STELLAR®
soft starter

AUTOMATIONDIRECT.com

STELLAR® SR35 SOFT STARTER USER MANUAL

SR35_UMW
1st Ed, Rev D

Warnings and Trademarks

~ WARNING ~

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Vous devez, à tout le moins, respecter toutes les sections applicables du Code national de prévention des incendies, du Code national de l'électricité et des codes de la National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA). Des organismes de réglementation ou des services gouvernementaux locaux peuvent également vous aider à déterminer les codes ainsi que les normes à respecter pour assurer une installation et un fonctionnement sûrs.

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Warnings

The owner, installer, and user are responsible for the correct installation and use of the Stellar® SR35, for ensuring that only qualified personnel install the SR35, and for ensuring that the operation and maintenance of the unit complies with the relevant Codes of Practice, Regulations, and Statutory Requirements. The manufacturer or his agent do not assume any expressed or implied liability for any consequences resulting from inappropriate, negligent, or incorrect installation, application, use, or adjustment of the product or circuit design, or from the mismatch of the unit to a motor. To prevent an electrical shock hazard, the SR35 must be properly grounded. The SR35 is not designed for use in hazardous areas. Use in such an area may invalidate the hazardous area certification.

Warning: Read this manual thoroughly before using Stellar® SR35 Series Soft Starters.

Warning: The SR35 uses semiconductor devices in the main (power) circuit, and is not designed to provide isolation. For this reason, isolation device(s) must be installed in the power supply circuit in accordance with the applicable wiring and safety regulations.

Warning: AC input power must be disconnected before performing any maintenance. Do not connect or disconnect wires or connectors while power is applied to the circuit. Maintenance must be performed only by a qualified technician.

Warning: There are highly sensitive electronic components on the printed circuit boards, and these components are especially sensitive to static electricity. To avoid damage to these components, do not touch these components or the circuit boards with metal objects or your bare hands.

Warning: Always replace the cover panel on the unit after gaining access to the electrical connections.

Warning: The SR35 may be destroyed beyond repair if incorrect cables are connected to the input/output terminals. Never connect the SR35 output terminals T1, T2, and T3 directly to the AC main circuit power supply.

Warning: Ground the SR35 soft starter using the ground terminal. The grounding method must comply with the laws of the country where the SR35 is to be installed. Refer to Chapter 2, "Electrical Installation".

STELLAR®
SR35 SOFT STARTER
USER MANUAL

USER MANUAL REVISION HISTORY

Please include this Manual Number and the Manual Issue, both shown below, when communicating with AutomationDirect Technical Support regarding this publication.

Manual Number: **SR35_UMW**
Manual Issue: **1st Ed, Rev D**
Issue Date: **12/15/2023**

Publication History		
Issue	***Date***	***Description of Changes***
First Edition	06/07/2020	Original Issue
1st Ed, Rev A	03/16/2021	Chapter 5: Corrected wiring diagram for the SR35-PSU (2-wire control) Chapter 3: Corrected Min value for P5.0
1st Ed, Rev B	12/7/2022	Chapter 2: Updated 2-wire Control Wiring Diagram
1st Ed, Rev C	03/13/2023	Chapter 3: Updated parameter descriptions (P11.0 and P11.1)
1st Ed. Rev D	12/15/2023	Chapter 5: Corrected wiring diagram for the SR35-PSU (2-wire control)

SR35 User Manual
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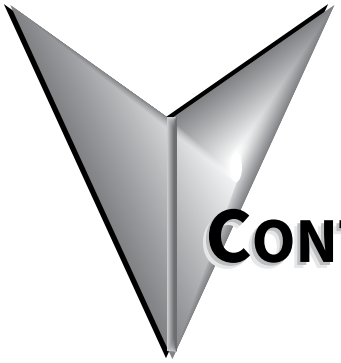

Mechanical Installation

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User Manual Overview

Overview of this Publication

The SR35 Soft Starter User Manual describes the installation, configuration, and methods of operation of the SR35 Soft Starter.

Who Should Read This Manual

This manual contains important information for those who will install, maintain, and/or operate any of the SR35 Soft Starters.

Supplemental Publications

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) publishes many different documents that discuss standards for industrial control equipment. Global Engineering Documents handles the sale of NEMA documents. For more information, you can contact Global Engineering Documents at:

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Special Symbols

When you see the "notepad" icon in the left-hand margin, the paragraph to its immediate right will be a special note.

When you see the "exclamation mark" icon in the left-hand margin, the paragraph to its immediate right will be a warning. This information could prevent injury, loss of property, or even death (in extreme cases).

Mounting

Mount the unit to a flat, vertical surface using the mounting holes (or slots) on its base-plate. The mechanical outline diagrams, shown on Page 8, give the dimensions and mounting hole positions for each model. Ensure that:

- *The orientation of the unit has the 'TOP' uppermost (unless horizontally mounted – see page 9).*
- *The location allows adequate front access.*
- *The screen can be viewed.*

Do not install other equipment that generates significant heat close to the soft starter.

Requirements for an Enclosure

For a typical industrial environment, an enclosure would provide the following:

- *A single location for the unit and its protection/isolation switch-gear*
- *The safe termination of cabling and/or bus-bars*
- *Means to effect proper air flow through the enclosure*

WARNING: ENCLOSURE VENTILATION
When installing the SR35 Soft Starter into a cabinet, ventilation must be provided. The heat dissipated can be approximated with the formula shown below.

Starting

Watts (SR35 Soft Starter) = start current(A) x start time(s) x number of starts per hour/1800

Running Watts (SR35 Soft Starter) = 0.4 x running amps

Use the following formula to determine the fan requirement. An allowance has been incorporated into the formula so that the figure for Q is the air delivery in the fan suppliers' data.

$$Q = (4 \times W_t / (T_{max} - T_{amb}))$$

Q = volume of air (cubic meters per hour-m^3/h)

W_t = Heat produced by the unit and all other heat sources within the enclosure (Watts)

T_{max} = Maximum permissible temperature within the enclosure (40°C for a fully rated SR35)

T_{amb} = Temperature of the air entering the enclosure (°C) [to work in CFM, substitute °F for °C. Q is now in CFM]

Altitude Derate

Altitude above sea level 1000m (3281ft). Above 1000m derate by 1% of SR35 Ie per 100m (328ft) to a maximum altitude of 2000m (6562ft).

Ambient Temperature Derate

-20°C (-4°F) to 40°C (104°F). Above 40°C derate linearly by 2% of SR35 Ie per °C to a maximum of 60°C (140°F).

Handling

The SR35 soft start range comprises 3 frame sizes, with various weights and dimensions.

Prior to installing the SR35 soft starter, the installer should carry-out a risk assessment. If considered appropriate, a suitable handling device should be used.

Do not lift the SR35 soft starter by attachment to the 3-phase terminal connections or busbars.

WARNING: HANDLING AND LIFTING HAZARD
Ensure the area below any equipment is clear of all personnel and property.
Failure to follow this practice may result in death, serious injury, or damage to equipment.

Accessories

The following accessories have been developed and tested for use with the SR35 range of soft starts:

SR35-KPD-REM: Remote keypad for SR35-17 to SR35-361. Provides remote functionality for up to 32 soft starter units.

SR35-PSU: 100VAC – 240VAC power supply. Provides mains voltage control power and digital control functionality. For use with SR35-017 to SR35-361.

SR35-AUX-IO: The SR35-AUX-IO expansion module can be used to provide additional I/O to the SR35 family of soft starters. The module is self-powered, so there is no need for an additional supply to power it.

SR35-FAN-1: Cooling fan accessory for SR35-017 to SR35-065 only. Increases the number of starts per hour.

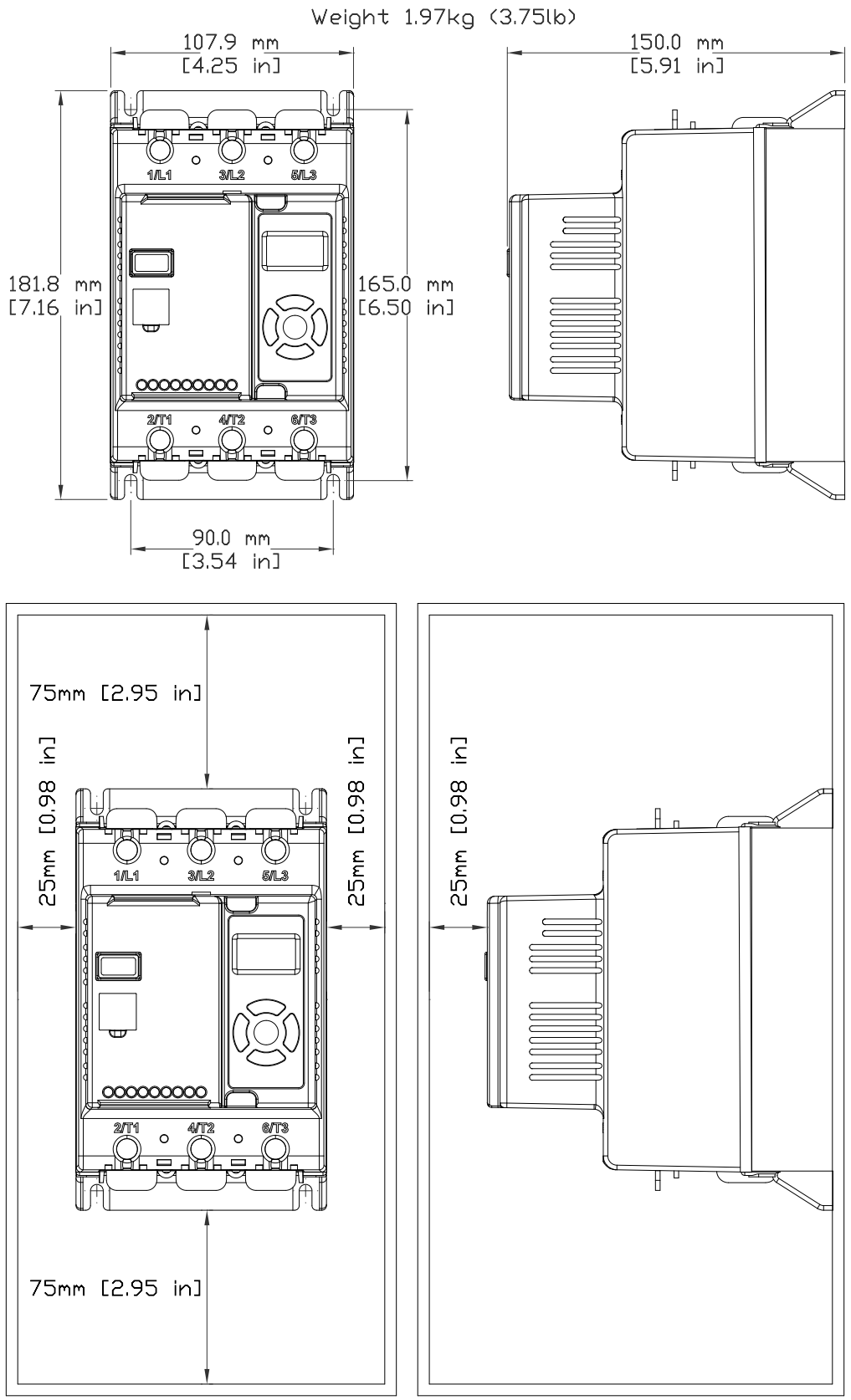
SR35-FAN-2: Cooling fan accessory for SR35-077 to SR35-192 only. Increases the number of starts per hour.

SR35-FG-1: Finger Guard attachment for SR35-017 to SR35-065.

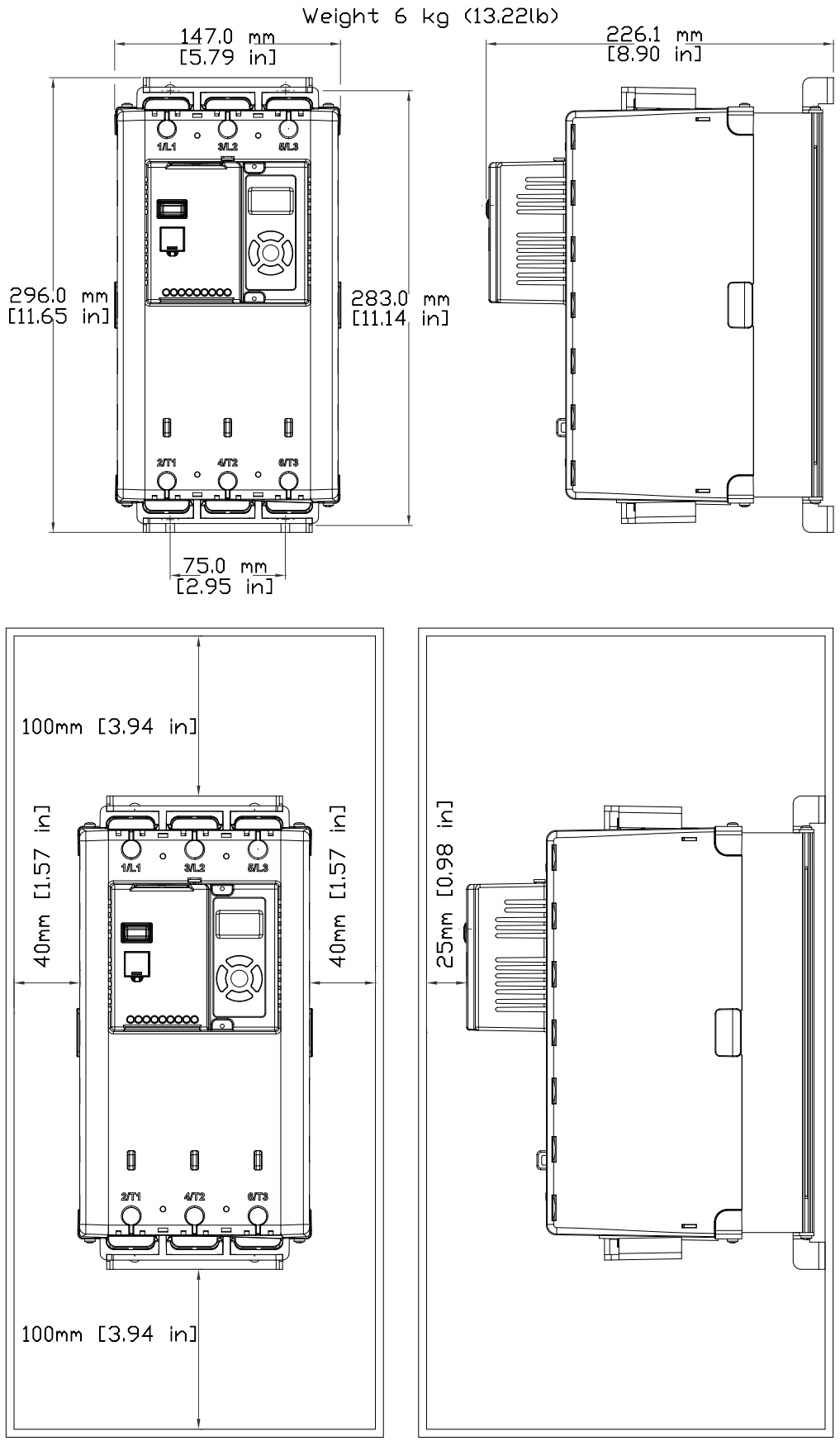
SR35-FG-2: Finger Guard attachment for SR35-077 to SR35-192.

SR35-TC-3: Terminal Cover attachment for SR35-242 to SR35-361.

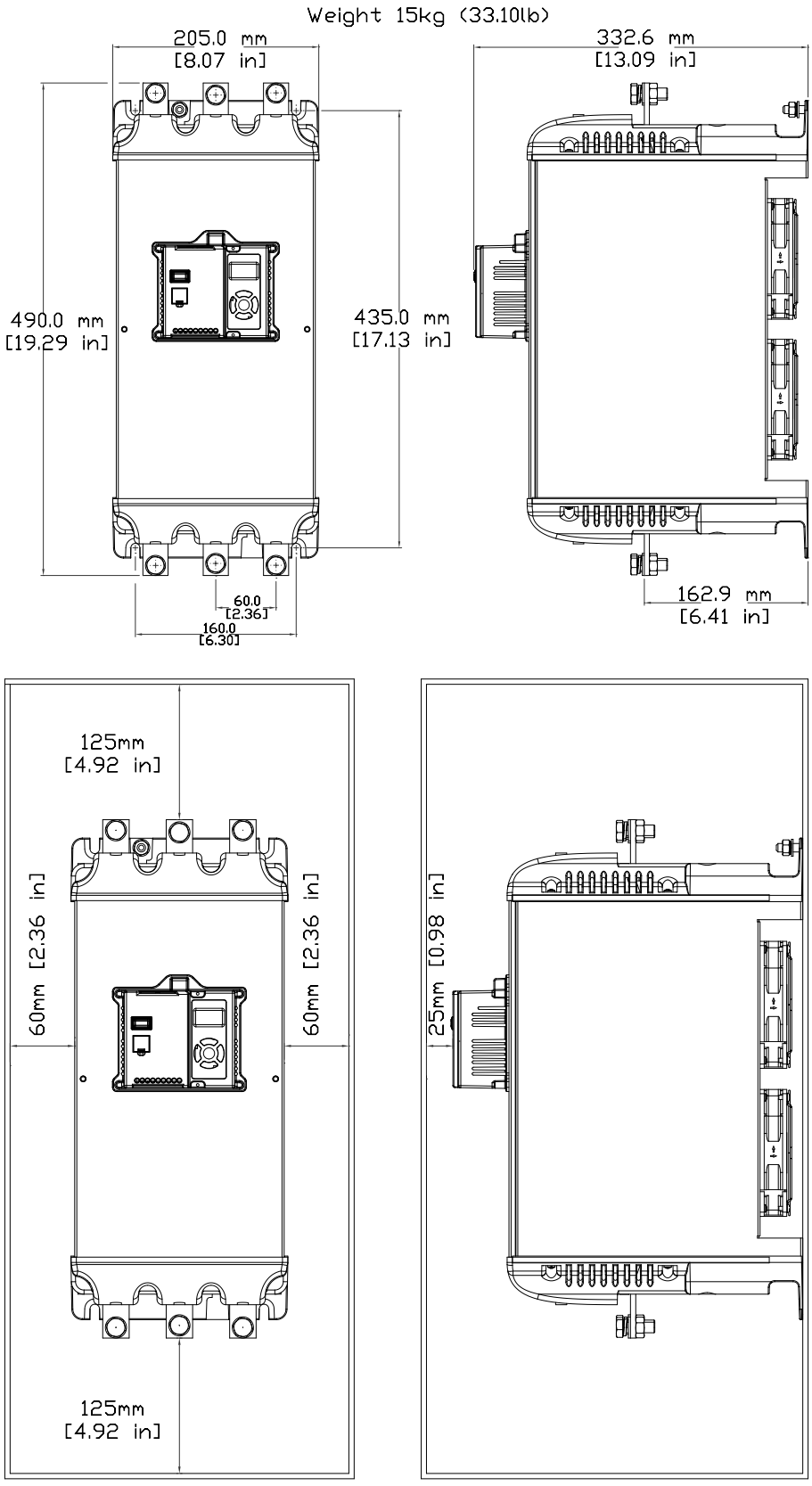
DIMENSIONS AND CLEARANCE - SR35-017–SR35-065



DIMENSIONS AND CLEARANCE - SR35-077–SR35-192



DIMENSIONS AND CLEARANCE - SR35-242–SR35-361



Environmental Specifications

Environmental Specifications															
Model (SR35-)	***017***	***022***	***027***	***034***	***041***	***052***	***065***	***077***	***100***	***125***	***156***	***192***	***242***	***302***	***361***
Frame Size	1							2					3		
Heat Output (W)	9	12	14	16	20	25	30	37	49	61	74	90	111	139	166
Weight kg [lb]	1.97 [4.2]							6.0 [13.23]				6.3 [13.89]	15 [33.1]		
Ambient Operating Temperature	-20°C [-4°F] to 40°C [104°F]; above 40°C derate linearly by 2% of SR35 Ie per °C to a maximum of 60°C (140°F)														
Transportation and Storage Temperature	-20°C to 70°C [-4°F to 158°F] continuous														
Humidity	Max 85% non-condensing, not exceeding 50% @ 40°C [104°F]														
Maximum Altitude	1,000m [3281ft]; above 1000m derate by 1% of SR35 Ie per 100m (328ft) to a maximum altitude of 2,000m (6562ft)														
Environmental Rating	Main circuit: Ip00 (Ip20 with optional finger guards); Control circuit: Ip20; no corrosive gases permitted														

Horizontal Mounting

The SR35 Soft Starter unit may be mounted horizontally, on its side, if required. It will be necessary to apply a deration to the unit power in this instance – see Horizontal Mounting Table on page 2–6.

Chapter 2

Electrical Installation

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Warnings

Isolation

CAUTION: The SR35 Soft Starter uses semiconductor devices in the main circuit and is not designed to provide isolation. For this reason isolation means must be installed in the supply circuit in accordance with the appropriate wiring and safety regulations.

Electrical Control Supply Requirements

WARNING: All electrical connections are made to power input and output terminals, control terminals and an earth stud.

Fuse Protection

WARNING: The Mains Supply and the Control Supply each require protection. Although all units have electronic overload protection for the Soft Starter, the installer should always fit fuses, for motor protection, between the unit and the Mains Supply, not between the unit and the motor. Semiconductor fuses can be supplied as an option for short-circuit protection of the semiconductors. These fuses must be installed externally to the SR35 Soft Starter chassis to comply with certain standards. It is the responsibility of the installer and system designer/specifier to ensure that the required standards or regulations are not affected by so doing.

Safety

WARNING: SR35 soft starters contain hazardous voltages when connected to the electrical power supply. Only qualified personnel who are trained and authorized should carry out installation, operation and maintenance of this equipment. Refer to and carefully follow all of the 'Warnings' section at the beginning of this user manual, as well as other warnings and notes throughout the manual.

Electrical Supplies

The unit requires a 3-phase balanced Mains Supply to provide the power for the controlled motor, and a 24VDC for the internal control circuitry. The unit will not operate unless the control supply voltage is within the specified limits.

General Specifications

General Specification			
Product standard		En 60947-4-2: 2012	
Rated operational voltages	U_e	110 – 240 VAC, 1PH; 200 – 600 VAC, 3PH	
Rated operational current	I_e	See Rating Tables on page 2–5 and page 2–6	
Rating index		See Rating Tables on page 2–5 and page 2–6	
Rated frequencies		50 – 60 Hz ± 5hz	
Rated duty		Uninterrupted	
Form designation		Form 1, internally bypassed	
Method of operation		Symmetrically controlled starter	
Method of control		Semi-automatic	
Method of connecting		Thyristors connected between motor windings and supply	
Number of poles		3 Main poles, 2 main poles controlled by semiconductor switching element	
Rated insulation voltage	U_i	Main circuit	See key to part numbers
		Control supply circuit	230VAC r.m.s with optional SR35-PSU power supply module
Rated impulse withstand voltage	U_{imp}	Main circuit	6 kV
		Control supply circuit	4 kV with optional SR35-PSU power supply module
IP code		Main circuit	IP00 (IP20 with finger guards [4])
		Supply and control circuit	IP20
Overvoltage category / pollution degree		III/3	
Rated conditional short-circuit current and type of coordination with associated short circuit protective device (SCPD)		Type 1 coordination See Short Circuit Protection tables on page 2–7 for rated conditional short-circuit current and required current rating and characteristics of the associated SCPD	

1. *Must be supplied by class 2, limited voltage current or protected by a 4A UL 248 listed fuse.*
2. *Compliant with Annex S of IEC 60947-1:2007 at 24VDC*
3. *Not applicable for UL*
4. *For models SR35-017 – SR35-192 the main circuit IP20 rating only applies when the finger guards as supplied are installed*

The safety functions were not evaluated by UL. Listing is accomplished according to requirements of Standard UL 508 and CSA14-13, general use applications

General Specification				
As standard	Control supply [1]	Supply input	0, 24V	Protect with 4a UL listed fuse
		Kind of current, rated frequency	DC	
		Rated voltage U_S	24VDC	
		Maximum power consumption	12Va (sr35-017 – sr35-065) 48va (sr35-077 – sr35-361)	
	Control circuit [1]	Programmable opto-isolated inputs	D1, d2	
		Common input, marking	COM	
		Kind of current, rated frequency	DC	
		Rated voltage U_C	24VDC	
With SR35-PSU module	Control supply	Supply input	L, n	
		Kind of current, rated frequency	Ac, 50 – 60 Hz ± 5hz	
		Rated voltage u_S	110 – 230 VAC	
		Rated input current	1A	
	Control circuit	Programmable opto-isolated inputs	D1, d2	
		Common input	COM	
		Kind of current, rated frequency	Ac, 50 - 60 Hz ± 5hz	
		Rated voltage U_C	110V – 230 VAC	
Auxiliary Circuit [2]	Form a – single gap make -contact (normally open)		13, 14	
	Form b – single gap break-contact (normally closed)		21, 22	
	Utilization category, voltage rating, current rating		Resistive load, 250vac, 2a. Cosø =0.5, 250VAC, 2a [3]	
Electronic overload relay with manual reset and thermal memory	Trip class		10 (Factory default), 20 or 30 (selectable)	
	Current setting		See electronic overload relay current settings	
	Rated frequency		50 – 60 Hz ± 5hz	
	Time-current characteristics		See Motor Overload Protection on page 2–9 For trip curves (trip time T_p ± 20%)	

1. *Must be supplied by class 2, limited voltage current or protected by a 4A UL 248 listed fuse.*
2. *Compliant with Annex S of IEC 60947-1:2007 at 24VDC*
3. *Not applicable for UL*
4. *For models SR35-017 – SR35-192 the main circuit IP20 rating only applies when the finger guards as supplied are installed*

The safety functions were not evaluated by UL. Listing is accomplished according to requirements of Standard UL 508 and CSA14-13, general use applications

RATING TABLES

Rating Table – Vertically Mounted												
I_e	kW [1]			FLA	Hp [2]					Trip Class 10 I_e: AC-53a: 3.5-17: F-S [5]	Trip Class 20 I_e: AC-53a: 4-19: F-S [5]	Trip Class 30 I_e: AC-53a: 4-29: F-S [5]
A [3)]	230V	400V	500V [4]	A [3]	200V	208V	220-240V	440-480V	550-600V [4]			
17	4	7.5	7.5	17	3	5	5	10	15	SR35-017	SR35-022	SR35-027
22	5.5	11	11	22	5	5	7.5	15	20	SR35-022	SR35-027	SR35-034
29	7.5	15	15	27	7.5	7.5	7.5	20	25	SR35-027	SR35-034	SR35-041
35	7.5	18.5	22	34	10	10	10	25	30	SR35-034	SR35-041	SR35-052
41	11	22	22	41	10	10	10	30	40	SR35-041	SR35-052	SR35-065
55	15	30	37	52	15	15	15	40	50	SR35-052	SR35-065	SR35-077
66	18.5	37	45	65	20	20	20	50	60	SR35-065	SR35-077	SR35-100
80	22	45	55	77	20	25	25	60	75	SR35-077	SR35-100	SR35-125
106	30	55	75	100	30	30	30	75	100	SR35-100	SR35-125	SR35-156
132	37	75	90	125	40	40	40	100	125	SR35-125	SR35-156	SR35-192
160	45	90	110	156	50	50	60	125	150	SR35-156	SR35-192	SR35-242
195	55	110	132	192	60	60	60	150	200	SR35-192	SR35-242	SR35-302
242	75	132	160	242	75	75	75	200	250	SR35-242	SR35-302	SR35-361
302	90	160	200	302	100	100	100	250	300	SR35-302	SR35-361	-
361	110	200	250	361	125	125	150	300	350	SR35-361	-	-

1. *Rated operational powers in kW as per IEC 60072-1 (primary series) corresponding to IEC current rating.*
2. *Rated operational powers in hp as per UL508 corresponding to FLA current rating.*
3. *The Ie and FLA rating applies for a maximum surrounding air temperature of 40°C. Above 40°C de-rate linearly by 2% of Ie or FLA per °C to a maximum of 60°C.*
4. *kW and Hp ratings applicable for SR35-017 – SR35-361 models only.*
5. *For SR35-017 – SR35-192 models, a higher duty cycle F-S is possible with optional fan installed as indicated in Fan option table. For SR35-242 – SR35-361 models, fans are standard.*

Rating Table – Horizontally Mounted												
I_e	kW [1]			FLA	Hp [2]					Trip Class 10 I_e: AC-53a: 3.5-17: F-S [5]	Trip Class 20 I_e: AC-53a: 4-19: F-S [5]	Trip Class 30 I_e: AC-53a: 4-29: F-S [5]
A [3]	230V	400V	500V [4]	A [3]	200V	208V	220-240V	440-480V	550-600V [4]			
17	4	7.5	7.5	17	3	5	5	10	15	SR35-022	SR35-027	SR35-034
22	5.5	11	11	22	5	5	7.5	15	20	SR35-027	SR35-034	SR35-041
29	7.5	15	15	27	7.5	7.5	7.5	20	25	SR35-034	SR35-041	SR35-052
35	7.5	18.5	22	34	10	10	10	25	30	SR35-041	SR35-052	SR35-065
41	11	22	22	41	10	10	10	30	40	SR35-052	SR35-065	SR35-077
55	15	30	37	52	15	15	15	40	50	SR35-065	SR35-077	SR35-100
66	18.5	37	45	65	20	20	20	50	60	SR35-077	SR35-100	SR35-125
80	22	45	55	77	20	25	25	60	75	SR35-100	SR35-125	SR35-156
106	30	55	75	100	30	30	30	75	100	SR35-125	SR35-156	SR35-192
132	37	75	90	125	40	40	40	100	125	SR35-156	SR35-192	SR35-242
160	45	90	110	156	50	50	60	125	150	SR35-192	SR35-242	SR35-302
195	55	110	132	192	60	60	60	150	200	SR35-242	SR35-302	SR35-361
242	75	132	160	242	75	75	75	200	250	SR35-302	SR35-361	-
302	90	160	200	302	100	100	100	250	300	SR35-361	-	-

1. *Rated operational powers in kW as per IEC 60072-1 (primary series) corresponding to IEC current rating.*
2. *Rated operational powers in hp as per UL508 corresponding to FLA current rating.*
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4. *kW and Hp ratings applicable for SR35-017 – SR35-361 models only.*
5. *For SR35-017 – SR35-192 models, a higher duty cycle F-S is possible with optional fan installed as indicated in Fan option table. For SR35-242 – SR35-361 models, fans are standard.*

Short Circuit Protection

Short Circuit Protection – SR35 Frame Size 1									
Type designation (SR35-)			017	022	027	034	041	052	065
Rated operational current	I_e	***A***	17	22	29	35	41	55	66
Rated conditional short circuit current	I_q	***kA***	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Class J time-delay fuse #1	***Maximum rating Z1***	***A***	30	40	50	60	70	100	125
UL Listed inverse-time delay circuit breaker #1	***Maximum rating Z2***	***A***	60	60	60	60	60	150	150
Semiconductor fuse (class aR) #2	***Type***		Mersen 6,9 URD 30 _				Mersen 6,9 URD 31 _		
			Bussmann 170M30__				Bussmann 170M40__		
			Bussmann 170M31__				Bussmann 170M41__		
			Bussmann 170M32__				Bussmann 170M42__		
			SIBA 20 61___				SIBA 20 61___		
	Fuse rating	***A***	160A	160A	200A	200A	250A	250A	250A

1. *Suitable For Use On A Circuit Capable Of Delivering Not More Than ___Iq___ r.m.s. Symmetrical Amperes, 600V Maximum, When Protected by Class J Time Delay Fuses with a Maximum Rating of ___Z1___ or by a Circuit Breaker with a Maximum Rating of ___Z2___.*
2. *Correctly selected semiconductor fuses can provide additional protection against damage to the SR35 unit (this is sometimes referred to as type 2 coordination). These semiconductor fuses are recommended to provide this increased protection.*

Short Circuit Protection – SR35 Frame Size 2 & 3										
Type designation (SR35-)			077	100	125	156	192	242	302	361
Rated operational current	I_e	***A***	80	106	132	160	195	242	302	361
Rated conditional short circuit current	I_q	***kA***	10	10	10	10	10	18	18	18
Class J time-delay fuse #1	***Maximum rating Z1***	***A***	150	200	250	300	400	450	600	600
UL Listed inverse-time delay circuit breaker #1	***Maximum rating Z2***	***A***	250	300	350	450	500	700	800	800
Semiconductor fuse (class aR) #2	***Type***		Mersen 6,9 URD 31__ Bussmann 170M40__ Bussmann 170M41__ Bussmann 170M42__ SIBA 20 61___					Mersen 6,9 URD 33__ Bussmann 170M60__ Bussmann 170M61__ Bussmann 170M62__ SIBA 20 63__		
	Fuse rating	***A***	400A	400A	550A	550A	550A	800A	900A	1000 A

1. *Suitable For Use On A Circuit Capable Of Delivering Not More Than ___Iq___ r.m.s. Symmetrical Amperes, 600Volts Maximum, When Protected by Class J Time Delay Fuses with a Maximum Rating of ___Z1___ or by a Circuit Breaker with a Maximum Rating of ___Z2___.*
2. *Correctly selected semiconductor fuses can provide additional protection against damage to the SR35 Soft Starter (this is sometimes referred to as type 2 coordination). These semiconductor fuses are recommended to provide this increased protection.*

Electromagnetic Compatibility

Electromagnetic Compatibility		
EMC Emission levels	EN 55011	Class A*
EMC Immunity levels	IEC 61000-4-2	8kV/air discharge or 4kV/contact discharge
	IEC 61000-4-3	10 V/m
	IEC 61000-4-4	2kV/5kHz (main and power ports)
		1kV/5kHz (signal ports)
	IEC 61000-4-5	2kV line-to-ground 1kV line-to-line
	IEC 61000-4-6	10V
**NOTICE: This product has been designed for environment A. Use of this product in environment B may cause unwanted electromagnetic disturbances, in which case the user may be required to take adequate mitigation measures*		

Fan Option

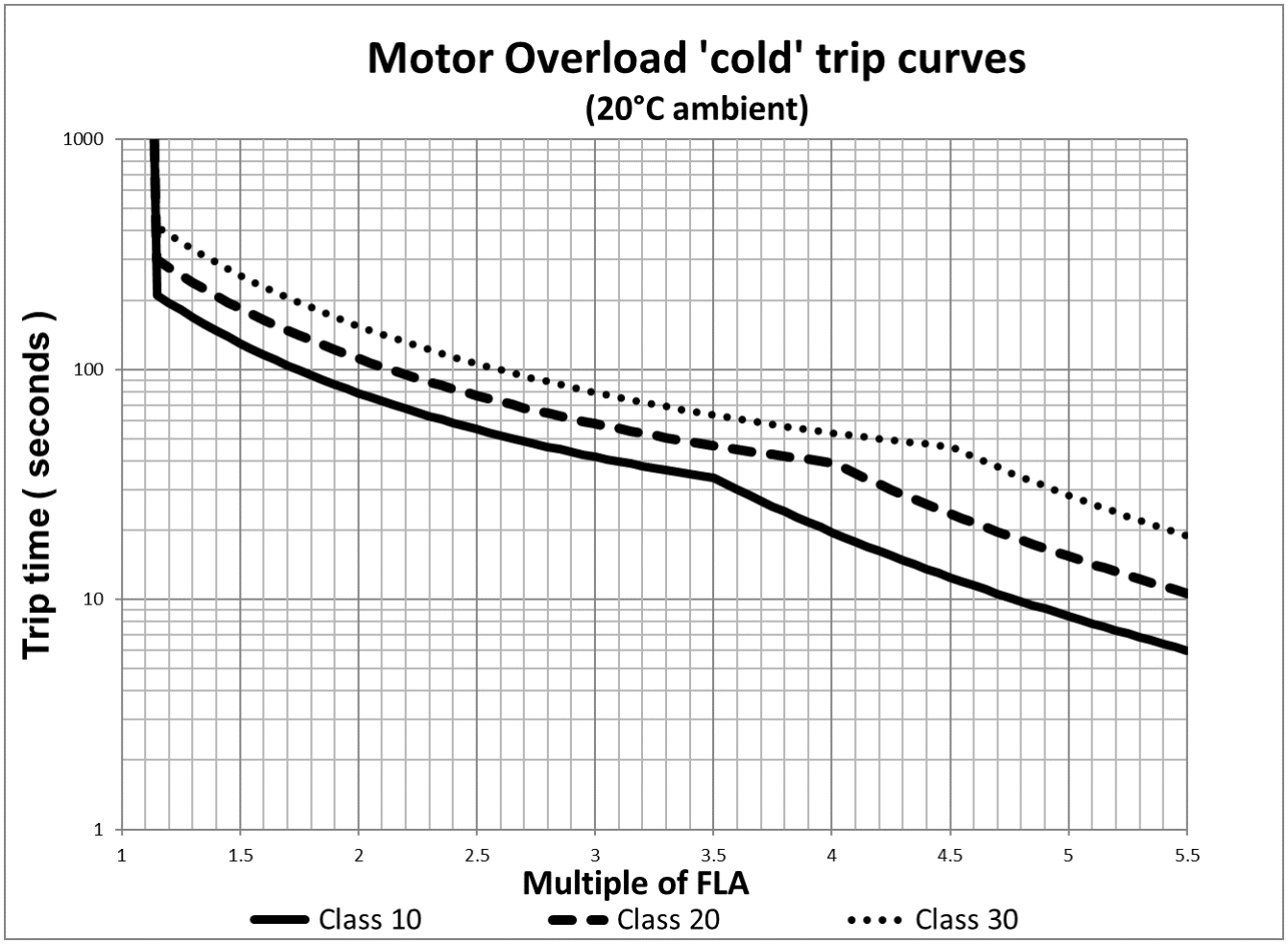
Fan Option	
SR35 Model	***Maximum duty cycle F-S with optional fan installed***
SR35-017 – SR35-100	90-40 (40 cycles per hour)
SR35-125	90-30 (30 cycles per hour)
SR35-156	90-20 (20 cycles per hour)
SR35-192	90-10 (10 cycles per hour)
NOTE: SR35-242 – SR35-361 have built-in fans and are limited to 3 starts per hour	

Wire Sizes and Torques

Wire Sizes and Torques						
Terminal		***Models***	***Wire/Busbar Size***		***Torque***	
			Metric (mm²)	***Imperial***	***N m***	***lb in***
Main Terminals Cu STR 75°C only	Terminal	SR35-017 – SR35-065	2.5 – 70	12 – 2/0 AWG	9	80
		SR35-077 – SR35-192	4 – 185	12 – 350 MCM	14	124
	M10 bolt	SR35-242 – SR35-361	2 – 95	2 – 4/0 AWG	28	248
Control terminals		All models	0.2 – 1.5	24-16 AWG	0.5	4.5
Protective Earth* Cu only	M6 screw	SR35-017	≥ 4	≥ 12 AWG	8	71
		SR35-022 – SR35-052	≥ 6	≥ 10 AWG		
		SR35-065 – SR35-100	≥ 10	≥ 8 AWG		
	M8 screw	SR35-125 – SR35-192	≥ 16	≥ 6 AWG	12	106
	M8 Stud	SR35-242	≥ 25	≥ 4 AWG		
		SR35-302 and SR35-361	≥ 35	≥ 3 AWG		
**Protective Earth wire size based on bonding conductor requirements of UL508 Table 6.4 and UL508A Table 15.1.*						

Motor Overload Protection

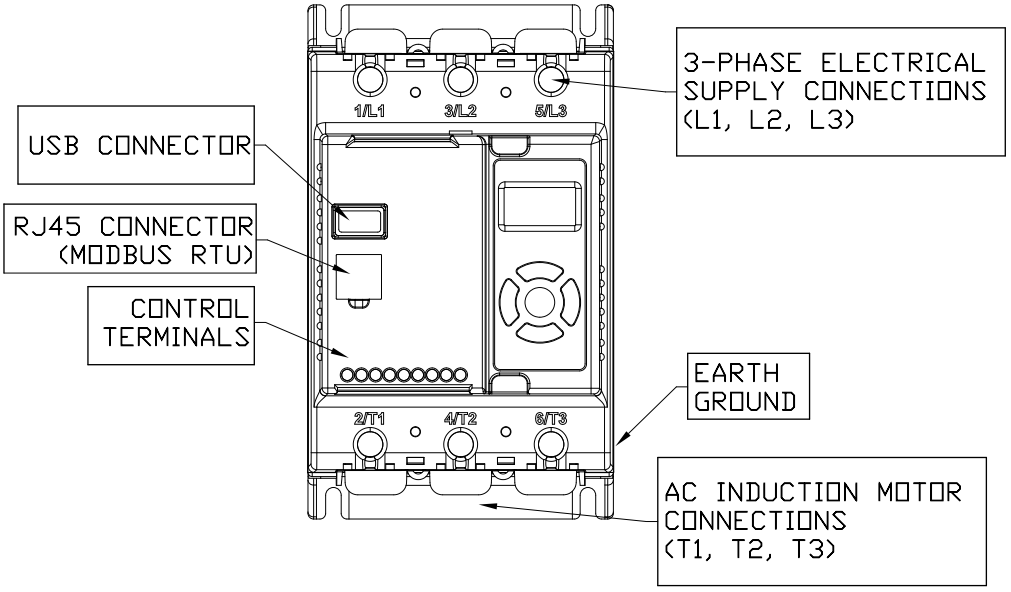
SR35 Soft Starter provides full motor overload protection, configurable through the user interface. Overload trip settings are determined by the Motor Current setting and the Trip Class setting. Trip class choices are Class 10, Class 20, and Class 30. The SR35 soft starters are protected using full I^2T motor overload with memory. See Appendix 1 for sizing guide.



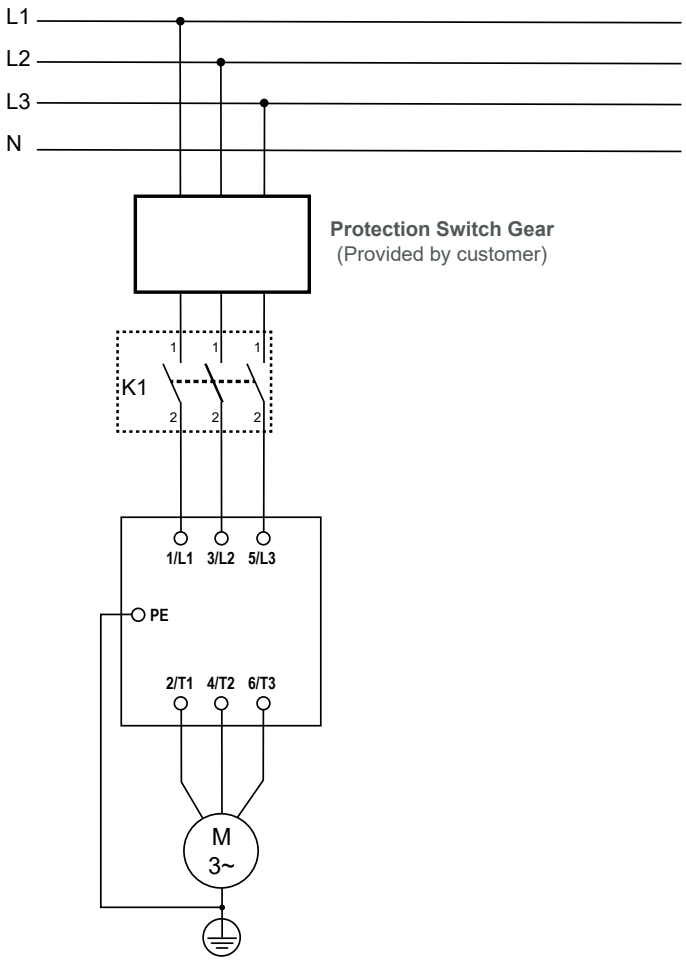
NOTE: When the overload has tripped, there is a mandatory cooling time to allow the overload to recover before the next start.

NOTE: The 'warm' trip times are 50% of the 'cold' trip time.

Electrical Connections



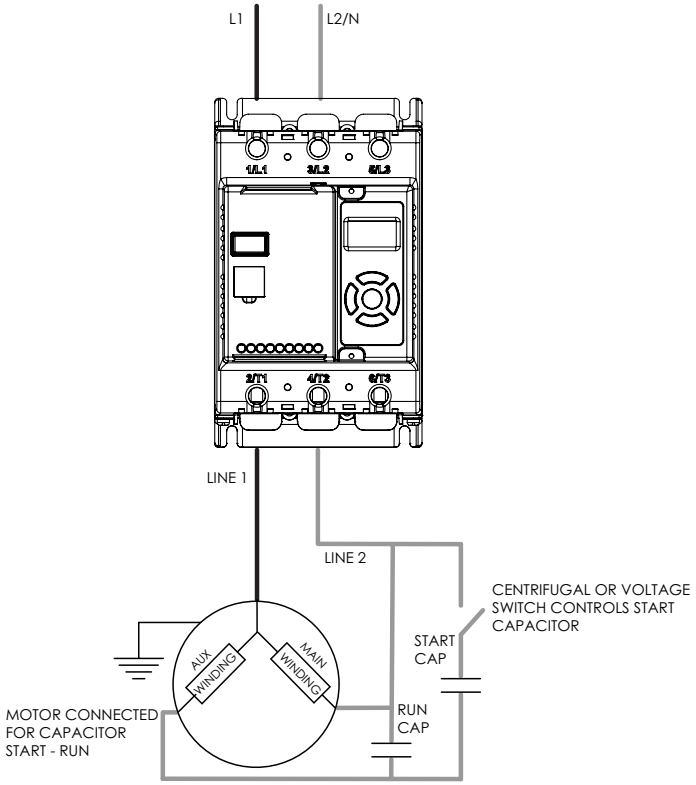
Main Circuit Wiring Diagram



Single Phase Operation

SR35 Soft Starters may be operated with a single-phase supply and motor. The base rating of the unit is unchanged.

Electrical Connection



SR35 Single Phase Motor Wiring Diagram – Cap Start/Cap Run Motor

IH, MTF2 - Rotation - Clockwise (Viewed from ODE)

208-230/1PH

L1	L2	
1L1	3L2	5L3
SR35 Soft Starter		
2T1	4T2	6T3
P1	8	
	4	

1	Connect
5	Together

IH MTF2 Nameplate

IH, MTF2 - Rotation - Counter Clockwise (Viewed from ODE)

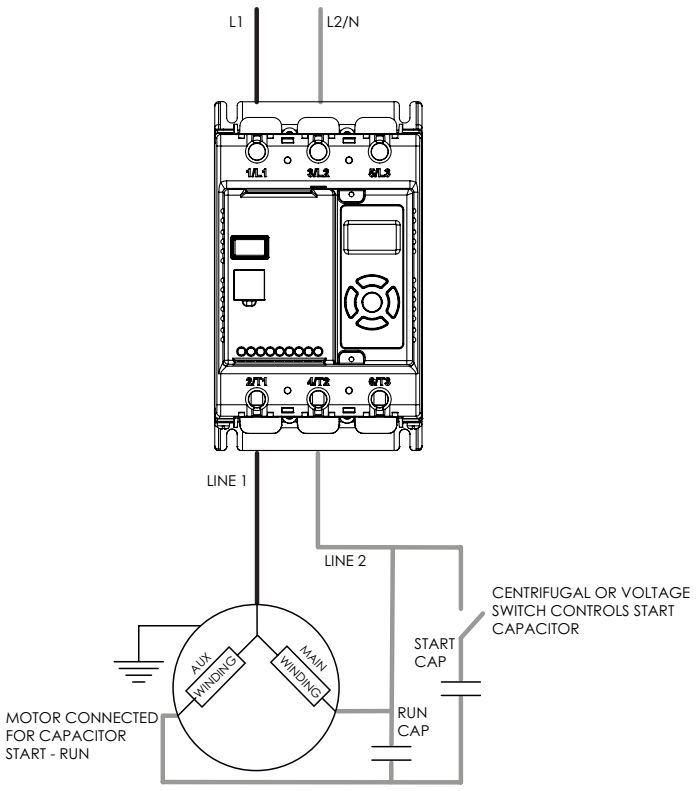
208-230/1PH

L1	L2	
1L1	3L2	5L3
SR35 Soft Starter		
2T1	4T2	6T3
P1	5	
	4	

1	Connect
8	Together

IH MTF2 Nameplate

< All MTF2-XXX-1B18 Motors



SR35 Single Phase Motor Wiring Diagram – Cap Start/Cap Run Motor

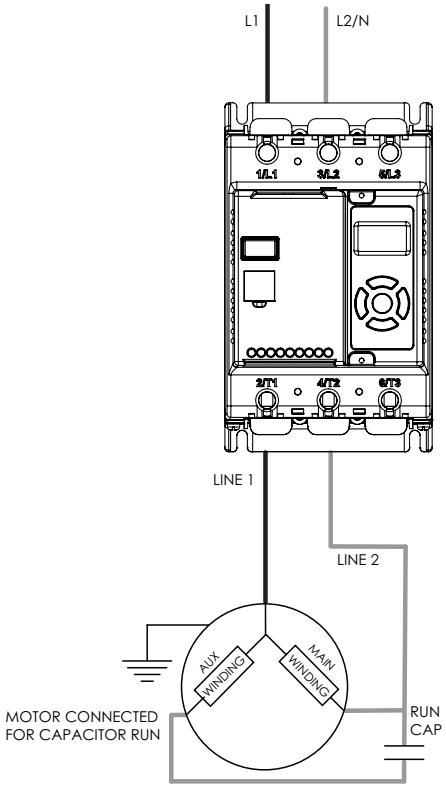
IH, MTR2 - Rotation - Clockwise (Viewed from ODE)

	115/1PH			230/1PH				
	L1	N		L1	L2			
	1L1	3L2	5L3	1L1	3L2	5L3		
	SR35 Soft Starter			SR35 Soft Starter				
	2T1	4T2	6T3	2T1	4T2	6T3		
IH MTR2 Nameplate	Line 1 T1 (Blue) T3 (Org) T8 (Red)	Line 2 T2 (Wht) T4 (Yel) T5 (Blk)		Line 1 T1 (Blue)	Line 2 T4 (Yel) T5 (Blk)		T3 (Org) T8 (Red) T2 (Wht)	Connect Together

IH, MTR2 - Rotation - Counter Clockwise (Viewed from ODE)

	115/1PH			230/1PH				
	L1	N		L1	L2			
	1L1	3L2	5L3	1L1	3L2	5L3		
	SR35 Soft Starter			SR35 Soft Starter				
	2T1	4T2	6T3	2T1	4T2	6T3		
IH MTR2 Nameplate	Line 1 T1 (Blue) T3 (Org) T5 (Blk)	Line 2 T2 (Wht) T4 (Yel) T8 (Red)		Line 1 T1 (Blue)	Line 2 T4 (Yel) T8 (Red)		T3 (Org) T5 (Blk) T2 (Wht)	Connect Together

MTR2-1P5-1AB18
MTR2-1P5-1AB36
MTR2-002-1AB18
MTR2-002-1AB36



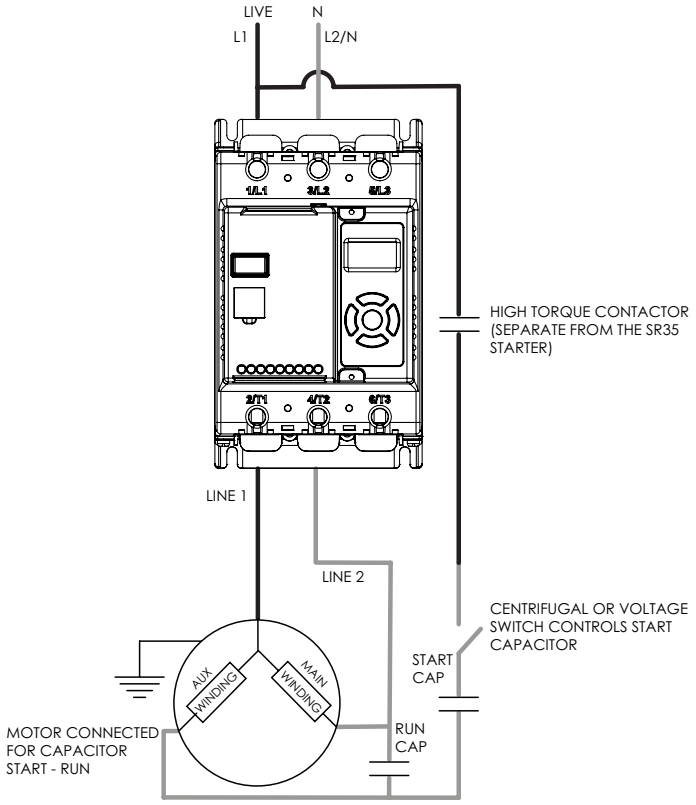
SR35 Single Phase Motor Wiring Diagram – Cap Run Motor

IH, MTR2 - Rotation - Clockwise (Viewed from ODE)

IH MTR2 Nameplate	115/1PH			230/1PH					<
	L1	N		L1	L2				MTR2-P33-1AB18 MTR2-P33-1AB36 MTR2-P50-1AB50 MTR2-P50-1AB36 MTR2-P75-1AB18 MTR2-P75-1AB36 MTR2-001-1AB18 MTR2-001-1AB36
	1L1	3L2	5L3	1L1	3L2	5L3			
	SR35 Soft Starter			SR35 Soft Starter					
	2T1	4T2	6T3	2T1	4T2	6T3			
	Line 1 T1 (Blue) T3 (Org) T8 (Red)	Line 2 T2 (Wht) T4 (Yel) T5 (Blk)		Line 1 T1 (Blue)	Line 2 T4 (Yel) T5 (Blk)		T3 (Org) T8 (Red) T2 (Wht)	Connect Together	

IH, MTR2 - Rotation - Counter Clockwise (Viewed from ODE)

IH MTR2 Nameplate	115/1PH			230/1PH				
	L1	N		L1	L2			
	1L1	3L2	5L3	1L1	3L2	5L3		
	SR35 Soft Starter			SR35 Soft Starter				
	2T1	4T2	6T3	2T1	4T2	6T3		
	Line 1 T1 (Blue) T3 (Org) T5 (Blk)	Line 2 T2 (Wht) T4 (Yel) T8 (Red)		Line 1 T1 (Blue)	Line 2 T4 (Yel) T8 (Red)		T3 (Org) T5 (Blk) T2 (Wht)	Connect Together



SR35 Single Phase Motor Wiring Diagram – Cap Start/Cap Run Motor – High Start Torque

IH, MTR2 - Rotation - Clockwise (Viewed from ODE) - High Start Torque - Cap Start / Cap Run Only!

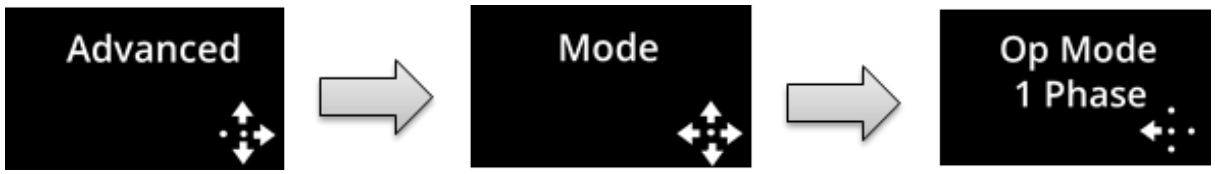
	115/1PH			230/1PH				
T8 (Red) >	L1	N		L1	L2		< T8 (Red) to L1	
IH MTR2 Nameplate	1L1 SR35 Soft Starter 2T1 Line 1 T1 (Blue) T3 (Org)	3L2 4T2 Line 2 T2 (Wht) T4 (Yel) T5 (Blk)	5L3 6T3	1L1 SR35 Soft Starter 2T1 Line 1 T1 (Blue)	3L2 4T2 Line 2 T4 (Yel) T5 (Blk)	5L3 6T3	T3 (Org) T2 (Wht)	Connect Together

IH, MTR2 - Rotation - Counter Clockwise (Viewed from ODE) - High Start Torque - Cap Start / Cap Run Only!

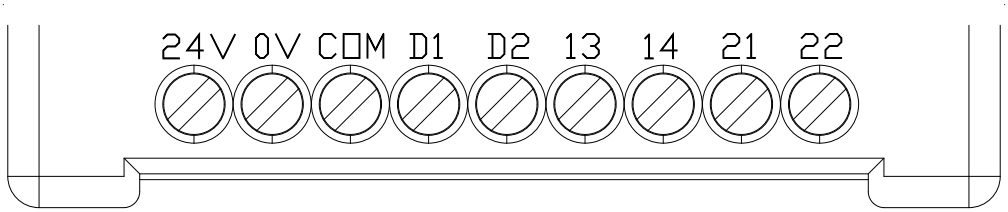
	115/1PH			230/1PH				
T5 (Blk) >	L1	N		L1	L2		< T5 (Blk) to L1	
IH MTR2 Nameplate	1L1 SR35 Soft Starter 2T1 Line 1 T1 (Blue) T3 (Org)	3L2 4T2 Line 2 T2 (Wht) T4 (Yel) T8 (Red)	5L3 6T3	1L1 SR35 Soft Starter 2T1 Line 1 T1 (Blue)	3L2 4T2 Line 2 T4 (Yel) T8 (Red)	5L3 6T3	T3 (Org) T2 (Wht)	Connect Together

< MTR2-1P5-1AB18
MTR2-1P5-1AB36
MTR2-002-1AB18
MTR2-002-1AB36

For single phase operation the mode of the soft starter must be set correctly in the Advanced Menu:



Control Terminal Connection



Control Terminal Functions

Terminal	Description	Function Selectable	Note
24VDC	Control Supply +Us	No	1
0V	Control Supply -Us	No	
COM	Digital Inputs Common	No	
D1	Digital Input 1	No	2
D2	Digital Input 2	Yes	2
13/14	Main Contactor Control (Run Relay)	Yes	3
21/22	Fault Relay	Yes	3

1. *24VDC Specification: See General Specification table (Page 15) for VA rating. Residual ripple < 100mV, spikes/switching peaks < 240mV. Turn On/Off response no overshoot of Volt, Overvoltage voltage protection output voltage must be clamped <30VDC*
2. *The voltage applied to the digital inputs D1 and D2 must not exceed 24VDC*
3. *230VAC, 1A, AC15. 30VDC, 0.5 A resistive*

Digital Input 2 (D2) Selectable Functions

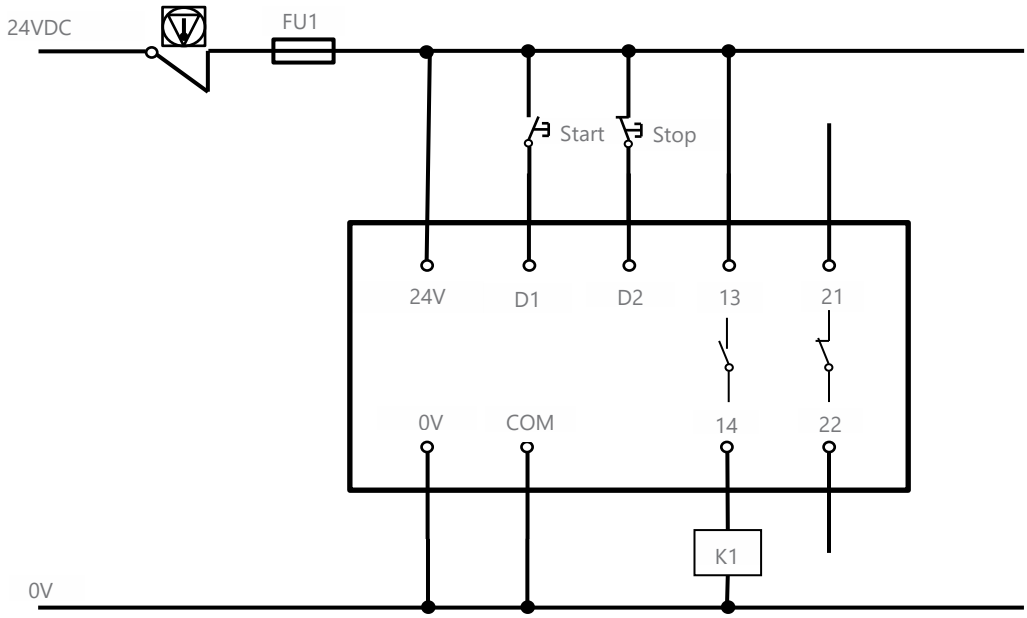
Different functions may be assigned to Digital Input 2 in the I/O menu. Available assignments are:

- *Reset*
- *Hold Start Ramp*
- *Enable*
- *Fire Mode (In Fire Mode all trips are disabled)*

Digital Outputs Selectable Functions (13/14 and 21/22)

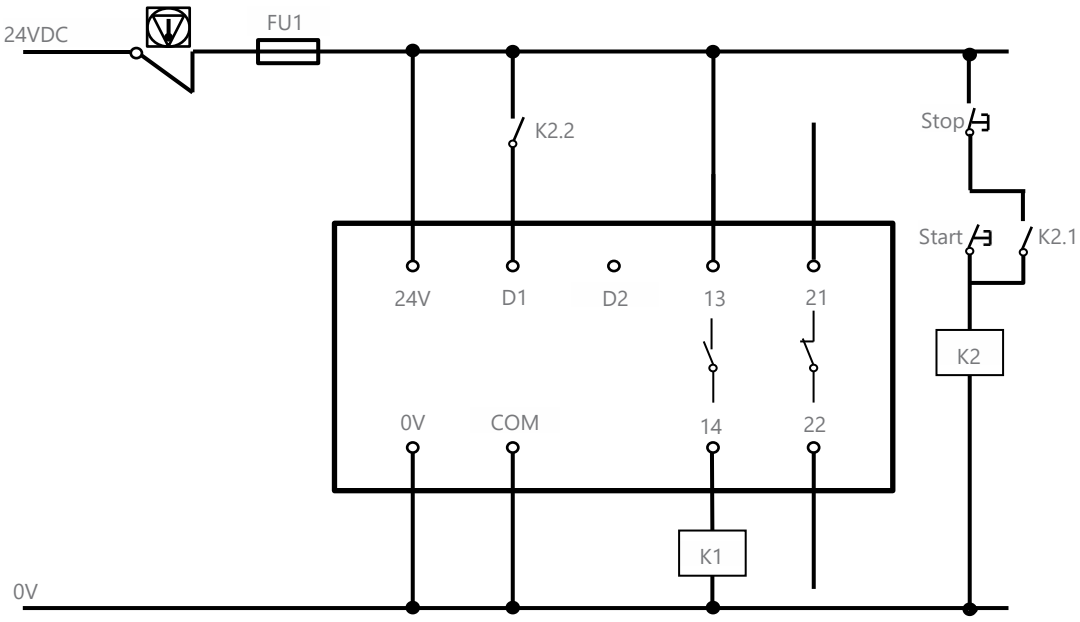
The output may be mapped to Fault, Top-of-Ramp indication or Auto-Reset Pending or exceeded.

3-Wire Control Circuit Wiring Diagram



NOTE: 110 - 230 V control supply possible with optional control supply module SR35-PSU

2-Wire Control Wiring Diagram



NOTE: 110 - 230 V control supply possible with optional control supply module SR35-PSU

CHAPTER 3

CONFIGURATION AND PARAMETERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Display and Controls

1) Status Messages
2) Instantaneous Motor Current
3) Control Scheme: Local, Control Terminal, Modbus RTU
4) Keypad Guidance Wizard: Displays which keys are valid for specific menu items
5) Motor Overload Level; 0–100%
6) Control Keypad
7) Status LED (Incorporated into center button); Green/Red

LED States		
Unit State	**Control Mode**	**LED State**
Unit Power up (Initialization)	N/A	Red LED single blink
Standby (Awaiting Start)	Local	Green LED Flashing
	Remote	No LED
Fault	Local / Remote	Red LED Flashing
	Remote	No LED
Reset trip	Local	Red LED Solid
	Remote	No LED
Ramp Up	Local	Green LED Solid
	Remote	No LED
TOR	Local	Green LED Solid
	Remote	No LED
Ramp down	Local	Green LED Flashing
	Remote	No LED
Programming mode – Awaiting Input (I.E application Selection)	N/A	Green LED Flashing (In ready state)
		Red LED Flashing (In tripped state)
Updating Firmware	N/A	Red LED Solid

Keypad Guidance Examples

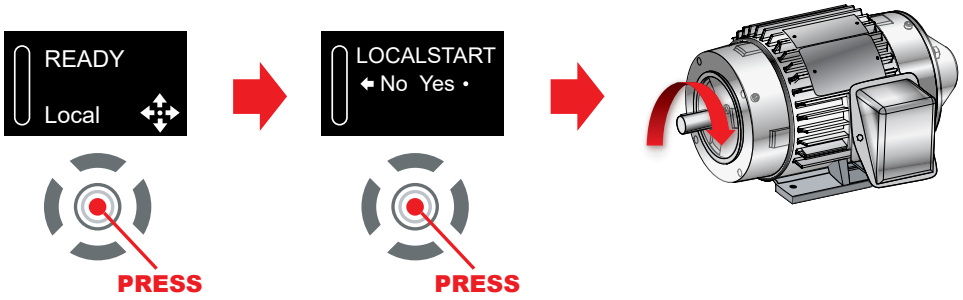
All Keys Active

Left and Right Keys Active

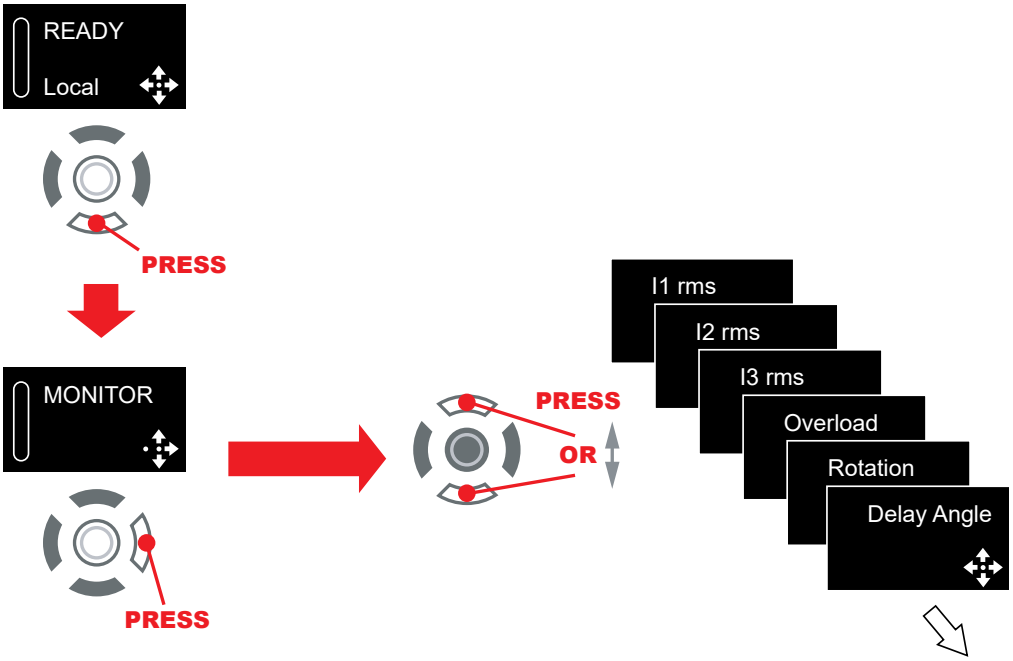
Right, Down, and Center Keys Active

NOTE: A flashing center button indicates that a menu item may be selected or saved.

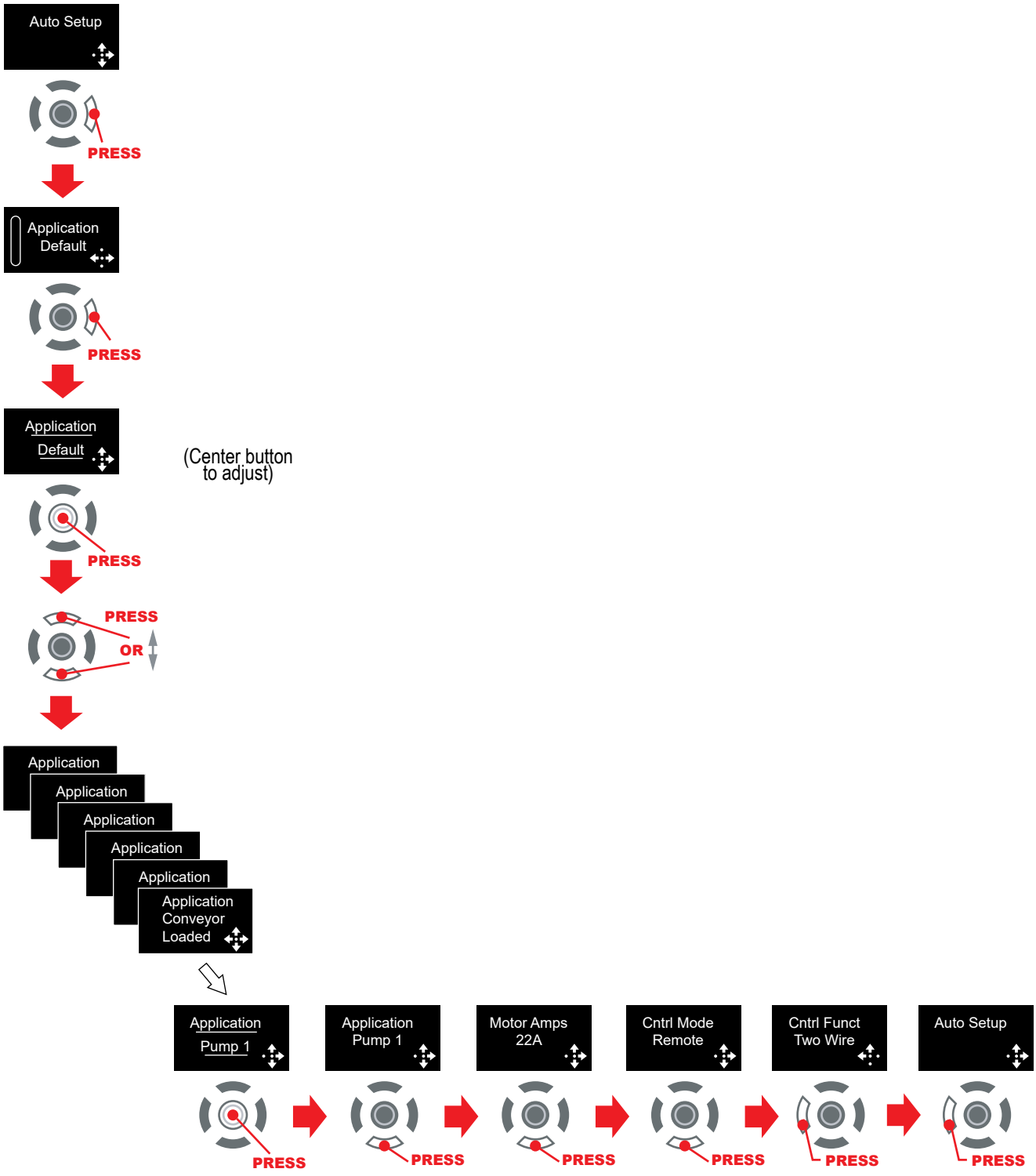
Operation – Local Motor Start



Example Navigation Method



AUTO APPLICATION SETUP



Auto Setup Procedure (Auto App)

Allows the user to change all of the parameters at once to settings that are typical for general applications. One or more parameters as can be adjusted to fine tune the settings for your specific application.

Setup by Individual Parameter Settings (Advanced)

Allows the user to change the parameter settings one at a time.

Auto Application Setup Parameter Settings

#	Application	Initial Volts (%)	Start Time (s)	Stop Time (s)	Trip Class	Current Limit (FLC)	Current Limit Time (s)	Stop Limit Level	Stop Level Time (s)
0	***Default***	20%	10	0	10	3.5	30	5	2
1	***Heavy***	40%	10	0	20	4	40	5.5	2
2	***Agitator***	30%	10	0	10	3.5	25	4.5	2
3	***Compressor 1***	40%	15	0	20	3.5	25	5.5	2
4	***Compressor 2***	35%	7	0	10	3.5	25	4.5	2
5	***Conveyor Loaded***	10%	10	7	20	5.5	30	2	10
6	***Conveyor Unloaded***	10%	10	7	10	3.5	30	2	10
7	***Crusher***	40%	10	0	30	3.5	60	5.5	2
8	***Fan High Inertia***	40%	10	0	30	3.5	60	5.5	2
9	***Fan Low Inertia***	30%	15	0	10	3.5	30	4.5	2
10	***Grinder***	40%	10	0	20	3.5	40	5.5	2
11	***Mill***	40%	10	0	20	3.5	40	5.5	2
12	***Mixer***	10%	10	0	20	4	25	5.5	2
13	***Moulding M/C***	10%	10	0	10	4.5	25	4.5	2
14	***Press Flywheel***	40%	10	0	20	3.5	40	5.5	2
15	***Pump 1***	10%	10	60	10	3.5	25	2	25
16	***Pump 2***	10%	10	60	20	3.5	25	2	25
17	***PumpJack***	40%	10	0	20	3.5	40	5.5	2
18	***SawBand***	10%	10	0	10	3.5	25	4.5	2
19	***SawCircular***	40%	10	0	20	3.5	40	5.5	2
20	***Screen Vibrating***	40%	10	0	20	4.5	40	5.5	2
21	***Shredder***	40%	10	0	30	3.5	60	5.5	2
22	***Wood Chipper***	40%	10	0	30	3.5	60	5.5	2

Compressor 1 = Centrifugal, Reciprocating, Rotary Screw
Compressor 2 = Rotary Vane, Scroll
Pump 1 = Submersible: Centrifugal, Rotodynamic
Pump 2 = Positive Displacement: Reciprocating, Rotary

Menu Structure

Menu Structure									
	SR35 Px.x	Level 1	Level 2 *Level 3*	Units	Range	Modbus Address			Default
						R/W	PNU	Hex	
Status	P0.0					Read	128	0080h	
	P0.1	Address				R/W	148	0094h	Default: 1
	P0.2	Parity			0=Odd 1=Even	R/W	149	0095h	Default: 1
	P0.3	Baud			0=9600 baud 1=19200 baud 2=38400 baud 3=57600 baud 4=115200 baud	R/W	150	0096h	Default: 1
	P0.4	CommsTime		ms		R/W	147	0093h	Default: 5000
Monitor	P15.0	I rms		A		Read	25	0019h	Default: 0
	P15.1	I1 rms		A		Read	41	0029h	Default: 0
	P15.2	I2 rms		A		Read	43	002Bh	Default: 0
	P15.3	I3 rms		A		Read	45	002Dh	Default: 0
	P15.4	Overload		%		Read	27	001Bh	Default: 0
	P15.5	Rotation			0=------ 1=L1L2L3 2=L1L3L2	Read	37	0025h	Default: 0
	P15.6	HS Temp		C		Read	39	0027h	Default: 0
	P15.7	HS Temp	TempUnit		0=°C 1=°F	R/W	145	0091h	Default: 0
	P15.8	HS Temp F		F		Read	40	0028h	Default: 0
		HS Temp F	TempUnit		0=°C 1=°F	R/W	145	0091h	Default: 0
	P15.10	Delay Angle		°		Read	47	002Fh	Default: 0
	P15.11	Frequency		Hz		Read	30	001Eh	Default: 0
	P15.12	RX Bytes				Read	225	00E1h	Default: 0
	P15.13	TX Bytes				Read	229	00E5h	Default: 0
	P15.14	RX Errors				Read	227	00E3h	Default: 0
	P15.15	TX Errors				Read	231	00E7h	Default: 0
	P15.16	StartsHr				Read	247	00F7h	Default: 0
	P15.17	Initial Temp		C		Read	248	00F8h	Default: 0
	P15.18	AR Pending				Read	294	0126h	Default: 0
	P15.19	AR Exceeded				Read	295	0127h	Default: 0
	P15.20	AR Delay		s		Read	296	0128h	Default: 0
	P15.21	AR Attempts				Read	297	0129h	Default: 0
	P15.22	AR Trip Free		s		Read	298	012Ah	Default: 0
	P15.23	AR Trip Event				Read	299	012Bh	Default: 0
Unlock	P2.0					Read	118	0076h	

Menu Structure									
	SR35 Px.x	Level 1	Level 2 *Level 3*	Units	Range	Modbus Address R/W	 PNU	 Hex	Default
Auto Setup	P0.5	Application			See page 3–5	R/W	16	0010h	Default: 0
	P5.0	Motor Amps		A		R/W	18	0012h	Default: 1 x P27.19 (PNU20)
	P7.0	Cntrl Mode			0=Local 1=Remote 2=Modbus	R/W	1	0001h	Default: 0
	P7.1	Cntrl Funct			0=Three Wire 1=Two Wire 2=D2 Reset 3=D2 Hold 4=D2 Enable 5=D2 Fire	R/W	74	004Ah	Default: 0
Advanced	P3.0	Start Param	Start Time	s		R/W	4	0004h	Default: 10
	P3.1		Initial Volts	%		R/W	2	0002h	Default: 3277
			I Limit						
	P3.2		***I Limit Start***		***0=Trip Off 1=Trip On***	***R/W***	***59***	***003Bh***	***Default: 1***
	P3.3		***Limit Amps***	***A***		***R/W***	***69***	***0045h***	***Default: 3.5 x P27.19 (PNU20)***
	P3.4		***Limit Time***	***s***		***R/W***	***71***	***0047h***	***Default: 30***
			Kick Start						
	P3.5		***Kick Start***		***0=Off 1=On***	***R/W***	***89***	***0059h***	***Default: 0***
	P3.6		***Kick Time***	***ms***		***R/W***	***88***	***0058h***	***Default: 100***
	P3.7		***Kick Level***	***%***		***R/W***	***87***	***0057h***	***Default: 9830***
	P3.8		Start Delay	ms		R/W	6	0006h	Default: 160
	P4.0	Stop Param	Stop Time	s		R/W	5	0005h	Default: 0
			Limit						
	P4.1		***I Limit Stop***			***R/W***	***242***	***00F2h***	***Default: 0***
	P4.2		***Limit Amps***	***A***		***R/W***	***236***	***00ECh***	***Default: 5 x P27.19 (PNU20)***
	P4.3		***Limit Time***	***s***		***R/W***	***238***	***00EEh***	***Default: 2***

Menu Structure									
	SR35 Px.x	Level 1	Level 2 *Level 3*	Units	Range	Modbus Address			Default
						R/W	PNU	Hex	
Advanced	P5.0	Protection	Motor Amps	A		R/W	18	0012h	Default: 1 x P27.19 (PNU20)
			Overload						
	P5.1		***Overload***		***0=Trip Off 1=Trip On***	***R/W***	***60***	***003Ch***	***Default: 1***
	P5.2		***Trip Class***		***10=Class10 20=Class20 30=Class30***	***R/W***	***17***	***0011h***	***Default: 10***
	P5.3		***Ovld Amps***	***A***		***R/W***	***218***	***00DAh***	***Default: 1.15x P5.0 (PNU18)***
			Shearpin						
	P5.4		***Shearpin***		***0=Trip Off 1=Trip On***	***R/W***	***61***	***003Dh***	***Default: 1***
	P5.5		***Shear Amps***	***A***		***R/W***	***114***	***0072h***	***Default: 3.5 x P5.0 (PNU18)***
	P5.6		***Shear TIme***	***s***		***R/W***	***116***	***0074h***	***Default: 1***
			Low Amps						
	P5.7		***I Low***		***0=Trip Off 1=Trip On***	***R/W***	***58***	***003Ah***	***Default: 0***
	P5.8		***I Low Amps***	***A***		***R/W***	***239***	***00EFh***	***Default: 0.25 x P5.0 (PNU18)***
	P5.9		***I Low Time***	***s***		***R/W***	***241***	***00F1h***	***Default: 30***
	P7.2	Mode	Op Mode		0=3 phase 1=1 phase	R/W	75	004Bh	Default: 0

Menu Structure									
	SR35 Px.x	Level 1	Level 2 / *Level 3*	Units	Range	Modbus Address R/W	Modbus Address PNU	Modbus Address Hex	Default
Advanced	P8.0	Trips	Trip Sens			R/W	152	0098h	
	P8.1		Phase Loss		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	49	0031h	Default: 1
	P8.2		Sensor Loss		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	50	0032h	Default: 1
	P8.3		Ph / SCR		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	51	0033h	Default: 1
	P8.4		Hz HighLow		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	53	0035h	
	P8.5		I Low		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	58	003Ah	Default: 0
	P8.6		I Limit Start		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	59	003Bh	Default: 1
	P8.7		I Limit Stop		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	242	00F2h	Default: 0
	P8.8		Overload		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	60	003Ch	Default: 1
	P8.9		Shearpin		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	61	003Dh	Default: 1
	P8.10		Comms		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	64	0040h	Default: 1
	P8.11		Remote		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	66	0042h	Default: 1
	P8.12		CT Fault		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	67	0043h	Default: 1
	P8.13		L1L2L3		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	223	00DFh	Default: 0
	P8.14		L1L3L2		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	224	00E0h	Default: 0
	P8.15		Operation 1		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	68	0044h	Default: 1
	P8.16		Operation 2		0=Trip Off 1=Trip On	R/W	109	006Dh	Default: 1
	P8.17		Operation 3			R/W	348	015Ch	
	P8.18		Breaker			R/W	343	0157h	
	P28.0	Auto Reset	Auto Reset		0=Off 1=On	R/W	258	0102h	Default: 0
	P28.1		Reset Delay	s		R/W	259	0103h	Default: 0
	P28.2		Reset Attempts			R/W	260	0104h	Default: 0
	P28.3		Trip Free Time	s		R/W	261	0105h	Default: 600
			Reset Trips						
	P28.4		***Phase Loss***		***0=Off 1=On***	***R/W***	***262***	***0106h***	***Default: 1***
	P28.5		***Thermal***		***0=Off 1=On***	***R/W***	***263***	***0107h***	***Default: 1***
	P28.6		***ScrFire***		***0=Off 1=On***	***R/W***	***264***	***0108h***	***Default: 1***

Menu Structure									
	SR35 Px.x	Level 1	Level 2 *Level 3*	Units	Range	Modbus Address R/W	 PNU	 Hex	Default
Advanced		Auto Reset	Reset Trips						
	P28.7		*Ph / SCR*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*265*	*0109h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.8		*HzHighLow*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*266*	*010Ah*	*Default: 1*
	P28.9		*UcLow*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*267*	*010Bh*	*Default: 1*
	P28.10		*SCRSen*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*268*	*010Ch*	*Default: 1*
	P28.11		*Fan*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*269*	*010Dh*	*Default: 1*
	P28.12		*I Low*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*272*	*0110h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.13		*I Limit*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*273*	*0111h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.14		*Overload*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*274*	*0112h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.15		*Shearpin*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*275*	*0113h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.16		*External*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*277*	*0115h*	*Default: 0*
	P28.17		*Comms*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*278*	*0116h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.18		*Bypass*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*279*	*0117h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.19		*Control*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*280*	*0118h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.20		*Rotation*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*281*	*0119h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.21		*CT Fault*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*284*	*011Ch*	*Default: 1*
	P28.22		*Operation 1*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*283*	*011Bh*	*Default: 1*
	P28.23		*Operation2*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*285*	*011Dh*	*Default: 1*
	P28.24		*Operation3*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*286*	*011Eh*	*Default: 1*
	P28.25		*Operation4*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*287*	*011Fh*	*Default: 1*
	P28.26		*Operation5*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*288*	*0120h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.27		*Operation6*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*289*	*0121h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.28		*Operation7*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*290*	*0122h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.29		*Operation8*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*291*	*0123h*	*Default: 1*
	P28.30		*Operation9*		*0=Off 1=On*	*R/W*	*292*	*0124h*	*Default: 1*

Menu Structure									
	SR35 Px.x	Level 1	Level 2 *Level 3*	Units	Range	Modbus Address R/W	 PNU	 Hex	Default
Advanced	***P28.31***	Auto Reset	***Operation10***		***0=Off 1=On***	***R/W***	***293***	***0125h***	***Default: 1***
	P14.0		PTC TripEn			?	350	015Eh	
			Input						
	P14.1		***EXP 24V Inputs***			***?***	***351***	***015Fh***	
	P7.1	Expansion	***Cntrl Funct***		***0=Three Wire 1=Two Wire 2=D2 Reset 3=D2 Hold 4=D2 Enable 5=D2 Fire***	***R/W***	***74***	***004Ah***	***Default: 0***
			Output						
	P14.3		***Relay 33 34***			***?***	***352***	***0160h***	
	P14.4		***Relay 43 44***			***?***	***353***	***0161h***	
I/O	P7.0	Input	Cntrl Mode			R/W	1	0001h	Default: 0
	P7.1		Cntrl Funct		0=Three Wire 1=Two Wire 2=D2 Reset 3=D2 Hold 4=D2 Enable 5=D2 Fire	R/W	74	004Ah	Default: 0
	P11.0	Output	Relay 13 14		0=End of start 1=Fault 2=Run 3=Pending 4=Exceeded	R/W	300	012Ch	Default: 2
	P11.1		Relay 21 22		0=22 = TOR 1=22 = ERR	R/W	154	009Ah	Default: 1

Menu Structure									
	SR35 Px.x	Level 1	Level 2 *Level 3*	Units	Range	Modbus Address R/W	 PNU	 Hex	Default
Log	P17.0	Save Log			0=Idle 1=Active	R/W	33	0021h	Default: 0
	P17.1	Trip Log	Trip 0		See page 4–7	Read	77	004Dh	Default: 0
	P17.2		Trip 1		See page 4–7	Read	78	004Eh	Default: 0
	P17.3		Trip 2		See page 4–7	Read	79	004Fh	Default: 0
	P17.4		Trip 3		See page 4–7	Read	80	0050h	Default: 0
	P17.5		Trip 4		See page 4–7	Read	81	0051h	Default: 0
	P17.6		Trip 5		See page 4–7	Read	82	0052h	Default: 0
	P17.7		Trip 6		See page 4–7	Read	83	0053h	Default: 0
	P17.8		Trip 7		See page 4–7	Read	84	0054h	Default: 0
	P17.9		Trip 8		See page 4–7	Read	85	0055h	Default: 0
	P18.0	Start Log	I Start	A		Read	94	005Eh	Default: 0
	P18.1		T Start	s		Read	95	005Fh	Default: 0
	P19.0	Stop Log	I Stop	A		Read	96	0060h	Default: 0
	P19.1		T Stop	s		Read	97	0061h	Default: 0
	P22.0	Totals Log	Total Events			Read	98	0062h	Default: 0
	P22.1		Total Us On			Read	200	00C8h	Default: 0
	P22.2		Total Uc On			Read	106	006Ah	Default: 0
	P22.3		Total Starts			Read	221	00DDh	Default: 0
	P22.4		Total Runs			Read	204	00CCh	Default: 0
	P22.5		Total Stops			Read	206	00CEh	Default: 0
	P22.6		Total Trips			Read	210	00D2h	Default: 0
	P22.7		Total Us Off			Read	202	00CAh	Default: 0
Device	P25.0	Language			1=English 2=Deutsch 3=Francais 4=Italiano 5=Portugues 6=Espanol	Read	220	00DCh	Default: 1
	P25.1	Factory Rst			0=Idle 1=Active	R/W	31	001Fh	Default: 0
	P25.2	Date				R/W	34	0022h	Default: 0
	P25.3		DateFormat		0=dd/mm/yy 1=mm/dd/yy 2=yy/mm/dd	R/W	151	0097h	Default: 1
	P25.4	Time				R/W	35	0023h	Default: 0
	P25.5	USB	To USB		0=Idle 1=Active	R/W	90	005Ah	Default: 0
	P25.6		From USB		0=Idle 1=Active	R/W	91	005Bh	Default: 0
	P27.0	Screen	Lock Enable			?	92	005Ch	
	P27.1		Passcode			?	93	005Dh	
	P27.2		Disp Time	s		R/W	146	0092h	Default: 60
	P27.3		Scroll		0=Off 1=On	R/W	245	00F5h	Default: 1
	P27.4		Show Status			R/W	347	015Bh	

Menu Structure									
	SR35 Px.x	Level 1	Level 2 *Level 3*	Units	Range	Modbus Address			Default
						R/W	PNU	Hex	
Device	P25.7	Firmware	Version			Read	14	000Eh	Default: 0
	P25.8		Update			?	117	0075h	
	P26.0	Network	Address			R/W	148	0094h	Default: 1
	P26.1		Parity		0=Odd 1=Even	R/W	149	0095h	Default: 1
	P26.2		Baud		0=9600 baud 1=19200 baud 2=38400 baud 3=57600 baud 4=115200 baud	R/W	150	0096h	Default: 1
	P26.3		CommsTime	ms		R/W	147	0093h	Default: 5000
	P27.5	Keypad	Keypad Pwr		0=Off 1=On	R/W	243	00F3h	Default: 0
	P27.6	Hardware	AGY100 Ver			Read	48	0030h	Default: 1
	P27.7		AGY200 Ver			Read	103	0067h	Default: 1
	P27.8		AGY300 Ver			Read	104	0068h	Default: 1
	P27.9		AGY400 Ver			Read	153	0099h	Default: 1
	P27.10		ODB Type			Read	159	009Fh	
	P27.11	About	Serial No			Read	7	0007h	Default: 0
	P27.12		MenuBuild			Read	86	0056h	Default: 0
	P27.13		Model No			Read	349	015Dh	
	P27.14		Version			Read	14	000Eh	Default: 0
	P27.15		Boot Ver			Read	72	0048h	Default: 0
	P27.16		Trip Class			R/W	17	0011h	Default: 10
	P27.17		Motor Amps	A		R/W	18	0012h	Default: 1 x P27.19 (PNU20)
	P27.18		Unit Amps	A		Read	22	0016h	Default: 17000
	P27.19		Rated Amps	A		Read	20	0014h	Default: 17000
	P27.20	Service	Service No			R/W	244	00F4h	Default: 0

Parameter Details by Parameter Number

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P0.1	148	Address	Sets the Modbus station number		1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 1 Max: 32 Default: 1
P0.2	149	Parity	Sets the serial communications parity bit The available parity options are None Even Odd Also sets the stop bits. No parity uses 2 stop bits. Odd or even parity uses 1 stop bit	0=Odd 1=Even.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P0.3	150	Baud	Sets the serial communications baud rate The available baud rates are 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 or 115200	0=9600 baud 1=19200 baud 2=38400 baud 3=57600 baud 4=115200 baud.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 2 Default: 1
P0.4	147	CommsTime	Communications trip Timeout period To prevent a 'Communications Trip' (If enabled) the bus must be kept active To keep the bus active there must be at least one Modbus read or write (any PNU) during the "Timeout ms" period		1	R/W	ms	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 60000 Default: 5000
P0.5	16	Application	The Unit has numerous preset applications built in as standard Select the application best suited to the load The selected application will automatically change several parameters and functions Depending on the application loaded the "Trip Class" may also change Refer to the separate 'applications section' for more details	See page 4–7	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 23 Default: 0
P0.6	24	MotorState	Indicates the Unit Operating State	See page 4–7	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P3.0	4	Start Time	Time taken to soft start from the "Initial Volts" to the end of the start Normally set between 5 and 30 seconds Actual time to get to full voltage depends on the "Limit Amps" If set too long the motor can be at speed before the end of the time set		1	R/W	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 1 Max: 30 Default: 10

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P3.1	2	Initial Volts	Percentage of the supply voltage applied to motor at the beginning of the soft start Increase to provide more torque If the load fails to break away Decrease if the motor accelerates too quickly		1	R/W	%	Multiplier: 100 Divisor: 16384 Offset: 0 Min: 1638 Max: 13107 Default: 3277
P3.2	59	I Limit Start	Selects trip or continue if the current limit has been active for too long Trip On: The Unit will trip Trip Off: The start will continue regardless of the motor current level	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P3.3	69	Limit Amps	The current in Amps at which the soft Start ramp is held Normally set to 350% of motor FLC Increase if motor fails to accelerate at required rate The "Limit Amps" will affect actual time to start If set too low the motor may not accelerate to full speed		2	R/W	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 0.5 x PNU18 Max: 5 x PNU20 Default: 3.5 x PNU20
P3.4	71	Limit Time	The maximum time allowed for the current limit If the current limit is still active at the end of this period the Unit will either 'Trip' or 'continue'		1	R/W	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 1 Max: 60 Default: 30
P3.5	89	Kick Start	Applies a short duration torque pulse to dislodge 'sticky' loads On: The torque pulse is applied at start-up when complete the torque drops to the "Initial Volts" Off: The initial starting torque is defined by the "Initial Volts"	0=Off 1=On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P3.6	88	Kick Time	Time that the torque pulse is applied to load Increase to provide more torque If the load fails to break away Decrease if the motor accelerates too quickly		1	R/W	ms	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 100 Max: 2000 Default: 100
P3.7	87	Kick Level	Percentage of the supply voltage applied to the motor during the 'kick' period Increase to provide more torque If the load fails to break away Decrease if the motor accelerates too quickly		1	R/W	%	Multiplier: 100 Divisor: 16384 Offset: 0 Min: 3277 Max: 13107 Default: 9830
P3.8	6	Start Delay	Time allowed for external contactors to close Increase if contactors are driven by buffer relays or motor trips on phase loss when start signal applied Decrease if response to start signal needs to be improved		1	R/W	ms	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 100 Max: 30000 Default: 160

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P4.0	5	Stop Time	The time taken to soft stop from full voltage to the end of the stop Normally set between 15 and 30 seconds Actual time to get to the final voltage depends on the "Limit Amps" If set too long the motor may reach zero speed before the end of the time set		1	R/W	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 30 Default: 0
P4.1	242	I Limit Stop	Selects trip or continue if the current limit has been active for too long Trip On: The Unit will trip Trip Off: The stop will continue regardless of the motor current level	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P4.2	236	Limit Amps	The current in Amps at which the soft stop ramp is not allowed to go above Normally set to 350% motor FLC. Increase if motor decelerates too rapidly The current limit level will affect actual time to stop the motor		2	R/W	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 0.5 x PNU18 Max: 5 x PNU20 Default: 5 x PNU20
P4.3	238	Limit Time	The maximum time allowed for the current limit If the current limit is still active at the end of this period the Unit will either trip or continue		1	R/W	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 1 Max: 60 Default: 2
P5.0	18	Motor Amps	This should be set to the Full Load Current shown on the motor plate The overload works with multiples of the set "Motor Amps" Also referred to as Motor FLA		2	R/W	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 0.1 x PNU22 Max: 1 x PNU20 Default: 1 x PNU20
P5.1	60	Overload	The Unit has an "Overload" function that is an electronic equivalent to a thermal overload Trip On: The Unit will trip when the "Overload" capacity (Modbus PNU 27) exceeds 100% Trip Off: The Unit will continue to operate regardless of motor current level	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P5.2	17	Trip Class	The trip class is a numeric value that correlates the trip time with overload level Select Trip class according to application requirements The trip time depends on the selected "Trip Class" the duration of the overload and the level of the over current Refer to the Motor Overload 'cold' trip curves given in the Guide When "Class 20" or "Class30" are selected the Unit current rating (Unit Amps) will be reduced to a lower value (Rated Amps)	10=Class10 20=Class20 30=Class30.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 10 Max: 30 Default: 10
P5.3	218	Ovld Amps	Determines the level in Amps at which the overload will start Normally set to 115% of the set "Motor Amps" Reduce to speed up trip response		2	R/W	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 1 x PNU18 Max: 1.25 x PNU18 Default: 1.15 x PNU18
P5.4	61	Shearpin	The Shearpin is an electronic equivalent of a mechanical Shearpin Trip On: The Unit will trip. This feature is not active during soft start and soft stop Trip Off: The Unit will continue to operate regardless of motor current level	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P5.5	114	Shear Amps	The current in Amps that will cause a "Shear Trip" A trip will occur if the motor current is greater than the "Shear Amps" for the "Shear Time"		2	R/W	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 1 x PNU18 Max: 5 x PNU22 Default: 3.5 x PNU18
P5.6	116	Shear Time	The trip time for the Shearpin trip A trip will occur if the motor current is greater than the "Shear Amps" for the "Shear Time"		1	R/W	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 1 Max: 10 Default: 1
P5.7	58	I Low	This can be used to detect if the motor is running lightly loaded Trip On: The Unit will trip. This feature is not active during soft start and soft stop Trip Off: The Unit will continue to operate regardless of motor current	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P5.8	239	I Low Amps	The current in Amps that will cause a trip A trip will occur if the motor current is less than the "I Low Amps" level for the "I Low Time"		2	R/W	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 0.25 x PNU18 Max: 1 x PNU18 Default: 0.25 x PNU18
P5.9	241	I Low Time	The trip time for the Low current trip A trip will occur if the motor current is less than the "I Low Amps" level for the "I Low Time"		1	R/W	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 1 Max: 60 Default: 30
P7.0	1	Cntrl Mode	Selects the method for starting and controlling the motor Local: Control using the button on the keypad Remote: Control using the terminals Modbus: Control via Modbus network	0=Local 1=Remote 2=Modbus.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 2 Default: 0
P7.1	74	Cntrl Funct	Allows the Digital inputs to be mapped to different functions Cntrl Mode must be set to "Remote" Two Wire: D1 = Start (Reset) / Stop Three Wire: D1 = Start (Reset) D2 = Stop D2 Reset, D2 Hold, D2 Enable, D2 Fire: D1= Start /Stop, D2 programmed as shown	0=Three Wire 1=Two Wire 2=D2 Reset 3=D2 Hold 4=D2 Enable 5=D2 Fire.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 5 Default: 0
P7.2	75	Op Mode	Allows the unit to operate with a single phase motor 3 phase: Set to control a three phase motor 1 Phase: Set to control a single phase motor	0=3 phase 1=1 phase.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P8.1	49	Phase Loss	Detects for various issues when the start signal is applied Detects for input phase loss/input phase relationship/motor side loss Trip On: Trips if there is an input phase loss/supply out of balance/ motor side loss Trip Off: The Unit will attempt to run although the operation may be erratic Operating with the Trip Off for prolonged periods may result in SCR failure	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P8.2	50	Overheat	Detects if the internal temperature sensor has malfunctioned Trip On: The Unit will trip if the internal temperature sensor malfunctions Trip Off: The Unit will continue to operate even if the temperature sensor has malfunctioned Operating with the Trip Off for prolonged periods may result in SCR failure	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P8.3	51	Ph/SCR	Detects for various issues when "Starting" or " Stopping" Detects for input phase loss/output phase loss/SCR misfire Trip On: Trips if there is an input phase loss/motor side phase loss/ SCR misfire Trip Off: The Unit will attempt to run although the operation may be erratic Operating with the Trip Off for prolonged periods may result in SCR failure	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P8.10	64	Comms	Detects if the communications bus has failed or become inactive To keep the bus active there must be at least one Modbus read or write (any PNU) during the "Comms Time" period (ModbusPNU 147) Trip On: Communication trip enabled Trip Off: External Trip is disabled	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P8.11	66	Remote	For safety reasons the Unit will trip during some operations if the remote start signal is active Trip On: Trips if the remote start signal is active when the Unit is powered up or a reset is applied Trip Off: The Unit will not trip and may start unexpectedly if the start signal is accidentally left active	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P8.12	67	CT Fault	Detects if the internal current sensors have failed or reading a very low level Trip On: The Unit will trip if the internal current sensors fail or the current measured falls to a very low level Trip Off: Will continue to operate even if the sensor has failed. Measurements and overload protection may be affected	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P8.13	223	L1L2L3	Determines if supply phase sequence is incorrect for motor rotation On: Trips if the phase sequence is L1-L2-L3 Off: The Unit will continue to operate normally	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P8.14	224	L1L3L2	Determines if supply phase sequence is incorrect for motor rotation On: Trips if the phase sequence is L1-L3-L2 Off: The Unit will continue to operate normally	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P8.15	68	Operation 1	Detects if the Control Board has failed to operate normally Trip On: System Trip enabled Trip Off: System Trip disabled	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P8.16	109	Operation 2	Detects if the Control Board has failed to operate normally Trip On: System Trip enabled Trip Off: System Trip disabled	0=Trip Off 1=Trip On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P11.0	300	Relay 13 14	Allows the n/c relay (13 -14) to be reconfigured Available options are End Of Start, Fault, Run, Pending, Exceeded, Breaker, or Ph/SCR	0=End of start 1=Fault 2=Run 3=Pending 4=Exceeded 5=Breaker 6=Ph/SCR	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 6 Default: 2
P11.1	154	RelayFunct	Allows the n/c relay (21 -22) to be reconfigured Available options are End Of Start, Fault, Run, Pending, Exceeded, Breaker, or Ph/SCR	0=End of start 1=Fault 2=Run 3=Pending 4=Exceeded 5=Breaker 6=Ph/SCR	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 6 Default: 1
P15.0	25	I rms	The RMS motor current The average of the 3 phases This value is used for the current Limit and overload features		2	R	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 24 Default: 0
P15.1	41	I1 rms	The RMS current on phase L1		2	R	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 24 Default: 0
P15.2	43	I2 rms	The RMS current on phase L2		2	R	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 24 Default: 0
P15.3	45	I3 rms	The RMS current on phase L3		2	R	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 24 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P15.4	27	Overload	The Unit has an "Overload" function that is an electronic equivalent to a thermal overload Overload displays the overload capacity which is a measure of how close the Unit to tripping on "Overload Trip" When "Irms" is greater than the "Overload Amps" the "Overload" increases in accordance with the "Trip Class" When "Current Irms" is less than "Overload Level" the "Overload" decreases exponentially (if greater than 50%) When the "Overload" reaches 100% the Unit will trip During situations when "Motor Amps" is equal to "Unit Amps" the overload will indicate 50%		1	R	%	Multiplier: 10 Divisor: 16384 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 16384 Default: 0 During situations when "Motor Amps" is equal to "Unit Amps" the overload will indicate 50%
P15.5	37	Rotation	Indicates the phase sequence of the incoming supply RYB = ABC = L1-L2-L3 RBY = ACB = L1-L3-L2	0=------ 1=L1L2L3 2=L1L3L2.	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 2 Default: 0
P15.6	39	HS Temp C	The temperature of the internal Unit heatsink The Unit will trip when the heatsink temperature exceeds 80°C The internal cooling fans will turn on if this temperature exceeds 40°C		1	R	C	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 16 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.7	145	TempUnit	Selects °C or °F for displayed temperatures °C: All displayed temperatures are °C °F: All displayed temperatures are °F	0=°C 1=°F.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P15.8	40	HS Temp F	The temperature of the internal Unit heatsink The Unit will trip when the heatsink temperature exceeds 176°C The internal cooling fans will turn on if this temperature exceeds 104°F		1	R	F	Multiplier: 9 Divisor: 80 Offset: 32 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.10	47	Delay Angle	Internal firing delay angle in Degrees Displayed for diagnostic purposes		1	R	°	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 180 Default: 0
P15.11	30	Frequency	The frequency of the 3-phase supply		1	R	Hz	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 45000 Max: 65000 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P15.12	225	RX Bytes	Diagnostic parameter for Modbus communications Indicates transmission bytes are being received		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.13	229	TX Bytes	Diagnostic parameter for Modbus communications Indicates transmission bytes are being sent		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.14	227	RX Errors	Diagnostic parameter for Modbus communications Indicates whether the data has errors		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.15	231	TX Errors	Diagnostic parameter for Modbus communications Indicates whether the data has errors		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.16	247	StartsHr	When the fan is connected the number of fully rated starts can be increased Without the fan connected the number of fully rated starts is 5 With the fan connected the number of fully rated starts is 40		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.17	248	Initial Deg C	Displays the temperature of the heatsink at the beginning of the start		1	R	C	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.18	294	AR Pending	Indicates that the Reset Delay counter is counting down Yes: The Auto Reset Delay is counting down No: The Auto Reset Delay is not counting down To map to digital output refer to PNU154/PNU300		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.19	295	AR Exceeded	Indicates that the maximum number of reset attempts has been reached Yes: The number of reset attempts has exceeded the value set No: The number of reset attempts has not exceeded the value set To map to digital output refer to PNU154/PNU300		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.20	296	AR Delay	The amount of time remaining in the Reset Delay counter		1	R	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P15.21	297	AR Attempts	The number of Reset Attempts remaining		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.22	298	AR Trip Free	The amount of time remaining in the Trip Free Time counter		1	R	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P15.23	299	AR Trip Event	The trip that occurred just prior to the auto reset		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P17.0	33	Save Log	Download the full log file on to the USB stick The Unit logs several parameters during normal and fault conditions Data is stored in CSV format. Please send all downloaded files to AutomationDirect on request	0=Idle 1=Active.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P17.1	77	Trip 0	Displays the last Fault trip	See page 4–7	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P17.2	78	Trip 1	Displays the last Fault trip -1	See page 4–7	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P17.3	79	Trip 2	Displays the last Fault trip -2	See page 4–7	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P17.4	80	Trip 3	Displays the last Fault trip -3	See page 4–7	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P17.5	81	Trip 4	Displays the last Fault trip -4	See page 4–7	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P17.6	82	Trip 5	Displays the last Fault trip -5	See page 4–7	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P17.7	83	Trip 6	Displays the last Fault trip -6	See page 4–7	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P17.8	84	Trip 7	Displays the last Fault trip -7	See page 4–7	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P17.9	85	Trip 8	Displays the last Fault trip -8	See page 4–7	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P18.0	94	I Start	Displays the peak current during the last start		1	R	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 528 Default: 0
P18.1	95	T Start	Displays the time of the last start		1	R	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 90 Default: 0
P19.0	96	I Stop	Displays the peak current during the last stop		1	R	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 528 Default: 0
P19.1	97	T Stop	Displays the time of the last stop		1	R	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 90 Default: 0
P22.0	98	Total Events	The total number of events that have been recorded in the log file		2	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P22.1	200	Total Us On	The total number of times the unit has been powered up The unit is powered up by applying a voltage to Uc Uc will be 24V or 110V/230V depending on configuration		2	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P22.2	106	Total Uc On	The total number times the start command has been applied		2	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P22.3	221	Total Starts	The total number of successful starts		2	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P22.4	204	Total Runs	The total number of times the unit as successfully got to the "Running" State The Running state is active when the unit is operating at full voltage When operating at full voltage the internal bypass relays are closed		2	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P22.5	206	Total Stops	The total number of successful stops/ soft stops		2	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P22.6	210	Total Trips	The total number of trips		2	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P22.7	202	Total Us Off	The total number of times the unit has been powered down The unit is powered down by removing the voltage at Uc Uc will be 24V or 110V/230V depending on configuration		2	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P25.0	220	Language	Selects the display language for the keypad Enter the required language from the displayed list	1=English 2=Deutsch 3=Francais 4=Italiano 5=Portugues 6=Espanol.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 1 Max: 10 Default: 1
P25.1	31	Factory Rst	Restores the Unit to the factory defaults	0=Idle 1=Active.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P25.2	34	Date	Enter current date Date format can be set to either dd/mm/yyyy or mm/dd/yyyy. Refer to "Date format" parameter		1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P25.3	151	DateFormat	Allows the date format to be changed dd/mm/yy or mm/dd/yy or yy/mm/dd	0=dd/mm/yy 1=mm/dd/yy 2=yy/mm/dd.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 2 Default: 1
P25.4	35	Time	Allows the time to be changed to 'local' time By default the time is set to GMT		2	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P25.5	90	To USB	Allows the user to save parameters Downloads the parameters from the Unit to the USB drive Data is stored in CSV format	0=Idle 1=Active.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P25.6	91	From USB	Allows the user to load parameters stored on a USB flash drive Uploads the parameters from the USB drive to the Unit Data is stored in CSV format	0=Idle 1=Active.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P25.7	11	Model No	The device Model number stored at the point of manufacture		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 101 Max: 113 Default: 101
P27.2	146	Disp Time	Time for backlight on display After the period set the back light on the screen will turn off To reactivate touch screen anywhere. To disable set to 0		1	R/W	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 7200 Default: 60
P27.3	245	Scroll	Used to allow the text to scroll on the keypad On: If the text is too long for the display it will scroll Off: If the text is too long for the display the message will be truncated	0=Off 1=On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P27.5	243	Keypad Pwr	Connects the 24VDC supply a pin on the RJ45 connector Must be turned "On" if the remote keypad is connected	0=Off 1=On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P27.6	48	AGY100 Ver	The hardware version for display PCB		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 1
P27.7	103	AGY200 Ver	The hardware version for Main PCB		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 1
P27.8	104	AGY300 Ver	The hardware version for Power PCB		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 1
P27.9	153	AGY400 Ver	Displays the hardware version for the temperature sense PCB		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 1
P27.10	159	Reserved	No user function					
P27.11	7	Serial No	The device serial number stored at the point of manufacture		4	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 255 Default: 0
P27.12	86	MenuBuild	Menu Version		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P27.14	14	Version	Software Version for the Main control PCB Software version recorded in log file		2	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P27.15	72	Boot Ver	Software Version for the Bootloader		2	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P27.18	22	Unit Amps	Unit Class10 Current Rating		2	R	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 17000 Max: 66000 Default: 17000

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P27.19	20	Rated Amps	Unit Class20/Class30 Current Rating		2	R	A	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1000 Offset: 0 Min: 17000 Max: 66000 Default: 17000
P27.20	244	Service No.	Diagnostic parameter For AutomationDirect use only		1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
P28.0	258	Auto Reset	Enables the Auto Reset Feature Refer to Auto Reset section for more details (page 3–47) On: The Auto Reset feature is enabled Off: The Auto Reset feature is disabled and all counters will be re-initialized	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P28.1	259	Reset Delay	The delay between the trip event and the automatic reset, the unit will re-start following the reset if the start signal is active If this is set to zero at any point the Auto Reset feature will terminate and the counters will be re-initialized when the delay is active the Restart Pending parameter is set and the time remaining can be viewed in the monitor menu		1	R/W	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 7200 Default: 0
P28.2	260	Reset Attempts	The number of restart attempts allowed before the Auto Reset terminates. If the Auto Reset has been successful, the counter is reset back to its maximum value when the unit has been running fault free for the Trip Free Time If the Auto Restart has been unsuccessful the counters are re-initialized by applying a reset signal or removing the start signal. If this PNU is set to zero at any point the Auto Reset feature will terminate and the counters will be re-initialize The number of attempts remaining can be viewed in the Monitor menu		1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 10 Default: 0
P28.3	261	Trip Free Time	The time the unit must be run trip free before the counters are re-initialized back to zero If this PNU is set to zero at any point the Auto Reset feature will terminate and the counters will be re-initialized The Trip Free Time can be viewed in the Monitor menu		1	R/W	s	Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 7200 Default: 600
P28.4	262	Phase Loss	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Phase Loss Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P28.5	263	Thermal	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Thermal Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.6	264	ScrFire	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a ScrFire Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.7	265	Ph / SCR	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Ph/SCR Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.8	266	HzHighLow	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a HzHighLow Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.9	267	UcLow	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a UcLow Trip occur On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.10	268	SCRSen	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a SCRSen Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.11	269	Fan	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Fan Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.12	272	I Low	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a I LOW Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.13	273	I Limit	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a I Limit Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P28.14	274	Overload	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Overload Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.15	275	Shearpin	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Shearpin Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.16	277	External	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a External Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
P28.17	278	Comms	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Comms Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.18	279	Bypass	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Bypass Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.19	280	Control	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Control Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.20	281	Remote	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Remote Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.21	284	CT Fault	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a CT Fault Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.22	283	Operation 1	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation1 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
P28.23	285	Operation2	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation2 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.24	286	Operation3	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation3 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.25	287	Operation4	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation4 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.26	288	Operation5	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation5 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.27	289	Operation6	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation6 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.28	290	Operation7	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation7 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.29	291	Operation8	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation8 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.30	292	Operation9	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation9 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
P28.31	293	Operation10	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation10 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
	32	Store Param	Saves all Read/Write parameters to non-volatile memory Yes: Parameters are permanently written No: Parameters remain changed until next power cycle	0=Idle 1=Active.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
	110	Reserved	No user function					
	119	Modbus Enable	Enable using Modbus On: The unit is enabled Off: The unit is disabled	0=Off 1=On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
	120	Modbus Start	Start/Stop using Modbus On: Starts the Unit Off: Stops or Soft stops the Unit	0=Off 1=On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
	121	Modbus Reset	Reset using Modbus On: The initial state required for a reset Off: The final state required for a reset To reset pulse high and then low	0=Off 1=On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
	143	Fire Mode	A special feature that allows the Unit to operate with ALL of the trips OFF Set "Cntrl Funct" to "D2 Fire Mode", Enabled when D2 is high Although the unit will keep running in this mode it may become damaged In some instances the damage may inhibit a subsequent starts This is only to be used in an emergency	0=Off 1=On.	1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0
	155	Reserved	No user function					
	157	Window View	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Group Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	158	Window Code	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	160	Patch Addr 1	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
	161	Patch Addr 2	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	162	Patch Addr 3	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	163	Patch Addr 4	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	164	Patch Addr 5	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	165	Patch Addr 6	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	166	Patch Addr 7	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	167	Patch Addr 8	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	168	Patch Addr 9	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	169	Patch Addr 10	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
	170	Patch Addr 11	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	171	Patch Addr 12	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	172	Patch Addr 13	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	173	Patch Addr 14	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	174	Patch Addr 15	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	175	Patch Addr 16	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	176	Window 1	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	177	Window 2	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	178	Window 3	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
	179	Window 4	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	180	Window 5	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	181	Window 6	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	182	Window 7	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	183	Window 8	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	184	Window 9	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	185	Window 10	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	186	Window 11	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	187	Window 12	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
	188	Window 13	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	189	Window 14	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	190	Window 15	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	191	Window 16	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	192	Window 17	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	193	Window 18	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	194	Window 19	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	195	Window 20	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	196	Window 21	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
	197	Window 22	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	198	Window 23	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	199	Window 24	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to 'Special Modbus Registers' document for more details	See page 4–8	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	211	Reserved						Multiplier: Divisor: Offset: Min: Max: Default:
	212	Diagnostic 1	Used for diagnostic purposes only		1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 65535
	213	Diagnostic 2	Used for diagnostic purposes only		1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 65535
	214	Diagnostic 3	Used for diagnostic purposes only		1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 65535
	215	Diagnostic 4	Used for diagnostic purposes only		1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 65535
	216	Diagnostic 5	Used for diagnostic purposes only		1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 65535

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
	217	Diagnostic 6	Used for diagnostic purposes only		1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 65535
	226	RX Frames	Diagnostic parameter for Modbus communications Indicates transmission frames are being received		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	228	RX TMO Er	Diagnostic parameter for Modbus communications Indicates a timing error		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	230	TX Frames	Diagnostic parameter for Modbus communications Indicates transmission frames are being sent		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 0
	232	StopCode File	Diagnostic parameter For AutomationDirect use only		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 65535
	233	StopCode File_1	Diagnostic parameter For AutomationDirect use only		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 65535
	234	StopCode Pos	Diagnostic parameter For AutomationDirect use only		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 65535
	235	StopCode Pos_1	Diagnostic parameter For AutomationDirect use only		1	R		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 65535 Default: 65535
	246	Reset Ovld	Factory parameter AutomationDirect use only	0=Off 1=On.	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 0

SR35 Px.x	PNU	Name	Description	Options	Words	Type	Units	Detail
	270	Spare900	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Spare900 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
	271	Spare1000	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Spare1000 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
	276	Spare1500	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Spare1500 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1
	282	Rotation	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Rotation Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset	0=Off 1=On	1	R/W		Multiplier: 1 Divisor: 1 Offset: 0 Min: 0 Max: 1 Default: 1

Function Descriptions

Address	Sets the Modbus address number
Application	The unit has numerous preset applications built in as standard Select the application best suited to the load The selected application will automatically change several parameters and functions Depending on the application loaded the “Trip Class" may also change
Baud	Sets the serial communications baud rate The available baud rates are 9600 19200 38400 57600 or 115200
Boot Ver	Software Version for the Bootloader
Cntrl Funct	Allows the Digital inputs to be mapped to different functions Cntrl Mode must be set to "Remote" Two Wire: D1 = Start (Reset) / Stop Three Wire: D1 = Start (Reset) D2 = Stop DI-Prog Reset, DI-Prog Hold, DI-Prog Enable, DI-Prog Fire: D1= Start/Stop, D2 programmed as shown
Cntrl Mode	Selects the method for starting and controlling the motor Local: Control using the button on the keypad Remote: Control using the terminals Modbus: Control via Modbus network Expansion: Control via the Expansion Module. See SR35-AUX-IO, Expansion Module Manual for details.
Comms	Detects if the communications bus has failed or become inactive To keep the bus active there must be at least one Modbus read or write (any parameter) during the "Comms Time” period (Modbus parameter 147) Trip On: Communication trip enabled Trip Off: External Trip is disabled
CommsTime	Communications trip Timeout period To prevent a 'Communications Trip' (if enabled) the bus must be kept active To keep the bus active there must be at least one Modbus read or write (any parameter) during the "Timeout ms” period
CT Fault	Detects if the internal current sensors have failed or reading a very low level Trip On: The unit will trip if the internal current sensors fail or the current measured falls to a very low level Trip Off: Will continue to operate even if the sensor has failed. Measurements and overload protection may be effected
Date	Enter current date Date format can be set to either dd/mm/yyyy or mm/dd/yyyy. Refer to "Date format" parameter
DateFormat	Allows the date format to be changed dd/mm/yy or mm/dd/yy or yy/mm/dd
Delay Angle	Internal firing delay angle in Degrees Displayed for diagnostic purposes
Disp Time	Time for backlight on display After the period set the back light on the screen will turn off To reactivate touch screen anywhere. To disable set to 0
Factory Rst	Restores the unit to the factory defaults
Fan Fault	Detects if the cooling fans have failed Trip On: The unit trips if the cooling fans fitted to the unit fail Trip Off: Will continue to operate and is likely to trip on a thermal trip as the heatsink will not be sufficiently cooled
Fire Mode	A special feature that allows the unit to operate with ALL of the trips OFF Set " Cntrl Funct" to "D2 FireMode" , Enabled when D2 is high Although the unit will keep running in this mode it may become damaged In some instances, the damage may inhibit a subsequent starts This is only to be used in an emergency
Frequency	The frequency of the 3-phase supply
From USB	Allows the user to load parameters stored on a USB flash drive Uploads the parameters from the USB drive to the unit Data is stored in CSV format

HS Temp C	The temperature of the internal unit heatsink The unit will trip when the heatsink temperature exceeds 80°C
HS Temp F	The temperature of the internal unit heatsink The unit will trip when the heatsink temperature exceeds 176°F The optional cooling fans will turn on if this temperature exceeds 104°F
I Limit	Selects trip or continue if the current limit has been active for too long Trip On: The unit will trip Trip Off: The start will continue regardless of the motor current level
I Low	This can be used to detect if the motor is running lightly loaded Trip On: The unit will trip. This feature is not active during soft start and soft stop Trip Off: The unit will continue to operate regardless of motor current
I rms	The RMS motor current Indicates average current of the 3 phases
I Start	Displays the peak current during the last start
I Stop	Displays the peak current during the last stop
I1 rms	The RMS current on phase L1
I2 rms	The RMS current on phase L2
I3 rms	The RMS current on phase L3
Initial Volts	Percentage of the supply voltage applied to motor at the beginning of the soft start Increase to provide more torque If the load fails to break away Decrease if the motor accelerates too quickly
Kick Level	Percentage of the supply voltage applied to the motor during the 'kick' period Increase to provide more torque If the load fails to break away Decrease if the motor accelerates too quickly
Kick Start	Applies a short duration torque pulse to dislodge 'sticky' loads On: The torque pulse is applied at start-up when complete the torque drops to the "Initial Volts" Off: The initial starting torque is defined by the "Initial Volts"
Kick Time	Time that the torque pulse is applied to load Increase to provide more torque If the load fails to break away Decrease if the motor accelerates too quickly
Last Trip	-
Limit Amps	The current in Amps at which the soft Start ramp is held Normally set to 350% of motor FLC Increase if motor fails to accelerate at required rate The "Limit Amps" will affect actual time to start If set too low the motor may not accelerate to full speed
Limit Time	The maximum time allowed for the current limit If the current limit is still active at the end of this period, the unit will either 'Trip' or 'continue'
MenuBuild	Menu Version
Modbus Enable	Enable using Modbus On: The unit is enabled Off: The unit is disabled
Modbus Reset	Reset using Modbus On: The initial state required for a reset Off: The final state required for a reset To reset pulse high and then low
Modbus Start	Start / Stop using Modbus On: Starts the unit Off: Stops or Soft stops the unit
Model No	The device Model number stored at the point of manufacture
Motor Amps	This should be set to the Full Load Current shown on the motor plate The overload works with multiples of the set "Motor Amps" Also referred to as Motor FLA

MotorState	MotorState P0.6, PNU 24, Read Only 65=UP 20=STARTING 22=FIRE MODE 25=LIMIT START 30=DOWN 35=LIMIT STOP 40=STOPPING 50=DWELLING 60=RUNNING 128=READY 140=TRIPPED 195=TH TEST 200=DISABLED 250=INITIALIZE
Op Mode	Allows the unit to operate with a single phase motor 3 Phase : Set to control a three phase motor 1 Phase: Set to control a single phase motor
Overheat	Detects if the internal temperature sensor has malfunctioned Trip On: The unit will trip if the internal temperature sensor malfunctions Trip Off: The unit will continue to operate even if the temperature sensor has malfunctioned Operating with the Trip Off for prolonged periods may result in SCR failure
Overload	The unit has an "Overload" function that is an electronic equivalent to a thermal overload Overload displays the overload capacity which is a measure of how close the unit to tripping on "Overload Trip" When "Irms" is greater than the "Overload Amps" the "Overload" increases in accordance with the "Trip Class" When "Current Irms" is less than "Overload Level" the "Overload" decreases exponentially (if greater than 50%) When the "Overload" reaches 100% the unit will trip During situations when "Motor Amps" is equal to "unit Amps" the overload will indicate 50%
Overload Trip	The unit has an "Overload" function that is an electronic equivalent to a thermal overload Trip On: The unit will trip when the "Overload" capacity (Modbus PNU 27) exceeds 100% Trip Off: The unit will continue to operate regardless of motor current level
Ovld Amps	Determines the level in Amps at which the overload will start Normally set to 115% of the set "Motor Amps" Reduce to speed up trip response
Parity	Sets the serial communications parity bit The available parity options are None Even Odd Also, sets the stop bits. No parity uses 2 stop bits. Odd or even parity uses 1 stop bit
Patch Addr 1 through 16	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to page 4–9 for more details
Ph/SCR	Detects for various issues when "Starting" or " Stopping" Detects for input phase loss/output phase loss/SCR misfire Trip On: Trips if there is an input phase loss/motor side phase loss/SCR misfire Trip Off: The unit will attempt to run although the operation may be erratic Operating in this mode for prolonged periods may result in SCR failure
Phase Loss	Detects for various issues when the start signal is applied Detects for input phase loss/input phase relationship Trip On: Trips if there is an input phase loss/supply out of balance Trip Off: The unit will attempt to run although the operation may be erratic Operating in this mode for prolonged periods may result in SCR failure
Rated Amps	Unit Class20/Class30 Current Rating
RelayFunct	Allows the n/c relay (21 -22) to be reconfigured Available options are 22 = TOR or 22 = ERR
Remote	For safety reasons the unit will trip during some operations if the remote start signal is active Trip On: Trips if the remote start signal is active when the unit is powered up or a reset is applied Trip Off: The unit will not trip and may start unexpectedly if the start signal is accidentally left active

Rotation	Indicates the phase sequence of the incoming supply RYB = ABC = L1-L2-L3 RBY = ACB = L1-L3-L2
Save Log	Download the full log file on to the USB stick The unit logs several parameters during normal and fault conditions Data is stored in CSV format. Please send all downloaded files to AutomationDirect on request Files can be loaded and viewed in StellarLink
Serial No.	The device serial number stored at the point of manufacture
Shear Amps	The current in Amps that will cause a "Shear Trip" A trip will occur if the motor current is greater than the "Shear Amps" for the "Shear Time"
Shear Time	The trip time for the Shearpin trip A trip will occur if the motor current is greater than the "Shear Amps" for the "Shear Time"
Shearpin	The Shearpin is an electronic equivalent of a mechanical Shearpin Trip On: The unit will trip. This feature is not active during soft start and soft stop Trip Off: The unit will continue to operate regardless of motor current level
Start Delay	Time allowed for external contactors to close Increase if contactors are driven by buffer relays or motor trips on phase loss when start signal applied Decrease if response to start signal needs to be improved
Start Time	Time taken to soft start from the "Initial Volts" to the end of the start Normally set between 5 and 30 seconds Actual time to get to full voltage depends on the "Limit Amps" If set too long the motor can be at speed before the end of the time set
Stop Time	The time taken to soft stop from full voltage to the end of the stop Normally set between 15 and 30 seconds Actual time to get to the final voltage depends on the "Limit Amps" If set too long the motor may reach zero speed before the end of the time set
Store Param	Saves all Read/Write parameters to non-volatile memory Yes: Parameters are permanently written No: Parameters remain changed until next power cycle
System	Detects if the Control Board has failed to operate normally Trip On: System Trip enabled Trip Off: System Trip disabled
T Start	Displays the time of the last start
T Stop	Displays the time of the last stop
Tempunit	Selects °C or °F for displayed temperatures °C: All displayed temperatures are °C °F: All displayed temperatures are °F
Time	Allows the time to be changed to 'local' time By default, the time is set to GMT
To USB	Allows the user to save parameters Downloads the parameters from the unit to the USB drive Data is stored in CSV format
Total Events	The total number of events that have been recorded in the log file
Total Run	The total number of times the unit as successfully got to the "Running" State The Running state is active when the unit is operating at full voltage When operating at full voltage the internal bypass relays are closed
Total Starts	The total number of successful starts
Total Uc On	The total number of times the unit has been powered up The unit is powered up by applying a voltage to Uc Uc will be 24V or 110V/230V depending on model
Total Uc Off	The total number of times the unit has been powered down The unit is powered down by removing the voltage at Uc Uc will be 24V or 110V / 230V depending on model
Trip 0	Displays the last Fault trip

Trip 1	Displays the last Fault trip -1
Trip 2	Displays the last Fault trip -2
Trip 3	Displays the last Fault trip -3
Trip 4	Displays the last Fault trip -4
Trip 5	Displays the last Fault trip -5
Trip 6	Displays the last Fault trip -6
Trip 7	Displays the last Fault trip -7
Trip 8	Displays the last Fault trip -8
Unit Amps	Unit Class10 Current Rating
Version	Software Version for the Main control PCB Software version recorded in log file
Window 1 though 24	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups Refer to page 4–8 for more details
Window Code	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups
Window View	Used to arrange the Modbus Parameters into Groups

Trip and Fault Codes

Trip Code	Trip Name	Description
101-199	Ph Loss	Input phase voltage missing or motor discontinuity at the instant of startup Check all incoming and outgoing connections If a main contactor is being controlled by a digital output check contactor delay is sufficient
201-299	Thermal	Internal heatsink temperature has exceeded 90°C It is possible the Unit is operating outside specified limits Check enclosure ventilation and airflow around the Unit. If the unit trips immediately the internal temperature sensor could be faulty
301-399	Ph/SCR	Input phase voltage missing or motor discontinuity or SCR failure Check all incoming and outgoing connections ISOLATE SUPPLY Check by measuring the resistance between L1-T1 L3-T3 (Anything < 10R is assumed short circuit)
601-699	Uc Low	The internal control supply of the Unit level has fallen to a low level Can be caused by a weak 24VDC control supply Ensure 24VDC supply meets the requirements specified in the Quick Start Guide
1101-1199	Low Amp	The motor current has been lower than the low trip level for the low trip time This trip is not active during soft start and soft stop and is "off" by default If the low current trip is not required turn "off" in "Trip Settings"
1201-1299	Limit	The motor has been held in current limit longer than the "Current limit Time" It is likely that the current limit level has been set too low for the application Increase the current limit level or timeout period
1301-1399	Overload	The "Overload" has exceeded 100% The Unit is attempting to start an application that is outside its capacity or it is starting too often Refer to the overload trip curves to determine whether the Unit has been sized correctly
1401-1499	Shear	The motor current has been higher than the "Shearpin Trip Level" for the trip time This trip is not active during soft start and soft stop and is "off" by default If Shearpin trip is not required turn "off" in "Trip Settings"
1701-1799	Comms	Communications failure The command or status PNU has not been polled in the time set in the "Timeout" period If the communication trip is disabled the Unit cannot be stopped in the communications fail
1801-1899	Bypass	One or more of the internal bypass relays has failed to close or open The internal bypass relay has failed or the control supply is to weak Ensure 24VDC supply meets the requirements specified in the Quick Start Guide
2001-2099	Remote	The remote start signal is active The remote start signal was active during power up or Reset or Parameter Load Turn off remote or if Remote On trip is not required turn "off" in "Trip Settings"
2101-2199	Rotation	Checks the input phase rotation The phase rotation is opposite to that required Change phase rotation or if the trip is not required turn "off" in trip settings
2201-2299	Op1	Fail Safe operation A process associated with the Control Board has been affected and is unable to recover automatically
2301-2399	CT Fault	Current sensor failure One or more of the internal sensors used to measure current has failed or is reading a low value Check the connections to the supply and motor as disconnection will result in a zero current reading. Check the plate FLA of the motor being controlled is at least 25% of the "i-motor" rating

11001-11099	Op2 Pnu	Fail Safe operation A process associated with the Control Board has been affected and is unable to recover automatically
12001-12099	Op2 Mod	Fail Safe operation A process associated with the Control Board has been affected and is unable to recover automatically
13001-13099	Op2 Mon	Fail Safe operation A process associated with the Control Board has been affected and is unable to recover automatically
14001-14099	Op2 Men	Fail Safe operation A process associated with the Control Board has been affected and is unable to recover automatically
15001-15099	Op2 Keys	Fail Safe operation A process associated with the Control Board has been affected and is unable to recover automatically
16001-16099	Op2 Motr	Fail Safe operation A process associated with the Control Board has been affected and is unable to recover automatically
17001-17099	Op2 Log	Fail Safe operation A process associated with the Control Board has been affected and is unable to recover automatically
18001-18099	Op2 Disk	Fail Safe operation A process associated with the Control Board has been affected and is unable to recover automatically

Auto Reset Function

The Auto Reset feature automatically resets a selected number of faults and then attempts a start without user intervention. The time between resets and the number of reset attempts are both programmable. If the Auto Reset has been successful, the starter must operate without faults for a set time before the counters are re-initialized. If the number of attempts exceeds the programmed value, the Auto Reset terminates, and the counters will be re-initialized when a Reset or Stop signal is given by the user.

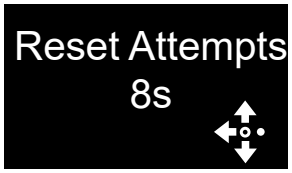
WARNING: When Auto Reset is enabled, a faulted starter and motor may restart automatically after the Reset Delay time. This may result in equipment damage or personal injury if the function is used in an unsuitable application. Do not use this function without considering applicable local, national, and international standards, regulations, or industry guidelines.

The Auto-Reset function is accessible from the Advanced Menu (see Auto-Reset section of parameter summaries):

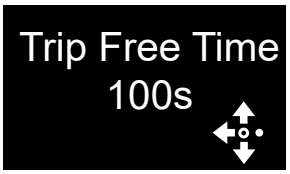
From the Auto Reset menu various functions are accessed:

Toggles The Auto Reset On Or Off

Sets Delay Between Trip And Auto Reset



Number Of Permissible Auto Reset Attempts



The Time The Unit Must Be Trip Free Before The Counter Is Set To Zero

Press Right Key To Assign Trips To Auto Reset Function

Example Of Trip Assigned To Auto Reset Function (Up/Down Keys To View And Select Trips

Auto Reset Assignable Trips

Phase Loss	Comms
Thermal	Bypass
ScrFire	Control
Ph/SCR	Remote
HzHighLow	Rotation
UcLow	Operation 1
SCRSen	CT Fault
Fan	Operation2
Spare900	Operation3
Spare1000	Operation4
I Low	Operation5
I Limit	Operation6
Overload	Operation7
Shearpin	Operation8
Spare1500	Operation9
External	Operation10

Auto Reset Function Descriptions

AR Attempts	The number of Reset Attempts remaining
AR Delay	The amount of time remaining in the Reset Delay counter
AR Exceeded	Indicates that the maximum number of reset attempts has been reached Yes: The number of reset attempts has exceeded the value set No: The number of reset attempts has not exceeded the value set To map to digital output refer to PNU154/PNU300
AR Pending	Indicates that the Reset Delay counter is counting down Yes: The Auto Reset Delay is counting down No: The Auto Reset Delay is not counting down To map to digital output refer to PNU154/PNU300
AR Trip Event	The trip that occurred just prior to the auto reset
AR Trip Free	The amount of time remaining in the Trip Free Time counter
Auto Reset	Enables the Auto Reset Feature Refer to Auto Reset section for more details (page 3–47) On: The Auto Reset feature is enabled Off: The Auto Reset feature is disabled and all counters will be re-initialized
Bypass	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Bypass Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Comms	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Comms Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Control	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Control Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
CT Fault	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a CT Fault Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
External	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a External Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset

Fan	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Fan Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
HzHighLow	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a HzHighLow Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
I Limit	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a I Limit Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Operation 1	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation1 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Operation2	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation2 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Operation3	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation3 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Operation4	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation4 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Operation5	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation5 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Operation6	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation6 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Operation7	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation7 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Operation8	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation8 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Operation9	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation9 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Operation10	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Operation10 Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Overload	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Overload Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Ph/SCR	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Ph/SCR Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Phase Loss	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Phase Loss Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Relay 13 14	Allows the n/c relay (13 -14) to be reconfigured Available options are End Of Start or Fault or Run or Pending or Exceeded
Remote	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Remote Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset

Reset Attempts	The number of restart attempts allowed before the Auto Reset terminates. If the Auto Reset has been successful, the counter is reset back to its maximum value when the unit has been running fault free for the Trip Free Time If the Auto Restart has been unsuccessful the counters are re-initialized by applying a reset signal or removing the start signal. If this PNU is set to zero at any point the Auto Reset feature will terminate and the counters will be re-initialized The number of attempts remaining can be viewed in the Monitor menu
Reset Delay	The delay between the trip event and the automatic reset, the unit will re-start following the reset if the start signal is active If this is set to zero at any point the Auto Reset feature will terminate and the counters will be re-initialized When the delay is active the Restart Pending parameter is set and the time remaining can be viewed in the monitor menu
Rotation	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Rotation Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
ScrFire	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a ScrFire Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
SCRSen	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a SCRSen Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Shearpin	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Shearpin Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Thermal	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a Thermal Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset
Trip Free Time	The time the unit must be run trip free before the counters are re-initialized back to zero If this PNU is set to zero at any point the Auto Reset feature will terminate and the counters will be re-initialized The Trip Free Time can be viewed in the Monitor menu
UcLow	Allows the user to select whether the unit will auto reset if a UcLow Trip occurs On: The trip will auto reset when the Reset Delay reaches zero Off: The trip will not auto reset

Two-Wire, Three-Wire and Communications Control (Control Supply maintained)

The Auto reset operates with two-wire, three-Wire and communications start/stop.

In Two-Wire the motor will not start if the start signal is low, however in 3-wire and communications control the motor may start without a direct start signal (although it is implied as no stop had been given during the reset delay period).

Control Supply Loss

When the control supply is removed the micro-controller is unable to make calculations in real time. To overcome this the calculations are made retrospectively when the starter powers up.

Two Wire

Following a control supply loss the Start signal must be retained (Fig 2).

Three Wire

The state of the start signal is saved when the control supply is removed and if it was set to ‘start’ the Auto Reset will continue at power up. When operating in this mode the motor may start at power up without a start signal being present (Fig 3).

Modbus/Communications

The state of the start signal is saved when the control supply is removed and if it was set to 'start' the Auto Reset will continue at power up. When operating in this mode the motor may start at power up without a start signal being present (Fig 3).

Auto Restart Termination

If the time to re-establish the power exceeds the Reset Delay x Reset Attempts the Auto Reset Terminates.

Overload Trip

Following an overload trip (1301) the overload % will be at 100% and then cool exponentially to 0% after several minutes. If a re-start is attempted too soon the starter will trip again as the overload % would not have cooled to a sufficient level (Fig 5).

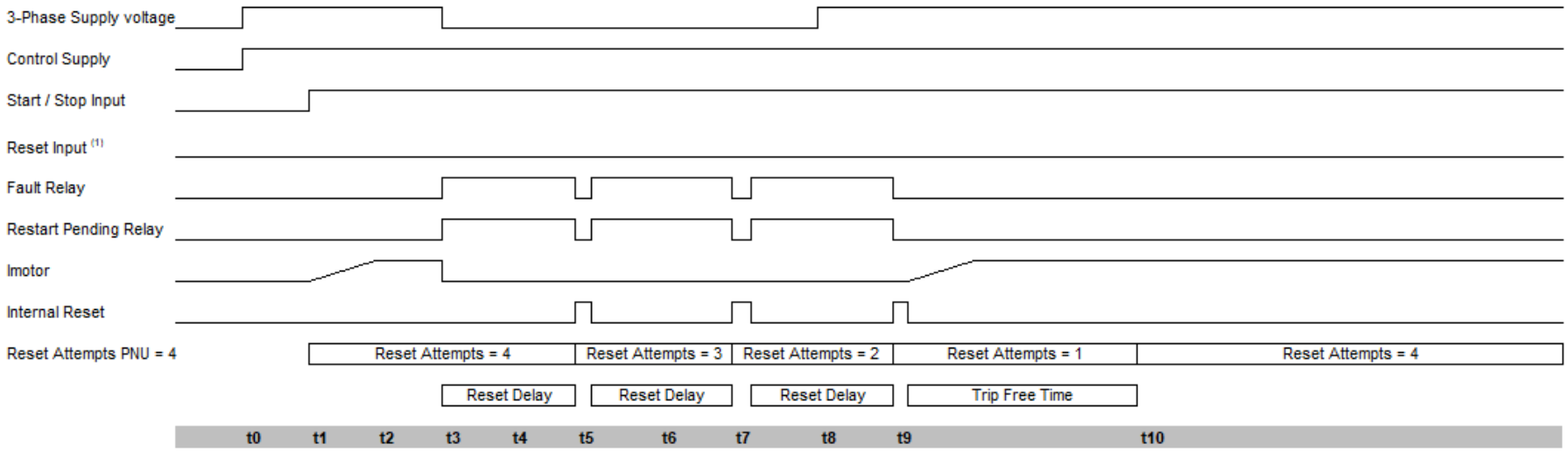
It must be ensured the Reset Delay is long enough to allow the overload to cool. This is also the case for the heatsink over temperature trip.

Remote Start on Trip

If Auto Reset is turned on some of the Remote Start On trips are disabled and will be ignored.

Fig 1 : Auto Reset - Two Wire -Three Phase Supply Loss

The timing diagrams show the auto reset with a maintained two wire control system
The fault shown is a 3-phase supply loss only, the Control Supply maintained
The 3-Phase power is re-established (after the 2nd attempt) before the Reset Attempts counter is depleted
This assumes the start signal is maintained, if it is removed the Auto Reset terminates
Once power has been re-established there are no further outages and the counters are reset after the trip free time.



Sequence of events

t0 3 phase supply applied
t1 Start signal applied, motor starts
t2 Motor reaches full voltage
t3 3 phase supply removed
t4 Start signal must still be applied
If it has been removed Auto Reset feature re-initialises
t5 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempt = 3
t6 Rest Signal must be low
If the trip is reset the Auto Reset feature re-initialises
t7 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempt = 2
t8 3-Phase re-established
t9 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempt = 1
t10 Trip Free Delay = 0 Restart Attempt = 4

User Parameters (R/W)

PNU	Range	Default
Auto Reset	Off / On	Off
Reset Delay	0-7200s	0s
Reset Attempts	0-10	0
Reset Trips	All resettable trips	-
Trip Free Time	0-7200s	600s

Monitor Parameters (R/O)

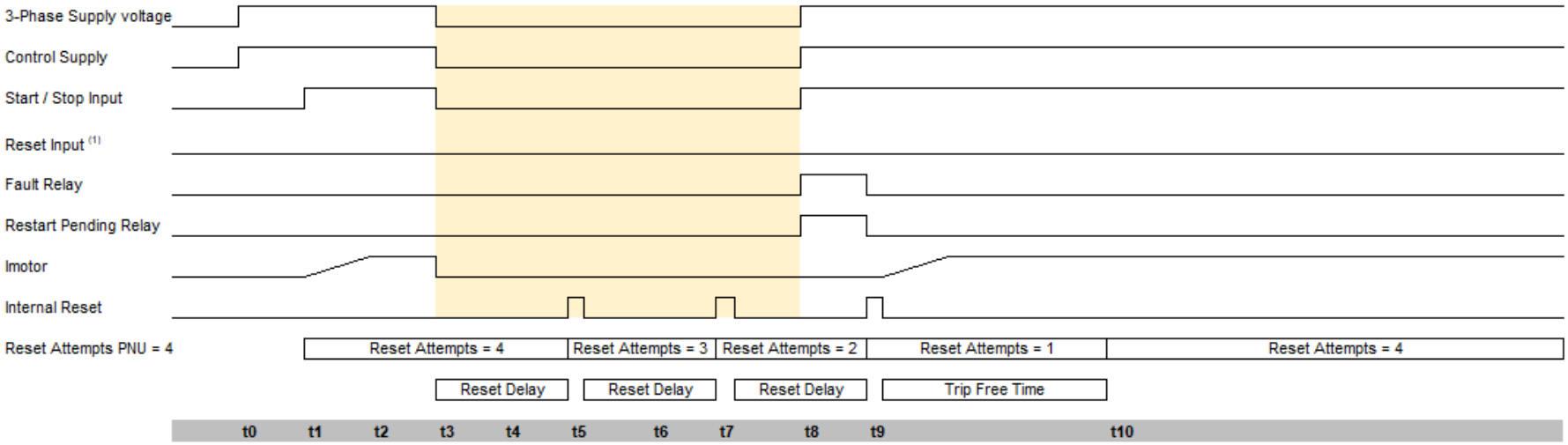
PNU	Range
Auto Reset Pending	0-1
Auto Reset Exceeded	0-1
Auto Reset Delay Remaining	0-7200s
Auto Reset Attempts Remaining	0-10
Auto Reset Trip Free Time Remaining	0-7200s

Notes

For Two Wire control reset occurs automatically when the start signal changes state from low to high, reset shown is programmable reset input (1)

Fig 2 : Auto Reset - Two Wire - Control Supply Loss

The timing diagrams show the auto reset with a maintained two wire control system
The fault shown is a 3-phase supply loss **and** Control supply loss
The 3-Phase power and control supply are re-established (after the 2nd attempt) before the Reset Attempts counter is depleted
This assumes the start signal is maintained, if it is removed the Auto Reset terminates
Once power has been re-established there are no further outages and the counters are reset after the trip free time.



Sequence of events

t0 3 phase supply applied
t1 Start signal applied, motor starts
t2 Motor reaches full voltage
t3 3 phase supply removed
t5 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempt =3
t7 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempt = 2
t8 3-Phase re-established
Start signal must still be applied
If it has been removed Auto Reset feature re-initialises
If the trip is reset the Auto Reset feature re-initialises
t9 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempt = 1
t10 Trip Free Delay = 0 Restart Attempt = 4

User Parameters (R/W)

PNU	Range	Default
Auto Reset	Off / On	Off
Reset Delay	0-7200s	0s
Reset Attempts	0-10	0
Reset Trips	All resettable trips	-
Trip Free Time	0-7200s	600s

Monitor Parameters (R/O)

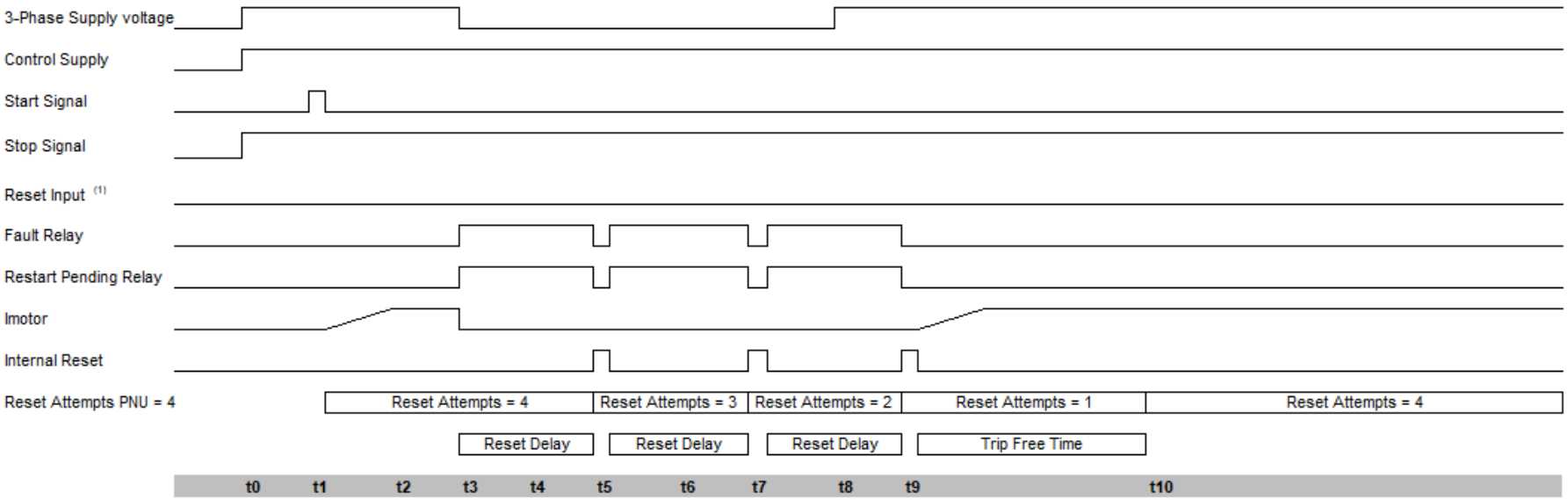
PNU	Range
Auto Reset Pending	0-1
Auto Reset Exceeded	0-1
Auto Reset Delay Remaining	0-7200s
Auto Reset Attempts Remaining	0-10
Auto Reset Trip Free Time Remaining	0-7200s

Notes

The Starter is powered down between t3 and t8 (yellow shaded region)
During this time controller is unable to make the calculations in real time
To overcome this the calculations are made retrospectively at time t8
The Start Signal must be maintained, if it is not the Auto Restart will be terminated
For Two Wire control reset occurs automatically when the start signal changes state from low to high, reset shown is programmable reset input (1)
If the time to re-establish the power exceeds (Reset Delay x Reset Attempts) to Auto Reset terminates

Fig 3 : Auto Reset - Three Wire - Three Phase Supply Loss

The timing diagrams show the auto reset with Three wire / Modbus control
The fault shown is a 3-phase supply loss only, the Control Supply maintained
The 3-Phase power is re-established (after the 2nd attempt) before the Reset Attempts counter is depleted
This assumes the momentary stop signal is not activated, if it is the Auto Reset terminates
Once power has been re-established there are no further outages and the counters are reset after the trip free time.



Sequence of events

t0 3 phase supply applied
t1 Start signal applied, motor starts
t2 Motor reaches full voltage
t3 3 phase supply removed
t4 Start signal must still be applied
If it has been removed Auto Reset feature re-initialises
t5 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempt =3
t6 Rest Signal must be low
If the trip is reset the Auto Reset feature re-initialises
t7 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempt =2
t8 3-Phase re-established
t9 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempts =1
t10 Trip Free Delay = 0 Restart Attempts =4

User Parameters (R/W)

PNU	Range	Default
Auto Reset	Off / On	Off
Reset Delay	0-7200s	0s
Reset Attempts	0-10	0
Reset Trips	All resettable trips	-
Trip Free Time	0-7200s	600s

Monitor Parameters (R/O)

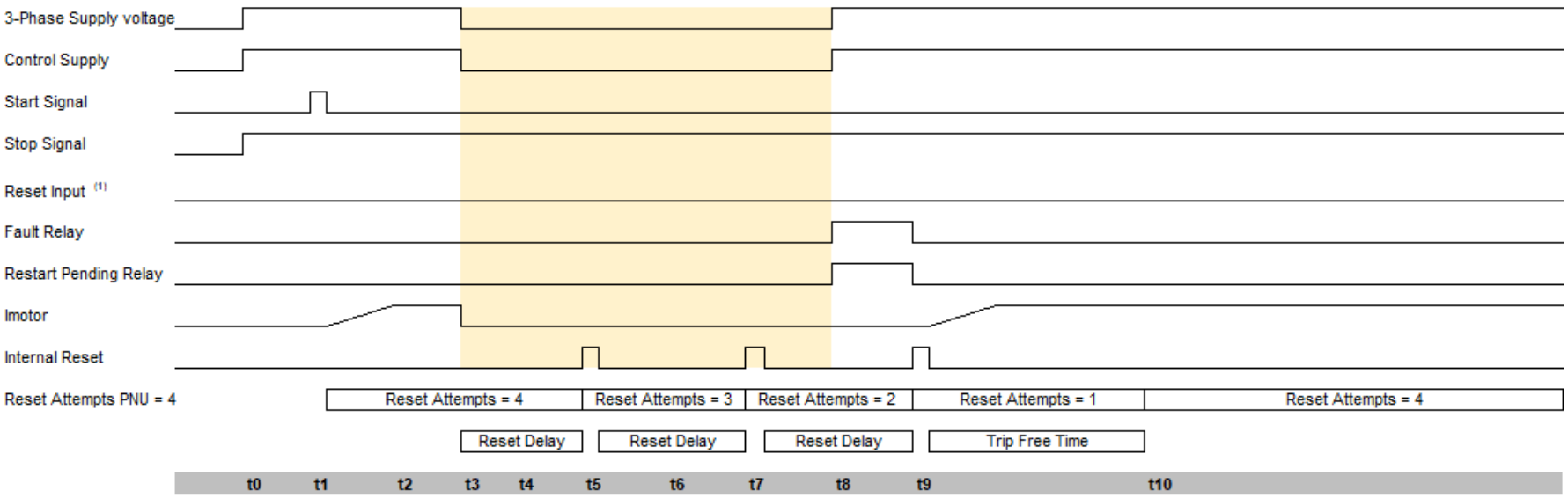
PNU	Range
Auto Reset Pending	0-1
Auto Reset Exceeded	0-1
Auto Reset Delay Remaining	0-7200s
Auto Reset Attempts Remaining	0-10
Auto Reset Trip Free Time Remaining	0-7200s

Notes

(1) Seperate reset signal not avialble on all products

Fig 4 : Auto Reset - Three Wire - Control Supply Loss

The timing diagrams show the auto reset with Three wire / Modbus control
The fault shown is a 3-phase supply loss **and** Control supply loss
The 3-Phase power and control supply are re-established (after the 2nd attempt) before the Reset Attempts counter is depleted
This assumes the momentary stop signal is not activated, if it is the Auto Reset terminates
Once power has been re-established there are no further outages and the counters are reset after the trip free time.



Sequence of events

t0 3 phase supply applied
t1 Start signal applied, motor starts
t2 Motor reaches full voltage
t3 3 phase supply removed
t5 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempts = 3
t7 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempts = 2
t8 3-Phase re-established
Start signal must still be applied
If it has been removed Auto Reset feature re-initialises
Rest Signal must be low
If the trip is reset the Auto Reset feature re-initialises
t9 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempts = 1
t10 Trip Free Delay = 0 Restart Attempts = 4

User Parameters (R/W)

PNU	Range	Default
Auto Reset	Off / On	Off
Reset Delay	0-7200s	0s
Reset Attempts	0-10	0
Reset Trips	All resettable trips	-
Trip Free Time	0-7200s	600s

Monitor Parameters (R/O)

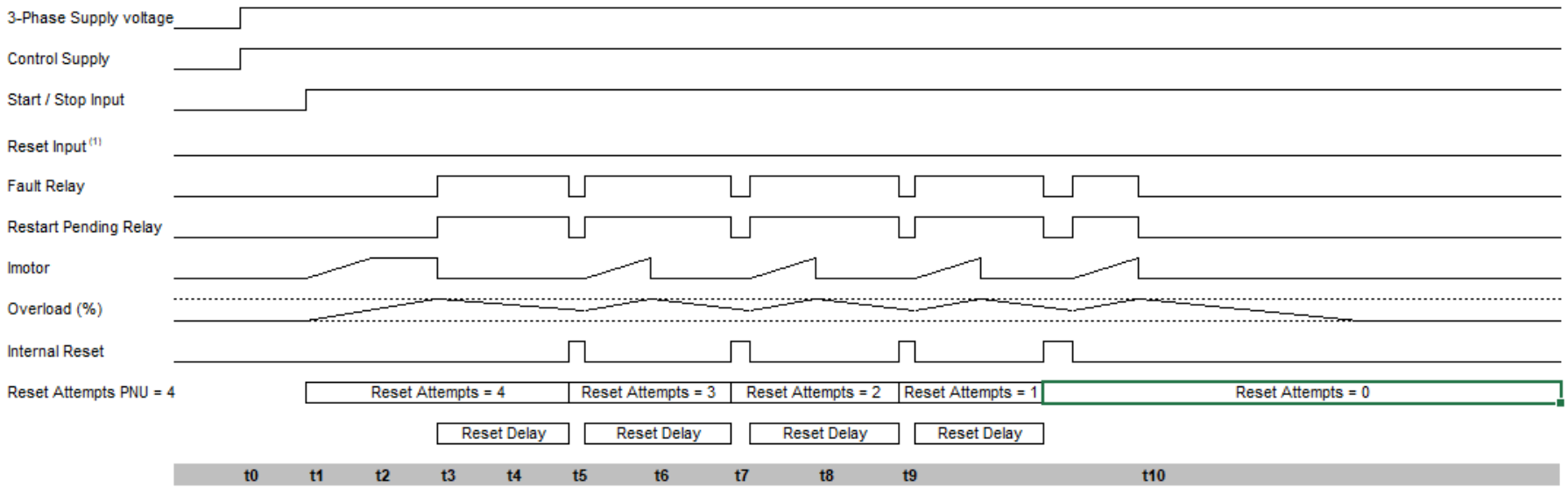
PNU	Range
Auto Reset Pending	0-1
Auto Reset Exceeded	0-1
Auto Reset Delay Remaining	0-7200s
Auto Reset Attempts Remaining	0-10
Auto Reset Trip Free Time Remaining	0-7200s

Notes

The controller is powered down between t3 and t8 (yellow shaded region)
During this time controller is unable to make the calculations in real time
To overcome this the calculations are made retrospectively at time t8
Start signal state saved at power down and loaded at power up. **This means it will start without a start signal being present**
If the time to re-establish the power exceeds (Reset Delay x Reset Attempts) to Auto Reset terminates
(1) Seperate reset signal not avialble on all products

Fig 5 : Auto Reset - Two Wire - Overload

The timing diagrams show the auto reset with a maintained two wire control system
The fault shown is an overload trip, the Control Supply maintained
In this instance the Auto Reset clears the trip but the overload (%) will take a certain amount of time to decay
If insufficient time is left before re-starts the overload will trip again repeatably until the Reset Attempts count exceeds it set value.
This must be considered and enough time left to allow the overload to decay to a low level



Sequence of events

t0 3 phase supply applied
t1 Start signal applied, motor starts
t2 Motor reaches full voltage
t3 3 phase supply removed
t4 Start signal must still be applied
If it has been removed Auto Reset feature re-initialises
t5 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempts =3
t6 Rest Signal must be low
If the trip is reset the Auto Reset feature re-initialises
t7 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempts = 2
t8 3-Phase re-established
t9 Reset delay = 0 Restart Attempts = 1
t10 Trip Free Delay = 0 Restart Attempts = 0

User Parameters (R/W)

PNU	Range	Default
Auto Reset	Off / On	Off
Reset Delay	0-7200s	0s
Reset Attempts	0-10	0
Reset Trips	All resettable trips	-
Trip Free Time	0-7200s	600s

Monitor Parameters (R/O)

PNU	Range
Auto Reset Pending	0-1
Auto Reset Exceeded	0-1
Auto Reset Delay Remaining	0-7200s
Auto Reset Attempts Remaining	0-10
Auto Reset Trip Free Time Remaining	0-7200s

Notes

In this instance the starter has failed to Auto Restart in the set number of attempts
The starter will remain in the tripped state until reset
To overcome this the Reset Delay time should be extended to allow the overload to cool
For Two Wire control reset occurs automatically when the start signal changes state from low to high, reset shown is programmable reset input (1)

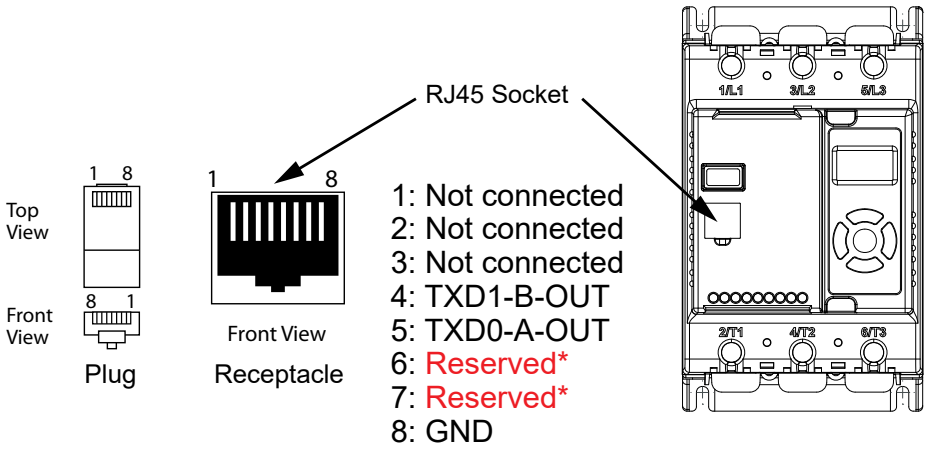
COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Modbus RTU Serial Communications

Modbus RTU Communications Interface

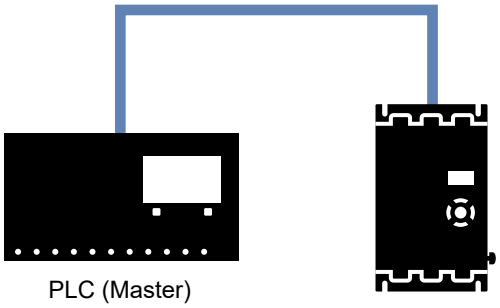
All SR35 soft starters support Modbus RTU as standard. The RS-485 communications are accessible from the RJ45 connector (see below).



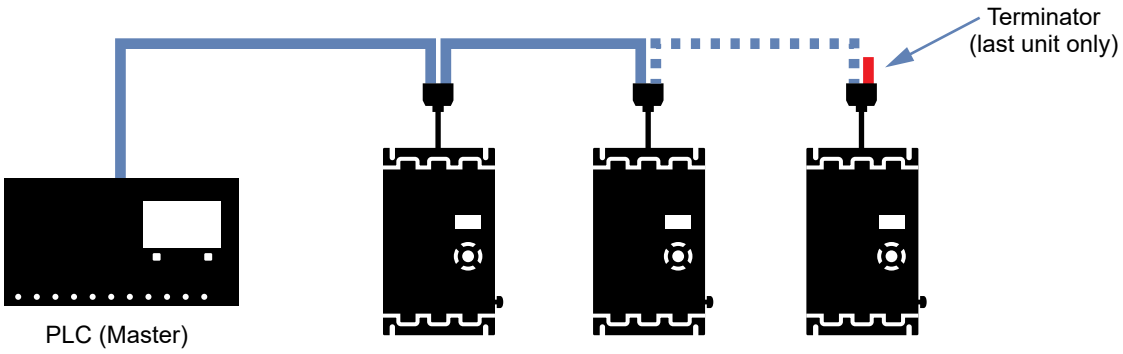
WARNING: To avoid damage to the unit or to the RS-485 master, do NOT connect to these pins!

Modbus RTU Connections

Single SR35 RS-485 network



Multiple SR35 RS-485 network



NOTE: Each SR35 starter must have a unique Modbus station address and all units must share identical parity and baud rate settings

Modbus Communications Configuration

The Modbus communication settings may be configured from the Device menu:

Device >> Networks >> Modbus Network Settings >> Address (1 – 32)

Device >> Networks >> Modbus Network Settings >> Baud (9600 – 115200)

Device >> Networks >> Modbus Network Settings >> Parity (Odd / Even)

(Data bits = 8, Stop bits = 1)

The communication parameters should be set before connecting the Modbus master.

Transmission Modes

ASCII and RTU transmission modes are defined in the Modbus protocol specification. SR35 uses only the RTU mode for the message transmission.

Message Structure For RTU Mode

The Modbus RTU structure uses a master-slave system for message exchange. In the case of the SR35 system, it allows up to 32 slaves, and one master. Every message begins with the master making a request to a slave, which responds to the master in a defined structure. In both messages (request and answer), the used structure is the same:

- *Master (request message):*

Address (1 byte)	Function (1 byte)	Request Data (n bytes)	CRC (2 bytes)

- *Slave (response message):*

Address (1 byte)	Function (1 byte)	Response Data (n bytes)	CRC (2 bytes)

Address

The master initiates the communication by sending a byte with the address of the destination slave. When responding, the slave also initiates the message with its own address. Broadcast to address 0 (zero) is not supported.

Function Code

This field contains a single byte, where the master specifies the type of service or function requested to the slave (reading, writing, etc.). According to the protocol, each function is used to access a specific type of data.

Data Field

The format and contents of this field depend on the function used and the transmitted value.

CRC

The used method is the CRC-16 (Cyclic Redundancy Check). This field is formed by two bytes; where first the least significant byte is transmitted (CRC-), and then the most significant (CRC+). The CRC calculation form is described in the Modbus RTU protocol specification.

Supported Functions

Modbus RTU specification defines the functions used to access different types of data.

SR35 parameters are defined as ***holding type registers***.

For Modbus RTU/TCP Client devices that use Modicon style addressing, place a 4 as the high digit followed by the Modbus address defined in the parameter mapping table. Note that SR35 Modbus addressing starts at zero; not 1 as some devices do.

SR35 32-bit parameters are High Word/Low Word in Modbus format.

The following services are available:

Read Holding Registers

Description: reading register blocks of holding register type (block R/W limited to 8 registers).

Function code: 03 example

Modbus Function 03 Transaction Table			
Query		Response	
Field	Hex Byte	Field	Hex Byte
Slave address	01	Slave address	01
Function	03	Function	03
Start address Hi	00	Byte count	02
Start address Lo	01	Data Hi	01
No of registers Hi	00	Data Lo	2C
No of registers Lo	01	CRC Lo	B8
CRC Lo	D5	CRC Hi	09
CRC Hi	CA		

Write Single Register

Description: writing in a single register of the holding type.

Function code: 06 example

Modbus Function 06 Transaction Table			
Query		Response	
Field	Hex Byte	Field	Hex Byte
Slave address	01	Slave address	01
Function	06	Function	06
Address Hi	00	Address Hi	02
Address Lo	0C	Address Lo	0C
Data Hi	00	Data Hi	00
Data Lo	09	Data Lo	09
CRC Lo	48	CRC Lo	88
CRC Hi	0C	CRC Hi	77

Write Multiple Registers

Description: writing register blocks of holding register type (block R/W limited to 8 registers).

Function code: 16 example

Modbus Function 16 Transaction Table			
Query		Response	
Field	Hex Byte	Field	Hex Byte
Slave address	01	Slave address	01
Function	10	Function	10
Address Hi	00	Address Hi	00
Address Lo	01	Address Lo	01
# Words Hi	00	# Words Hi	00
# Words Lo	01	# Words Lo	01
# Bytes	02	CRC Lo	50
Data Hi	00	CRC Hi	09
Data Lo	02		
CRC Lo	26		
CRC Hi	40		

Memory Map

SR35 Modbus communication is based on reading or writing equipment parameters from or to the holding registers. The data addressing is zero offset, such that the parameter Modbus address corresponds to the register number.

Modbus Address Memory Map		
Parameter Modbus Address	Modbus Data Address	
	Decimal	Hex
0000	0	0000h
0001	1	0001h
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
0128	128	0080h
•	•	•
•	•	•
	•	•
•	•	•

Message Timing

In the RTU mode there is no specific start or stop byte that marks the beginning or the end of a message. Indication of when a new message begins or when it ends is achieved by the absence of data transmission for a minimum period of 3.5 times the transmission time of a data byte. Thus, in case a message is transmitted after this minimum time has elapsed; the network elements will assume that the first received character represents the beginning of a new message.

Modbus Parameter Values

Parameter Values					
PNU 16 (P0.6)	Auto Application	PNU 24 (P0.6)	Status	PNU 77–85 (P17.1-P17.9)	Trip Status
0	Default	***20***	Starting	***100***	Ph Loss
1	Heavy	***22***	Fire Mode	***200***	Thermal
2	Agitator	***25***	Limit Start	***300***	Ph/SCR
3	Compressor 1	***35***	Limit Stop	***400***	Mot Side
4	Compressor 2	***40***	Stopping	***500***	Freq
5	Conveyor Loaded	***60***	Running	***600***	Uc Low
6	Conveyor Unloaded	***128***	Ready	***700***	SCR Sen
7	Crusher	***140***	Tripped	***800***	Fan
8	Fan High Inertia	***200***	Disabled	***1000***	SCR S/C
9	Fan Low Inertia	***250***	Initialization	***1100***	Low Amp
10	Grinder	***-***	-	***1200***	Limit
11	Mill	***-***	-	***1300***	Overload
12	Mixer	***-***	-	***1400***	Shear
13	Moulding M/C	***-***	-	***1500***	PTC
14	Press Flywheel	***-***	-	***1600***	External
15	Pump 1	***-***	-	***1700***	Comms
16	Pump 2	***-***	-	***1800***	Bypass
17	PumpJack	***-***	-	***1900***	FireMode
18	Saw-Band	***-***	-	***2000***	Remote
19	Saw-Circular	***-***	-	***2100***	Rotation
20	Screen Vibrating	***-***	-	***2200***	Op1
21	Shredder	***-***	-	***2300***	CT Fault
22	Woodchipper	***-***	-	***1100***	Op2 Pnu
-	-	***-***	-	***1200***	Op2 Mod
-	-	***-***	-	***13000***	Op2 Mon
-	-	***-***	-	***14000***	Op2 Men
-	-	***-***	-	***15000***	Op2 Keys
-	-	***-***	-	***16000***	Op2 Motr
-	-	***-***	-	***17000***	Op2 Log
-	-	***-***	-	***18000***	Op2 Disk

Special Modbus Registers

List of special Modbus registers, descriptions, and usage.

Window registers

There is a section of Modbus registers that can be used for special (user programmable) purposes.

Register Name	Reg Num (PNU)	Description
Window View	157	Selects what is viewed through the window 0 – Patched Registers 1 – Log Records
Window Code	158	Log Record function 0 – None 1 – Report 2 – Rewind 3 – Unwind 4 – Seek Absolute 5 – Seek Relative 6 – Next Record 16 – Auto Increment
Reserved	159	For future functionality
Patch Address 1 to 16	160 to 175	16 place holders for the registers that need to be patched
Window 1 to 24	176 to 199	Either: If Window View set to 0 16 data holders related to the selected addresses in the Patch Address section (in Window 1 to 16 only) Or For Window View set to 1 All 24 words to hold the currently select log record

Currently there are two uses for this group of Modbus registers. (1) Register patching and (2) Log record access.

REGISTER PATCHING

Register patching is enabled when the Window View register (address 157) is set a to Patched Registers (value 0).

It allows the user to patch (re-map) a selection of disparate registers into a contiguous register section or window, so that retrieval of the most requested data can be handled in more efficient single block reads by a host controller (PLC). When the address of a register is placed in the Patch section (addresses 160 to 175) then the corresponding 16 bit WORD(s) in the Window section (addresses 176 to 192) will mirror the data and function of those registers.

For example, if address 24 (Motor State) is set into register 160 (first Patch Address) then the value report at 176 (first Window address) will be the Motor State from then on.

Register Name	Register Number (PNU)	Register Value
Motor State	24	128

→

Patch Register (PNU)	Patch Value	Window Register (PNU)	Window Value
160	24	176	128

Consideration needs to be given to registers that produce multiple WORD data. For example, address 22 (Unit Amps) produces a 32 bit or 2 WORD datum. To mirror both of those WORDs into the Window both registers 22 and 23 will need to be assigned (side by side) in to the corresponding Patch Address section.

Register Name	Register Number (PNU)	Register Value
Unit Amps	22	0
		5500

→

Patch Register (PNU)	Patch Value	Window Register (PNU)	Window Value
160	22	176	0
161	23 0r 0	177	5500

It follows that the entire 16 Aliases can be populated with a mixture of the required data, that can then be queried from (or set to, with writable registers) with a 16 word Modbus transaction frame.

Register Name	Register Number (PNU)	Register Value
Serial Number	7	0x0041
		0x3132
		0x3334
		0x3536
Motor State	24	128
Unit Amps	22	0
		5500

→

Patch Register (PNU)	Patch Value	Window Register (PNU)	Window Value
160	7	176	0x0041
161	8 or 0	177	0x3132
162	9 or 0	178	0x3334
163	10 or 0	179	0x3536
164	24	180	128
165	22	181	0
167	23 0r 0	182	5500

LOG RECORD ACCESS.

Log record access is enabled when the Window View register (PNU 157) is set a to Log Records (value 1).

When Log record access is selected these can be accessed by assigning Window Code Register (PNU 158) with a one of the function code values described here.

Report (PNU 158 set to value 1)

If Window Code is set to 1, the Window registers are filled with information about the first and last record in the event log, in the following arrangement.

Window Register Numbers (PNU)	Description of data copied
176,177	Index number of first record
178,179,180	Date and Time when the event was recorded of first record. See date Time format in Appendix
181,182	Index number of last record
183,184,185	Date and Time when the last event was recorded. See date Time format. TBD

Rewind (2)

Setting Window Code (PNU 158) to 2 will rewind the log record pointer to the first record. Subsequently when the Next Record is requested the data from the first record will be placed into the Window registers.

Unwind (3)

Setting Window Code (PNU 158) to 3 will set the log record pointer to the last created record. Subsequently when the Next Record is requested the data from the last record will be placed into the Window registers.

Seek Absolute (4)

Setting Window Code (PNU 158) to 4 along with setting Window 1 and 2 to the required record pointer will prepare the Next Record request to return the record with that record number.

Seek Relative (5)

When setting Window Code (PNU 158) to 5, the signed number set into Window 1 and 2 will added to the current pointer so the Next Record request will return the record whose position is offset by that number.

Next Record (6)

Setting Window Code (PNU 158) to 6 will cause the log record with the position of the current record pointer to be copied into the Window registers (PNU 176 to 199). These will then contain the following information.

Generic Word Register number (PNU)	Data Description
176,177	Record Index number
178,179,180	Date and Time when the event was recorded. See date Time format. See appendix
181	Event type. See event type codes. See appendix
181 to 199	Event data. See event data. See appendix

Auto Increment (16)

If this value can be added (OR'ed) in with Next record (6 + 16 = 22) then each Modbus read of the Window 1 register (PNU 176), with or without a block read of the following 23 registers, will automatically increment the record pointer so that the next read will return information from the next record. This avoids the need to do a Next Record request before each record read. Note that if register Window 1 is read as one Modbus transaction, then subsequent reads of the other higher Window registers will be from the next record. Block reads of all 24 registers are required for Auto Increment to function successfully.

When an event row is requested, following a "Next Record" or "Auto Increment" function, the values recorded for that record are placed in the Window addresses, PNU 176–199 as in the table below.

Generic Word Register number (PNU)	Data Description
176,177	Record Index number
178,179,180	Date and Time when the event was recorded. See date Time format
181	Event type. See event type codes
182 to 199	Event data. See event data

The Date and Time is recorded in three consecutive registers. This is true for Modbus registers Date, Time, Saved Date, Saved Time and the Time stamps shown in the table below:

Register Ordinal	Description	Detail Bit Layout of each 16 bit words	
1	Date	Bits 0 - 4	Day (1 – 31)
		Bits 5 - 8	Month (1 – 12)
		Bits 9 - 15	Year (00 – 127) -> (2000 - 2127)
2	Time 1 (Hours, Minutes)	Bits 0 - 5	Minute (0 – 59)
		Bits 6 - 10	Hour (0 – 23)
		Bits 11 - 15	Unused
3	Time 2 (Milliseconds)	Bits 0 - 9	Milliseconds (0 – 999)
		Bits 10 - 15	Seconds (0 – 59)

Event Type Codes represent what kind of event the proceeding data represents.

Code	Meaning
1	Initialize (boot up)
10	Power Off
50	Start Signal
100	Motor Run
300	Motor Dwell
600	Motor Stop
900	Motor Tripped

Depending on the event type code the register addresses PNU 182–197 will contain data that is described in the following table.

Addr (PNU)	Event Type						
	Initialize	Power Off	Start Signal	Motor Run	Motor Dwell	Motor Stop	Motor Tripped
182	Version	Version	Version	Start Delay	Irms	Irms	Irms
183	Model No	AGY100 Ver	Model Number	Frequency	I1 rms	I1 rms	StopCodeFile
184	Unit Amps	AGY200 Ver	Unit Amps	Rot Degrees	I2 rms	I2 rms	StopCodeFile_1
185	Rated Amps	AGY300 Ver	Rated Amps	Rotation	I3 rms	I3 rms	StopCodeFile
186	Motor Amps	AGY400 Ver	Motor Amps	Trip Class	Stop Time	I Stop	StopCodeFile_1
187	MenuBuild	ODB Type	MenuBuild	Initial Volts	I Limit Stop	T Stop	StopCodePos
188	Motor State Save	OverloadSave	Op Mode	Start Time	Limit Amps	Diagnostic 1	StopCodePos_1
189	OverloadSave	Diagnostic 2	Fire Mode	StartsHr	Limit Time	Diagnostic 2	I Start
190	Keypad Pwr	Diagnostic 3	Trip Class	Limit Amps	I Start	Diagnostic 3	T Start
191	Trip Class	Diagnostic 4	Application	Limit Time	T Start	Diagnostic 4	I Stop
192	Application	Diagnostic 5	Cntrl Mode	Shear Amps	Initial Temp	Diagnostic 5	T Stop
193	Language	Diagnostic 6	Cntrl Funct	Shear Time	I Low Amps	Diagnostic 6	CommsTime
194	I Low	Phase Loss	Relay 21 22	Ovld Amps	I Low Time	Delay Angle	Delay Angle
195	Shearpin	Sensor Loss	Reset Attempts	HS Temp	HS Temp	HS Temp	HS Temp
196	Hz HighLow	Ph/SCR	AR Attempts	Trip Sens	Overload	Overload	Overload
197	Overload	CT Fault	Kick Start	Overload	Last Warn	Last Warn	Last Trip

MEMORY PROBES

Each register WORD is used as two BYTEs. Each byte showing the current amount of available memory for each designation. These are used within the firmware to record and respond to low memory situations in the device operating system. Note that these have a maximum value of 0xff or 255. 0xff could mean a value greater than 0xff, so it works as a soft limit. In normal and stressed operation, it is desirable that these values never reach zero.

Register Name	Reg Num (PNU)	Size	Description Free Memory
Main Memory Free	212	2 x BYTE	MSByte – Main Stack LSByte – Main Heap
Task 1&2 Free Stack	213	2 x BYTE	MSByte – Task 1 Stack (Monitor) LSByte – Task 2 Stack (IDLE)
Task 3&4 Free Stack	214	2 x BYTE	MSByte – Task 3 Stack (Keys) LSByte – Task 4 Stack (Menu)
Task 5&6 Free Stack	215	2 x BYTE	MSByte – Task 5 Stack (PNU) LSByte – Task 6 Stack (Modbus)
Task 7&8 Free Stack	216	2 x BYTE	MSByte – Task 7 Stack (Disk) LSByte – Task 8 Stack (Log)
Task 9&10 Free Stack	217	2 x BYTE	MSByte – Task 9 Stack (Reserved) LSByte – Task 10 Stack (Motor)

Modbus PNU Alphabetical Cross Reference

PNU	Name	PNU	Name	PNU	Name	PNU	Name	PNU	Name
148	Address	53	Hz HighLow	283	Operation 1		Reset Delay	79	Trip 2
48	AGY100 Ver	266	HzHighLow	109	Operation 2	37	Rotation	80	Trip 3
103	AGY200 Ver	273	I Limit	293	Operation10		Rotation	81	Trip 4
104	AGY300 Ver	59	I Limit Start	285	Operation2		RX Bytes	82	Trip 5
153	AGY400 Ver	242	I Limit Stop	286	Operation3		RX Errors	83	Trip 6
16	Application	272	I Low	287	Operation4		RX Frames	84	Trip 7
297	AR Attempts	58	I Low	288	Operation5		RX TMO Er	85	Trip 8
296	AR Delay	239	I Low Amps	289	Operation6	33	Save Log	17	Trip Class
295	AR Exceeded	241	I Low Time	290	Operation7		ScrFire	261	Trip Free Time
294	AR Pending	25	I rms	291	Operation8		Scroll	152	Trip Sens
299	AR Trip Event	94	I Start	292	Operation9		SCRSen	229	TX Bytes
298	AR Trip Free	96	I Stop	27	Overload	50	Sensor Loss	231	TX Errors
258	Auto Reset	41	I1 rms	60	Overload	7	Serial No	230	TX Frames
150	Baud	251	I1 rms	274	Overload		Service No	267	UcLow
72	Boot Ver	43	I2 rms	218	Ovld Amps		Shear Amps	22	Unit Amps
279	Bypass	252	I2 rms	149	Parity		Shear Time	14	Version
74	Cntrl Funct	45	I3 rms	160	Patch Addr 1	61	Shearpin	176	Window 1
1	Cntrl Mode	253	I3 rms	169	Patch Addr 10		Shearpin	185	Window 10
278	Comms	248	Initial Temp	170	Patch Addr 11	6	Start Delay	186	Window 11
64	Comms	2	Initial Volts	171	Patch Addr 12	4	Start Time	187	Window 12
147	CommsTime	250	Irms	172	Patch Addr 13		StartsHr	188	Window 13
280	Control	243	Keypad Pwr	173	Patch Addr 14	5	Stop Time	189	Window 14
67	CT Fault	87	Kick Level	174	Patch Addr 15		StopCodeFile	190	Window 15
284	CT Fault	89	Kick Start	175	Patch Addr 16		StopCodeFile_1	191	Window 16
34	Date	88	Kick Time	161	Patch Addr 2		StopCodePos	192	Window 17
151	DateFormat	223	L1L2L3	162	Patch Addr 3		StopCodePos_1	193	Window 18
47	Delay Angle	224	L1L3L2	163	Patch Addr 4	95	T Start	194	Window 19
212	Diagnostic 1	220	Language	164	Patch Addr 5	97	T Stop	177	Window 2
213	Diagnostic 2	69	Limit Amps	165	Patch Addr 6	145	TempUnit	195	Window 20
214	Diagnostic 3	236	Limit Amps	166	Patch Addr 7	263	Thermal	196	Window 21
215	Diagnostic 4	71	Limit Time	167	Patch Addr 8	35	Time	197	Window 22
216	Diagnostic 5	238	Limit Time	168	Patch Addr 9	90	To USB	198	Window 23
217	Diagnostic 6	86	MenuBuild	51	Ph/SCR	98	Total Events	199	Window 24
146	Disp Time	119	Modbus Enable	265	Ph/SCR	204	Total Runs	178	Window 3
277	External	121	Modbus Reset	49	Phase Loss	221	Total Starts	179	Window 4
31	Factory Rst	120	Modbus Start	262	Phase Loss	206	Total Stops	180	Window 5
269	Fan	11	Model No	20	Rated Amps	210	Total Trips	181	Window 6
143	Fire Mode	18	Motor Amps	300	Relay 13 14	106	Total Uc On	182	Window 7
30	Frequency	24	Motor State	154	Relay 21 22	202	Total Us Off	183	Window 8
91	From USB	159	ODB Type	66	Remote	200	Total Us On	184	Window 9
39	HS Temp	75	Op Mode	281	Remote (AR)	77	Trip 0	158	Window Code
40	HS Temp	68	Operation 1		Reset Attempts	78	Trip 1	157	Window View

CHAPTER 5

ACCESSORIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Finger Guards (SR35-FG-1 and SR35-FG-2)

IP20 / NEMA 1 Finger Guard Kit	Soft Starter Model
SR35-FG-1	SR35-017 SR35-022 SR35-027 SR35-034 SR35-041 SR35-052 SR35-065
SR35-FG-2	SR35-077 SR35-100 SR35-125 SR35-156 SR35-192

Tools required

- *Drill bit 1/8 in or 3mm larger than the outside diameter of the cables fitted.*
- *A suitable electric or hand drill.*
- *Safety goggles.*

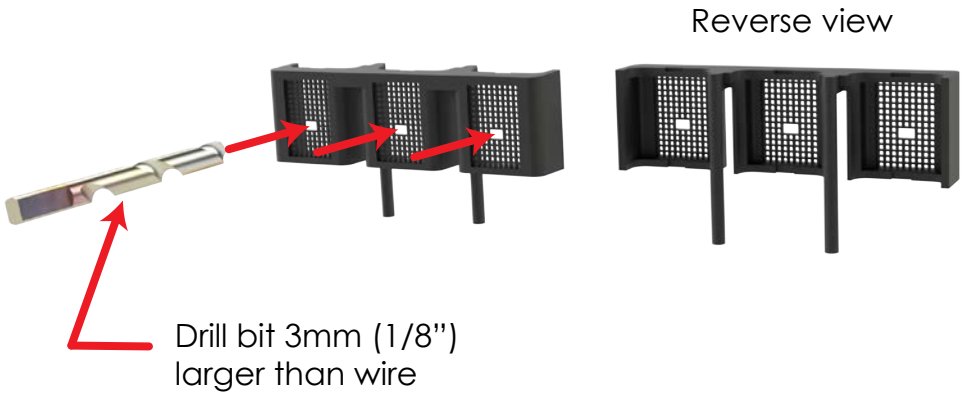
Steps for installation

1) Ensure the 3-phase power supply is isolated

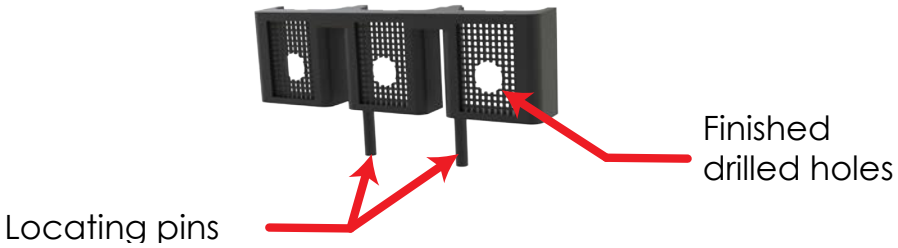
2) 3-phase cables for the supply and load should not be connected to the SR35 soft starter.

3) Before installing the finger guards on the SR35 soft starter

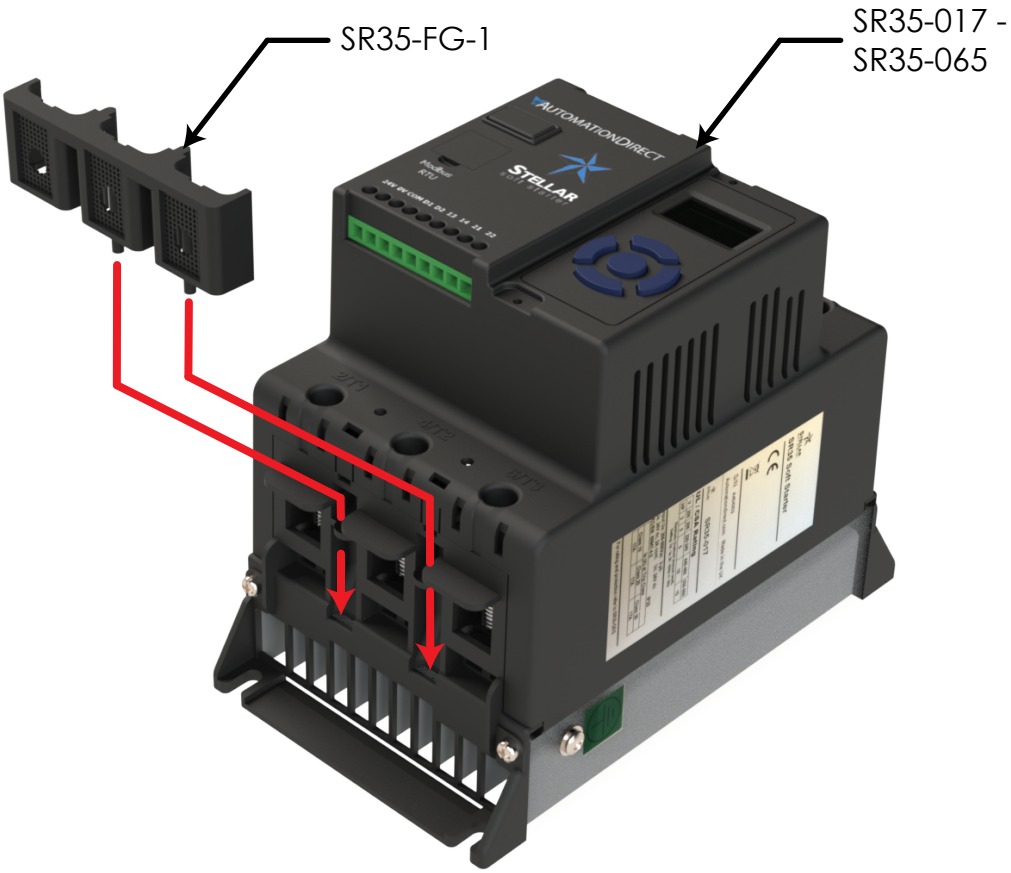
4) Using a drill bit 1/8 in or 3mm larger than the outside diameter of the cable, drill the finger guards in the area shown below. This is indicated on the guard by a larger rectangle or square. Repeat for all phases, supply and load (see image below).



5) When completed, the guard should resemble the image shown below



6) When drilling is complete, install the finger guards to the supply and load sides of the SR35 soft starter.

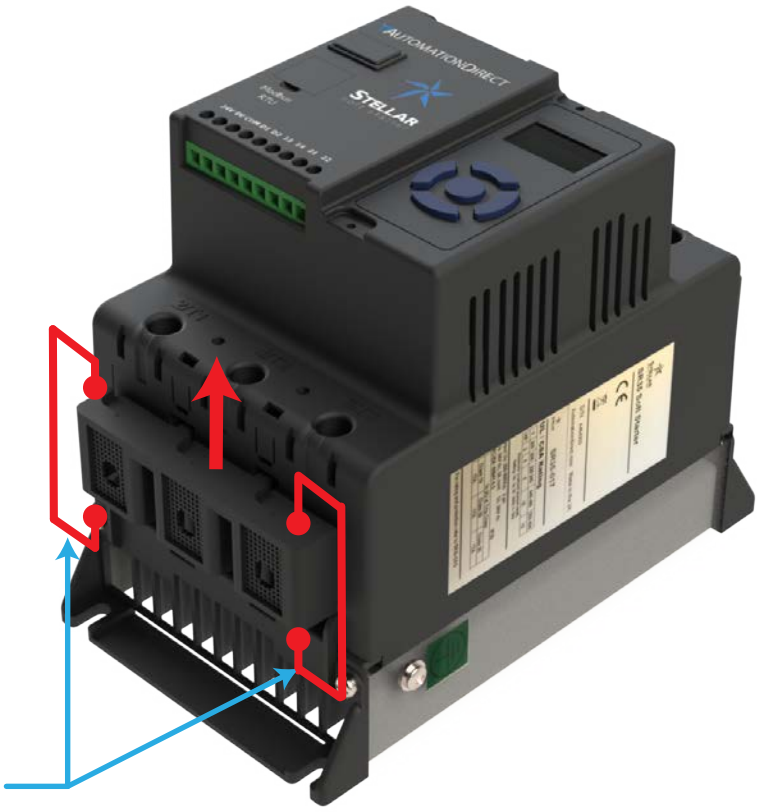


7) The 3-phase supply and load can now be installed by passing the cables through the holes in the finger guards.

REMOVAL

When removing the finger guards, care should be taken to avoid breaking the two locating pins on the rear of the guard.

To aid removal, grasp the finger guard between thumb and finger on both sides of the guard. Gently rotate the top of the guard towards you and lift the guard vertically (see below).

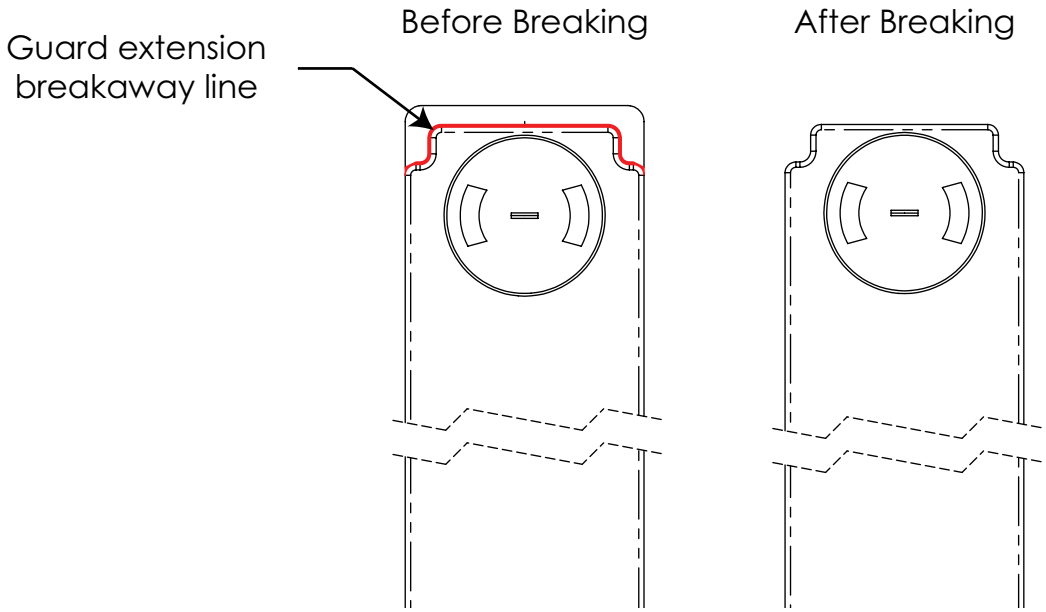


Index finger and thumb in these locations to remove guard. Carefully rotate forward and lift vertically.

TERMINAL COVERS (SR35-TC-3)

8) Install terminal covers per the picture below.

9) If the fit of the terminal cover is tight, breakaway the end of the cover as shown below.

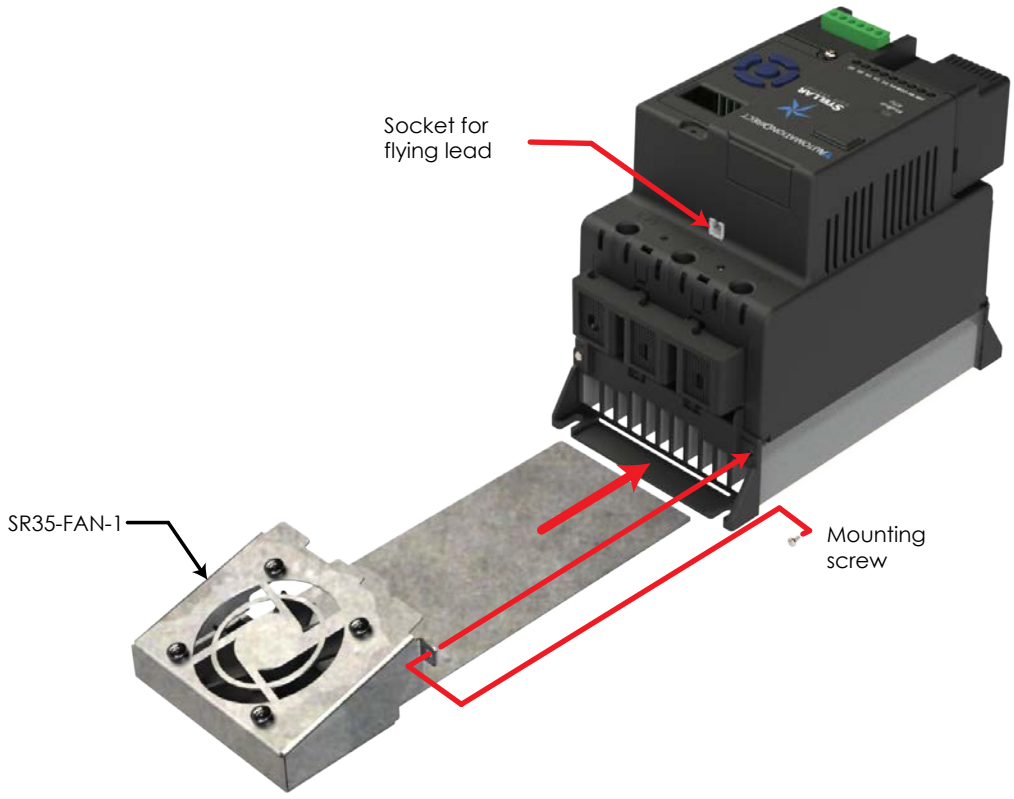


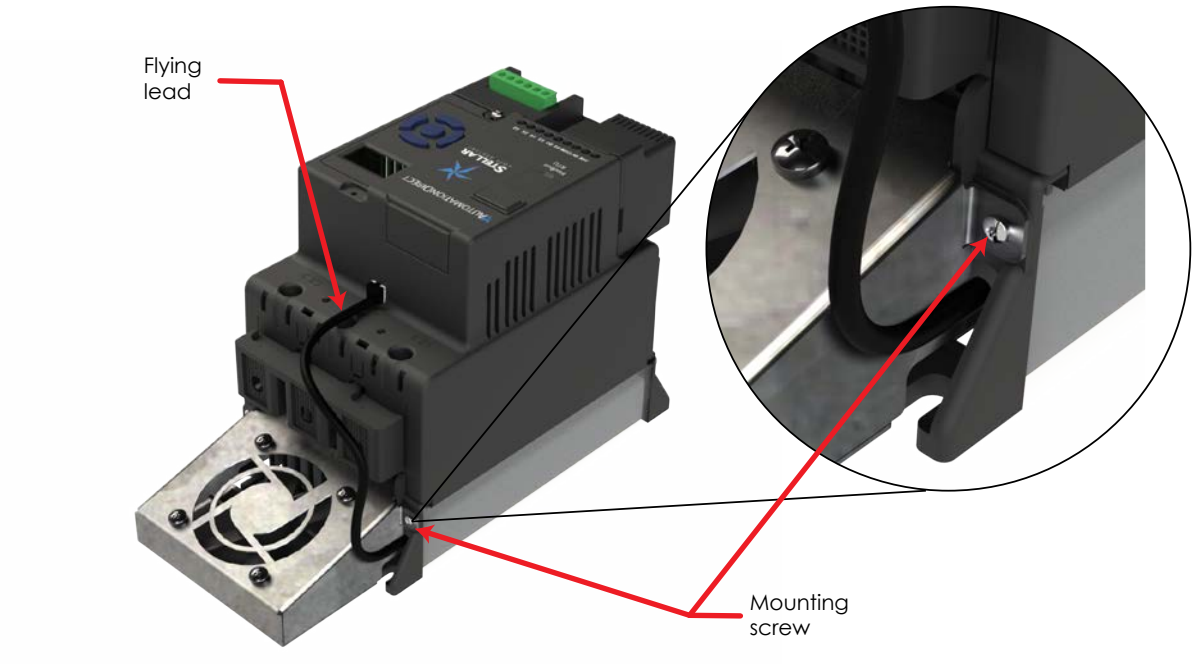
FAN (SR35-FAN 1)

Increases the number of starts to 40/hour. The fan operates automatically during a soft start or soft stop and will continue to run if the heatsink temperature is > 45°C. The fan stops when the heatsink temperature has fallen below 40°C.

Fan Model	Soft Starter Model
SR35-FAN-1	SR35-017 SR35-022 SR35-027 SR35-034 SR35-041 SR35-052 SR35-065

INSTALLATION




Flying
lead
Mounting
screw

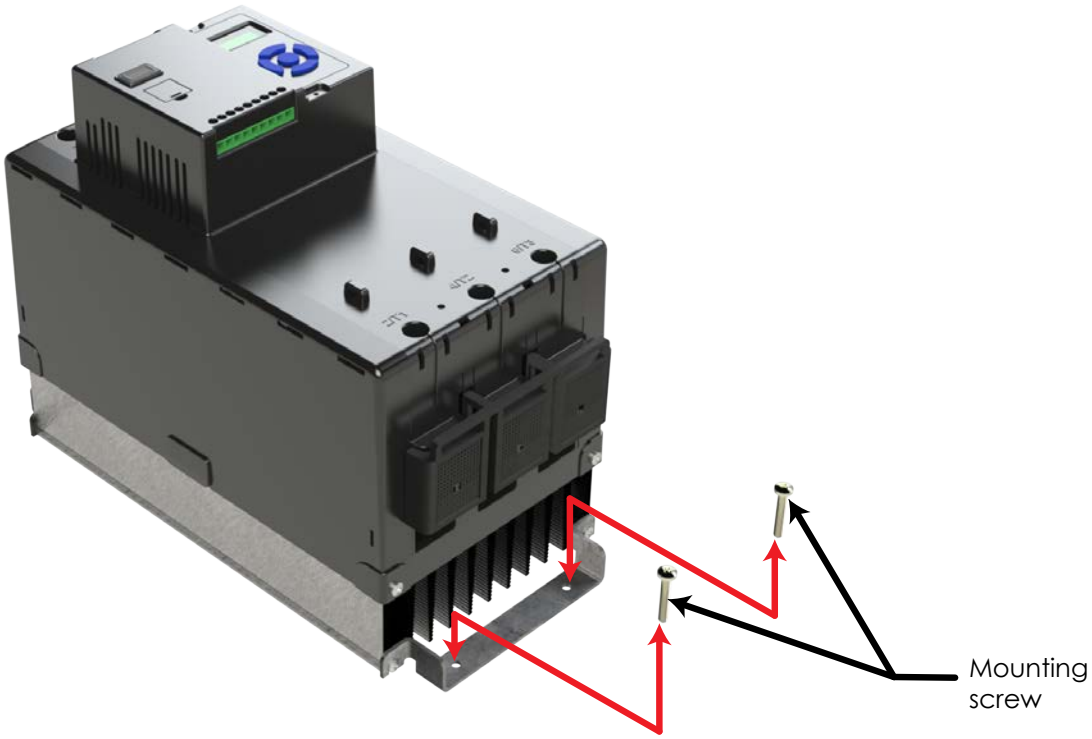
FAN (SR35-FAN-2)

This fan is designed for models SR35-077 to SR35-192 and increases the number of start/stop cycles per hour (see table below). The fan operates automatically during a soft start or soft stop and will continue to run if the heatsink temperature is > 45°C. The fan stops when the heatsink temperature has fallen below 40°C.

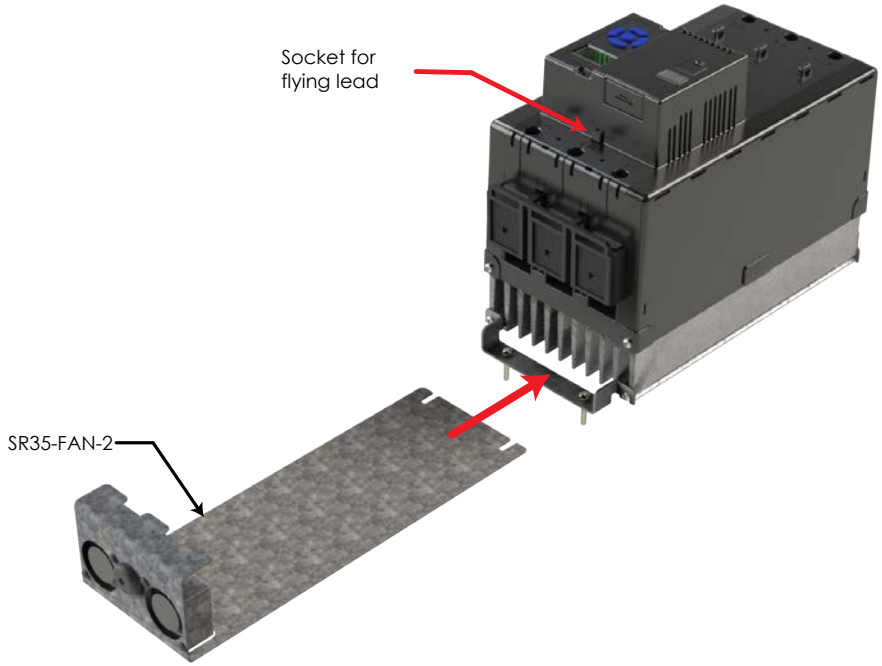
SR35 model	Maximum duty cycle F-S with optional fan installed
SR35-077 / SR35-100	90-40 (40 cycles per hour)
SR35-125	90-30 (30 cycles per hour)
SR35-156	90-20 (20 cycles per hour)
SR35-192	90-10 (10 cycles per hour)

INSTALLATION

10) Loosen the two lower mounting screws.

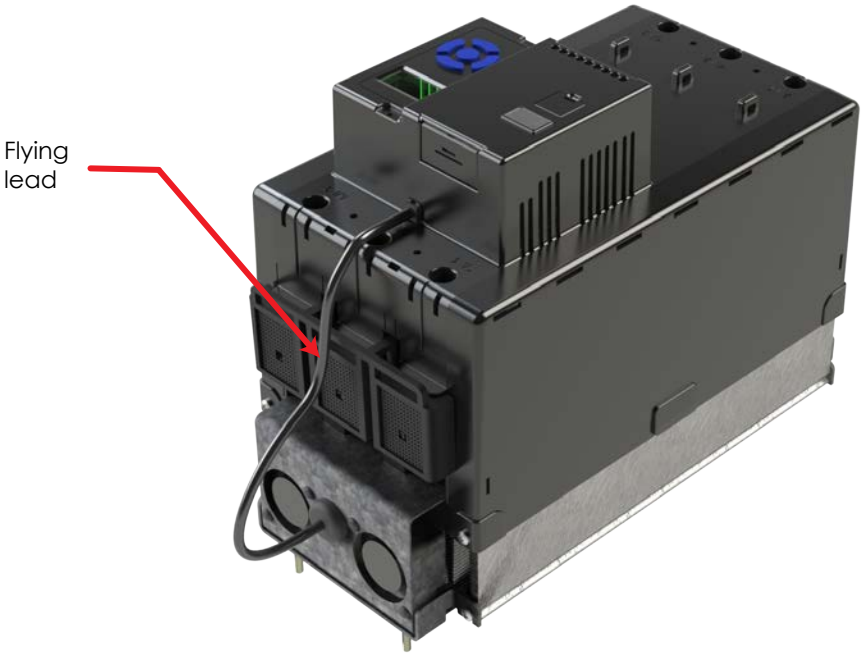


11) Position the assembly at the top on the SR35 soft starter and slide the fan assembly downward between the mounting bracket and the heatsink fins.



12) With the fan assembly in position and the lower plate of the assembly fully engaged with the lower mounting screws, tighten the mounting screws (shown in Step 1).

13) Remove the blanking plug and insert the flying lead from the fan assembly into the socket as indicated below.



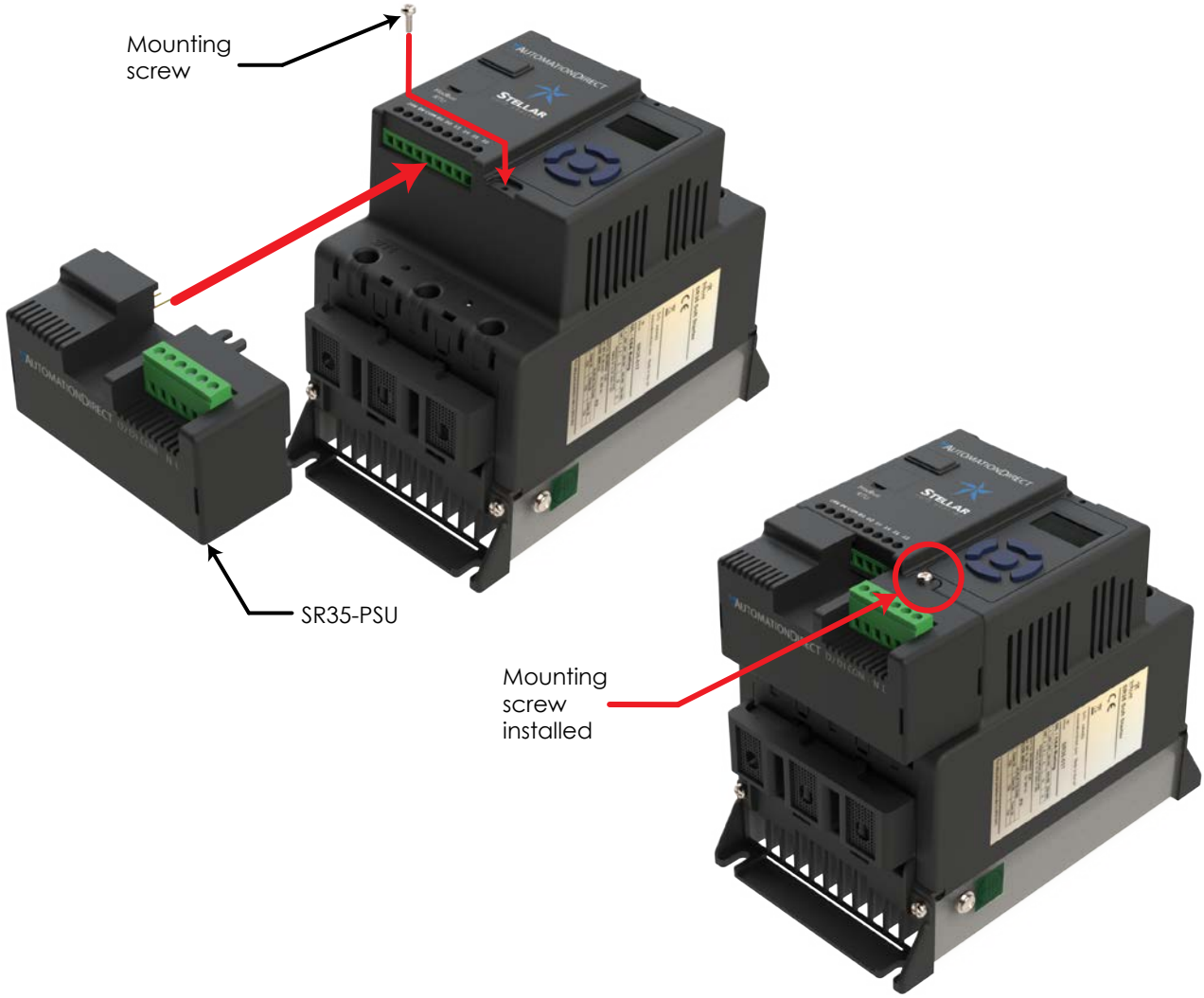
Power Supply (SR35-PSU)

SR35-PSU is a dedicated power supply for the SR35 soft starter. Use of the SR35-PSU allows line voltage operation of the SR35 digital controls (D1/D2).

In addition to this insert, please refer to the SR35 Quick Start Guide for use with appropriate SR35 models.

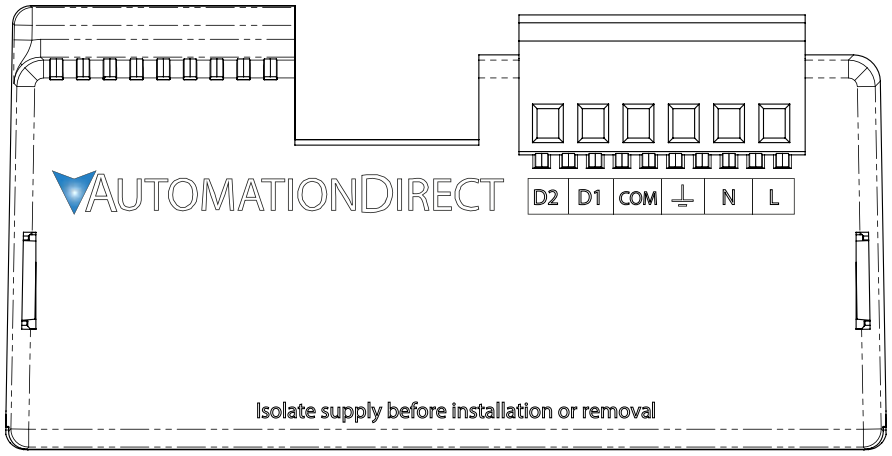
Installation

Ensure terminals 24V, 0V, COM, D1 and D2 are fully open before installing the SR35-PSU power supply as shown below.



NOTE: When installation of the SR35-PSU is complete, control supply D1and D2 are provided on the power supply rather than the SR35 main unit.

CONNECTIONS



CONTROL TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

Terminal	Description	Default	Function Selectable	Note
L	Control Supply Live (+Us)	-	No	#1
N	Control Supply Neutral –(Us)	-	No	
	Mains supply Earth	-	No	
COM	Digital Inputs Common	-	No	
D1	Digital Input 1	-	Yes	#2
D2	Digital Input 2	-	Yes	#2
13/14	Main Contactor Control (Run Relay)	-	Yes	#3
21/22	Fault Relay	-	Yes	#3

#1 110VAC or 230VAC, 47 – 63 Hz
#2 The voltage applied to the digital inputs D1 and D2 must be the same as the supply voltage
#3 250VAC, 2A, Cosø =0.5

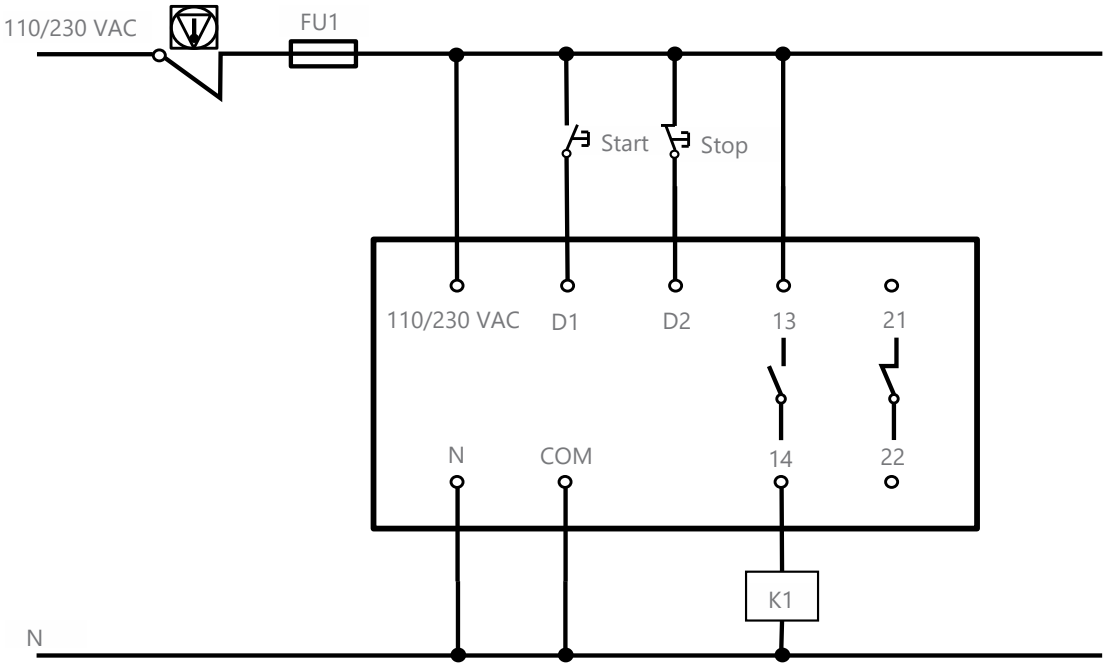
WIRING SPECIFICATIONS

Terminal	Wire Size		Torque	
	Metric	Imperial	Nm	lb·in
Control Terminals Cu STR 75oC only	0.2–1.5mm^2	24-16AWG	0.7	6.2

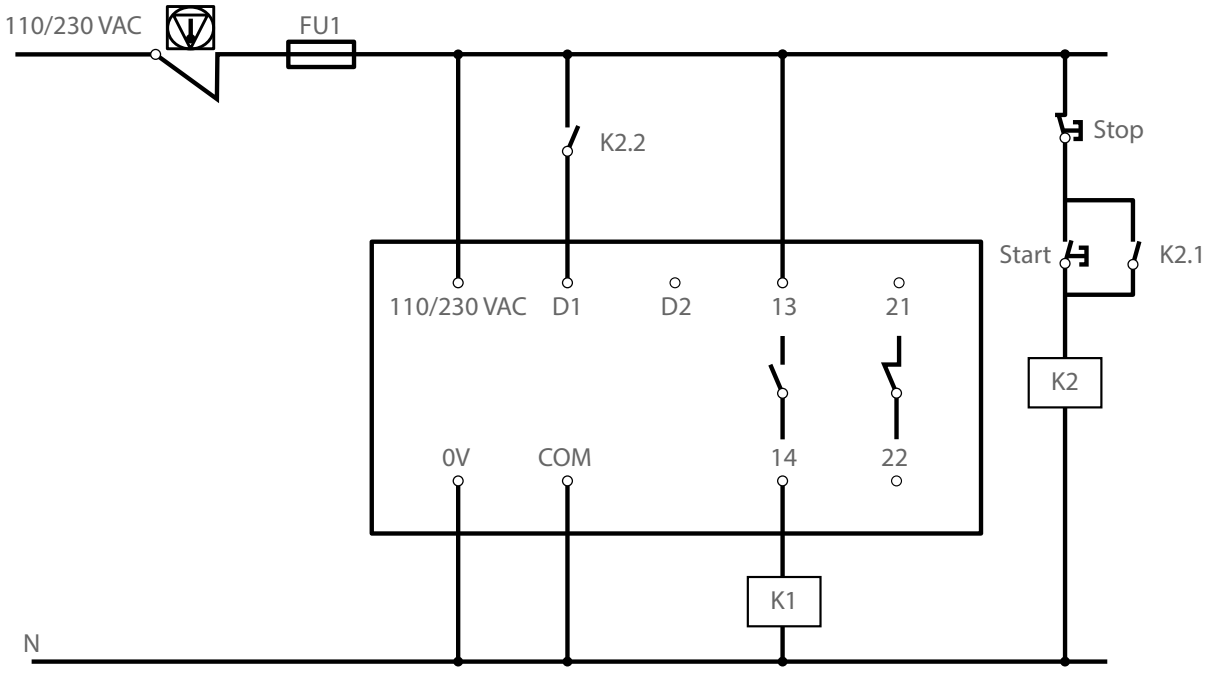
AMBIENT OPERATING TEMPERATURE

-20°C (-4°F) to 60°C (140°F)

3-Wire Control Using the SR35-PSU



2-Wire Control Using the SR35-PSU



Expansion Module (SR35-AUX-IO)

Introduction

The SR35-AUX-IO expansion module can be used to provide additional I/O to the SR35 family of soft starters. The module is self-powered, so there is no need for an additional supply to power it.

The expansion module provides the following additional I/O:

- *2 x Digital Inputs.*
- *2 x Digital Outputs.*
- *1 x PTC Thermistor Input.*

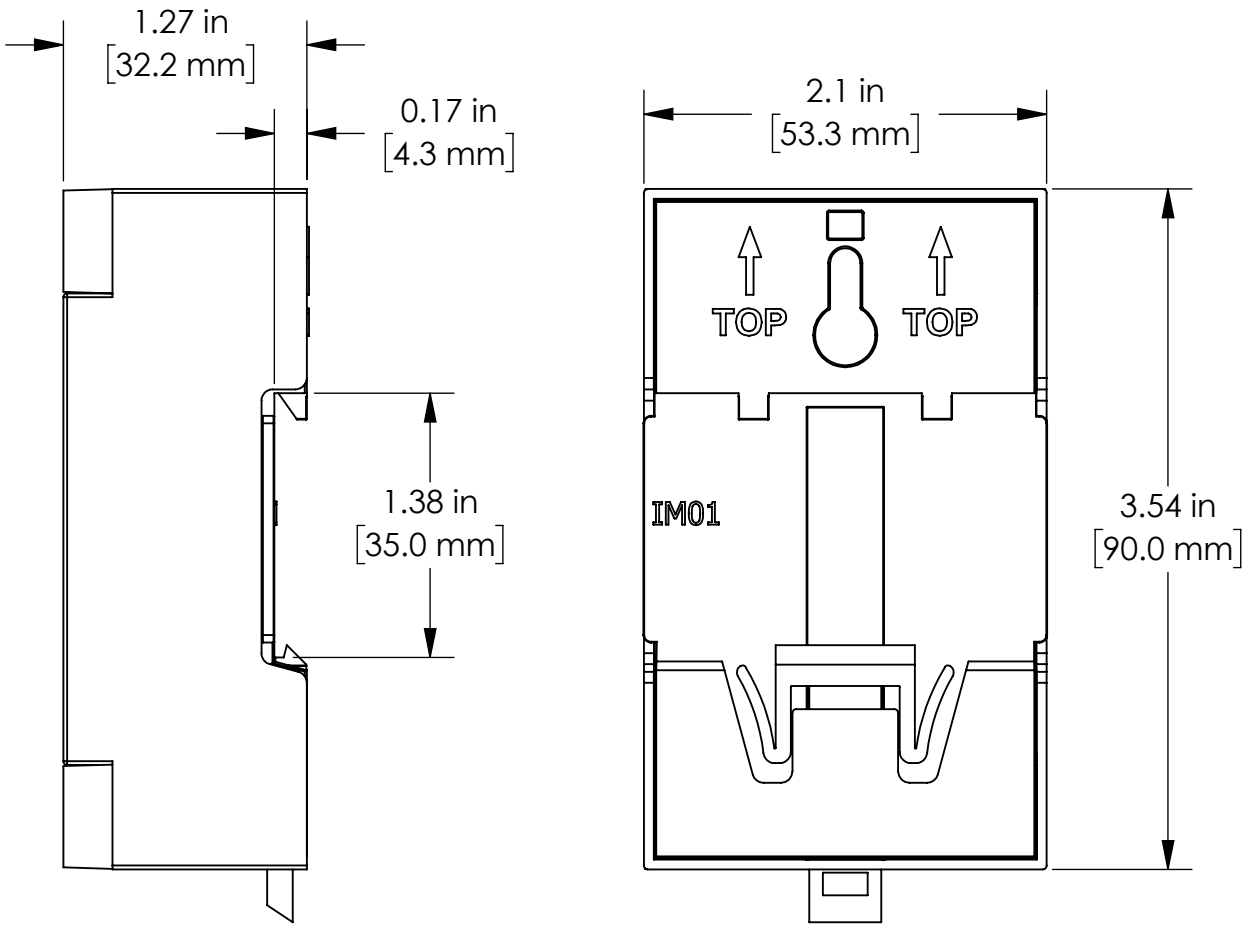
Installation

The SR35-AUX-IO expansion module is DIN rail mounted for easy installation.

The supplied ribbon cable connects the expansion module to the adapter module. The adapter module then connects to the SR35 soft starter edge connector as shown below.

NOTE: Fit screw and nylon washer (supplied). DO NOT over-tighten (Max 40 cN m)

SR35-AUX-IO DIMENSIONS:

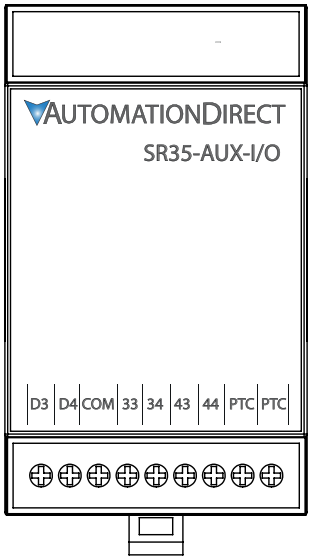


Weight: 0.14 kg (0.31 lb)

General Specification			
Rated Insulation Voltage	U_i	230VAC r.m.s.	
Rated Impulse Withstand Voltage	U_{imp}	4kV	
IP Code	-	IP20	
Overvoltage Category/Pollution Degree	-	III/3	
Control Circuit	Programmable Opto-Isolated Inputs	D3, D4	Must be supplied by class 2, limited voltage current, or Protected with a UL248 listed fuse rated Max 4A
	Common Input, Marking	COM	
	Kind Of Current, Rated Frequency	DC or AC, 50 – 60 Hz ± 5Hz'	
	Rated Voltage U_c	24VDC or 110 – 230 VAC	
Auxiliary Circuit	Form A – Single Gap Make -Contact (Normally Open)	33, 34 and 43, 44	
	Utilization Category, Voltage Rating, Current Rating	Resistive load, 250VAC, 2A	
		250VAC, 0.75A (AC-15 / C300)	
PTC Circuit	Trip Level	3.6 kΩ	-
	Reset Level	1.6 kΩ	-

Wire Sizes and Torques				
Terminal	Wire/Busbar Size		Torque	
	Metric	Imperial	N m	lb in
Control Terminals	0.2–1.5 mm2	24-16 AWG	0.5	4.5

SR35-AUX-IO Connections

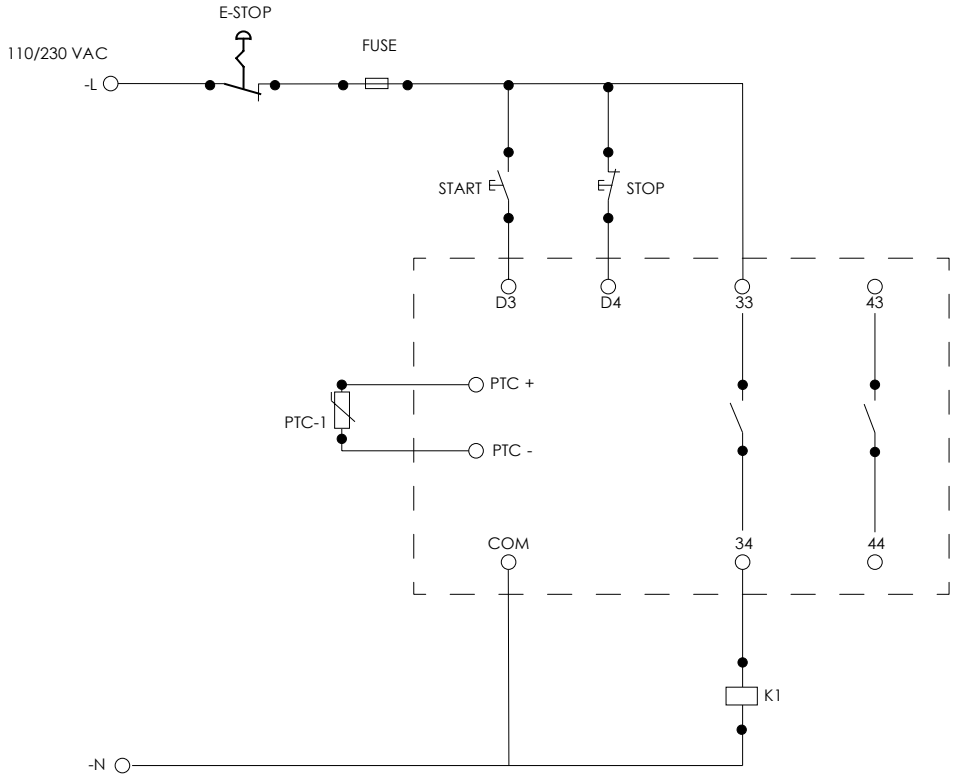


Terminal	Description	Function Selectable	Parameter options (When used with SR35)
D3	Digital Input A	Yes (Via Cntrl Funct)	0– Three Wire (D3 Start / D4 Stop) 1– Two Wire (D3 Start, Stop and Reset / D4 No function) 2– DI-Prog Reset (D3 Start, Stop) 3– DI-Prog Hold (D3 Start, Stop and Reset) 4– DI-Prog Enable (D3 Start, Stop and Reset) 5– DI-Prog Fire (D3 Start, Stop and Reset)
D4	Digital Input B		
COM	Digital Inputs Common	No	-
33/34	Digital Output A	Yes	0– End of Start (At Speed) 1– Fault 2– Run 3– Pending 4– Exceeded 5– Breaker 6– Ph/SCR DEFAULT - Run
43/44	Digital Output B	Yes	0– End of Start 1– Fault 2– Run 3– Pending (Auto Reset) 4– Exceeded (Auto Reset) 5– Breaker 6– Ph/SCR DEFAULT - End of Start
***PTC +**	PTC Thermistor +	Yes	0– ON (The Unit will trip if the motor thermistor exceeds its response temperature or the PTC input is open circuit) 1– OFF (The Unit will continue to operate regardless of the PTC value) DEFAULT - OFF
***PTC -**	PTC Thermistor -		

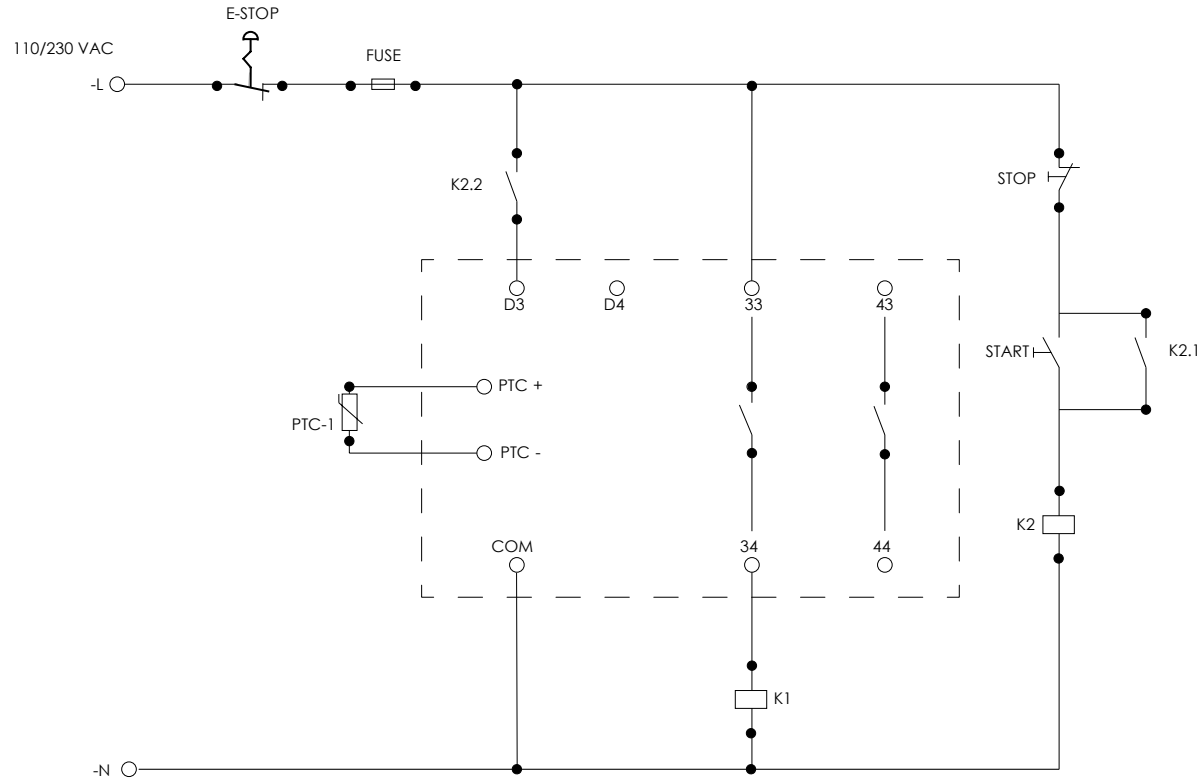
**PTC: A single PTC motor thermistor or set of PTC motor thermistors can be connected to the PTC terminals.*

- *Trip level = 3.6 kΩ*
- *Reset Level = 1.6 kΩ*

THREE WIRE CONTROL USING SR35-AUX-IO:



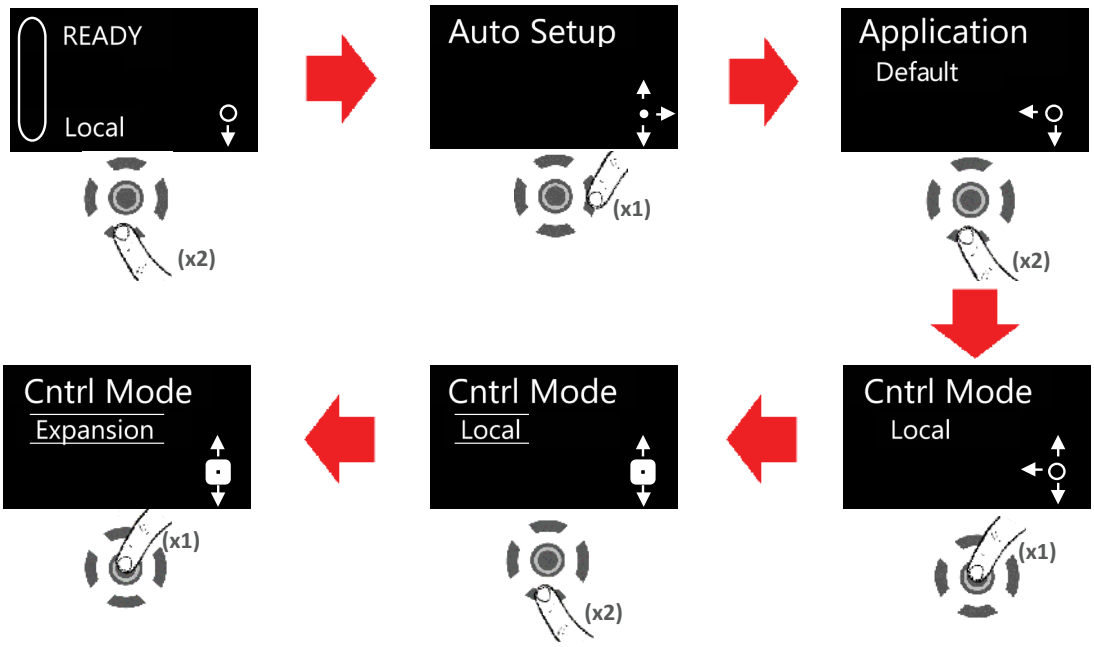
TWO WIRE CONTROL USING SR35-AUX-IO:



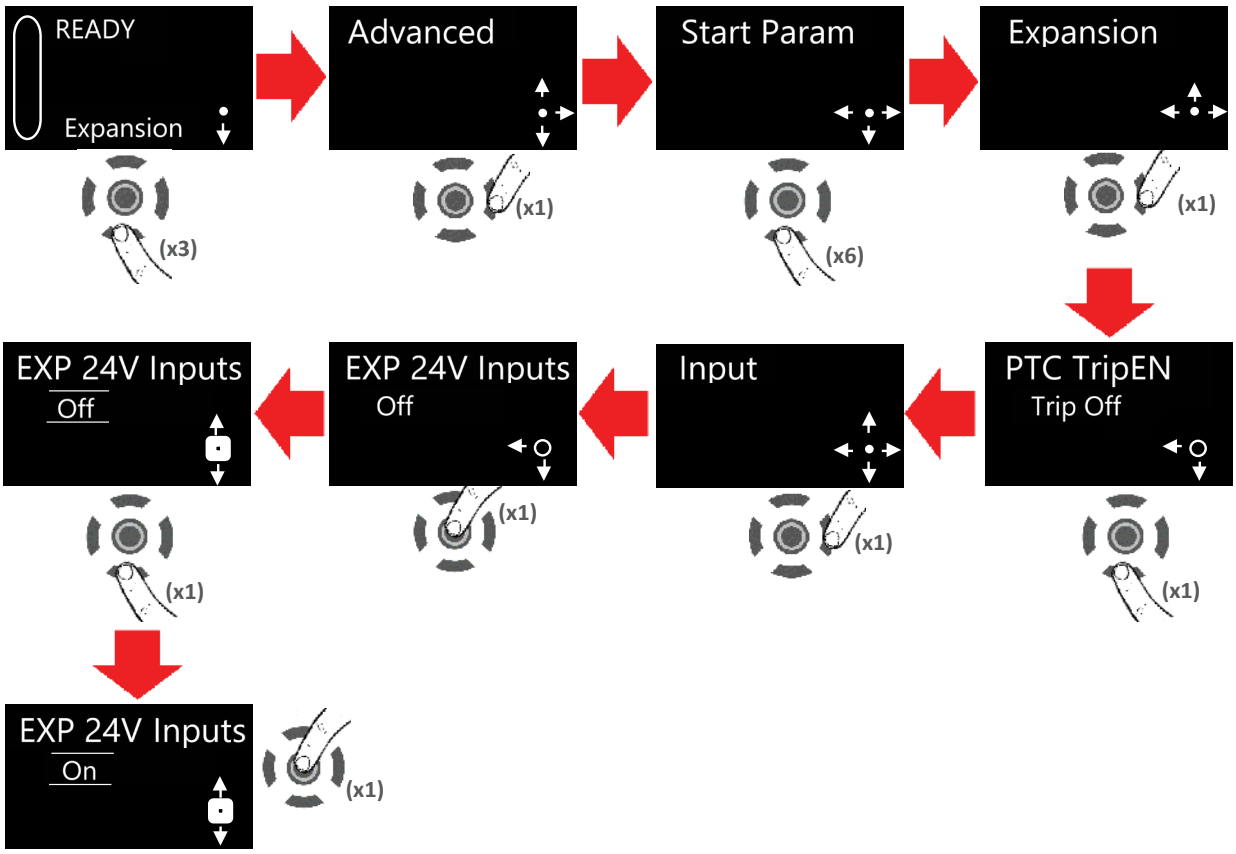
Programming (For Use with SR35 Models)

Digital Input Programming

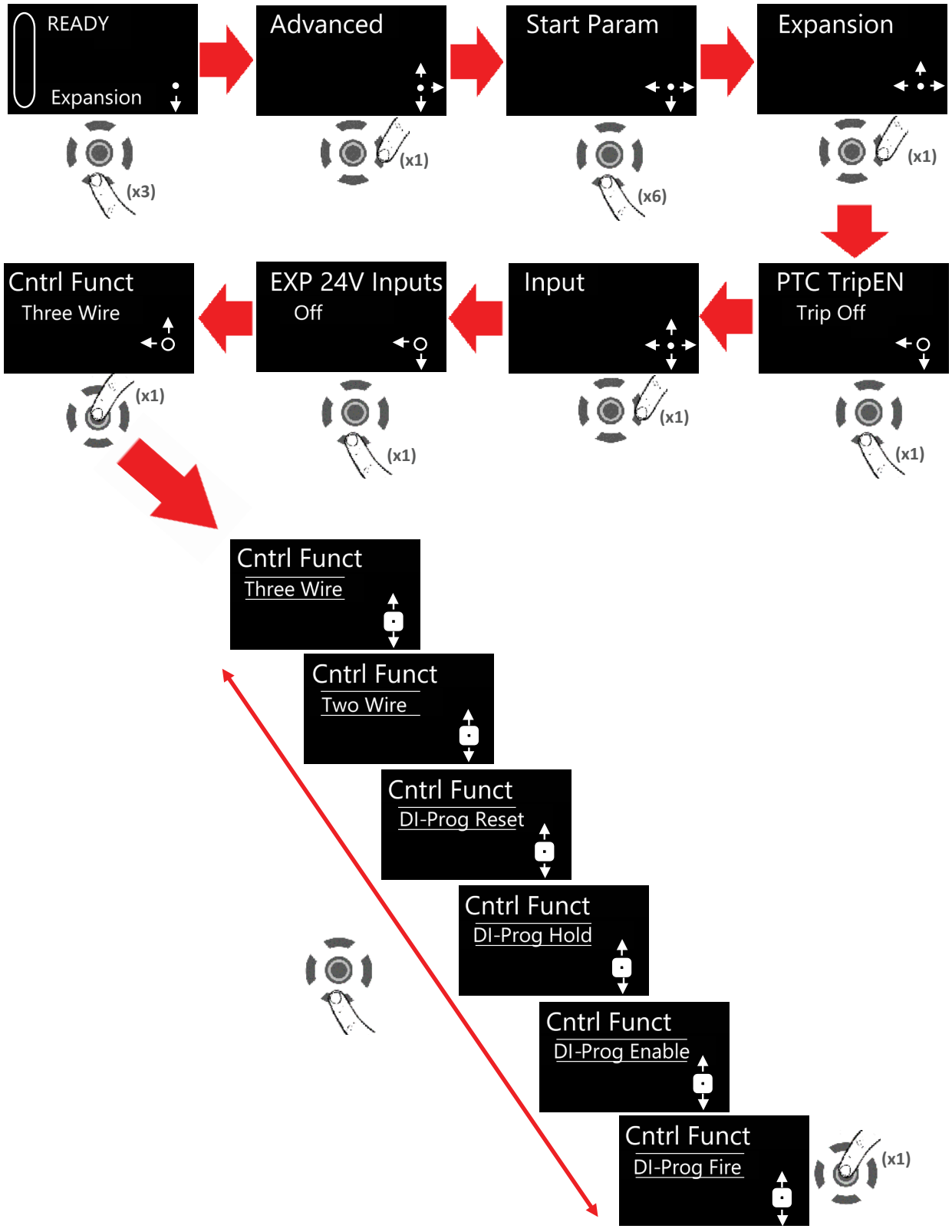
Setting the control Mode to "Expansion":



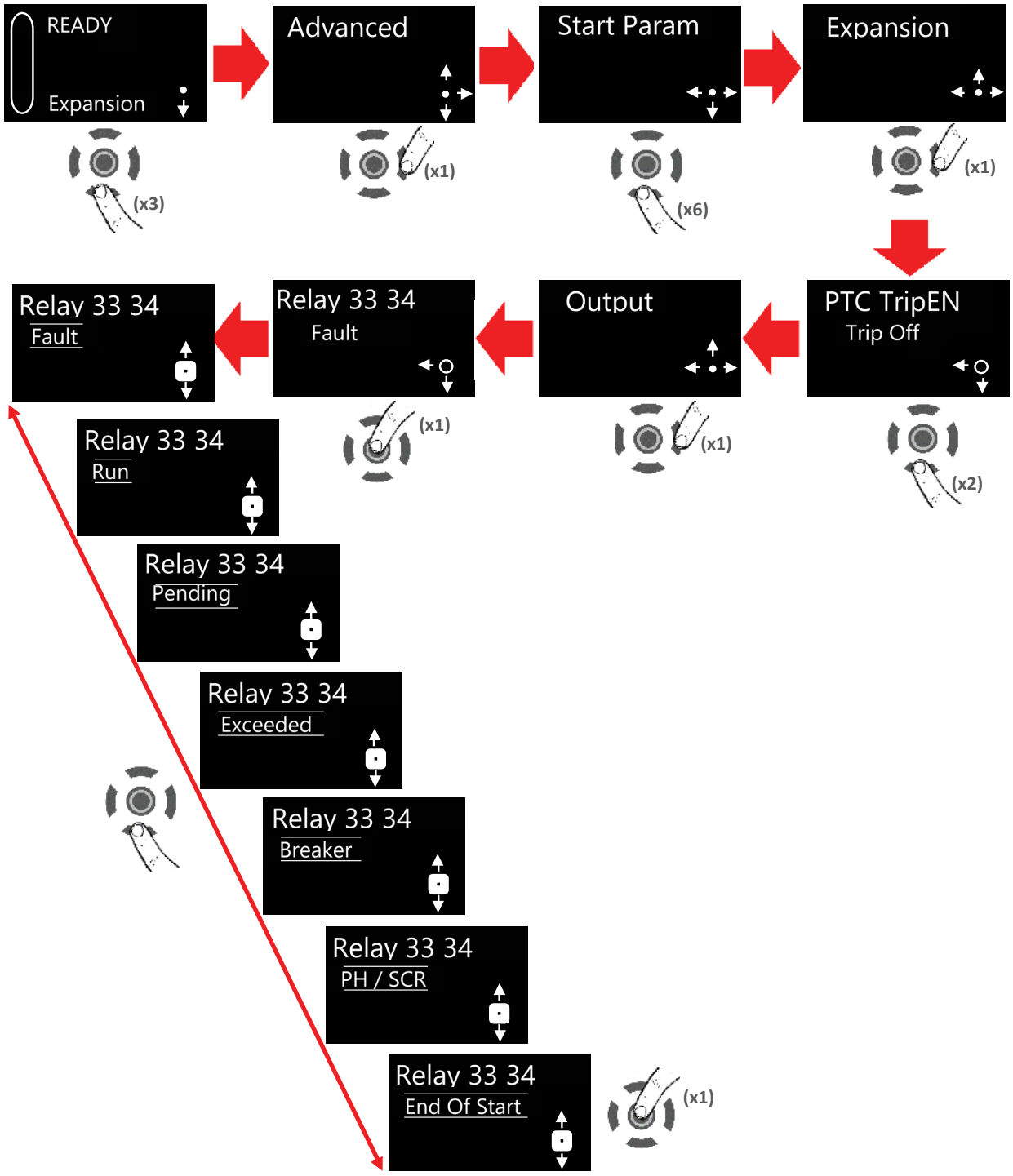
Setting the control inputs to 24VDC (Off =240V / On = 24VDC):



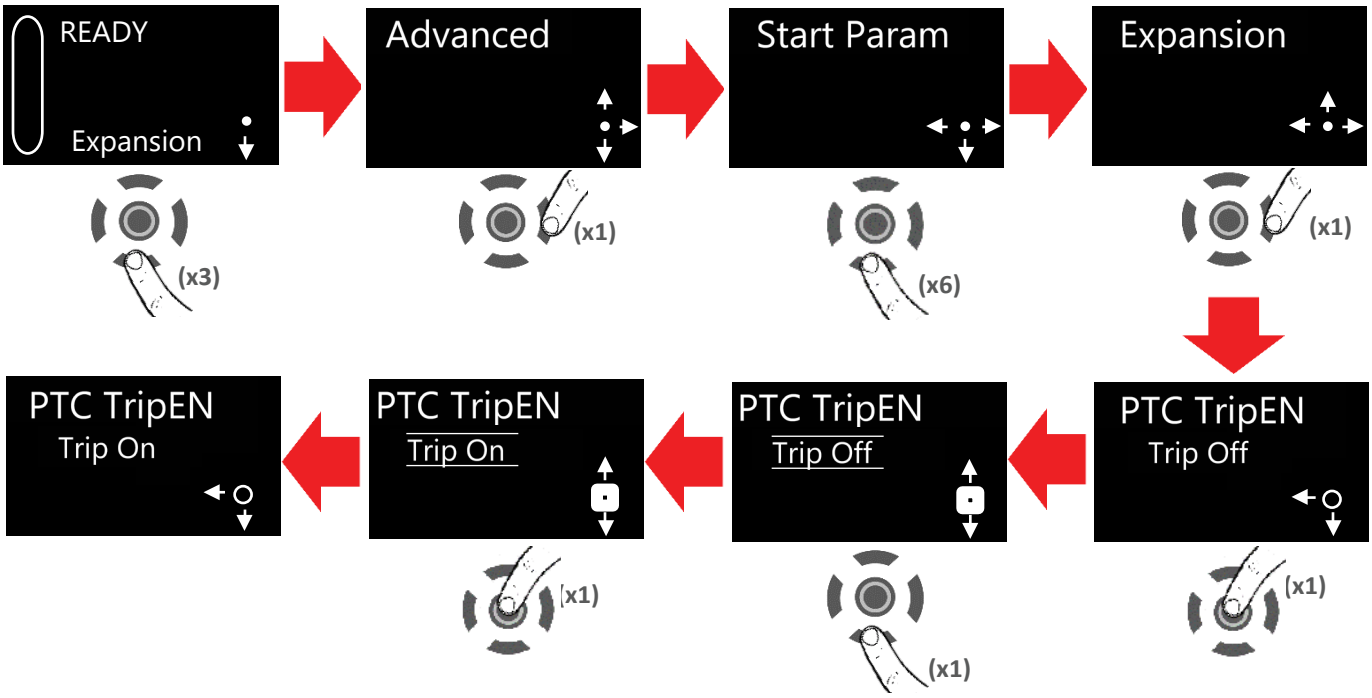
Setting the control Input Function



Setting the Digital Output Function



Activate the PTC Thermistor Trip:



Remote Keypad (SR35-KPD-REM)

Connection and Operation

The remote keypad (SR35-KPD-REM) can be used to control, monitor and program up to 32 SR35 soft starters.

The keypad is powered from the host SR35 starter and requires an Ethernet cable for communication (Modbus RTU).

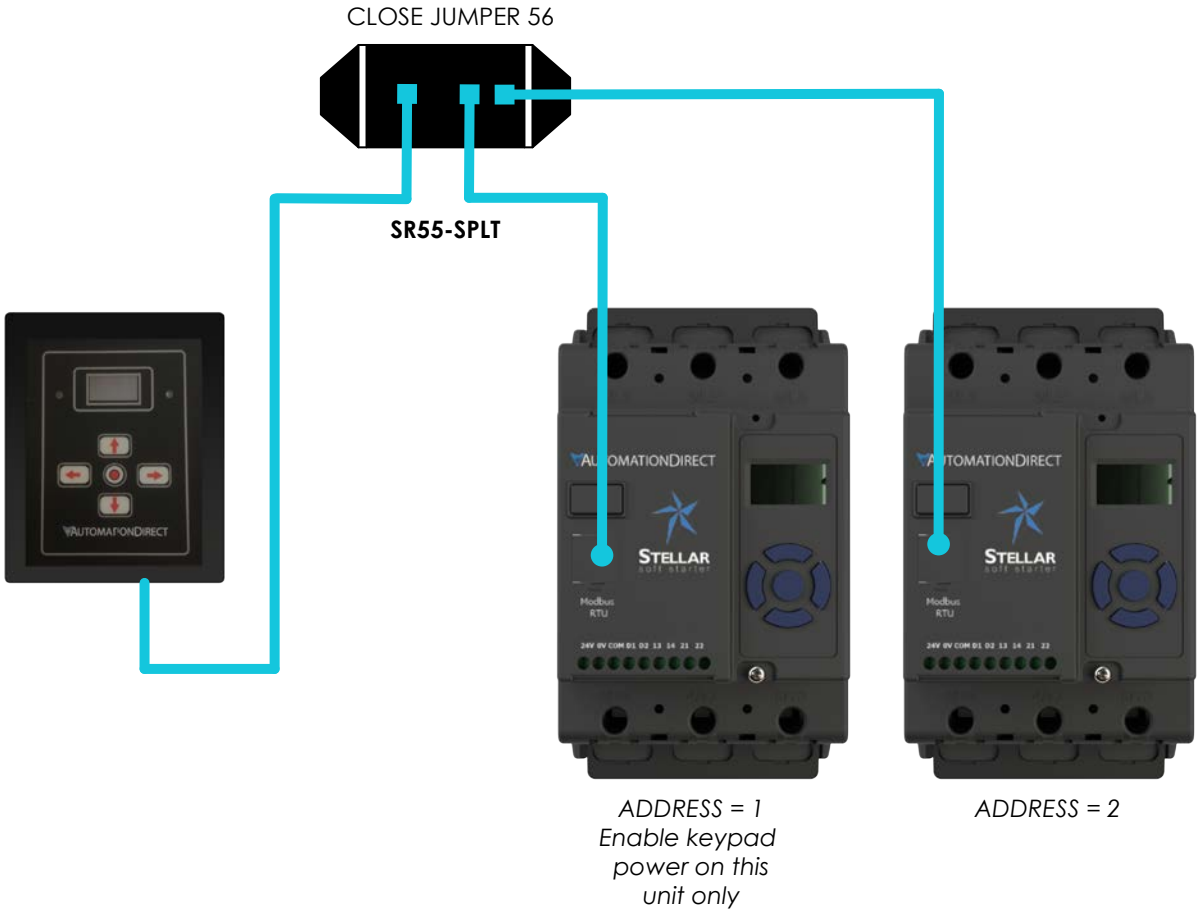
NOTE: As the remote keypad acts as the Modbus master, no additional masters may be placed on the network. Failure to observe this restriction may lead to erratic behavior, network failure and/or equipment damage.

Network Connection

For a configuration where there is only one SR35 unit (one-to-one), the remote keypad and SR35 starter can be directly cabled. See Diagram below:

NOTE: Keypad power must be enabled on the SR35 starter. Scroll to DEVICE menu > KEYPAD menu > KEYPAD PWR = ON

For multiple SR35 starters connected to the keypad, the use of SR55-SPLT is highly recommended. See diagram below.



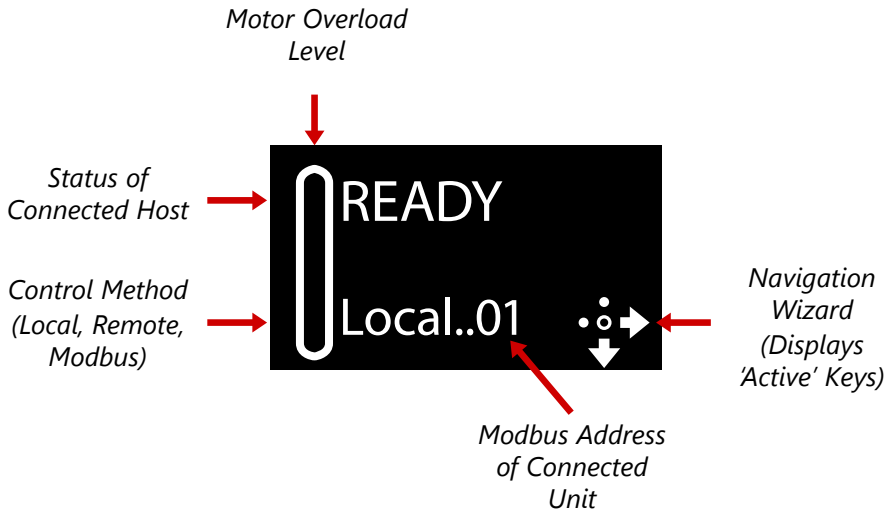
Operation

Once connected to the SR35 starters, menu structures and programming are the same as detailed in the SR35 user manual and quick start guide.

However, specific steps must be taken to connect the Remote Keypad to one or more SR35 starters.

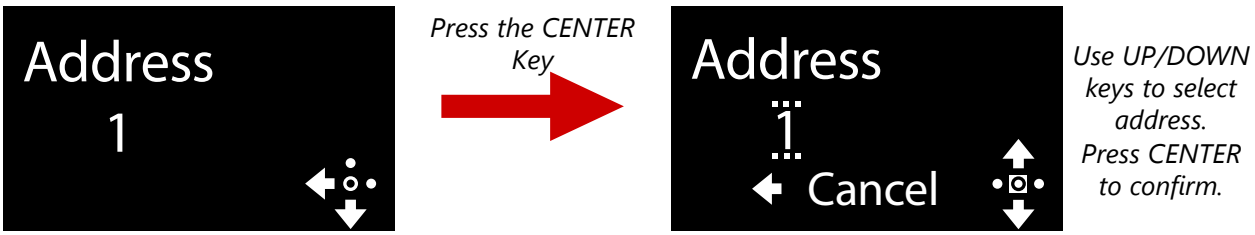
Initial Power-Up

If the host SR35 starters and the remote keypad have the default Modbus transmission parameters set, and the host SR35 is powered and has Keypad power set to 'on', the keypad will automatically communicate with the host. The following status screen will be seen:



If any of the Modbus communication parameters are dissimilar on the host unit or remote keypad, communication will not be established. The keypad will display the following screen:

By pressing the Right key, the user will be taken directly to the Modbus address selection menu:



If the selected Modbus address is valid, the status screen is displayed:

SELECTING UNITS TO MONITOR/CONFIGURE

When the Remote Keypad is attached to multiple SR35 starters on the Modbus network, the user can switch between each unit by using the following method.

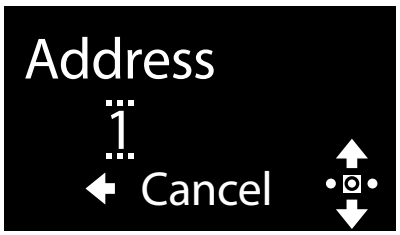
NOTE: To simplify this selection process, it is recommended that the host SR35 units are configured with consecutive Modbus addresses.

Procedure:

14) Press the 'Right' key

15) Address selection screen will be shown

16) Press the 'Centre' key. Display will change mode



17) Use 'Up' or 'Down' keys to change address to the desired number (SR35 address). Press the 'Center' key to confirm

18) Remote display will return to the Status screen and display the new address

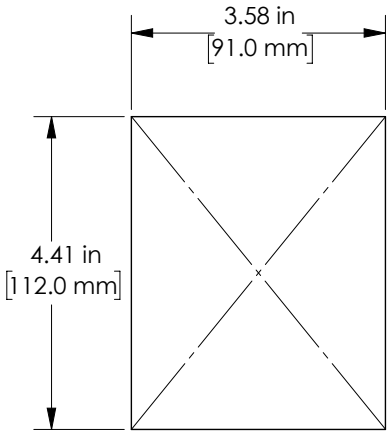
INSTALLATION

MOUNTING

Fix the unit to a flat, vertical surface using the self-adhesive gasket supplied with the keypad enclosure.

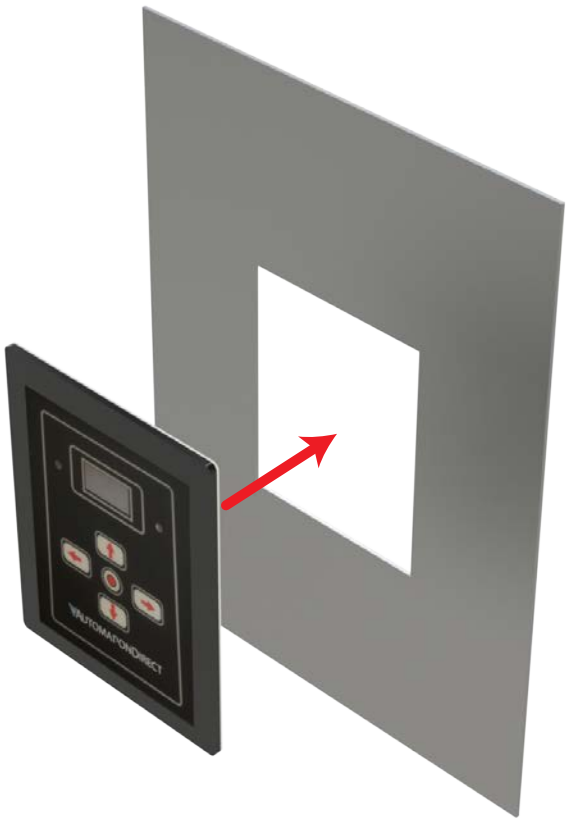
- *The orientation of the unit has the 'TOP' uppermost*
- *The location allows adequate front access*
- *The screen can be viewed*

DO NOT INSTALL OTHER EQUIPMENT THAT GENERATES SIGNIFICANT HEAT CLOSE TO THE KEYPAD.



Panel cutout dimensions

Peel off adhesive backing cover



FIRMWARE UPDATE

19) Download the latest firmware version from www.automationdirect.com and copy the files to a USB flash drive

20) Power down the Remote Keypad and insert the USB flash drive

21) Power-up the remote Keypad, the update will start automatically

22) When the update is complete (status screen shown), recycle the Remote Keypad power

NOTE: The host units and Keypad must have the same firmware version.

APPENDIX A

UPDATING FIRMWARE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Updating SR35 Firmware

Update Procedure

In the event that the SR35 Soft Starter requires a firmware update, this can be achieved on an installed unit without the need for any additional equipment other than a USB memory stick.

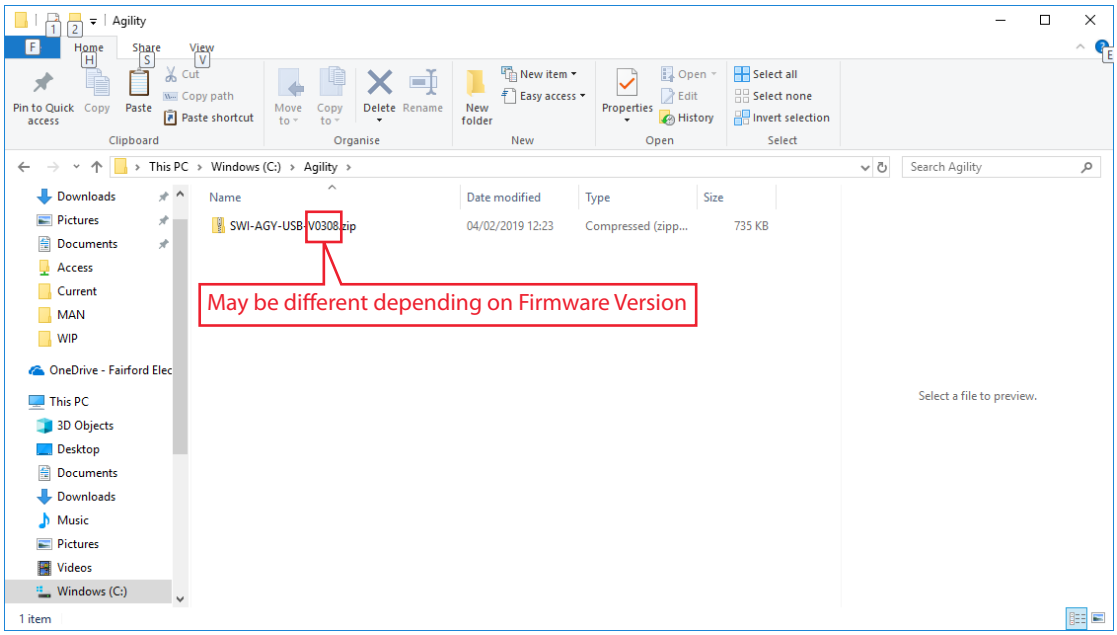
Instruction for Updating

1) Obtain a USB flash drive, and ensure that it has been formatted to FAT32.

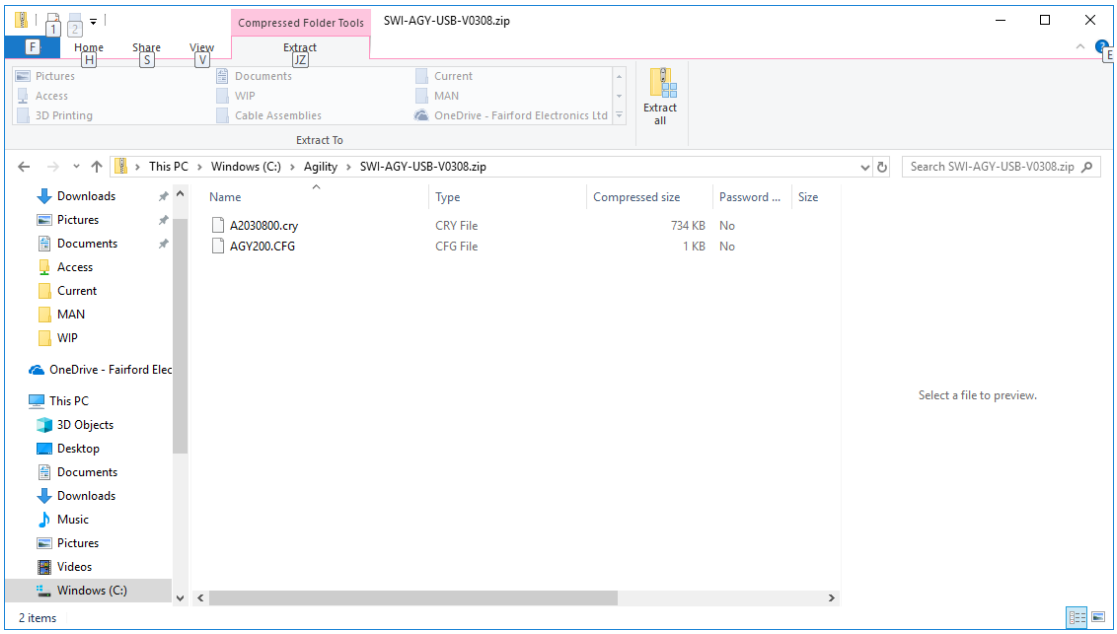
2) Part number USB-KEY is a USB flash drive that has been verified to work with SR35 Soft Starter. Other flash drives may not physically fit, or may not perform correctly. Available to purchase from AutomationDirect.com.

3) Download a new firmware zip file from: https://support.automationdirect.com/products/softstarters.html

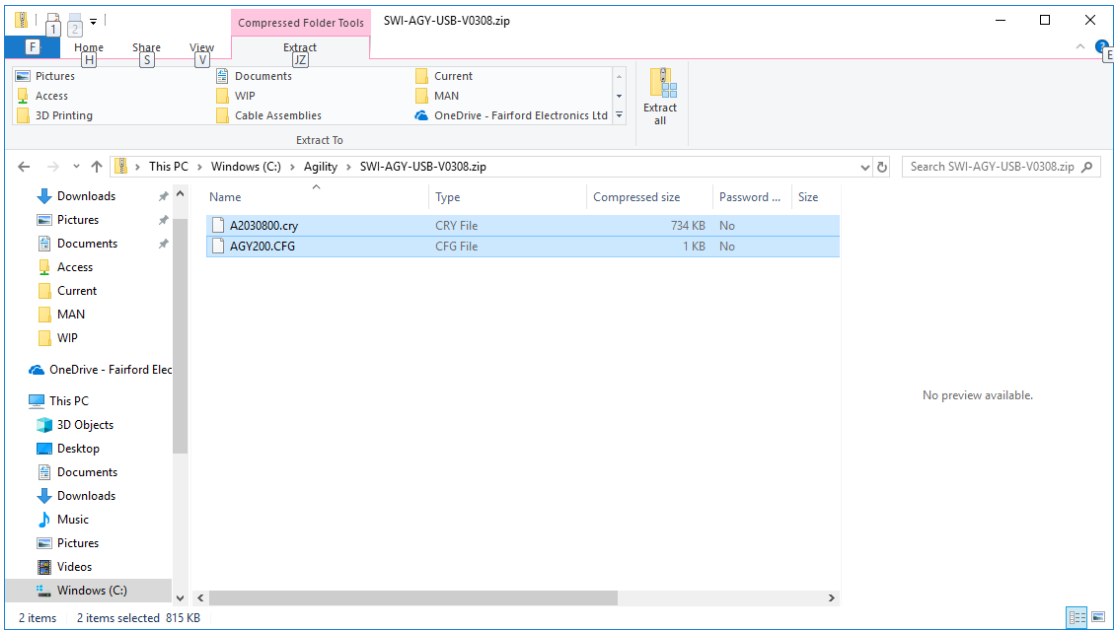
4) Copy the zip file into a suitable location on your PC that you can extract all of the firmware files

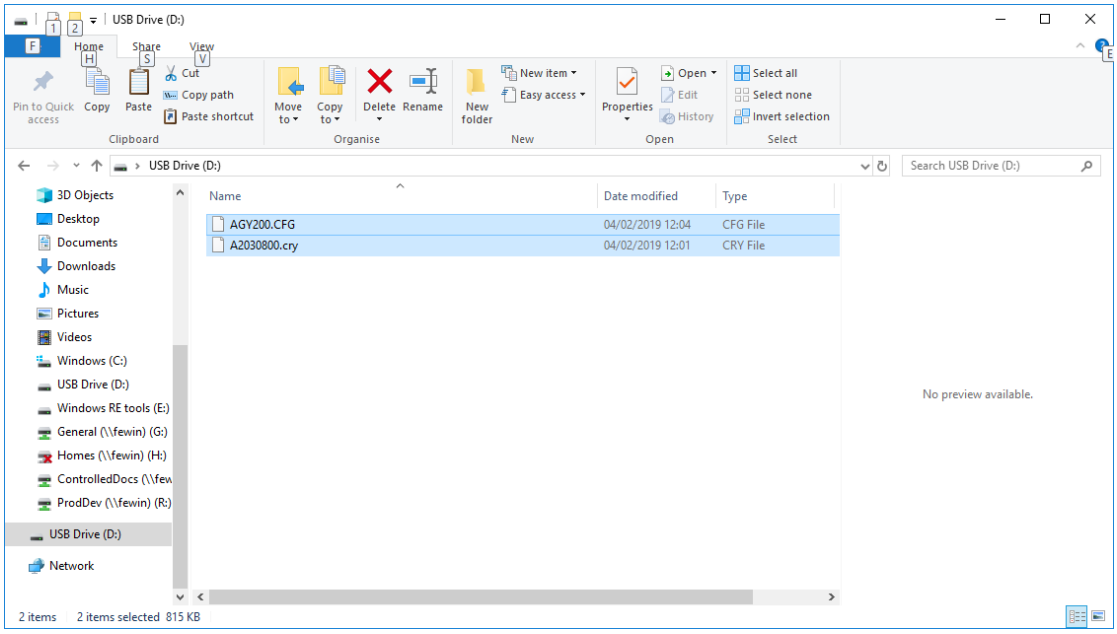


5) Right click on the zip file and select extract all. This will create an unzipped directory in the same location with the same name.



6) Select all files and copy them to the root directory of the USB flash drive.





7) Power down the SR35 Soft Starter and insert the USB flash drive with the upgrade files into the corresponding USB port on the front panel.

8) Power up the SR35 Soft Starter and the upgrade process will start automatically. The update progress will be shown on the display. During this time, do not remove the USB flash drive and ensure power is not disconnected.

When the upgrade process is completed SR35 will reboot. The USB flash drive may now be removed.

Soft Starter Application Considerations

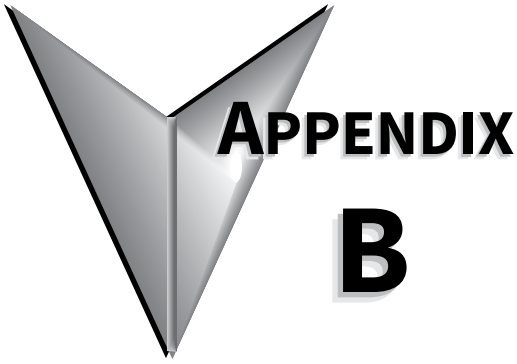


Table of Contents

APPLICATIONS

MOTOR SUITABILITY AND ASSOCIATED CONSIDERATIONS

The Stellar® SR35 soft-starter is a microprocessor-based optimizing soft-starter, designed for use world-wide in critical and non-critical systems. The design has proven to be both reliable and adaptable, and provides a powerful mechanism with which to control fixed-speed induction motors. However, due to the intrinsic differences between electronic and electro-mechanical starting systems, there are a number of simple rules and observations to follow when using the Stellar® SR35 soft-starter. This section introduces guidelines for the user and those incorporating the unit as part of their system design.

SUITABILITY

In principle, any induction motor can be started by a soft-starter. Normally, the breakaway torque of the load should be less than the full-load torque of the motor, unless a motor with a high locked rotor torque characteristic is employed. As a quick assessment, any load which has a low or no-load start with a moderate starting time, or which can be started with a star-delta starter, auto transformer or other forms of reduced-voltage starting, can be considered to be a potential application for a soft-starter.

INDUCTION MOTOR CHARACTERISTICS

Induction motors are required to provide sufficient torque to accelerate the motor and its load from standstill to full speed and to maintain full speed efficiently at all torque levels up to the design full load torque. Most modern induction motors have characteristics that are wholly suitable for use with soft starters, however, the characteristics vary considerably between different manufacturers and design types. It is important that the motor is capable of providing sufficient torque to drive the load at all speeds between standstill and rated speed, to enable the Stellar® SR35 to function properly. It is particularly important that the motor to be soft started does not have a low pull-up or saddle torque otherwise the load may not be accelerated correctly.

The primary function of the soft-starter is to act as a torque-regulating device. It cannot apply a torque greater than that which the motor generates. For this reason, problematic applications for which many different starting methods have been tried but failed, may need analysis of the motor or load performance before a soft-start can be successfully applied.

RATING

For most applications, except high inertia loads, the starting demands and the inertia of the rotating masses are small enough to be insignificant. This means that no special consideration needs to be given to the rating of the soft-starter, other than to ensure that it is equal or marginally greater than the rated voltage and current of the controlled motor.

Alternatively, if the number of poles of the motor and the moments of inertia of the load (Jload) and motor rotor (Jmotor) are known, a soft-starter will be suitable if the figures comply with the criteria given in the bottom row of following table:

Number of Poles	2	4	6	8
Synchronous Speed (rpm) Hz)	3000	1500	1000	750
(Jload)/(Jmotor) less than	5	15	20	25

Maximum Motor Cable Length

The length of the cable between the output terminals of the starter and the motor should not normally be greater than 100 meters.

Power Factor Correction Capacitors

Power factor correction capacitors applied to a single motor MUST always be connected by a separate contactor placed on the SUPPLY side of the Stellar® SR35 soft-start. Capacitors should be switched in after top-of-ramp (full line voltage) is reached and switched out of circuit before a stop is initiated.

It is important that any total system PFC scheme that automatically corrects for a range of inductive loads is not operated in such a way as to leave it heavily over compensated since this might introduce oscillations leading to damaging over-voltages.

Lightly Loaded, Small Motors

Lightly loaded, small-sized (less than 2kW), star connected motors can produce high voltages at the motor terminals when shut down by simply opening the line contactor. As these voltages can damage the soft-starter, it is safer to control the opening of the line contactor with the soft start run relay contacts.

Motors Fitted with Integral Brakes

Motors that include an integral, electrically operated brake, internally connected to the motor input terminals, can only be soft-started when the brake is re-connected to the supply through its own contactor.

Older Motors

The action of the fully-controlled soft-starter introduces harmonic currents and voltages to the motor. It is therefore, important to ensure that the motor employs techniques such as rotor skewing in its construction to suppress the effects of harmonic fluxes and avoid rough starting. This is rarely a problem with modern motors because nearly all motors designed in the last 20 years employ these techniques.

Wound-rotor or Slip-ring Motors

Slip-ring induction motors ALWAYS need some resistance in the rotor circuit to ensure that sufficient rotational torque is generated to overcome any alignment torque, which is present at start-up. The resistance can be safely shorted out in the normal fashion with a contactor controlled by the programmable relay set as ‘top-of-ramp’ contacts.

Enclosures

Thyristors are not perfect conductors, and the passage of current through them causes heat dissipation in the body of the device, which in turn causes the heatsink temperature to increase. As a rough guide, the heat generated is 1 watt/amp/phase when energy saving, which equates to a dissipation of 30 watts from the heatsink for a line current of 10 amps. Therefore, all cabinets or enclosures that house soft-starters should have adequate ventilation (refer to the Mechanical Installation Procedures, section for more detailed information).

EU Compliance with the EMC Directive

When considering the use or fitting of any Soft Starter, users and installers in European countries must comply with the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC. The manufacturer of the soft starter has a statutory obligation to provide a guide for compliance with this directive. For Stellar® SR35, this guidance is given in the EMC guide which is A3 of this manual. It is essential that users and installers understand

and comply with the requirements described in these sections.

Fuses

Circuit protection fuses should be rated at twice the motor rated current for normal low inertia applications. See also section relating to high inertia loads. Semiconductor fuses are available for the short circuit protection of the thyristors in Stellar® SR35. See Electrical Installation section for fuse recommendations.

Rules for Specific Applications

High Inertia Loads

High inertia loads such as centrifugal and axial fans, grinders, flywheel presses, etc., may require a larger size of soft-start than the motor. For example, a 75kW starter may be needed for a 55kW motor. This is necessary due to the extra heat produced by the thyristors due to the extended start times and/or higher over-currents. If very high inertia loads are involved, then an analysis of the starting characteristics should be made. This will require accurate data about the motor speed-torque and speed-current characteristics as well as the load characteristics. For further information, consult your supplier. Consideration must also be given to thermal overload and fuse protection systems when extended start times are involved. This must be as for heavy duty starting, as a standard thermal overload will trip under these conditions. A heavy-duty start thermal overload or an electronic overload with dual settings for start and run is recommended. Modern HRC motor fuses will allow for some overload during the start, but the fuse curve, giving time/current data, will give an indication of suitability for the particular application.

Frequent Starting

High starting frequencies require careful consideration of the soft-start thermal capabilities. In many cases a standard sized Stellar® SR35 may be suitable as start times are generally shorter for this type of application. If this is not the case then a larger soft-start may be required.

Soft-Stopping

Soft-stopping can reduce positive surge pressures in pipelines on shutdown. It is necessary to make sure that the ramp-down time is long enough to remove the energy from the fluid before the firing of the thyristors is stopped, otherwise the surge pressure may still be present. Soft-stopping can also be successfully applied to loads such as conveyor belt systems where sensitive items such as bottles are being transported.

Reversing Configuration

Stellar® SR35 soft-starters used in conjunction with contactor controlled reversing and plug-braked motors show considerable benefits to the user by reducing mechanical and electrical stresses, particularly when utilizing the current limited start feature. It is required, with this type of application, to insert a 150 to 350 millisecond delay between the opening of one contactor and the closing of the other, to allow any residual flux in the rotor to die away.

Replacement of Fluid Couplings

Soft-starters can replace fluid couplings yielding benefits of higher efficiency running and lower costs to the user. If the coupling is used to magnify the available breakaway torque, it may be necessary to replace the fitted motor with another of a larger size or one with a high starting torque characteristic before a soft-start can be employed.

Two-speed Motor Applications

Two speed motors, whether Dahlander connected or with dual windings, can be soft started at each speed, provided that the start is initiated when the actual motor speed is less than the synchronous speed for the winding selected. This is particularly important when changing from high to low speeds.

Overhauling Loads

Certain applications can over-speed the motor as part of normal operation. Power flow is then from the motor to the supply. It is important that the optimizing is disabled during the over-speed condition and reinserted during normal conditions.

Application Table

The table on the following page shows many common motor applications that suit the Stellar® SR35 soft-starter. It lists typical breakaway torque requirements as a percentage of motor full-load torque (FLT). For the most satisfactory soft-start in a given application, the motor should have a full-voltage locked-rotor-torque (LRT) that is at least twice the breakaway torque (E.g. For a reciprocating compressor the FLT is normally in the region of 50% motor LRT). As a general rule, the higher the motor LRT is above the load breakaway torque, the greater the control over the starting process.

Application	Breakaway Torque (%FLT)	Remarks
Agitator	35	–
Air compressor - rotary, unloaded start	25–35	–
Air compressor - reciprocating, unloaded start	50–100	–
Air compressor - screw type, unloaded start	30	Usually two-pole motor
Ball mill	30–50	Eccentric load, needs high starting torque motor
Carding machine	100	Often high inertia
Centrifuge	50–90	Usually high inertia
Centrifugal fan - dampers closed	10–25	Usually high inertia
Centrifugal fan - dampers open	10–25	Usually high inertia, very long ramp times
Centrifugal blower - valve closed	25–35	–
Centrifugal blower - valve open	30–40	Can have long ramp time
Conveyor - horizontal, unloaded	10–50	–
Conveyor - horizontal, loaded	100–150	–
Conveyor - vertical lifting, unloaded	50–85	–
Conveyor - vertical lifting, loaded	100–175	–
Conveyor - vertical lowering, unloaded	10–40	–
Conveyor - vertical lowering, loaded	10–25	–
Crusher (not rock) - unloaded	25–75	Can be high inertia
Drilling machine - unloaded	10	–
Fan, axial-flow propeller	20–40	–
Feeder - screw	100–175	Needs high starting torque motor
Feeder - vibrating, motor driven	100–150	Needs high starting torque motor
Grinder - unloaded	10–25	Usually high inertia
Hammer mill	20–125	Eccentric load, needs high starting torque motor
Mills - flour etc.	30–50	–

Application	Breakaway Torque (%FLT)	Remarks
Mixer - dry contents	35–75	–
Mixer - fluid contents	10–40	–
Mixer - plastic contents	75–125	High torque motor offers advantage
Mixer - powder contents	75–125	High torque motor offers advantage
Pelletizers	50–100	–
Press, flywheel	50–150	Needs high starting torque motor
Pump - centrifugal	10–25	Soft stopping useful
Pump - positive displacement, piston type	100–175	Needs high starting torque motor
Pump - vane type, positive displacement	100–150	Needs high starting torque motor
Rolling mill	30–50	–
Saw, band	10–35	–
Saw, circular	25–50	May be high inertia; Plug brake may be useful
Screen, vibrating	30–60	–
Transformers, voltage regulators	Nil	Change firing mode
Tumblers	30–100	Can be eccentric load, may need high torque motor
Rolling mill	30–50	–
Saw, band	10–35	–
Saw, circular	25–50	May be high inertia; Plug brake may be useful
Screen, vibrating	30–60	–
Transformers, voltage regulators	Nil	Change firing mode
Tumblers	30–100	Can be eccentric load, may need high torque motor

Concepts and principles of fixed-speed induction motor starting and control

Since its invention one hundred years ago, the standard 3-phase induction motor has become one of the most familiar items of industrial equipment ever known. Due to its simplicity of construction, low cost, reliability and relatively high efficiency, it is likely to remain the prime source of mechanical energy for the foreseeable future.

Introduction

Energy conversion, from the electrical supply to rotating mechanical energy, is a characteristic of all motors. To regulate energy flow, most motor circuits require a mechanism to connect and disconnect them from their electrical power source; electro-mechanical switches, known as 'Contactors', are the standard means of achieving this control. Even today, more than one hundred years after their introduction, contactor-based systems remain the most widely used method of motor control. Nevertheless, there is a definite trend towards more sophisticated electronic systems of control being applied to fixed-speed motor drives. This section will discuss these newest forms of control - namely, electronic, microprocessor-controlled, optimizing soft-starters such as Stellar® SR35.

NOTE: Since there is a wealth of detailed literature available in the technical press, it is not proposed to dwell too heavily on the specifics of realizing the electronic control system, but rather, to offer an outline of its various capabilities.

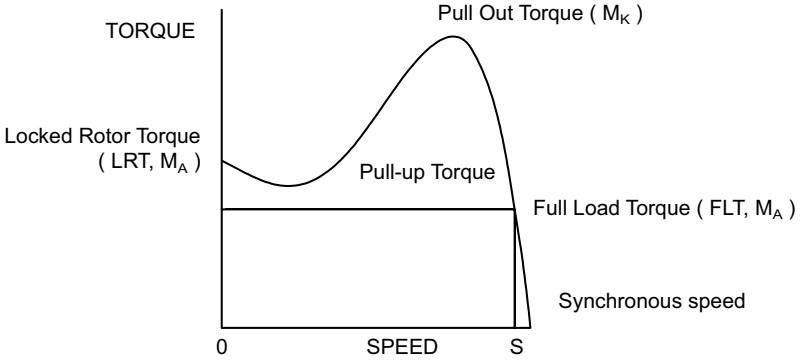
The Induction Motor

In order to appreciate the benefits of using an electronic controller, it is important to have some understanding of the characteristics and limitations of the induction motor and the electro-mechanical systems currently used to control them. The standard, fixed-speed induction motor fulfills two basic requirements:

- *To accelerate itself and its load to full speed (or speeds with multi-speed motors)*
- *To maintain the load at full speed efficiently and effectively over the full range of loadings*

Due to the constraints of materials and design, it can be difficult to achieve both objectives effectively and economically in one machine. So, how does a motor start in the first place? As mentioned earlier, motors convert electrical energy drawn from the power supply into a mechanical form, usually as a shaft rotating at a speed fixed by the frequency of the supply. The power available from the shaft is equal to the torque (moment) multiplied by the shaft speed (rpm). From an initial value at standstill, the torque alters, up or down, as the machine accelerates, reaching a peak at about two thirds full speed, finally to become zero at synchronous speed. This characteristic means that induction motors always run at slightly less than synchronous speed in order to develop power - the 'slip speed' and, hence the term asynchronous. The following graph is of an induction motor torque/speed curve and illustrates this most important characteristic:

TORQUE/SPEED CURVE – INDUCTION MOTOR

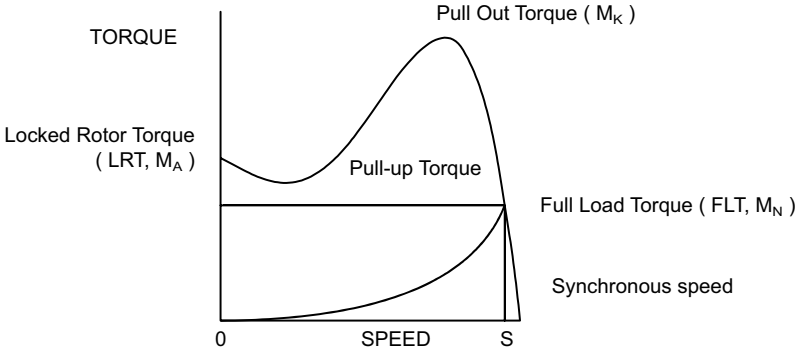


Torque/Speed Curve – Induction Motor

As for each type of motor, so each load coupled to an induction motor has its own speed/torque curve.

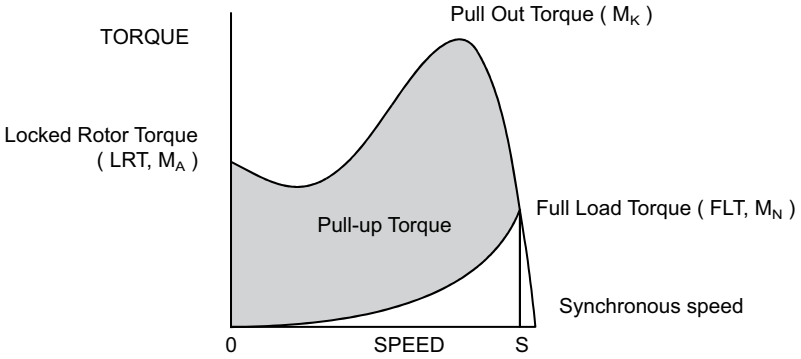
The acceleration of a motor-load system is caused by the difference between the developed torque (motor) and the absorbed torque (load), and is shown by the shaded area in the next figure:

TORQUE/SPEED CURVE – COUPLED LOAD



Torque/Speed Curve – Coupled Load

TORQUE/SPEED CURVE – ACCELERATING TORQUE



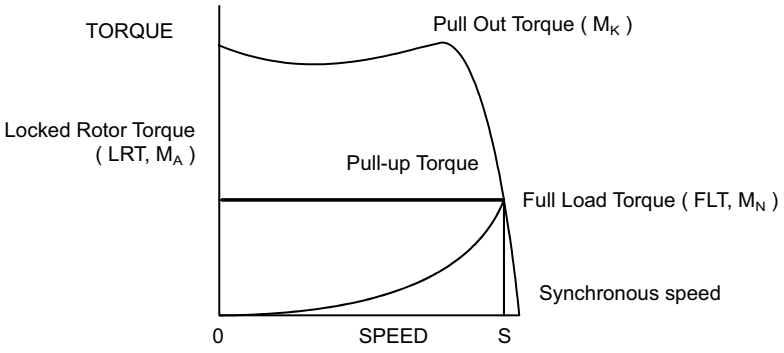
Torque/Speed Curve – Accelerating Torque

Obviously, the larger the difference, the faster the acceleration and the quicker full speed is reached - and, coincidentally, the greater the stresses experienced by the supply and drive systems during the acceleration process. An “ideal” start would accelerate the load with just sufficient force to reach full speed smoothly in a reasonable time, and with minimum stress to the supply and drive mechanisms.

Broadly speaking, the motor speed/torque characteristic is controlled by the rotor resistance - a motor with high rotor resistance can generate it’s peak torque (pull-out torque) at standstill giving the high break-away torque characteristic, which reduces steadily as the speed increases and becoming zero at synchronous speed. At the other end of the scale, a motor with a very low rotor resistance will produce a low starting torque but will generate its peak torque closer to the synchronous speed. Consequently, this type of motor runs at full power with higher operating efficiency and low slip speed. It is possible to combine the twin requirements of high starting torque and efficient full-speed operation within a single motor by techniques such as double-cage or deep bar design, and this, usually, is the motor characteristic chosen for lifting and hoisting applications.

However, most induction motors are designed to have a “standard” characteristic that provides a compromise between starting torque and operating efficiency. To summarize, an induction motor will only start and accelerate when it produces more torque than the connected load absorbs. This is true for all speeds - including standstill and full speed.

TORQUE/SPEED CURVE – HIGH STARTING TORQUE



Torque/Speed Curve – High Starting Torque

Starting Induction Motors

Starting a demagnetized induction motor from standstill is a demanding and complex process. At the instant of switching all the energy necessary to magnetize the motor, to provide the acceleration force, and to supply the kinetic energy of the rotor and load, must be present together with the energy to overcome the mechanical and electrical losses. To do so at full supply voltage places considerable stresses on the supply, the motor windings, and the iron cores of the stator and rotor. Excessive acceleration of a rotor when the mechanical load is small can produce torque oscillations in the shaft causing severe wear to transmissions, gears and drives. Excessive acceleration when the load inertia is high such as in centrifugal fans, causes belts to slip in the pulleys, producing rapid wear and early failure.

Electro-Mechanical Methods Of Starting

Method A: Direct-on-Line

The most simple means of controlling energy flow to an induction motor is to interrupt the power supply by a single, solenoid operated, 3-phase switch, known as a contactor. Very widely applied, the method is known variously as “direct-on-line”, “across-the-line”, “direct” etc., and is the usual form of control where low cost is the first, and most important consideration. As a result, it is most often used on small motor sizes (up to approx. - 22kW), or where the supply is strong enough to withstand the inrush and starting current surges without causing unacceptable voltage drops.

The harsh, damaging effects described earlier are all imposed by direct-on-line starting and, as a control method, it is the most destructive of equipment. Its simplicity and apparent low cost, although attractive at first sight, hide large cost penalties in the shape of increased maintenance, reduced transmission equipment life and higher risk of motor failure, particularly when frequent starting and stopping is needed.

In larger sized motors special strengthening is necessary, at higher cost, before they can be safely used with direct-on-line starting. However, the shortcomings of the direct-on-line starter have been recognized ever since motors have been used and alternative systems have been developed over the years to reduce the damaging effects of this form of control.

Method B: Star-Delta and other Reduced Voltage Starting Systems

Reduced voltage starting makes use of the fact that motor torque is proportional to the square of the terminal voltage; the most familiar type of reduced-voltage starter is the star-delta starter. Consisting of three contactors and a time switch (which can be mechanical, pneumatic, electrical or electronic), the star-delta starter changes the motor winding configuration from an initial star connection to a delta as the motor accelerates. The change-over or transition point is controlled by the time switch and is usually arranged to be approximately at 80% of full speed. The effect of starting in star is to alter the voltage across each stator winding to 58% of normal. This reduces the starting torque to a third of locked rotor torque (LRT) with a consequent reduction in starting currents and acceleration forces.

Although an apparent improvement over the direct system, significant disadvantages still remain. The transfer from star to delta momentarily removes the motor from the supply. During this time the motor is under the mechanical influence of the rotating load and, at the instant of disconnection, current will still flow in the rotor bars due to the time delay necessary for the magnetic flux to die away.

Therefore, there is a residual flux “frozen” on the surface of the rotating rotor, which cuts the stator windings, generating a voltage whose frequency depends on the rotor speed. If the load inertia is small, such as in a pump, or if the friction is high, there could be a significant loss of speed during the time the supply is disconnected.

In this case, when the reconnection to delta is made, a large phase differential can exist between the supply and the rotor fluxes. This can give rise to very large current surges (as much or more than full-voltage locked rotor current), together with massive transient torque oscillations, which can peak at levels in the region of fifteen-times full-load torque. Although the effects described are only present for a very short period of time (about one fifth of a second), they are sources of great stress and damage to the whole drive system, and where frequent starting is necessary, invoke high maintenance costs. The current surges, in the form of a very high level short duration "spikes", are an increasing problem in these days of computer control systems and other "sensitive" electronic equipment. The voltage disturbance on the supply is very difficult to filter out and can cause severe problems, especially when larger motors are involved.

There are methods of control, for example, the Wauchope starter, which eliminate or reduce the reconnection transients. However, such starters are expensive and have reliability implications; for these reasons they are not widely applied.

The star-delta starter also has disadvantages due to the restricted starting torque available (if you need 40% LRT to break-away, you can only increase the motor size, or revert to direct-on-line). Combined with the severe effects of the re-switching surges, and the additional costs of bringing six conductors from the motor to the starter instead of only three, star-delta only offers an imperfect solution to the problem of starting the induction motor.

Method C: Primary Resistance Starter

It has long been recognized that the transition step in the star-delta system was a source of problems such as welded contactors, sheared drive shafts etc., and for many years a method of stepless control has been available in the form of the primary resistance starter. This type of controller inserts a resistance in one, or more often in each, of the phase connections to the stator at start-up, after which it is progressively reduced and shorted out at the end of the acceleration process. Frequently, the resistances are movable blades that are gradually inserted into an electrolyte liquid. The mechanism is usually large and expensive, both to purchase and to maintain, and considerable heat is created by the passage of current through the electrolyte resistor. This limits the starting frequency (because the electrolyte has to condense back to liquid before a new start can proceed), and these restrictions prevent this starter from being a popular option when selecting a control system. However, it has the distinction of being the smoothest and least stressful method of accelerating an induction motor and its load.

Method D: Other Electro-Mechanical Systems

Other control methods such as auto-transformer starting (popular in North America), primary reactance starting etc., are employed to a greater or lesser extent, to compensate for some of the disadvantages of each type of starter discussed. Nevertheless, the fundamental problems of electro-mechanical starters remain, and it is only in the last decade or two that their dominance has been challenged by the introduction of power semiconductors controlled by electronics.

The Semiconductor Motor Controller

During the 1950's, much effort was put into the development of a four-layer transistor device which had the power to switch large currents at high voltages when triggered by a very small pulse of current. This device became known as the silicon controlled rectifier (SCR), or in Europe, the 'Thyristor'; it is the basis on which all soft starting systems are built. The characteristic of most interest is the ability of the thyristor to switch rapidly (in about 5 millionths of a second) from "OFF" to "ON" when pulsed, and to remain "ON" until the current through the device falls to zero, - which conveniently, happens at the end of each half-cycle in alternating current supplies.

By controlling the switch-on point of a thyristor relative to the voltage zero crossing in each half

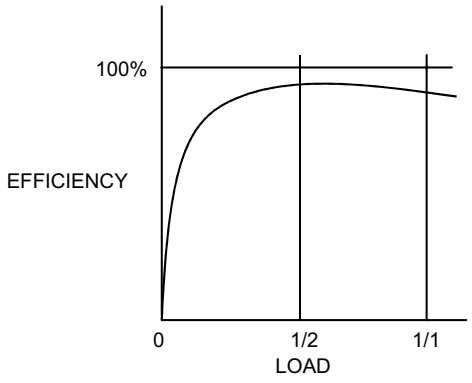
wave of an alternating current, it is possible to regulate the energy passing through the device. The closer the turn-on point is to the voltage zero crossing point, the longer the energy is allowed to flow during the half-cycle. Conversely, delaying the turn-on point reduces the time for the energy to flow. Putting two thyristors back-to-back (or anti-parallel) in each of the phase connections to a motor, and by precisely controlling their turn-on points, an electronic soft starter continuously adjusts the passage of energy from the supply so that it is just sufficient for the motor to perform satisfactorily.

So, for instance, by starting with a large delay to the turn on point in each half cycle, and progressively reducing it over a selected time period, the voltage applied to the motor starts from a relatively low value and increases to full voltage. Due to the motor torque being proportional to the square of the applied voltage, the starting torque follows the same pattern giving the characteristic smooth, stepless start of the soft-starter.

Running Induction Motors

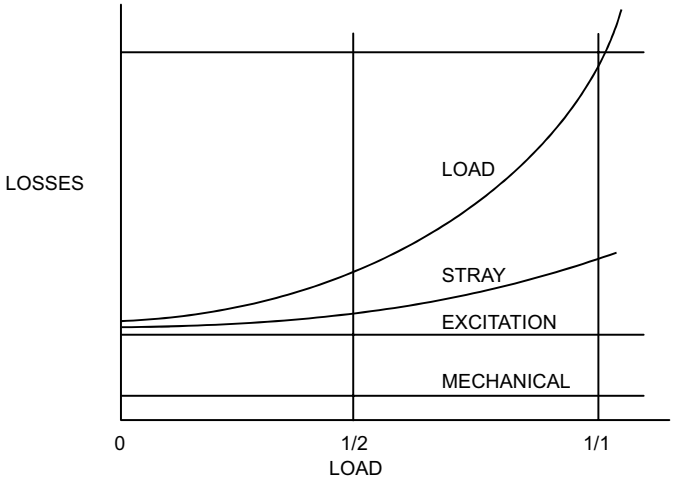
Once a start has been completed the motor operating efficiency becomes of interest. When working at or near full load, the typical 3-phase induction motor is relatively efficient, readily achieving efficiencies of 85% to 95%. However, as shown below, motor efficiency falls dramatically when the load falls to less than 50% of rated output.

In fact, very few motors actually experience consistent fully rated operation, the vast majority operate at much lower loads due to either over-sizing (a very frequent situation), or natural load variations. For Fan and Pumping applications, the affinity laws will allow the inverter drive to show very considerable energy savings over virtually all other methods of control through varying the speed of the motor in response to changes in load. Where motor speeds cannot be varied, an optimizing version of semiconductor motor controller, such as Stellar® SR35 will also produce energy savings in lightly loaded motors. Less sophisticated systems of soft-starter remain at full conduction and the motor then behaves as if it were connected directly to the mains supply. However, at light loads and mains voltages, induction motors always have excess magnetic flux, and efficiency loss and power factor degradation result. By detecting the load at any instant, and adjusting the motor terminal voltage accordingly, it is possible to save some of the excitation energy and load loss, and improve motor power factor when the motor is running inefficiently at light loads.



Motor Efficiency/Load Characteristic

All Stellar® SR35 soft-starters are microprocessor controlled, and this gives them a number of advantages. Firstly, there are no adjustments to be made for the energy saving function: all calculations necessary to find the best degree of phase-back of the thyristors for any load condition is made by the microprocessor. Secondly, the start always synchronizes with the supply voltage and a special structure of turn-on pulses virtually eliminates the inrush currents normally associated with motor start-up; this happens every time. Lastly, there is the absolutely stepless starting process, found only with the primary resistance or reactance electromechanical starters - but without the wasted energy, and with the opportunity to control the maximum current allowed to flow during the starting process. Other features such as soft stopping are included to give considerable control over all modes of induction motor operation.



Motor Efficiency/Loss Characteristic

Reliability Considerations

An aspect of electronic controllers for induction motors which is of increasing concern is that of reliability. There is little point in installing an expensive item of electronic equipment to save potentially considerable amounts of money if the device is unreliable to the point that vital processes are constantly interrupted.

There are electronic products in the market place which appear to offer soft starting cheaply. They almost always rely on less advantageous technologies such as analogue control, or half-control, where one of the two thyristors in each phase is replaced with a diode. There are systems which only control the energy flow in one phase while the other two are directly connected. Owing to the variable quality and performance of many so-called inverters and soft-starters available to the unsuspecting purchaser, international standards for these products have been developed.

So far, IEC 60947-4-2 - 'AC Semiconductor Motor Controllers and Starters' defines the soft starter in every important respect, including thermal and overload performance as well as electromagnetic compatibility. By ensuring that any motor controller equipment purchased conforms to IEC 60947-4-2, a user should be reasonably safeguarded from shoddy or inadequate products when specifying equipment for future installations. A particular advantage of the use of the optimizing soft starter is its impact on the maintenance requirements of associated electro-mechanical equipment. Optimizing lowers the surface temperature of the motor by reducing the losses within the motor. This prolongs the motor life - and reduces heating of the surrounding atmosphere in the process. If the atmosphere is subject to air conditioning, reducing the heat input will reduce the air conditioning costs. Reduced starting and running currents reduces cable losses and, contactor switching operations are carried out under the most advantageous conditions. No current flows on switch-on since all switching is carried out by the thyristors - virtually eliminating the need for contact replacement.

Indeed, there are a growing number of installations where contactors are no longer employed, being replaced by controllable circuit breakers or isolators instead.

In summary, electronic controllers for most fixed-speed applications are opening new ways of increasing the efficient operation of induction motors, as well as offering significant benefits in control. Intending users need to ensure themselves of the quality and performance of any products they expect to fit and this can be reasonably expected if compliance with the appropriate IEC standards is demanded.

Appendix B Glossary of Terms

Breakaway Torque: The minimum torque required to achieve rotor movement for the motor with its load.

Current Limit: The current at which the ramp is held. For the SR35, current limit is only active during start-up where it contributes to the motor control function. This feature is particularly useful when starting high-inertia loads that require an extended start-up period. (See also Overload Level.)

Direct-On-Line (DOL): The direct connection and disconnection of a motor from the AC main supply by means of a contactor or switch. Acceleration and operation is at full mains voltage only.

iERS: Intelligent Energy Recovery System. An advanced motor control technology proven to reduce the energy consumed in fixed speed motor applications. It matches the power consumption to the load required by intelligently monitoring and regulating energy consumption, voltage, current, and power factor during the motor starting and running stages. iERS automatically bypasses itself when it is not needed, and continues monitoring to re-engage itself as needed.

Inrush Current or Locked Rotor Current: The current that flows at the instant of connection of a motor to the power source. It is limited by the impedance presented by a de-energized motor and the applied voltage. Usually expressed as a multiple of motor full-load current.

Kick-start Voltage: The percentage of supply voltage applied before commencing ramp-up when a load has a high breakaway torque and the standard settings of pedestal voltage may not allow sufficient torque to be developed by the motor to cause acceleration.

Locked Rotor Current: Same as Inrush Current (defined above).

Overload Level: The level of current at which the controller overload begins to integrate. For the SR35, the overload detector is always active and provides protection against prolonged over-current operation.

Pedestal Voltage: The voltage that the unit applies to the motor at start-up. It is expressed as a percentage of the rated supply voltage.

Power Factor: The ratio, expressed as a trigonometric cosine, of the real power consumption to the apparent power consumption.

Top of Ramp (TOR): The unit achieves Top of Ramp (TOR) when it completes the start-up stage of motor control. (This occurs when the voltage applied to the motor first equals the main supply voltage.)

Soft-start: The regulation, by electronic means, of the supply voltage from an initial low value to full voltage during the starting process. This over-comes the inherent drawbacks of a switched supply. The motor torque is modified in proportion to the square of the voltage applied.

Trip: A trip occurs when the unit removes power to the motor because its operation equals the limit imposed by one of its self-protection features.

APPENDIX C

SIZING AN SR35 SOFT STARTER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SR35 Soft Starter Selection Steps

SR35				
Step 1 - Select the application from the list and follow that column down.	*Typical Applications*	Standard Duty	Medium Duty	Heavy Duty
		Agitator	Compressor - Centrifugal	Crusher
		Compressor - Rotary Vane	Compressor - Reciprocating	Shredder
		Compressor - Unloaded	Compressor - Rotary Screw	Wood Chipper
		Bow Thruster - Zero Pitch	Ball Mill	Fan - High Inertia or >85A
		Fan - Low Inertia or <85A	Bow Thruster - Loaded	-
		Feeder - Screw	Conveyor - Loaded	-
		Lathe Machines	Grinder	-
		Mixer - Unloaded	Hammer Mill	-
		Molding Machine	Mills - Flour etc.	-
		Plastic and Textile Machines	Mixer - Loaded	-
		Pump - Submersible; Centrifugal	Pelletizers	-
		Pump - Submersible; Rotodynamic	Press, Flywheel	-
		Saw - Band	Positive Displacement Pump; Reciprocating	-
		Transformers	Positive Displacement Pump; Rotary	-
		Voltage Regulators	Pump Jack	-
		-	Rolling Mill	-
		-	Roots Blower	-
		-	Saw - Circular	-
		-	Screen - Vibrating	-
		-	Tumblers	-

SR35												
Step 2 - Confirm the rated starting capability of the soft starter against the application.	***Trip Class***									Trip Class 10	Trip Class 20	Trip Class 30
	Rated Starting Capability									3x Motor Current - 23s 3.5x Motor Current - 17s	4x Motor Current - 19s	4x Motor Current - 29s
	Max Starts per Hour									5 starts/hour	5 starts/hour	5 starts/hour
	Max Starts per Hour w/Optional Cooling Fan									40 starts/hour	40 starts/hour	40 starts/hour
Step 3 - Consider the operating environment and make the model selection on a higher amp rating.	***Height Above Sea Level***									Standard operating height is 1000m, for every 100m increase motor Amps/kW by 1% up to 2000m. Example: For a 20A motor at 1500m, make model selection based on 21A (5% higher).		
	Operating Temperatures									Standard operating temperature is 40degC, for every 1°C above, increase motor Amps/kW by 2%, up to 60°C. Example: For a 20A motor at 50°C make model selection based on 24A (20% higher).		
	Increased Starts per Hour									Fit optional fan to increase maximum up to 40 starts per hour.		
Step 4 - Select your motor Voltage and Horsepower/kW and select model.	***Motor Rating***									***Select Model 5 starts/hour @ 40°C***	***Select Model 5 starts/hour @ 40°C***	***Select Model 5 starts/hour @ 40°C***
	I_e A	***kW***			***FLA A***	***Hp***						
		230V	***400V***	***500V***		***200V***	***208V***	***220–240V***	***440–480V***	***550–600V***		
	17	4	7.5	7.5	***17***	3	5	5	10	15	SR35-017	SR35-022	SR35-027
	22	5.5	11	11	***22***	5	5	7.5	15	20	SR35-022	SR35-027	SR35-034
	29	7.5	15	15	***27***	7.5	7.5	7.5	20	25	SR35-027	SR35-034	SR35-041
	35	7.5	18.5	22	***34***	10	10	10	25	30	SR35-034	SR35-041	SR35-052
	41	11	22	22	***41***	10	10	10	30	40	SR35-041	SR35-052	SR35-065
	55	15	30	37	***52***	15	15	15	40	50	SR35-052	SR35-065	SR35-077
	66	18.5	37	45	***65***	20	20	20	50	60	SR35-065	SR35-077	SR35-100
	80	22	45	55	***77***	20	25	25	60	75	SR35-077	SR35-100	SR35-125
	106	30	55	75	***100***	30	30	30	75	100	SR35-100	SR35-125	SR35-156
	132	37	75	90	***125***	40	40	40	100	125	SR35-125	SR35-156	SR35-192
	160	45	90	110	***156***	50	50	60	125	150	SR35-156	SR35-192	SR35-242*
	195	55	110	132	***192***	60	60	60	150	200	SR35-192	SR35-242*	SR35-302*
	242	75	132	160	***242***	75	75	75	200	250	SR35-242*	SR35-302*	SR35-361*
	302	90	160	200	***302***	100	100	100	250	300	SR35-302*	SR35-361*	-
	361	110	200	250	***361***	125	125	150	300	350	SR35-361*	-	-
**SR35-242, 302 and 361, 3 starts/hour @ 40°C*												