## EP250

## Electronic potentiometer

Rev. 1, November 2010

## User guide

## ComAp

## Description

EP250 is a microprocessor controlled device with variable resistance at the output terminals. The value of output resistance is changed by contact inputs, and current value in percent is indicated by LED bargraph located on the front panel. The device is shipped in a plastic box equipped with DIN lock for mounting to the switchboard.

## Features:

- Adjustable speed (change of $\mathrm{R}_{\text {out }}$ from $0 \%$ to $100 \%$ ) 5 s to 50 s
- Adjustable init value of $\mathrm{R}_{\text {out }}$ from $0 \%$ to $100 \%$ with step $10 \%$
- Output resistance ( $\mathrm{R}_{\text {out }}$ ) control by contact inputs INC and DEC, galvanic separated from the internal circuits of the device
- Special contact input for setting init value
- After power on, the init value is set automatically
- Output resistance can be controlled also manually by microbuttons on the front panel
- Current value of output resistance (in \%) is indicated by LED bargraph on the front panel
- The nominal resistance can be simply changed using another resistor module RM250, which is accessible after removing the plastic box.


## Usage

The device is designed for application in control and/or regulation systems, where the input to the controlled device is a variable resistance and the output from the controlling device are two binary (contact) signals regulated value "higher" and "lower".
Typical applications are speed governors for combustion engines or voltage regulators for alternators.

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Technical data

| Power supply: | EP250/230V - 230V AC, EP250/24V - 18-30V DC <br> Modules EP250/24V manufactured in 2010 and later have <br> extended supply voltage range to 8-36VDC. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Consumption: | $2,4 \mathrm{~W} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC; $1,8 \mathrm{VA} / 220 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ |
| Power supply for binary inputs: | $18-30 \mathrm{~V}$ DC (8-36V, see note at the power supply voltage) |
| Common terminal: | positive |
| Min. pulse length at bin. Inputs | 5 ms |
| Nominal resistance: | RM250 modules in range $120 \Omega-100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in series 1-2-5-10 |
| Output resistance step: | $1 / 256 \mathrm{R}_{\text {nominal }}$ |
| Change duration 0 - $\mathrm{R}_{\text {nominal }}$ : | adjustable 5-50s in step 5s |
| Max. load of output resistance: | min. 0,6W |
| Max. voltage on the output: | 150 V |
| Galvanic separation: | -power supply separated by transformer $(230 \mathrm{~V}$ version only $) 4 \mathrm{kV}$ <br> -inputs separated by optocouplers 2 kV <br> -output separated by relays 1 kV |
| Degree of protection: | IP20 |
| Operating temperature: | -10 to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature: | -40 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Dimensions $(\mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D})$ | $106 \times 90 \times 73 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

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## Wiring diagram



Note to the installation of RM250 module:
To change the module, remove the rear part of the plastic box and the printed circuit board. The module is plugged in this board. When plugging a new one, check the proper orientation! The pinched-off pin must be against to the blocked contact in the connector.

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Ordering codes for RM modules:

| RM250/120R | Nominal Resistance $120 \Omega$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| RM250/250R | Nominal Resistance $250 \Omega$ |
| RM250/500R | Nominal Resistance $500 \Omega$ |
| RM250/1k | Nominal Resistance $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| RM250/2k | Nominal Resistance $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |


| RM250/5k | Nominal Resistance $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| RM250/10k | Nominal Resistance $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| RM250/20k | Nominal Resistance $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| RM250/50k | Nominal Resistance $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| RM250/100k | Nominal Resistance $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

Ordering codes for EP250:

| EP250/230 V | Power supply 230 V AC |
| :--- | :--- |
| EP250/24 V | Power supply 8-36 V DC |
|  |  |

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| DIP sw. | Value | DIP sw | Value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0000 | 0 | 0110 | 6 |
| 0001 | 1 | 0111 | 7 |
| 0010 | 2 | 1000 | 8 |
| 0011 | 3 | 1001 | 9 |
| 0100 | 4 | 1010 | 10 |
| 0101 | 5 | $1=$ "ON" position |  |

INIT $($ resistance $)=$ DIP init $* 10(\%$ Rnom $)$
TIME $(0$ to Rnom $)=$ DIP speed $* 5(\mathrm{~s})$

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## 1. Init value (start value) setting

## Example : R=5K (RM250/5k)

| DIP sw. | Value | Rmax $=5 \mathrm{KOhm}[+3 \%,-0 \%]$ | LED |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0000 | 0 | 0 | Green |
| 0001 | 1 | 500 | Green $+1 \times$ red |
| 0010 | 2 | 1000 | Green $+2 \times$ red |
| 0010 | 3 | 1500 | Green $+3 \times$ red |
| 0100 | 4 | 2000 | Green $+4 \times$ red |
| 0101 | 5 | 2500 | Green $+5 \times$ red |
| 0110 | 6 | 3000 | Green $+6 \times$ red |
| 0111 | 7 | 3500 | Green $+7 \times$ red |
| 1000 | 8 | 4000 | Green $+8 \times$ red |
| 1001 | 9 | 4500 | Green $+9 \times$ red |
| 1010 | 10 | 5000 | Green $+10 \times$ red |

Notice: After setting DIPswitch push button „INIT" or connect terminal „SET" to 0 V or power supply switching off and on for Init value activation.

## Calculation example:

$\mathrm{R}=5 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$; DIP switch value 3

Calc.: Rout/Rout

| $=$ | DIP init * 10 (\% Rnom $)$ | $[$ Ohm $]$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $=$ | $(3 * 10 * 5000) / 100$ | $[$ Ohm $]$ |
| $=$ | 1500 | $[O h m]$ |

INC

Push button to increase R out.

DEC

Push button to decrease R out.

