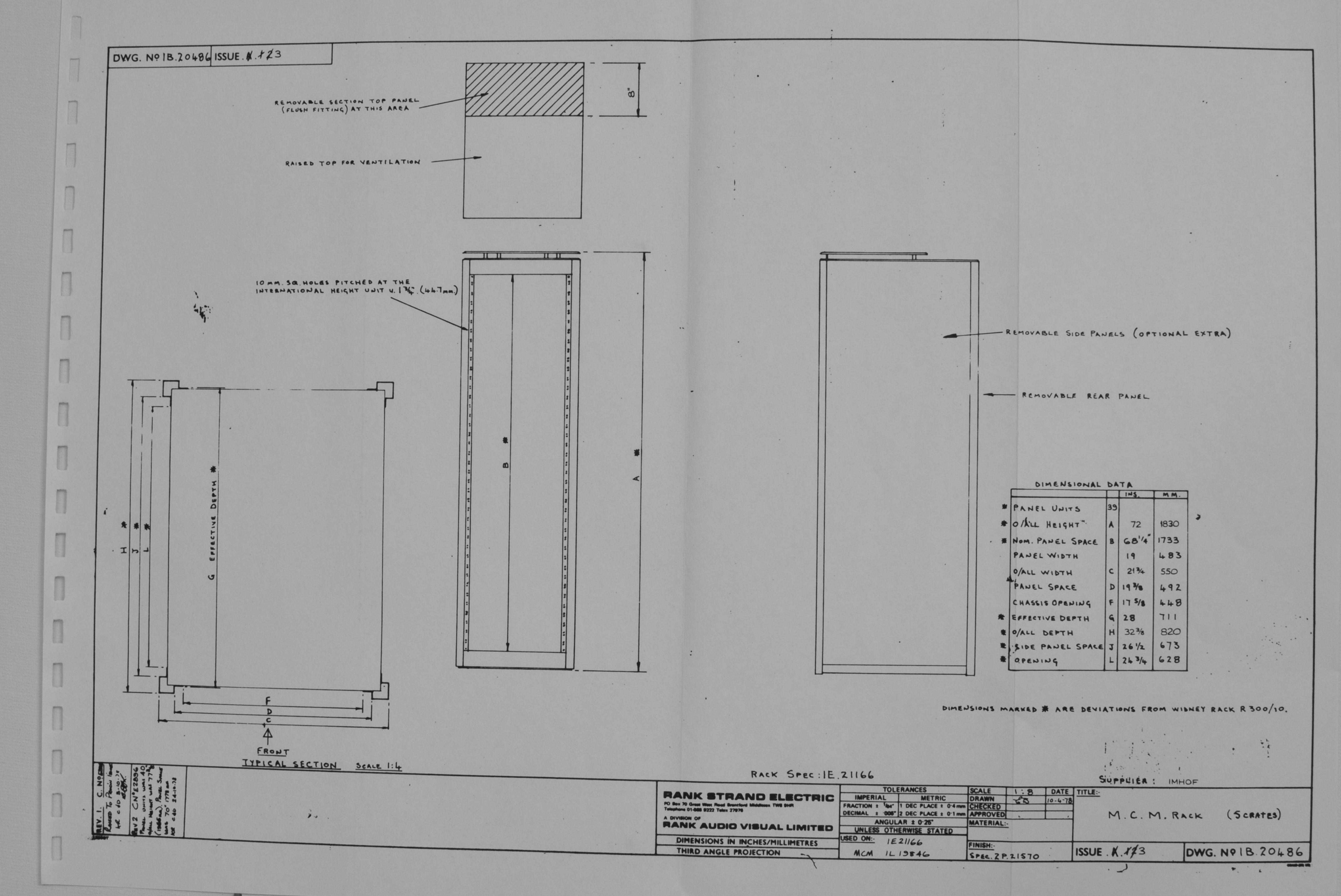
The output on ICl is fed to the base of VTl via the potential divider R6 and R7. The resistors ensure that VTl does not conduct when the output of IC l is low. When the output goes high, VTl conducts, pulling pin 4, designated RLAl down to the negative power rail. The coil of the Power Relay is connected between RLAl and the positive voltage rail. D3 is used to suppress back E.M.F. from the coil.

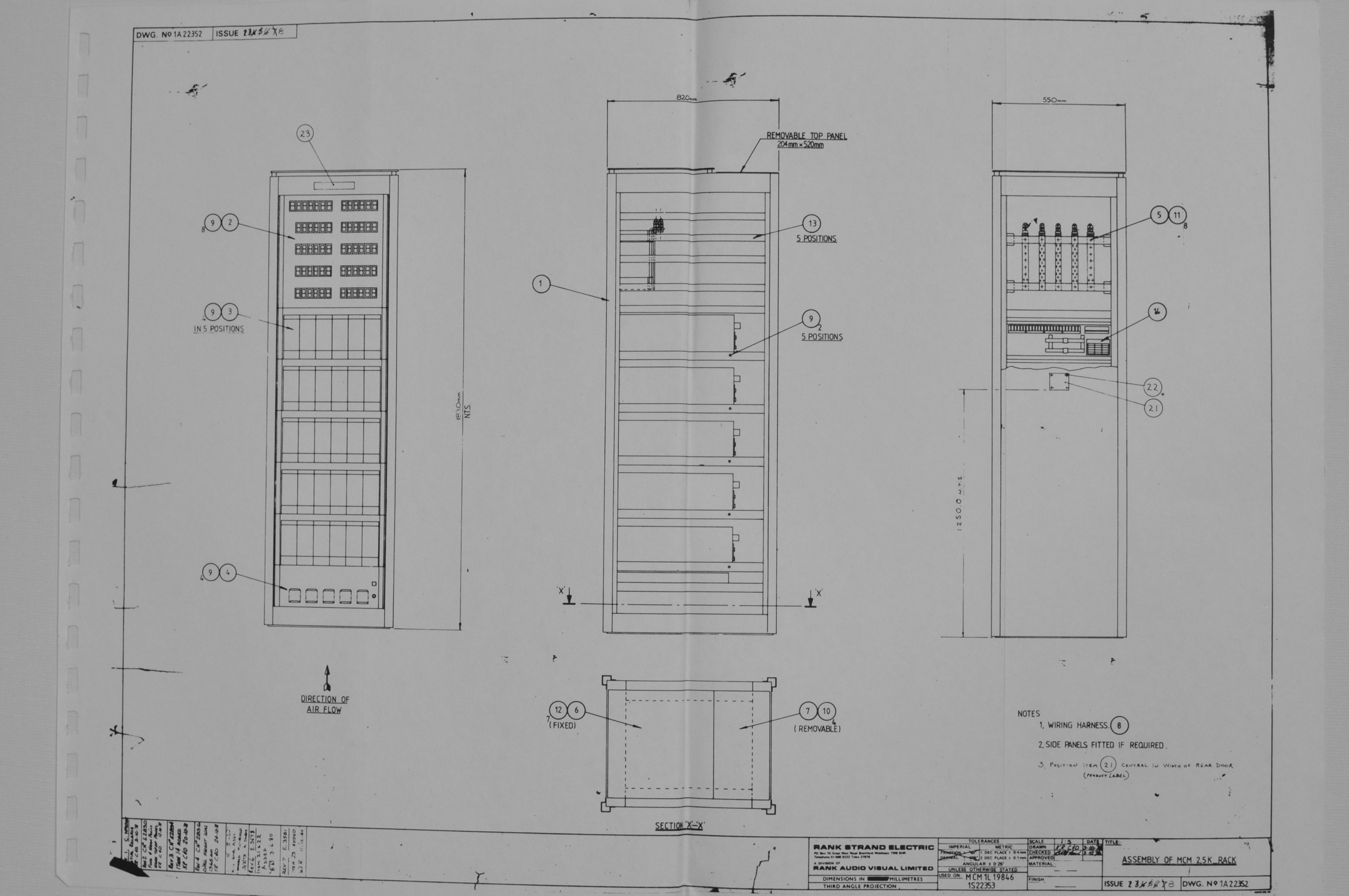
Capacitor C2 is used to suppress unwanted noise on the control lines, preventing spurious operation.

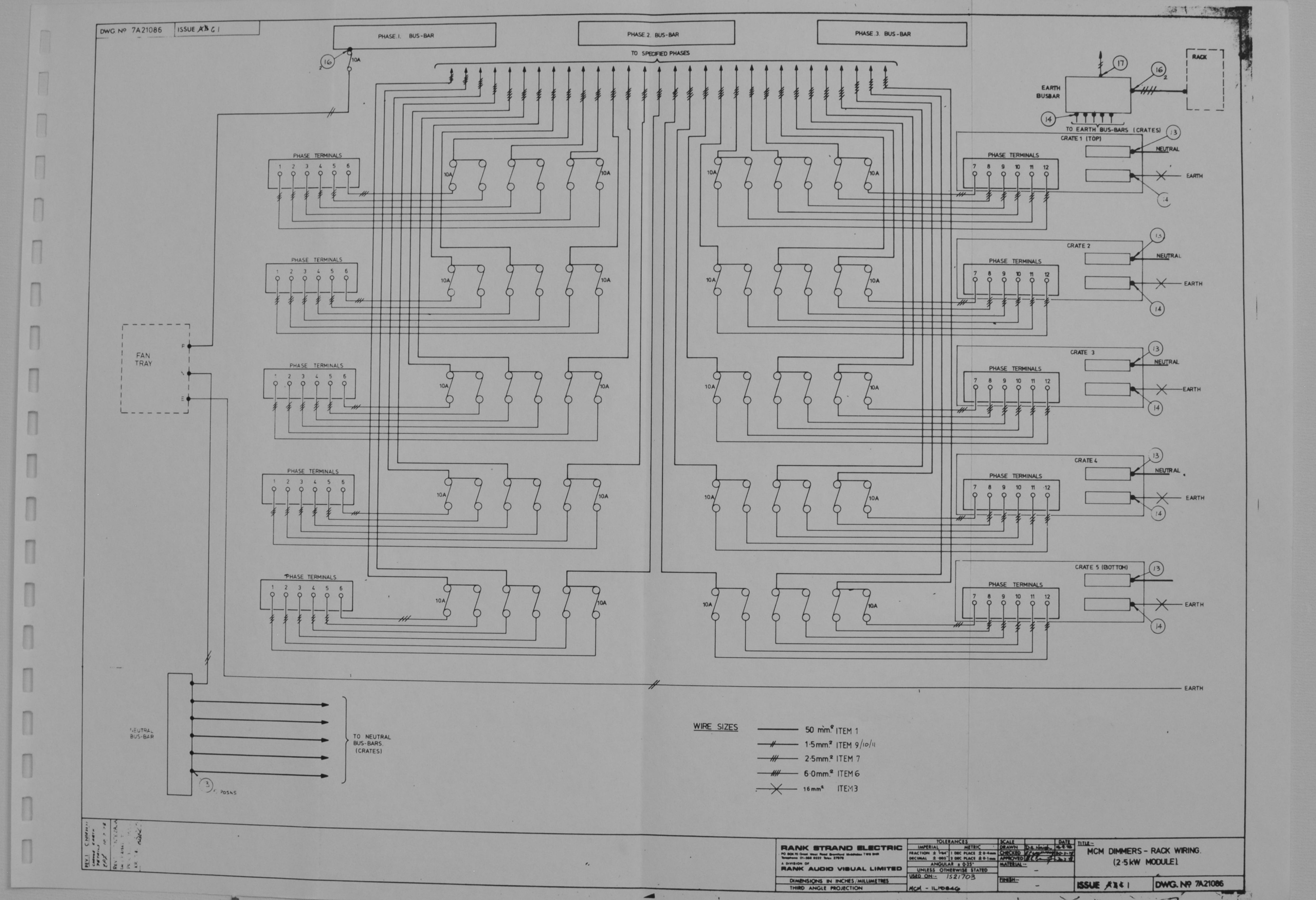
On Ref 1267, the same reference voltage is used, but the Schmitt trigger and relay driver are duplicated to provide a second Non-Dim channel, the input being on pin 11, and the output to the relay on pin 13.

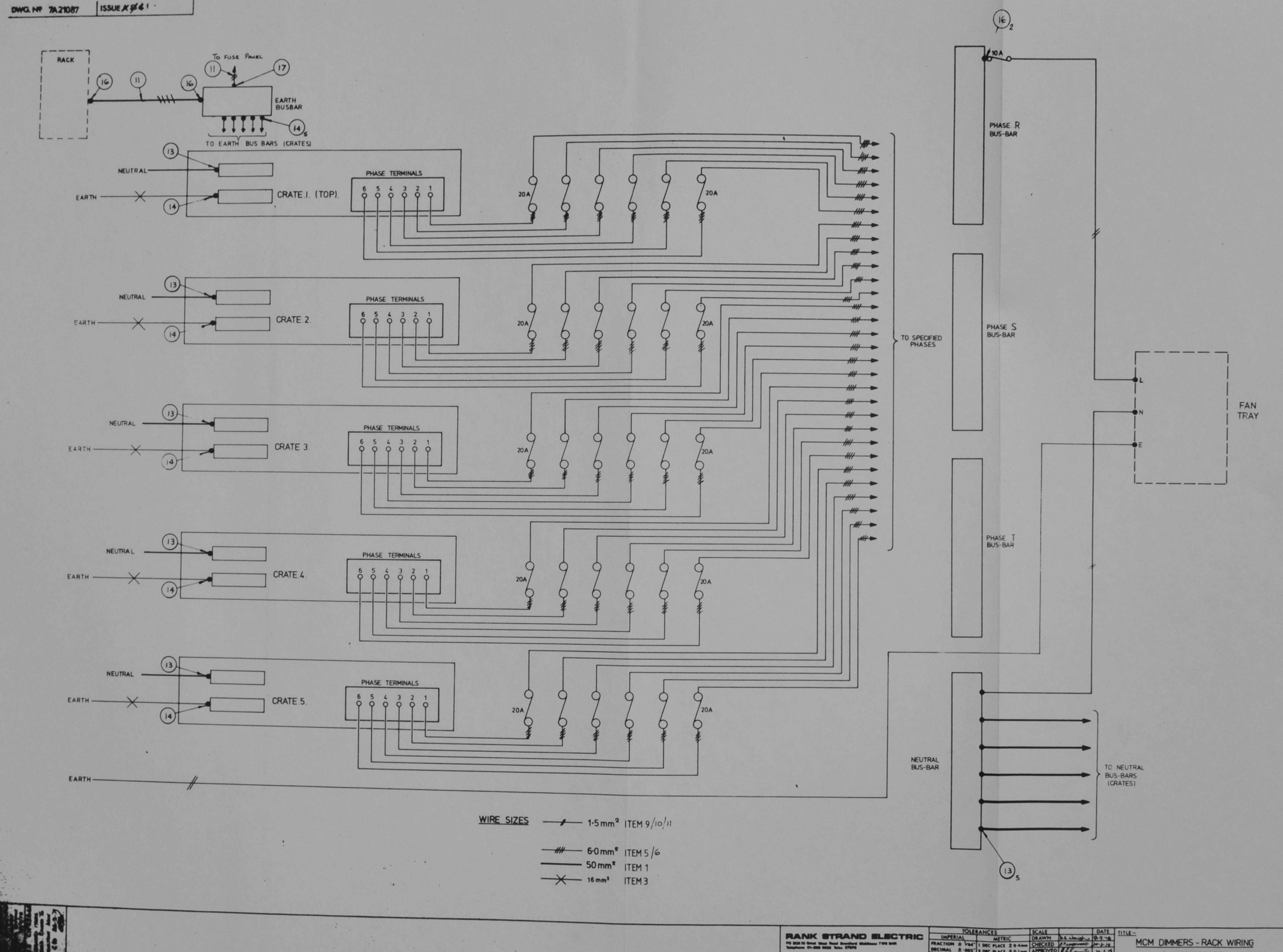
13.	Drawings	
1.	Rack	
	1B 2Ø486	MCM Rack
	lA 22352	Assembly of MCM Rack 5 Crate
	7A 21086	Rack wiring 2.5kW modules
	7A 21087	Rack wiring 5kW modules
	7A 22357	Rack wiring lØkW modules
2.	Fan Tray	
	7C 21157	Fan Tray Wiring
3.	Crates	
	7B 21Ø85	Crate Wiring 2.5kW modules
	7B 21084	Crate Wiring 5kW modules
	7C 217Ø5	Crate Wiring 10kW modules
	1B 21047	Rear Panel Assembly 2.5kW mmodules
	1B 21Ø88	Rear Panel Assembly 5kW modules
	1B 21945	Rear Panel Assembly 10 kW modules
4.	Modules	
	7B 19761	MCM 25 Closed loop module circuit
	7C 19759	MCM 50 Closed loop module circuit
	7C 21599	MCM 100 Closed loop module circuit
	7B 1976Ø	MCM 25 Open loop module circuit
	7C 19758	MCM 50 Open loop module circuit
	7C 217Ø1	MCM 100 Open loop module circuit
	7B 21594	MCM 25 Blocking oscillator module circuit
	7C 21593	MCM 50 Blocking oscillator module circuit
	6B 19754	Closed loop Square law circuit Ref 1272
	6B 197Ø6	Closed loop Linear law circuit Ref 1273
	6C 19467	Open loop S-law circuit Ref 1275
	6C 21Ø39	Blocking Oscillator Ref 1270
	6D 19773	R.F.I. Card circuit Ref 1274

6C	19750	Gate Drive Card circuit Ref 1276
6B	22972	Non-Dim Drive card circuit Ref 1267
1 A	20609	MCM 25 Module Assembly
1 A	20610	MCM 50 Module Assembly
lA	21592	MCM 100 Module Assembly









TOLERANCES

SCALE

IMPERIAL

METRIC

DRAWN DELINATED

MCM DIMMERS - RACK WIRING

DECIMAL ± 005" 2 DEC PLACE ± 0 4 mm

ANGULAR ± 0-25"

MATERIAL:

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES / MILLIMETRES

THISP ANGULE PROJECTION

TOLERANCES

SCALE

DRAWN DELINATE

DRAWN DELINATE

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DECIMAL ± 005" 2 DEC PLACE ± 0 4 mm

APPROVED # 1 DEC PLACE ± 0 1 mm

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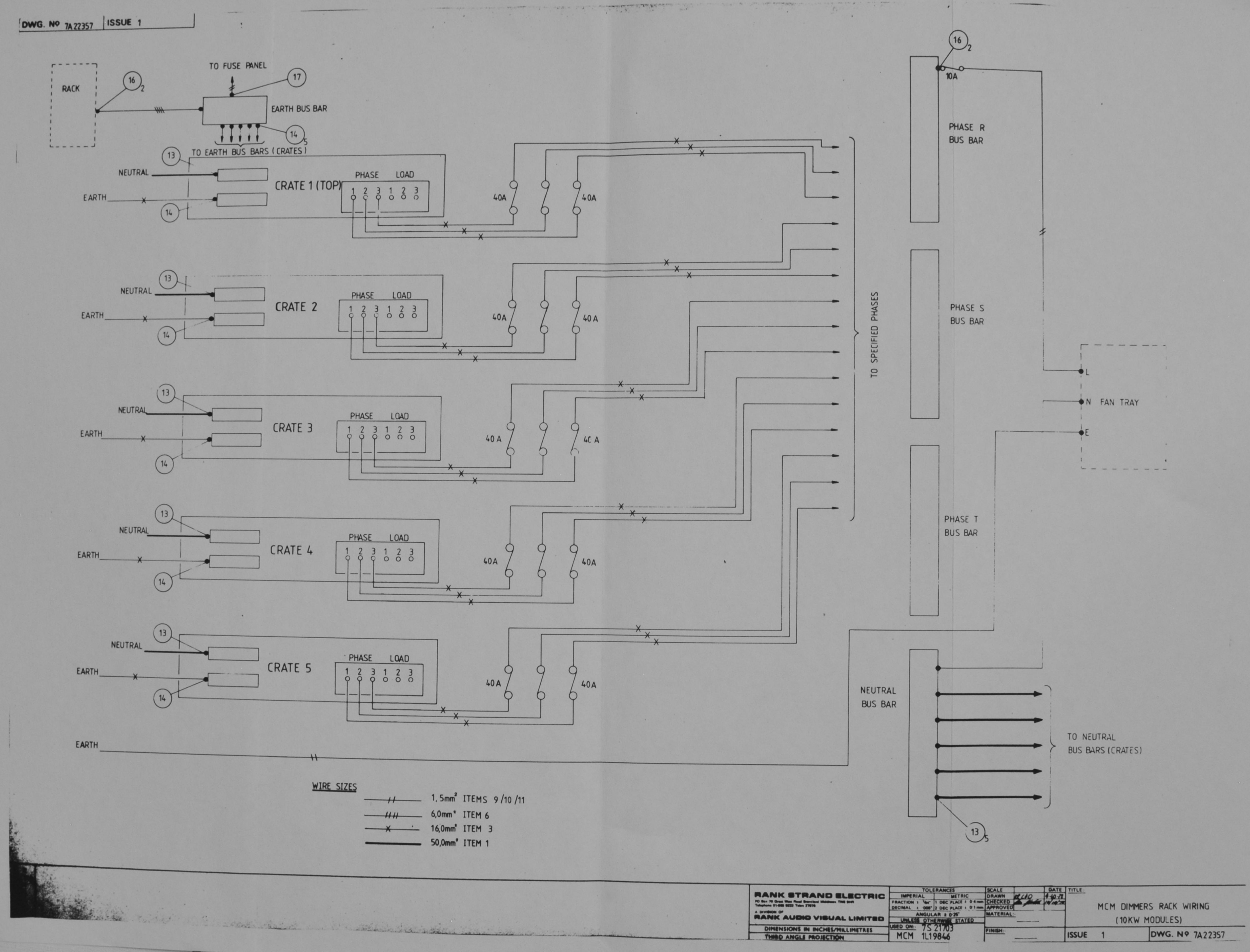
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APP DIMENSIONS IN INCHES/MILLIMETRES
THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION ISSUE AB & I DWG. Nº 7A21087 MCM - ILIDOAG ~



TOLERANCES SCALE DATE TITLE:

IMPERIAL METRIC DRAWN MCOD 1-0-72

FRACTION 1 Um' 1 DEC PLACE 2 0-4 mm CHECKED APPROVED

A DIVISION OF COMMENSIONS IN INCHES/MILLIMETRES

THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION

TOLERANCES

IMPERIAL METRIC DRAWN MCOD 1-0-72

FRACTION 1 Um' 1 DEC PLACE 2 0-4 mm CHECKED APPROVED

ANGULAR 2 0-25'

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

USED ON: 75 21703

FINISH:

THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION

TOLERANCES

IMPERIAL

IMPERIAL

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ANGULAR 2 0-25'

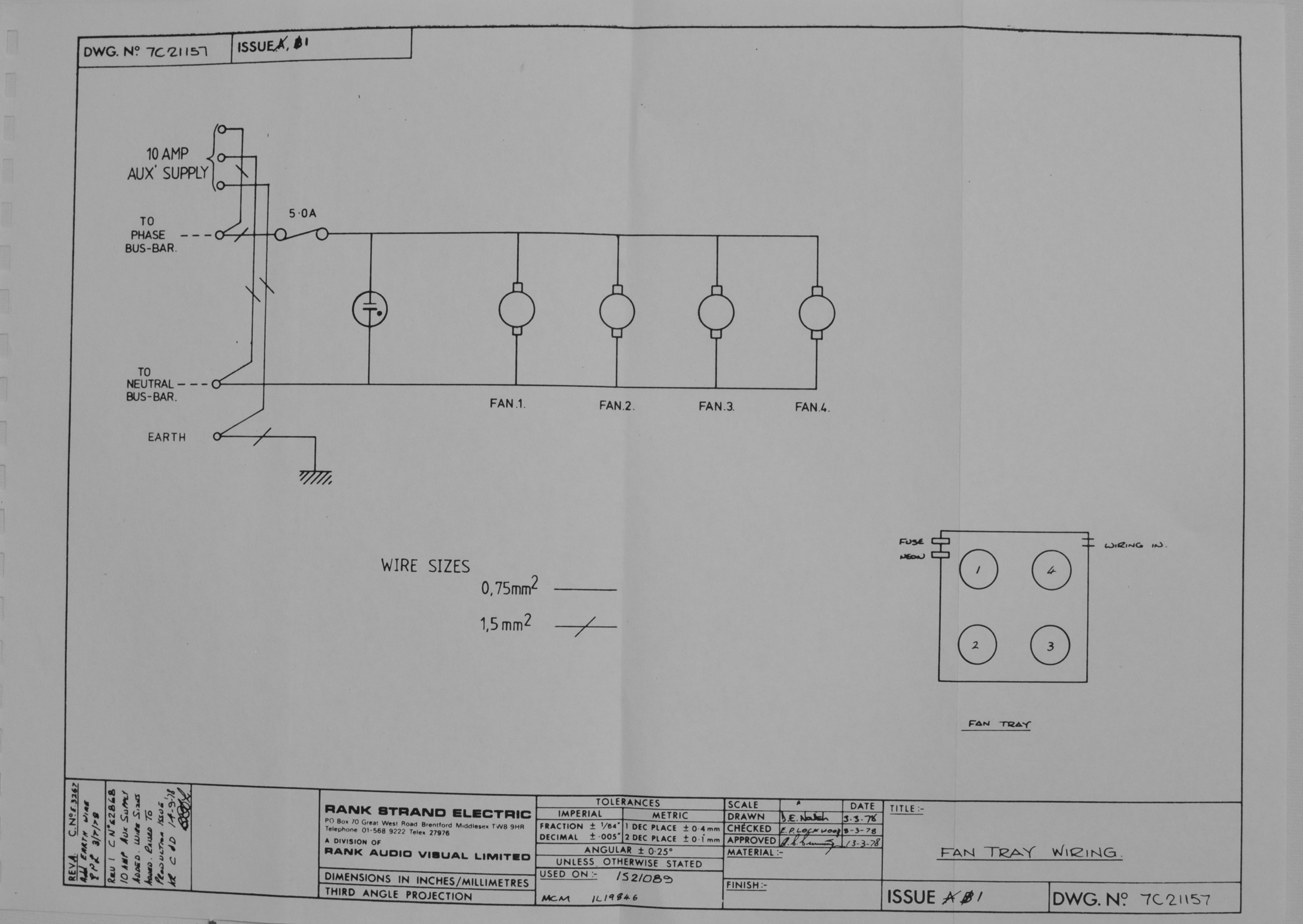
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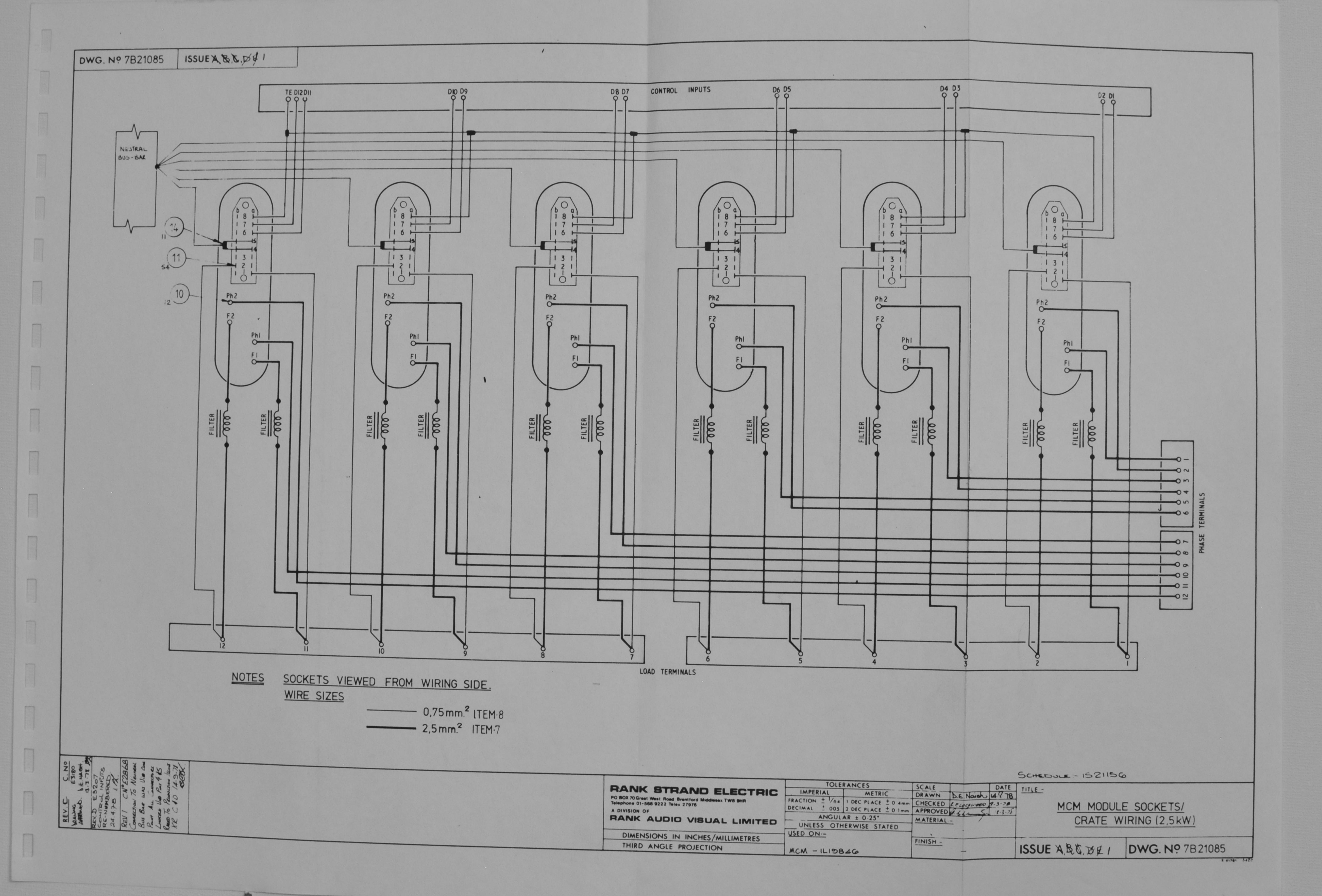
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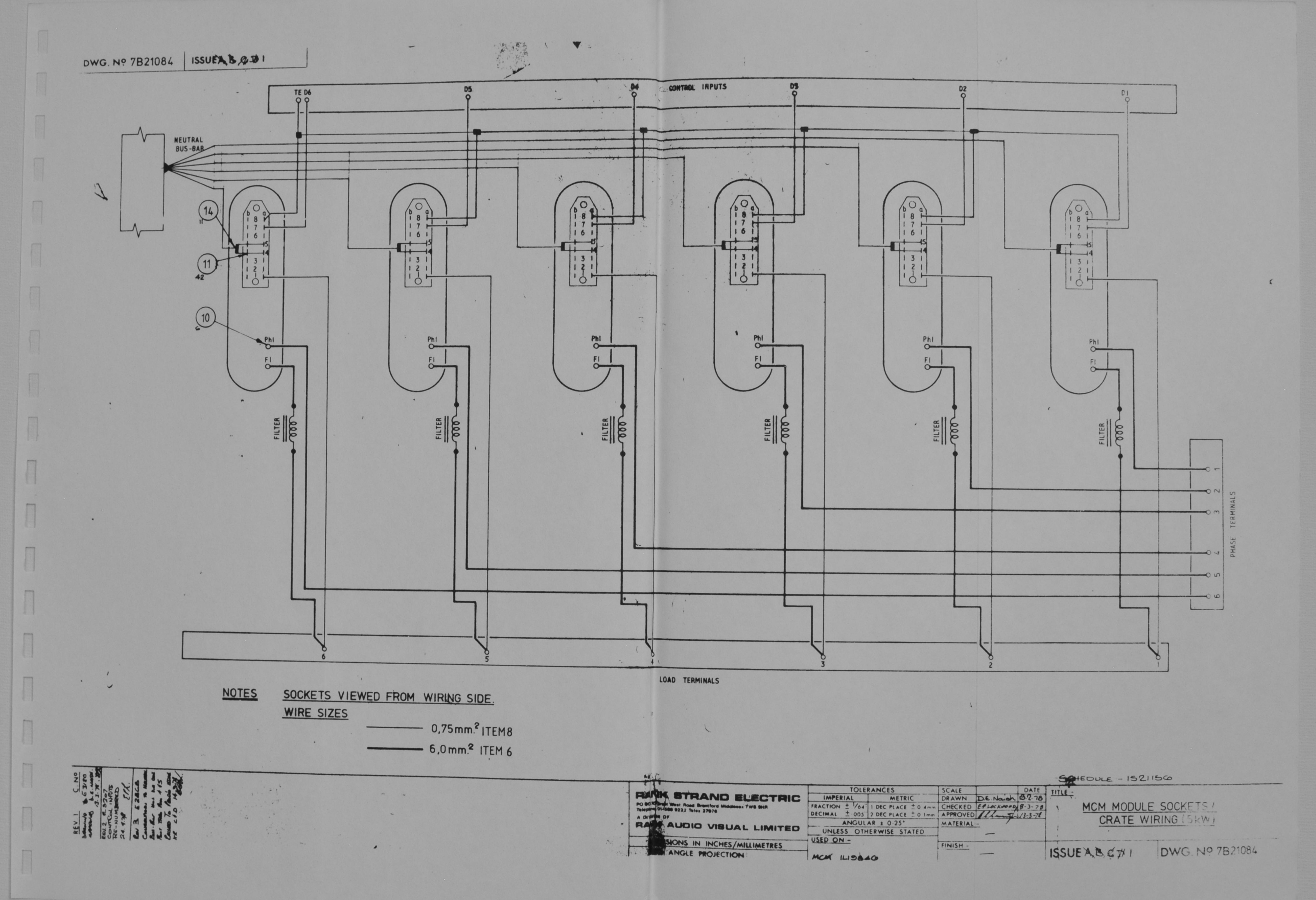
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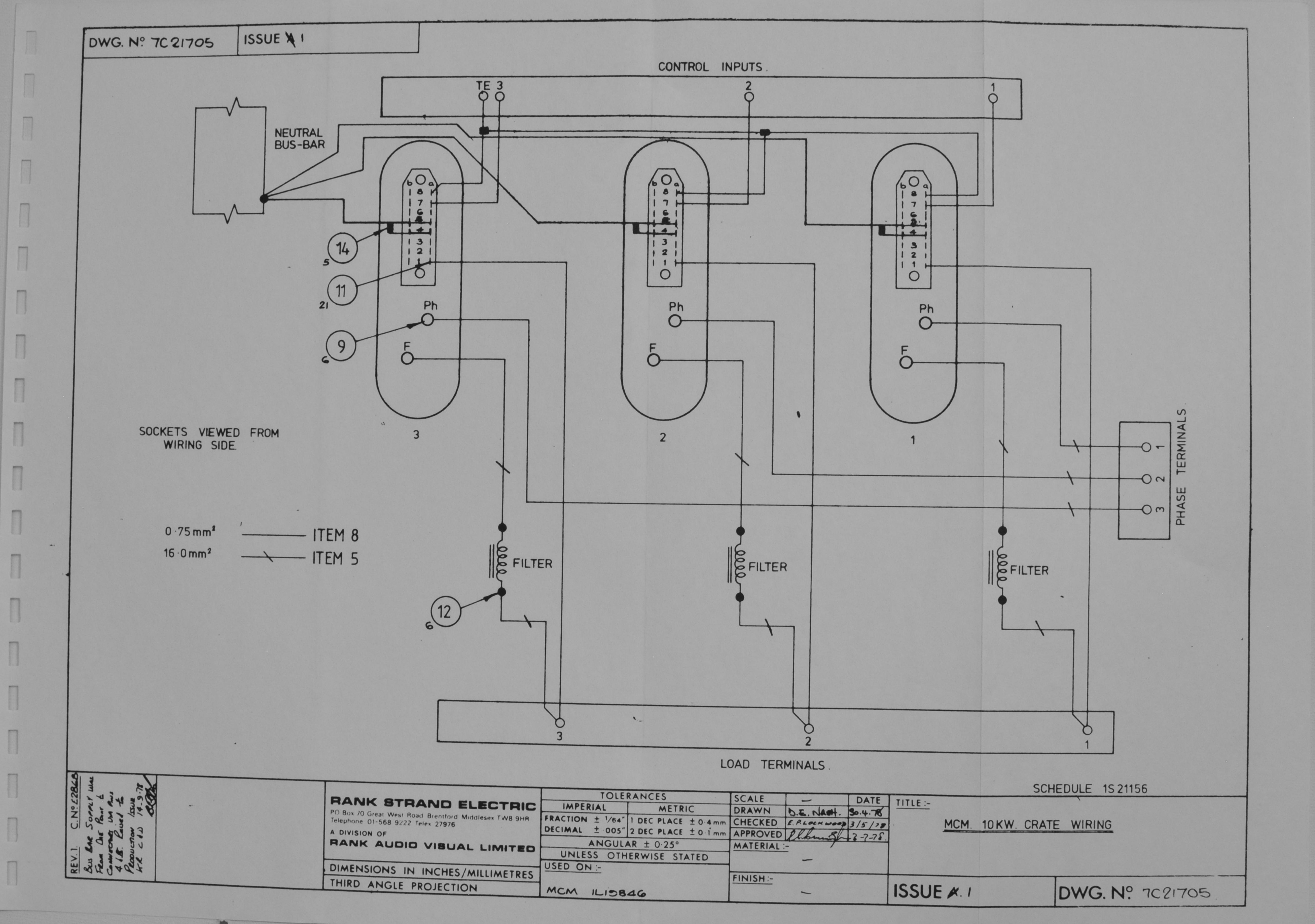
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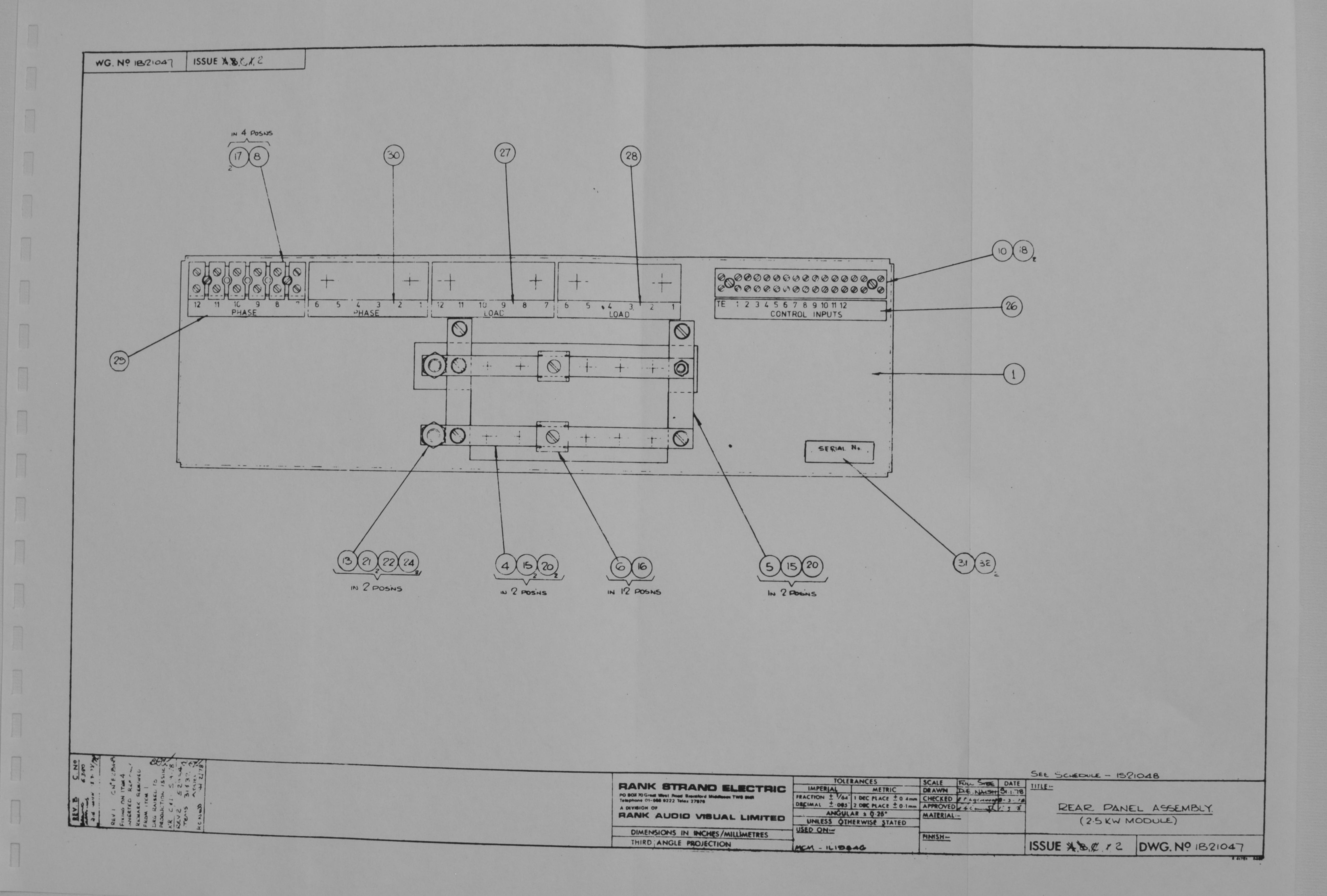
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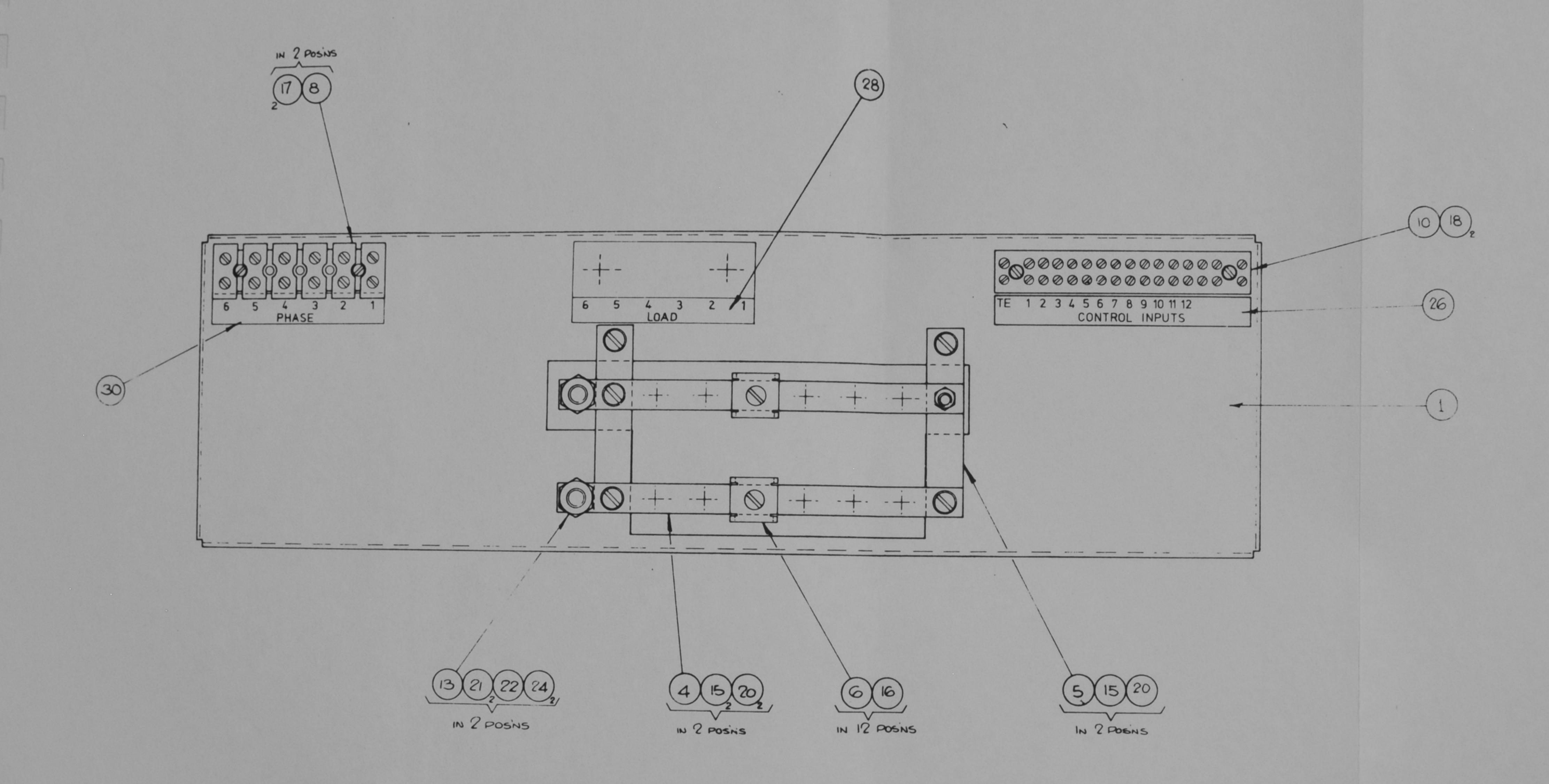




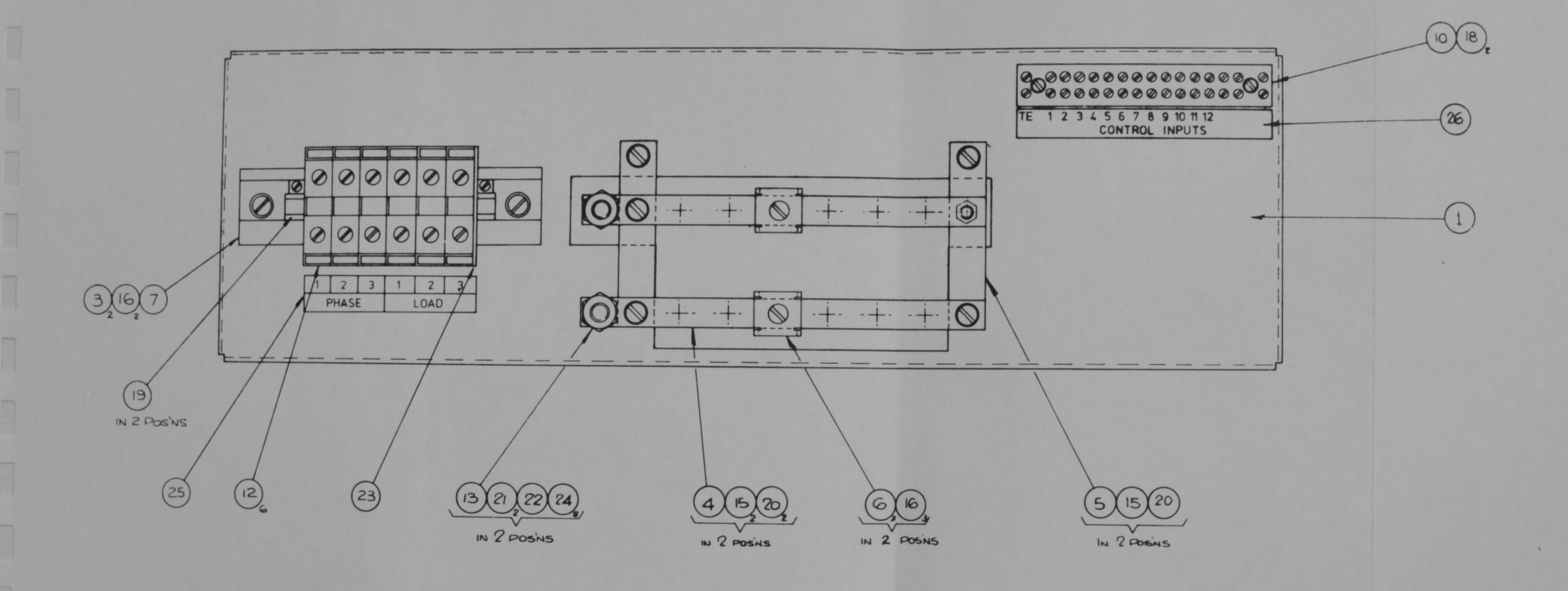












RANK STRAND ELECTRIC PO BOX 70 Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TWS 9HR Telephone 01-568 9222 Telex 27976 A DIVISION OF RANK AUDIO VIBUAL LIMITED DIMENSIONS IN INCHES/MILLIMETRES

SEE SCHEDULE - 1521048 TOLERANCES

SCALE

FULL SIZE

DATE

IMPERIAL

METRIC

DRAWN

DE NAISH 31.1.78

FRACTION ± 1/64" | DEC PLACE ± 0.4mm

DECIMAL ± 005" 2 DEC PLACE ± 0.1mm

APPROVED

ANGULAR ± 0.25"

MATERIAL

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

USED ON:
FINISH:-FINISH -ISSUE THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION MCM - IL19846

REAR PANEL ASSEMBLY (IOKW MODULE)

DWG. Nº 18 21945

