Bulletin 1606 Switched Mode Power Supplies
Catalog Number: 1606-XLS240-UPS

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Terminology and Abbreviations

- **DC-UPS**—Uninterruptible power supply with DC input.
- **Normal mode**—Describes a condition in which the battery is charged, the input voltage is in range and the output is loaded within the allowed limits.
- **Buffer mode**—Describes a condition where the input voltage is below the transfer threshold level, the unit is running on battery (buffering) and the output is loaded within the allowed limits.
- **Charging mode**—Describes a condition where the battery is in the process of charging, the input voltage is in range and the output is loaded within the allowed limits.
- **Inhibit mode**—Describes a condition where buffering is intentionally disabled by using the inhibit input of the DC UPS (e.g. to perform service actions or to save battery capacity).
- **Buffer time**—This term is equivalent to “hold-up time.”
- **T.b.d.**—To be defined, value or description will follow later.
All parameters are specified at 24V, 10A output load and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless noted otherwise.

It is assumed that the input power source can deliver a sufficient output current.
Intended Use

- This device is designed for installation in an enclosure and is intended for the general professional use such as in industrial control, office, communication, and instrumentation equipment.
- Do not use this power supply in aircraft, trains, nuclear equipment or similar systems where malfunction may cause severe personal injury or threaten human life.
- This device is designed for use in non-hazardous, ordinary or unclassified locations.

Installation Requirements

- This device may only be installed and put into operation by qualified personnel.
- This device does not contain serviceable parts. The tripping of an internal fuse is caused by an internal defect.
- If damage or malfunction should occur during installation or operation, immediately turn power off and send unit to the factory for inspection.
- Mount the unit on a DIN rail so that the terminals are located on the bottom of the unit.
- This device is designed for convection cooling and does not require an external fan. Do not obstruct airflow and do not cover ventilation grid (e.g. cable conduits) by more than 30%!
- Keep the following installation clearances: 40mm on top, 20mm on the bottom, 5mm on the left and right sides are recommended when the device is loaded permanently with more than 50% of the rated power. Increase this clearance to 15mm in case the adjacent device is a heat source (e.g. another power supply).

SHAKE HAZARD: Do not use the power supply without proper grounding (Protective Earth). Use the terminal on the input block for earth connection and not one of the screws on the housing.

- Turn power off before working on the device. Protect against inadvertent re-powering
- Make sure that the wiring is correct by following all local and national codes
- Do not modify or repair the unit
- Do not open the unit as high voltages are present inside
- Use caution to prevent any foreign objects from entering the housing
- Do not use in wet locations or in areas where moisture or condensation can be expected
- Do not touch during power-on, and immediately after power-off. Hot surfaces may cause burns.

WARNING: EXPLOSION HAZARDS!

Substitution of components may impair suitability for this environment. Do not disconnect the unit or operate the voltage adjustment or S/P jumper unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be non-hazardous.
5. Input

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input voltage nom.</th>
<th>DC 24V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Input voltage ranges

- nom. 22.5 to 30Vdc
- 30 to 35Vdc
- 35Vdc
- 0 to 22.5Vdc

Continuous operation, see Fig. 5-1
Temporarily allowed, no damage to the DC-UPS *
Absolute maximum input voltage with no damage to the DC-UPS
The DC-UPS switches into buffer mode and delivers output voltage from the battery if the input was above the turn-on level before and all other buffer conditions are fulfilled.

Allowed input voltage ripple

| max. 1.5Vpp | Bandwidth <400Hz |
| 1Vpp | Bandwidth 400Hz to 1kHz |

Allowed voltage between input and earth (ground)

| max. 60Vdc | or |
| 42.4Vac |

Turn-on voltage

- typ. 22.8Vdc
- max. 23Vdc

The output does not switch on if the input voltage does not exceed this level.

Input current **)

- typ. 120mA
- typ. 1.1A

Internal current consumption
Current consumption for battery charging in constant current mode at 24V input See Fig. 8-2 ***)

External capacitors on the input

No limitation

*) The DC-UPS shows “Check Wiring” with the red LED and buffering is not possible

**) The total input current is the sum of the output current plus the current required to charge the battery during the charging process and the current which is needed to supply the DC-UPS itself. See also Fig. 5-2. This calculation does not apply in overload situations where the DC-UPS limits the output current, therefore see Fig. 5-3.

***) Please note: This is the input current and not the current flowing into the battery in the process of charging. The battery current is indicated in section 8.

Electronic output current limitation

The DC-UPS is equipped with an electronic output current limitation. This current limitation works in a switching mode which reduces the power losses and heat generation to a minimum. As a result, the output voltage drops since there is not enough current to support the load. A positive effect of the current limitation in switching mode is that the input current goes down despite an increase in the output current resulting in less stress for the supplying source.

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All parameters are specified at 24V, 10A output load, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless noted otherwise.

It is assumed that the input power source can deliver a sufficient output current.
6. Output in Normal Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>DC 24V</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage in normal mode</td>
<td>24V</td>
<td></td>
<td>The output voltage follows the input voltage reduced by the input to output voltage drop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage drop between input and output</td>
<td>0.3V</td>
<td></td>
<td>At 10A output current, see Fig. 6-1 for typical values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.45V</td>
<td></td>
<td>At 15A output current, see Fig. 6-1 for typical values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripple and noise voltage</td>
<td>20mVpp</td>
<td></td>
<td>20Hz to 20MHz, 50Ohm *)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>15A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuously allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>360W</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuously allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-circuit current</td>
<td>17.9A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Load impedance 100mOhm, see Fig. 6-2 for typical values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Load impedance 100mOhm, see Fig. 6-2 for typical values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitive and inductive loads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No limitation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) This figure shows the ripple and noise voltage which is generated by the DC-UPS. The ripple and noise voltage might be higher if the supplying source has a higher ripple and noise voltage.

![Fig. 6-1 Input to output voltage drop, typ.](image1)

![Fig. 6-2 Output voltage vs. output current in normal mode at 24V input, typ.](image2)
7. Output in Buffer Mode

If the input voltage falls below a certain value (transfer threshold level), the DC-UPS starts buffering without any interruption or voltage dips. Buffering is possible even if the battery is not fully charged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output voltage in buffer mode</th>
<th>nom. DC 24V</th>
<th>Output voltage is stabilized and independent from battery voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22.45V ±1%</td>
<td>at no load,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22.25V ±1%</td>
<td>at 10A output current</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer threshold for buffering</th>
<th>typ. 80mV higher than the output voltage in buffer mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ripple and noise voltage</th>
<th>max. 20mVpp 20Hz to 20MHz, 50Ohm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output current</th>
<th>nom. 10A</th>
<th>Continuously allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-circuit current</td>
<td>min. 17.9A</td>
<td>Load impedance 100mOhm ***)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max. 21A</td>
<td>Load impedance 100mOhm ***)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) If the output current is in the range between 10A and 15A for longer than 5s, a hardware controlled reduction of the maximal output current to 10A occurs. If the 10A are not sufficient to maintain the 24V, buffering stops after another 5s. Buffering is possible again as soon as the input voltage recovers.

**) If the nominal output voltage cannot be maintained in buffer mode, the DC-UPS switches off after 5s to save battery capacity.

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Fig. 7-1 Buffering transition, definitions

Fig. 7-2 Transfer behavior, typ.

Fig. 7-3 Available output current in buffer mode

Fig. 7-4 Output voltage vs. output current in buffer mode, typ.

All parameters are specified at 24V, 10A output load, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless noted otherwise. It is assumed that the input power source can deliver a sufficient output current.
8. Battery Input

The DC-UPS requires one 12V VRLA battery to buffer the 24V output.

**Battery voltage** nom. DC 12V Use one maintenance-free 12V VRLA lead acid battery or one battery module which is listed in the Accessories section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battery voltage range</th>
<th>max. 9.0 – 15.0V</th>
<th>Continuously allowed, except deep discharge protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>typ. 7.4V</td>
<td>Absolute maximum voltage with no damage to the unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max. 35Vdc</td>
<td>Above this voltage level battery charging is possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allowed battery sizes**

| min. | 3.9Ah |
| max. | 40Ah  |

**Internal battery resistance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>max.</th>
<th>100mOhm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See individual battery datasheets for this value.

**Battery charging method**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CC-CV</th>
<th>Constant current, constant voltage mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Battery charging current (CC-mode)**

| min. | 1.5A |
| max. | 1.7A |

Independent from battery size, corresponding 24V input current see Fig. 8-2

**End-of-charge-voltage (CV-mode)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>typ. 13.4-13.9V</th>
<th>Adjustable, see section 14.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Battery charging time**

| typ. 5h *) | For a 7Ah battery |
| typ. 17h *) | For a 26Ah battery |

*The charging time depends on the duration and load current of the last buffer event. The numbers in the table represent a fully discharged battery. A typical figure for a buffer current of 10A is 3h 20 min (200 min) for a 7Ah battery.

**Battery discharging current **)**

| typ. | 21A |
| max. | 50μA |

Buffer mode, 0A output current, 11.5V on the battery terminal of the DC-UPS, see Fig. 8-1 for other parameters

| typ. | 270mA |
| max. | 50μA |

At no input, buffering had switched off, all LEDs are off

**Deep discharge protection ***)**

| typ. | 10.5V |
| max. | 11V |

At 0A output current

| typ. | 9.0V |
| max. | 10.5V |

At 10A output current

*) The charging time depends on the duration and load current of the last buffer event. The numbers in the table represent a fully discharged battery. A typical figure for a buffer current of 10A is 3h 20 min (200 min) for a 7Ah battery.

**) The current between the battery and the DC-UPS is more than twice the output current. This is caused by boosting the 12V battery voltage to a 24V level. This high current requires large wire gauges and short cable length for the longest possible buffer time. The higher the resistance of the connection between the battery and the DC-UPS, the lower the voltage on the battery terminals which increases the discharging current. See also section 25 for further installation instructions.

***) To ensure longest battery lifetime, the DC-UPS has a battery deep discharge protection feature included. The DC-UPS stops buffering when the voltage on the battery terminals of the DC-UPS falls below a certain value. The yellow LED will show “buffer time expired” for a period of 15 minutes after the unit stopped buffering.

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**Fig. 8-1 Battery discharging current vs. output current, typ.**

**Fig. 8-2 Required input current vs. input voltage for battery charging**

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All parameters are specified at 24V, 10A output load, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless noted otherwise.

It is assumed that the input power source can deliver a sufficient output current.
9. Buffer Time

The buffer time depends on the capacity and performance of the battery as well as the load current. The diagram below shows the typical buffer times of the standard battery modules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battery Module</th>
<th>Buffer Time (Minutes)</th>
<th>Output Current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1606-XLSBATASSY1</td>
<td>Min. 19'12''</td>
<td>5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min. 5'42''</td>
<td>10A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typ. 21'30''</td>
<td>5A, see Fig. 9-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typ. 6'45''</td>
<td>10A, see Fig. 9-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1606-XLSBATASSY2</td>
<td>Min. 99'30''</td>
<td>5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min. 39'</td>
<td>10A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typ. 130'</td>
<td>5A, see Fig. 9-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typ. 55'</td>
<td>10A, see Fig. 9-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) Minimum value includes 20% aging of the battery and a cable length of 1.5m with a cross section of 2.5mm² between the battery and the DC-UPS and requires a fully charged (min. 24h) battery.

**) Typical value includes 10% aging of the battery and a cable length of 0.3m with a cross section of 2.5mm² between the battery and the DC-UPS and requires a fully charged (min. 24h) battery.

Fig. 9-1 Buffer time vs. output current with the battery modules 1606-XLSBATASSY1 and 1606-XLSBATASSY2

The battery capacity is usually specified in amp-hours (Ah) for a 20h discharging event. The battery discharge is nonlinear (due to the battery chemistry). The higher the discharging current, the lower the appropriate battery capacity. The magnitude of the reduction depends on the discharging current as well as on the type of battery. High current battery types can have up to 50% longer buffer times compared to regular batteries when batteries are discharged in less than 1 hour.

High discharging currents do not necessarily mean high power losses as the appropriate battery capacity is reduced with such currents. When the battery begins to recharge after a discharging event, the process is completed much faster since only the energy which was taken out of the battery needs to be “replenished.”

For this reason, the buffer time cannot be calculated using the Ah capacity value. The equation “l x t = capacity” in Ah generally leads to incorrect results when the discharging current is higher than C20 (discharging current for 20h). Study the battery datasheet and determine the expected buffer time by using the example on the next page.
Example: How to determine the expected buffer time for other battery types and battery sizes

Step 1  
Check the datasheet of the battery which is planned to be used and look for the discharging curve. Sometimes, the individual discharging curves are marked with relative C-factors instead of current values. This can easily be converted. The C-factor needs to be multiplied by the nominal battery capacity to get the current value. E.g.: 0.6C on a 17Ah battery means 10.2A.

Step 2  
Determine the required battery current. Use Fig. 8-1 “Battery discharging current vs. output current” to get the battery current. Fig. 8-1 requires the average voltage on the battery terminals. Since there is a voltage drop between the battery terminals and the battery input of the DC-UPS, it is recommended to use the curve A or B for output currents > 3A or when using long battery cables. In all other situations, use curve C.

Step 3  
Use the determined current from Step 2 to find the appropriate curve in Fig. 9-2. The buffer time (Discharging Time) can be found where this curve meets the dotted line. This is the point where the DC-UPS stops buffering due to the under-voltage lockout.

Step 4  
Depending on Fig. 9-2, the buffer time needs to be reduced to take aging effects or guaranteed values into account.

Example:
The buffer current is 7.5A and a battery according to Fig. 9-2 is used. The cable linking the battery to the DC-UPS is 1m long and has a cross section of 2.5mm². What is the maximum achievable buffer time?

Answer:
- According to Fig. 8-1, the battery current is 18A. Curve A is used, since the battery current is > #A and the length of the cable is one meter.
- According to Fig. 9-2, a buffer time (Discharging Time) of 30 Minutes can be determined. It is recommended to reduce this figure to approximately 24 minutes for a guaranteed value and to cover the effects of aging.
10. Efficiency and Power Losses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficiency</th>
<th>typ.</th>
<th>97.8%</th>
<th>Normal mode, 10A output current, battery fully charged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power losses</td>
<td>typ.</td>
<td>2.9W</td>
<td>Normal mode, 0A output current, battery fully charged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>typ.</td>
<td>5.5W</td>
<td>Normal mode, 10A output current, battery fully charged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>typ.</td>
<td>5.0W</td>
<td>During battery charging, 0A output current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>typ.</td>
<td>18.5W</td>
<td>Buffer mode, 10A output current</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Fig. 10-1 Efficiency at 24V, typ.](image1)

![Fig. 10-2 Losses at 24V, typ.](image2)

11. Functional Diagram

![Fig. 11-1 Functional diagram](image3)

*) Return current protection: this feature uses a Mosfet instead of a diode in order to minimize the voltage drop and power losses.

All parameters are specified at 24V, 10A output load, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless noted otherwise. It is assumed that the input power source can deliver a sufficient output current.
12. Check Wiring and Battery Quality Tests

The DC-UPS is equipped with an automatic “Check Wiring” and “Battery Quality” test.

“Check Wiring” test:
Under normal circumstances, an incorrect or bad connection from the battery to the DC-UPS or a missing (or blown) battery fuse would not be recognized by the UPS when operating in normal mode. Only when backup is required would the unit be unable to buffer. Therefore, a “Check Wiring” test is included in the DC-UPS. This connection is tested every 10 seconds by loading the battery and analyzing the response from the battery. If the resistance is too high, or the battery voltage is not in range, the unit displays “Check Wiring” along with the red LED. At the same time, the green “Ready” LED will turn off.

“State of Health” (SoH) test:
The battery has a limited service life and needs to be replaced at fixed intervals determined by the specified service life (acc. to the Eurobat guideline), based on the surrounding temperature and the number of charging and discharging cycles. If the battery is used longer than the specified service life, its capacity will degrade. Section 26-1 contains additional information on the topic. The battery quality test cannot identify a gradual loss in capacity. However, it is able to detect a battery failure within the specified service life of the battery. Therefore a battery quality test is included in the DC-UPS.

The battery quality test consists of different types of tests:

**During Charging:** If the battery does not reach the ready status (see section 14) within 30h, it is considered to be defective. The culprit could be a broken cell inside the battery.

**During Operation:** Once the battery is fully charged, a voltage drop and a load test are performed alternately, every 8 hours. Three consecutive tests must produce negative results to indicate a battery problem.

A battery problem is indicated by the yellow LED (replace battery pattern) and the relay contact “Replace Battery.” Please note that it can take up to 170 hours (with the largest battery size) until a battery problem is reported. This should avoid nuisance error messages as any urgent battery problems will be reported by the “Check Wiring” test and create a warning signal.

When “Replace Battery” is indicated, we recommend replacing the battery as soon as possible.
13. Relay Contacts and Inhibit Input

The DC-UPS is equipped with relay contacts and signal inputs for remote monitoring and control of the input.

**Relay contacts:**

- **Ready:** Contact is closed when battery is charged more than 85%, no wiring failure is recognized, input voltage is sufficient and inhibit signal is inactive.
- **Buffering:** Contact is closed when unit is buffering.
- **Replace Battery:** Contact is closed when the unit is powered from the input and the battery quality test (SoH test) reports a negative result.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relay contact ratings</th>
<th>max 60Vdc 0.3A, 30Vdc 1A, 30Vac 0.5A resistive load</th>
<th>min 1mA at 5Vdc min.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isolation voltage</td>
<td>max 500Vac, signal port to power port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Signal input:**

- **Inhibit:** The inhibit input disables buffering. In normal mode, a static signal is required. In buffer mode, a pulse with a minimum length of 250ms is required to stop buffering. The inhibit is stored and can be reset by cycling the input voltage. See also section 26.1 for application hints.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal voltage</th>
<th>max. 35Vdc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal current</td>
<td>max. 6mA, current limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhibit threshold</td>
<td>min. 6Vdc, buffering is disabled above this threshold level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max. 10Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>nom. 500Vac, signal port to power port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Restrictions apply when using the signal and relay contacts in a Haz-Loc environment:**

The Buffering, Ready and Replace Battery contact is intended to be used for a separately investigated nonincendive field wiring and/or field wiring apparatus. The DC-UPS may be located in a Class I, Division 2 (Group A, B, C or D) hazardous (classified) location. Associated apparatus must be installed in accordance with its manufacturer's control drawing and Article 504 of the National Electrical Code (ANSI/NFPA 70) for installation in the United States, or Section 18 of the Canadian Electrical Code for Installations in Canada.

Selected associated apparatus must be third part listed as providing nonincendive field circuits for the application, and have Voc not exceeding Vmax, Isc not exceeding Imax.

Non associated nonincendive field wiring apparatuses shall not be connected in parallel unless this is permitted by the associated nonincendive field wiring apparatuses approval.
Selected barriers must have entity parameters such that $V_{oc} \leq V_{max}$, $I_{sc} \leq I_{max}$, $C_a \geq C_i + C_{cable}$, $L_a \geq L_i + L_{cable}$.

For $C_{cable}$ and $L_{cable}$, if the capacitance per foot or the inductance per foot is not known, then the following values shall be used: $C_{cable} = 60\text{pF/foot}$ and $L_{cable} = 0.2\mu\text{H/foot}$.

Contact current: $I_{max} = 50\text{mA}$
Contact voltage: $V_{max} = 35\text{V (DC or AC)}$
Max. associated circuit capacitance $C_i = 0$
Max. associated circuit inductance $L_i = 0$
No polarity requirement
14. Front Side User Elements

A Power Port
Quick-connect spring-clamp terminals, connection for input voltage, output voltage and battery

B Signal Port
Plug connector with screw terminals, inserted from the bottom. Connections for the Ready, Buffering, Replace Battery relay contacts and for the Inhibit input. See details in section 13.

C Green Status LED
Ready: Battery is charged > 85%, no wiring failure is recognized, input voltage is sufficient and the inhibit signal is not active.
Charging: Battery is charging and the battery capacity is below 85%.
Buffering: Unit is in buffer mode.
Flashing pattern of the green status LED:

D Yellow Diagnosis LED
Overload: Output has switched off due to long overload in buffer mode or due to high temperatures.
Replace battery: Indicates a battery which failed the battery quality test (SoH test). Battery should be replaced soon.
Buffer-time expired: Output has switched off due to settings of Buffer-timer Limiter. This signal will be displayed for 15 minutes.
Inhibit active: Indicates that buffering is disabled due to an active inhibit signal.
Flashing pattern of the yellow diagnosis LED:

E Red Check Wiring LED
This LED indicates a failure in the installation (e.g. too low input voltage), wiring, battery or battery fuse.

F Buffer-time Limiter:
User accessible dial which limits the maximum buffer time in a buffer event to save battery energy. When the battery begins to recharge after a discharging event, the process is completed much faster since only the energy which was taken out of the battery needs to be "refilled". The following times can be selected: 10 seconds, 30 seconds, 1 minute, 3 minutes, 10 minutes or infinity (until battery is flat) which allows buffering until the deep discharge protection stops buffering.

G End-of-charge Voltage Selector:
The end-of-charge voltage shall be set manually according to the expected temperature in which the battery is located. The dial on the front of the unit allows a continuous adjustment between +10 and +40°C. 10°C will set the end-of-charge-voltage to 13.9V, 25°C → 13.65V and 40°C → 13.4V. If in doubt about the expected temperature, set the unit to 35°C.

All parameters are specified at 24V, 10A output load, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless noted otherwise.
It is assumed that the input power source can deliver a sufficient output current.
15. Terminals and Wiring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Power terminals</th>
<th>Signal terminals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bi-stable, quick-connect spring-clamp terminals. IP20 Finger-touch-proof. Suitable for field- and factory installation. Shipped in open position.</td>
<td>Plug connector with screw terminal. Finger-touch-proof construction with captive screws for 3.5mm slotted screwdriver. Suitable for field and factory installation. Shipped in open position. To meet GL requirements, unused terminal compartments should be closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid wire</td>
<td>0.5-6mm²</td>
<td>0.2-1.5mm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranded wire</td>
<td>0.5-4mm²</td>
<td>0.2-1.5mm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWG</td>
<td>20-10AWG</td>
<td>22-14AWG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrules</td>
<td>Allowed, but not required</td>
<td>Allowed, but not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pull-out force</td>
<td>10AWG:80N, 12AWG:60N, 14AWG:50N, 16AWG:40N according to UL486E</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tightening torque</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>0.4Nm, 3.5lb.in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire stripping length</td>
<td>10mm / 0.4inch</td>
<td>6mm / 0.24inch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instructions:**

a) Use appropriate copper cables, that are designed for an operating temperature of 60°C  
b) Follow national installation codes and regulations.  
c) Ensure that all strands of a stranded wire are fully inserted in the terminal connection.  
d) Up to two stranded wires with the same cross-section are permitted in one connection point.

**Fig. 15-1 Spring-clamp terminals, connecting a wire**

1. Insert the wire  
2. Close the lever  

To disconnect wire: reverse the procedure

16. Reliability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime expectancy</th>
<th>min. 137 400h At 10A output current, 40°C</th>
<th>min. &gt; 15 years At 5A output current, 40°C</th>
<th>min. &gt; 15 years At 10A output current, 25°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTBF SN 29500, IEC 61709</td>
<td>886 000h At 10A output current, 40°C</td>
<td>1 482 000h At 10A output current, 25°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTBF MIL HDBK 217F</td>
<td>397 900 At 10A output current, 40°C, ground benign GB40</td>
<td>545 000 At 10A output current, 25°C, ground benign GB25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Lifetime expectancy** shown in the table indicates the operating hours (service life) and is determined by the lifetime expectancy of the built-in electrolytic capacitors. Lifetime expectancy is specified in operational hours. Lifetime expectancy is calculated according to the capacitor’s manufacturer specification. The prediction model allows a calculation of up to 15 years from date of shipment.

**MTBF** stands for **Mean Time Between Failures**, which is calculated according to statistical device failures and indicates reliability of a device. It is the statistical representation of the likelihood of failure of a given unit and does not necessarily represent the life of a product.
17. EMC

The unit is suitable for applications in industrial environments as well as in residential, commercial amnd light industry environments without any restrictions. The CE Mark is in conformance with EMC guidelines 89/336/EEC and 93/68/EEC and the low-voltage directive (LVD) 73/23/EEC, 93/68/EEC.

A detailed EMC report is available on request.

### EMC Immunity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Category</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>EN 61000-6-1, EN 61000-6-2</th>
<th>Generic standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrostatic discharge</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-2</td>
<td>Contact discharge</td>
<td>8kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Air discharge</td>
<td>15kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electromagnetic RF field</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-3</td>
<td>80MHz-1GHz</td>
<td>10V/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast transients (Burst)</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-4</td>
<td>Out- and input lines</td>
<td>2kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Signal lines **)</td>
<td>2kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surge voltage</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-5</td>
<td>Output + → -</td>
<td>500V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Input + → -</td>
<td>500V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+ / - → housing</td>
<td>500V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducted disturbance</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-6</td>
<td>0.15-80MHz</td>
<td>10V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) Grounded to the DIN rail
**) Tested with coupling clamp

### EMC Emission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Category</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>EN 61000-6-3, EN 61000-6-4</th>
<th>Generic standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conducted emission</td>
<td>EN 55022</td>
<td>Input lines</td>
<td>Class B *)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EN 55022</td>
<td>Output lines</td>
<td>Class B *)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiated emission</td>
<td>EN 55011, EN 55022</td>
<td></td>
<td>Class B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This device complies with FCC Part 15 rules.
Operation is subjected to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and 2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

*) Informative measurement with voltage probe

### Switching frequencies

The DC-UPS has three converters with three different switching frequencies included.

| Switching frequency of boost converter | 100kHz | Constant frequency |
| Switching frequency of electronic output current limitation | 78kHz | Constant frequency |
| Switching frequency of battery charger | 19.5kHz | Constant frequency |
18. Environment

Operational temperature  
-25°C to +70°C (-13° to +158°F)  
For the DC-UPS control unit.  
Keep battery in a cooler environment!

Derating  
0.43A/°C  
+60°C to +70°C (+140°F to +158°F),  
normal mode see Fig. 18-1  
0.25A/°C  
+60°C to +70°C (+140°F to +158°F),  
buffer mode see Fig. 18-2

Storage temperature  
-40 to +85°C (-40° to +185°F)  
Storage and transportation, except battery

Humidity  
5 to 95% r.H.  
IEC 60068-2-30  
Do not energize while condensation is present

Vibration sinusoidal  
2-17.8Hz: ±1.6mm; 17.8-500Hz: 2g  
IEC 60068-2-6

Shock  
30g 6ms, 20g 11ms  
IEC 60068-2-27

Altitude  
0 to 6000m  
Approvals apply only up to 2000m

Over-voltage category  
III  
EN 50178

Degree of pollution  
2  
EN 50178, not conductive

Fig. 18-1 Output current vs. ambient temperature

The ambient temperature is defined 2cm below the unit.

Fig. 18-2 Output current vs. ambient temperature

19. Protection Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output protection</td>
<td>Electronically protected against overload, no-load and short-circuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output over-voltage protection in buffer mode</td>
<td>typ. 32Vdc max. 35Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of protection</td>
<td>IP20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penetration protection</td>
<td>&gt; 3.5mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse battery polarity protection</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrong battery voltage protection</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery deep discharge protection</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over temperature protection</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input over-voltage protection</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal input fuse</td>
<td>25A, blade type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No user accessible part, no service part</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All parameters are specified at 24V, 10A output load, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless noted otherwise.

It is assumed that the input power source can deliver a sufficient output current.

Rockwell Automation Publication 1606-RM036A-EN-P — April 2014
20. Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>SELV IEC/EN 60950-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PELV EN 60204-1, EN 50178, IEC 60364-4-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. allowed voltage between any</td>
<td>60Vdc or 42.4Vac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input, output or signal pin and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class of protection</td>
<td>III PE (Protective Earth) connection is not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation resistance</td>
<td>&gt;5MOhm Power port to housing, 500Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dielectric strength</td>
<td>500Vac Power port to signal port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500Vac Power port / signal port to housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touch current (leakage current)</td>
<td>The leakage current which is produced by the DC-UPS itself depends on the input voltage ripple and needs to be investigated in the final application. For a smooth DC input voltage, the produced leakage current is less than 100 μA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Certifications

- **UL 508**
  - LISTED EE56639 for use in the U.S.A. (UL 508) and Canada (C22.2 No. 14-95). Industrial Control Equipment.

- **UL 60950**
  - RECOGNIZED E168663 for use in the U.S.A. (UL 60950-1) and Canada (C22.2 No. 60950). Information Technology Equipment, Level 3

- **EN 60950-1, EN 61204-3**
  - Complies with CE EMC and CE Low Voltage Directives.

- **ISA 12.12.01, CSA C22.2 No. 213**
  - RECOGNIZED UNDER FILE NUMBER E244404 for use in the U.S.A. (ISA 12.12.01) and Canada (C22.2 No. 213). Hazardous Location Class I Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, D

- **Marine GL**
  - GL (Germanischer Lloyd) classified for marine and offshore applications. Environmental category: C, EMC2. See below for link to the Certificate.

- **CSA C22.2 No. 107.1, 60950-1**
  - CSA Certified under File Number 240020

- **Marine RINA**
  - RINA (Registro Italiano Navale) certified. See below for the link to the Certificate.

- **GOST R**
  - GOST R certification is applicable for products intended for sale and use within Russia. See below for the link to the Certificate.

- **C-TICK**
  - C-Tick compliance is for products intended for sale and use within the Australian market. See below for the link to the C-Tick Declarations of Conformity.

Product certification information (including Certificates and Declarations of Conformity) can be found at [www.ab.com/certifications](http://www.ab.com/certifications).
22. Environmental Compliance

The unit does not release any silicone and is suitable for the use in paint shops.
The unit conforms to the RoHS directive 2002/96/EC.
Electrolytic capacitors included in this unit do not use electrolytes such as Quaternary Ammonium Salt Systems.
Plastic housings and other molded plastic materials are free of halogens; wires and cables are not PVC insulated.
The materials used in our production process do not include the following toxic chemicals:
- Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB), Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN), Polybrominated Biphenyl (PBB), Polybrominated Biphenyl Oxide (PBO), Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDE), Polychlorinated Diphenyl Ether (PCDE), Polybrominated Diphenyl Oxide (PBDO), Cadmium, Asbestos, Mercury, Silica

23. Physical Dimensions and Weight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>49mm / 1.93”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>124mm / 4.88” Plus height of signal connector plug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>117mm / 4.61” Plus depth of DIN rail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>530g / 1.17lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIN Rail</td>
<td>Use 35mm DIN rails according to EN 60715 or EN 50022 with a height of 7.5 or 15mm. The DIN rail height must be added to the depth (117mm) to calculate the total required installation depth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electronic files with mechanical data can be downloaded from the Rockwell Automation website.

Fig. 23-1 **Side view**

Fig. 23-2 **Front view**
24. Installation Notes

Mounting:
The power terminal shall be located on top of the unit. An appropriate electrical and fire end-product enclosure should be considered in the end use application.

Cooling: Convection cooled, no forced air cooling required. Do not obstruct air flow!

Installation clearances: 40mm on top, 20mm on the bottom, 5mm on the left and right side are recommended when loaded permanently with full power. In case the adjacent device is a heat source, 15mm clearance are recommended.

Risk of electrical shock, fire, personal injury or death!
Turn power off and disconnect battery fuse before working on the DC-UPS. Protect against inadvertent re-powering. Make sure the wiring is correct by following all local and national codes. Do not open, modify or repair the unit. Use caution to prevent any foreign objects from entering the housing.
Do not use in wet locations or in areas where moisture and/or condensation are likely to be present.

Service parts:
The unit does not contain any service part. The tripping of an internal fuse is caused by an internal fault. Should damage or malfunction occur during operation, turn power off immediately and return unit to the factory for inspection!

Wiring and installation instructions:
(1) Connect the power supply to the input terminals of the DC-UPS.
(2) Connect the battery to the battery terminals of the DC-UPS. It is recommended to install the battery outside the cabinet or in a place where the battery will not be heated up by adjacent equipment. Do not install the battery in airtight housings or cabinets. The battery should be installed according to EN50272-2, which includes sufficient ventilation. Batteries store energy and need to be protected against energy hazards. Use a 30A battery fuse type ATO® 257 030 (Littelfuse) or similar in the battery path. The battery fuse protects the wires between the battery and the DC-UPS. It also allows the disconnection of the battery from the DC-UPS which is recommended when working on the battery or DC-UPS. Disconnect battery fuse before connecting the battery. Please note: Excessively short or long wires between the DC-UPS and the battery can shorten the buffer time or result in malfunction of the DC-UPS. Do not use wires smaller than 2.5mm² (or 12AWG) and no longer than 2x1.5m (cord length 1.5m). Avoid voltage drops on this connection.
(3) Connect the buffered load to the output terminals of the DC-UPS. The output is decoupled from the input, allowing load circuits to be easily split into buffered and non-buffered sections. Non-critical loads can be connected directly to the power supply and will not be buffered. The energy of the battery can then be used in the circuits that require buffering.
(4) Install the battery fuse upon completion of the wiring.

All parameters are specified at 24V, 10A output load, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless noted otherwise. It is assumed that the input power source can deliver a sufficient output current.
25. Accessories

Battery Modules
Two pre-assembled battery modules with a single 12V battery are available for different buffer times. As an option, the mounting brackets are also available without batteries. This option offers more flexibility in selecting an appropriate battery and can result in savings in shipping and logistics. See individual datasheets for each model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1606-XLSBATASSY1</th>
<th>1606-XLSBATASSY2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battery type</td>
<td>Standard version</td>
<td>High current version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12V, 7Ah</td>
<td>12V, 26Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service life</td>
<td>3 to 5 years</td>
<td>10 to 12 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>155x124x112mm</td>
<td>214x179x158mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>3.2kg</td>
<td>9.9kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIN rail mountable</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order number</td>
<td>1606-XLSBATASSY1</td>
<td>1606-XLSBATASSY2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1606-XLSBATBR1</td>
<td>1606-XLSBATBR2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1606-XLSBAT1</td>
<td>1606-XLSBAT2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VRLA lead-acid maintenance free battery

According to EUROBAT guideline

Dimensions Width x height x depth

1606-XLB Wall / Panel mounting bracket
This bracket is used to mount the DC-UPS units onto a flat surface without a DIN rail. The two aluminium brackets and the black plastic slider of the DC-UPS have to be removed before you can mount the two surface brackets.
26. Application Notes

26.1. Battery Replacement Intervals

Batteries have a limited life time. They degrade slowly beginning from the production and need to be replaced periodically. The design life figures can be found in the individual datasheets of the batteries and are usually specified according to the Eurobat guideline or according to specifications from the manufacturer.

The design life is the estimated life based on laboratory condition, and is quoted at 20°C using the manufacturer’s recommended float voltage condition. According to the Eurobat guideline, design lives have been structured into the following different groups:

3 - 5 years: This group of batteries is very popular in standby applications and in small emergency equipment. This represents a 4 years design life with a production tolerance of ±1 year.

6 - 9 years: This group of batteries is usually used when an improved life is required. This represents a 7.5 years design life with a production tolerance of ±1.5 years.

10 - 12 years: This group of batteries is used when in applications that require longest life and highest safety levels. This represents a 11 years design life with a production tolerance of ± one year.

A battery failure within the specified design life of the battery usually results in a complete loss of the battery function (broken cell, faulty connection, …) and will be detected and reported by the periodical battery tests included in the 1606-XLS240-UPS DC-UPS control unit.

If the operational parameters differ from those which are specified for the design life, earlier replacement of the battery might be necessary. The “real life” is also called service life and is defined as the point at which the cell’s actual capacity has reached 80% of its nominal capacity. At the end of the service life, capacity degrades much faster; further use of the battery is therefore not recommended.

Temperature effect:
The temperature has the most impact in the service life. The hotter the temperature, the sooner the wear-out phase of the battery begins. The wear-out results in a degradation of battery capacity. See Fig. 26-1 for details.

Effect of discharging cycles
The number as well as the depth of discharging cycles is limited. A replacement of the battery might be necessary earlier than the calculated service life if the battery exceeds the numbers and values of Fig. 26-2.

Other effects which shorten the service life
- Overcharging and deep discharging shorten the service life and should be avoided. Thanks to the single battery concept of the 1606-XLS240-UPS, the end-of-charge voltage can be set very precisely to the required value, thereby avoiding unnecessary aging effects.
- Charge retention is important to ensure the longest battery life. Stored batteries that are not fully charged age faster then charged batteries. Batteries which are not in use should be recharged at least once a year.
- Excessive float charge ripple across the battery has the effect of reducing life and performance. The 1606-XLS240-UPS does not produce such a ripple voltage. This effect can be ignored when the battery is charged via the 1606-XLS240-UPS.

Guidelines for a long battery service life
- Place the battery in a cool location: E.g. near the bottom of the control cabinet.
- Do not place the battery near heat generating devices.
- Do not store discharged batteries.
- Do not discharge the battery more than necessary. Set buffer time limiter to the required buffer time.
- When choosing the battery capacity, always try to get the next higher capacity than required. The depth of discharge reduces the service life of the battery and limits the number of cycles. See Fig. 26-2.
Example for calculating the service life and the required replacement cycle:

Parameters for the example:
- A 7Ah battery with a design life of 3-5 years is used (e.g. Yuasa battery from the 1606-XLSBATASSY1 module)
- The average ambient temperature is 30°C
- One buffer event consumes approx. 25% of the achievable buffer time.
- One buffer event per day

Calculation:

Ambient temperature influence:
According to Fig. 26-1 curve A, a 2-year service life can be expected at an ambient temperature of 30°C.

Number of discharging cycles: 2 years * 365 cycles = 730 cycles in 2 years.
According to Fig. 26-2, curve C has to be used (only 25% of battery capacity is required). 730 cycles have only a negligible influence in a battery degradation and can be ignored.

Result:
The battery shall be replaced after 2 years.
Please note that the battery degrading begins from the production date (check date code on the battery) which may shorten the replacement intervals.

Fig. 26-1 Service life versus ambient temperatures, typ *)

Fig. 26-2 Cell capacity degradation vs. discharging cycles *)

*) datasheet figures from battery manufacturer

26.2. Parallel and Serial Use

Do not use the DC-UPS in parallel to increase the output power. However, two units of the DC-UPS can be paralleled for 1+1 redundancy to gain a higher system reliability.

Do not use batteries in parallel, since the battery quality test may generate an error message.

Do not connect two or more units in series for higher output voltages.

Do not connect two or more units in a row to get longer hold-up times.
26.3. Using the Inhibit Input

The inhibit input disables buffering. In normal mode, a static signal is required. In buffer mode, a pulse with a minimum length of 250ms is required to stop buffering. The inhibit is stored and can be reset by cycling the input voltage.

For service purposes, the inhibit input can also be used to connect a service switch. Therefore, the inhibit signal can be supplied from the output of the DC-UPS.

![Fig. 26-3 Wiring example for inhibit input](image)

26.4. Troubleshooting

The LEDs on the front of the unit and relay contacts indicate about the actual or elapsed status of the DC-UPS. Please also see section 14.

The following guidelines provide instructions for fixing the most common failures and problems. Always start with the most likely and easiest-to-check condition. Some of the suggestions may require special safety precautions. See notes in section 25 first.

- **“Check wiring” LED is on**
  Check correct wiring between the battery and the DC-UPS.
  Check battery fuse. Is the battery fuse inserted or blown?
  Check battery voltage (must be typically between 7.4V and 15.1V).
  Check input voltage (must be typically between 22.8V and 30V).
  Check battery polarity.

- **DC-UPS did not buffer**
  Inhibit input was set
  Battery did not have enough time to charge and is still below the deep discharge protection limit.

- **DC-UPS stopped buffering**
  Buffer time limiter stopped buffering → set buffer time limiter to a higher value.
  Deep discharge protection stopped buffering → use a larger battery, or allow sufficient time for charging the battery.
  Output was overloaded or short circuit → reduce load.

- **Output has shut down**
  Cycle the input power to reset the DC-UPS.
  Let DC-UPS cool down, over temperature protection might have triggered.

- **DC-UPS constantly switches between normal mode and buffer mode**
  The supplying source on the input is too small and cannot deliver sufficient current.
  Use a larger power supply or reduce the output load.
Rockwell Automation Support

Rockwell Automation provides technical information on the Web to assist you in using its products. At http://www.rockwellautomation.com/support, you can find technical manuals, technical and application notes, sample code and links to software service packs, and a MySupport feature that you can customize to make the best use of these tools. You can also visit our Knowledgebase at http://www.rockwellautomation.com/knowledgebase for FAQs, technical information, support chat and forums, software updates, and to sign up for product notification updates.

For an additional level of technical phone support for installation, configuration, and troubleshooting, we offer TechConnectSM support programs. For more information, contact your local distributor or Rockwell Automation representative, or visit http://www.rockwellautomation.com/support/.

Installation Assistance

If you experience a problem within the first 24 hours of installation, review the information that is contained in this manual. You can contact Customer Support for initial help in getting your product up and running.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States or Canada</td>
<td>1.440.646.3434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside United States or Canada</td>
<td>Use the Worldwide Locator at <a href="http://www.rockwellautomation.com/rockwellautomation/support/overview.page">http://www.rockwellautomation.com/rockwellautomation/support/overview.page</a>, or contact your local Rockwell Automation representative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Product Satisfaction Return

Rockwell Automation tests all of its products to help ensure that they are fully operational when shipped from the manufacturing facility. However, if your product is not functioning and needs to be returned, follow these procedures.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Contact your distributor. You must provide a Customer Support case number (call the phone number above to obtain one) to your distributor to complete the return process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside United States</td>
<td>Please contact your local Rockwell Automation representative for the return procedure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Documentation Feedback

Your comments will help us serve your documentation needs better. If you have any suggestions on how to improve this document, complete this form, publication RA-DU002, available at http://literature.rockwellautomation.com/idc/groups/literature/documents/du/ra-du002-en-e.pdf.

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