## PFR-1550 LOAD CONTROL INSTALLATION, SET UP AND ADJUSTMENT



The Model PFR-1550 monitors the true power going to a motor. By sensing power (volts $x$ amps $x$ power factor) rather than just amps, there is much greater sensitivity. It has one adjustable trip point which can be either:

High - Relay swithces when load is above the trip point
Low - Relay switches when load is below the trip point.

## MOUNTING

Wiring is done to un-pluggable terminal strips on the rear of the unit.
Three ways to mount:

- On door or raceway - use cutout template
- Panel Mount - use template + optional Bezel Kit (No Charge)
- On wall - on standard outdoor junction box + optional Outlet Box Adapter (No Charge)


## VOLTAGE

120 volts AC is taken from two of the phases. If the motor starter already has a 120 -volt control transformer with 10 VA of free capacity, it can be used. Otherwise, install a separate transformer. It is okay if the secondary is grounded. BE SURE TO NOTE WHICH TWO PHASES SUPPLY THE TRANSFORMER.

In $\mathbf{1 2 0} / \mathbf{2 0 8 V}$ three-phase system, the $\mathbf{1 2 0 V}$ MUST come from a transformer connected to two of the phases. The 120 V phase to ground voltage cannot be used.

## CURRENT

The current signal is taken from the REMAINING phase.
This current sample passes through the Range Finder Toroid.
It is VERY IMPORTANT that the current signal comes from the phase that IS NOT supplying the 120 V control transformer. Be extra careful when the machine has reversing starters or multi-speed windings. If a wrong phase is used the control will either:

- Work backwards - Have reduced sensitivity

If you are using a variable frequency drive, use a different control. Call LOAD CONTROLS, INC. for help.


## FULL SCALE CAPACITY AT 460 VOLTS

The Range Finder Toroid has six motor size choices.
Select one that is equal or larger than your motor. This will leave some headroom.

- For motors less than $\mathbf{5}$ HP ( $\mathbf{4 6 0}$ volt), take extra turns.
- For motors greater than $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ H P}$, use Range Finder Toroid + Current Transformer.
$\left.\begin{array}{|cccccc|}\hline \begin{array}{c}\text { MOTOR } \\ \text { SIZE }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { FULL } \\ \text { SCALE } \\ \text { CAPACITY }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { \% FULL } \\ \text { LOAD }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { RANGE } \\ \text { FINDER } \\ \text { SWITCH }\end{array} & & \begin{array}{c}\text { TURNS }\end{array} \\ \text { CURRENT } \\ \text { TRANS- } \\ \text { FORMER }\end{array}\right]$


## MULTIPLIERS

For nominal voltages other than 460 volts, multiply 460 V full scale by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 208 \mathrm{~V}=.45 \\
& 230 \mathrm{~V}=.5 \\
& 380 \mathrm{~V}=.83 \\
& 415 \mathrm{~V}=.9 \\
& 575 \mathrm{~V}=1.25
\end{aligned}
$$

For Kilowatts multiply Full Scale HP x . 746

For motor sizes or capacities not in table:

$$
\% \text { Full Load }=\frac{\text { Full Scale Capacity }}{\text { Your Motor Size }} \times 100
$$



FOR MOTORS LESS THAN 5 HP
Take more "turns" of the leg through the Toroid. Each time the wire passes through the Toroid is a "turn".


This is one turn.


This is two turns.

FOR MOTORS GREATER THAN 50 HP
A Current Transformer is used to reduce the primary current. The $5-\mathrm{amp}$ secondary passes through the Toroid.


Pass secondary of CT through toroid.

## CAUTION

When current is flowing through the primary of the external current transformer, always have a wire between the two brass Terminals on the CT.

If they are left open, dangerous and destructive voltages can develop.

## HOOKING UP THE RESET

Control can be reset three ways:

- Manually with the Reset button on the control.
- Remotely with a remotely located reset button or relay.
- Automatic with a jumper.

Remote Reset-
Momentarily connect Terminal 5 to Terminal 6.
Automatic Reset-
Jumper Terminal 5 to Terminal 6.
The terminals for Reset generate a small amount of current ( $\mathbf{8 - 1 2}$ milliamps). To reset, you just need to connect the terminal to the circuit common (Terminal 6).

The switches or relays that you use must be suitable for low current (Gold flashed contacts, Reed Relays, Mercury Switches).

## 4-20 MILLIAMP ANALOG OUTPUT

The Analog Output is directly proportional to Full Scale capacity. It is always active. $\mathbf{5 0 0} \mathbf{~ o h m}$ maximum connected impedance.

| Terminal 2 | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | Positive |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Terminal 3 | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | Negative |

Use twisted pair or in noisy environments, use shielded cable. Ground shield at other end.

Use the Full Scale capacity from the chart to scale external meter, chart recorders or computers.

THE PFR-1550 POWERS THE 4-20MA SIGNAL. DON'T USE AN EXTERNAL DC POWER SUPPLY.

## SPECIFICATIONS PFR-1550

## ENCLOSURE

Glass-filled Polycarbonate NEMA 4, 4X - STYLE
( $31 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 6$ 1/4" x $2^{\prime \prime}$ )
( $83 \mathrm{~mm} \times 160 \mathrm{~mm} \times 54 \mathrm{~mm}$ )

## CAPACITY

To 50 horsepower directly through Toroid
To 500 horsepower with external Current Transformer \& Toroid

DIGITAL LOAD DISPLAY
.4" LED 3 Digit

## RELAY OUTPUT

Form C 3 AMP @ 300 VAC or 1/8 HP @ 240 VAC
Latch when tripped

## ANALOG OUTPUT

4-20mA; powered by the PFR-1550 500 OHM maximum connected impedance

RESPONSE TIME 25 Milliseconds

TEMPERATURE
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
TIMERS
Start-up and Trip Delay 0-90 second
$0-2$ second in .1 second increments
2-90 second in 1 second increments

## TO SET FULL SCALE

- After hook-up, find your HP, KW or \% from the chart.
- Decide if you want to display HP, \% or KW.
- The $\begin{aligned} & \text { FULL } \\ & \text { SCALE } \\ & \text { cycles through the choices shown below and }\end{aligned}$ blinks slowly for each choice. Each press of $\underset{\substack{\text { FULL } \\ \text { SCALE }}}{ }$ moves you to the next choice.


## FRONT PANEL SET-UP TIPS

1) None of the settings will be changed until you hold down ENTER and the fast blinking stops.
2) Five seconds after you have pressed a button, the Control will return to normal operation.
3) If you hold down the change. digits will continue to
4) You only need to do $\begin{gathered}\text { FULI } \\ \text { SCALE }\end{gathered}$ when you install the Control (or if you change the hook-up).

| DIGITS $\rightarrow$ | DECIMAL $\rightarrow$ | DECIMAL $\rightarrow$ | DECIMAL $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{HP} \quad \rightarrow$ | $\% \quad \rightarrow$ | KW |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | XXX. | XX.X | X.XX |  |  |  |
| to change | if this is | if this is | if this is | if this is | if this is | if this is |
|  | your choice, press | your choice, press | your choice, press | your choice, press | your choice, press | your choice, press |
| $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$ |  | $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$ |
|  | ENTER | ENTER | Enter | Enter | ENTER | ENTER |
| until fast | until fast | until fast | until fast | until fast | until fast | until fast |
| blink stops | blink stops | blink stops | blink stops | blink stops | blink stops | blink stops |

## TO VIEW AND CHANGE THE SET POINTS AND DELAY TIMES

cycles through the choices. The LED for each choice will turn ON.

To change a setting, use

Press ENTER until quick blinking stops to store your new choice.

After 5 seconds if you haven't pressed any buttons, control will return to normal operation.

For High Trip - Relay will switch when load is ABOVE the Set Point.

Press $\square$ until display shows HHH
Hold enter until high LED stops blinking
For Low Trip - Relay will switch when load is BELOW the Set Point.

Press $\square$ until display shows LLL
Hold ENTER until low LED stops blinking
The High or Low LED will remain on during normal operation.

## Start-up Timer

The Start-up Timer bypases the Control during motor start-up to avoid false trips because of current inrush. For convenience, the TIMING BEGINS WHEN THE MOTOR STARTS. The Start-up LED stays lit until the start-up period is over.

The start-up time should be:

- Long enough so that the load has stabilized.

To bypass Start-up Timer set time to zero seconds.

## Delay Timers

To avoid nuisance trips from short overloads, Delay Timers bypass the Control for the selected time. The relays won't trip until the time is exceeded. If the trip condition goes away before the time is up, the timer resets to zero.

- Start with minimum Delay. If you are getting trips where you don't want them, increase the Delay Time.

