

**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**

This device is used to control the vibration level of a vibratory feeder. The unit is powered from the incoming power line connection. The unit has its own Master Control PC board. The setup and operation is detailed in the following product literature.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Line Voltage: 120 VAC +/-10%  
 Line Frequency: 50/60 Hz  
 Current: 15A  
 Output Voltage: 0-120 VAC  
 Handling & Transp. Temp. -40 – 60 °C  
 Operating Temp. 0 – 40 °C

**INSTALLATION**

The control is to be firmly mounted to a non-vibrating surface. The control is designed to withstand conditions equal to IP54. Do not install the control in a more severe environment. Connections to external conduits or cords are to be made with hardware that is rated at IP54 or better.

Refer to the electrical wiring diagram. Line and load wiring is to be brought into the box via customer-drilled holes. Use 2.5mm<sup>2</sup> (#14 AWG) Mains supply wires or larger. Use 2.5mm<sup>2</sup> (#14AWG) load wires or larger. The Mains supply wires should be fused by the Customer at 15 Amps or less. After the wiring has been completed, verify the continuity of the ground bond connection to the control.

This control is for industrial use. Use in residential areas may cause interference, and in that case, special measures may have to be taken by the user regarding emissions.

**IMPORTANT - The vibratory feeder must be tuned to match the power line frequency of the destination country (50 or 60 Hz). A feeder tuned to the wrong frequency will not feed parts. The Rodix control operates on 50 or 60 Hz.**

**SAFETY**

When installing this control, a power supply disconnect device must be provided by the user. A power plug/socket combination can be utilized for this purpose. The plug and socket must have a breaking capacity of at least the amperage of the vibratory feeder(s).



Figure 1 – Warning label installed on the control

**Warning – There is hazardous voltage inside the control. Disconnect power before opening the enclosure.** Only skilled or instructed persons should open the enclosure.

An electrically instructed person is a person adequately advised or supervised by an electrically skilled person to enable him or her to perceive risks and to avoid hazards which electricity can create.

An Emergency stop device must be installed on the machine that incorporates the CE feeder control.

When the machine is installed, verify the continuity of the protective bonding circuit (earth ground) to the control.

**PERIODIC INSPECTION AND FUNCTIONAL TESTING**

When the control is operating normally, the output can be smoothly adjusted from zero to maximum by the main control knob. If part sensors are used, the control starts and stops automatically according to the time delay settings on the circuit board. If soft-start is used, the output should start at zero and

ramp up to the desired setting each time the control automatically starts.

The control should be kept reasonably free from dirt and contaminants that might inhibit proper cooling. No other planned maintenance is necessary.

**MAINTENANCE**

Normally no maintenance is needed for this control. If troubleshooting assistance is needed, either visit our web site at [www.rodix.com](http://www.rodix.com), call RODIX: (international call) 815-316-4700 x322 or (USA) 1-800-562-1868 x322, FAX: 815-316-4701, or e-mail: [custserve@rodix.com](mailto:custserve@rodix.com).

**SPARE PARTS**

Designation	Q	Rodix P/N	MFG P/N
Control Card	1	123-290*	
Fuse 15A 250V	1	106-18*	Bussman ABC15
			Littlefuse 314015
OR			Littlefuse 314015
Fuse	1	106-67	Littlefuse 0313.062HXP
.062 A, 250V			Littlefuse 354901GY
Fuse Holder	2	106-17	
Triac	1	115-32*	
S1 (DPST)	1	104-80*	
Switch Boot	1	104-26*	
Terminals		105-90	Altech CSCP2.5T
20A, 600V			Altech CSCP2.5T2
Terminals		105-91	Altech APEM 42011-3B-1/4
20A, 600V			
Knob	1	122-10	

\*Recommended spare parts to keep in stock.

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# ADJUSTMENTS & SET UP

## 1. SELECT THE PULSE SETTING

Match the control's pulse mode to the feeder's tuning:

- A. For 60 pulse output - Set DIP switch (S1) to 60 on the circuit card.
- B. For 120 pulse output - Set DIP switch (S1) to 120 on the circuit card.
- C. For 40, 30, 15 or 60 Reverse pulse settings, see the "S1 Programming Chart."

**Note: Readjust the MAX trimpot after changing pulse switch setting.**

## 2. INSTALLING THE PART SENSOR

(Photo-sensor or Proximity Switch)

- A. Connect a three wire, current-sinking (NPN) or current-sourcing (PNP) sensor as shown on the enclosed wiring diagram. The sensor must be able to operate on 12VDC and be capable of switching at least 3.0 mA. Set switch (S1) to NPN or PNP according to the sensor's output type.
- B. Set DIP switch (S1) for the proper logic. When the switch is in the "NORM" position, the control will run only when the sensor signal is present. The "NORM" position is used with Light-Operate photoeyes (through beam). When switch (S1) is in the "INV" position, the control runs only when the sensor signal is not present. The "INV" switch position is used with Dark-Operate, reflective photoeyes and Proximity Sensors.

## 3. RUN JUMPER INPUT

The Run Jumper Input comes jumped from the factory. If the Feeder Cube® will be controlled by a relay contact, switch, or other device, replace the factory-installed jumper with the controlling "Run Contact" at terminals 8 and 9 of TB2. The contact must be able to switch 12VDC and 3.0 mA. The control will then run only when the contact is closed and the part sensor is calling for parts.

If the Feeder Cube® will be controlled by a PLC or something similar, connect (+) voltage to TB2-8 and (-) voltage to TB2-7. If electrical isolation is desirable, remove R3 located on the circuit board near TB2-8.

In the High/Low parts sensing mode, a second parts sensor can be connected to the run input in place of the run jumper. The parts sensor must be a PNP sensor using the same light-operate or dark-operate logic.

## 4. LIMITING THE MAXIMUM OUTPUT OF CONTROL

The **MAX** output trimpot can be adjusted to limit the maximum vibration level of the vibratory feeder when the Main Control Dial is fully turned up. When setting up the MAX output of the feeder control, the output wiring to feeder must be connected and the control set for the proper pulse (60 or 120) setting. The Run Contact input must be closed, and the Part Sensor must be calling for parts.

- A. Power input should be **OFF** or disconnected.
- B. Open cover to allow access to circuit card.
- C. Adjust the **MAX** Output trimpot counter-clockwise to its minimum setting.
- D. Using **CAUTION**, turn power **ON** (no output should be present).
- E. Rotate the **MAIN CONTROL DIAL** on front cover clockwise to its highest setting.
- F. Adjust the **MAX** Output trimpot so that the output to the feeder reaches its desired maximum level.

## 5. SETTING THE MINIMUM OUTPUT LEVEL OF CONTROL

When the vibratory feeder is nearly empty, turn the MAIN CONTROL DIAL to "1" and adjust the MIN trimpot to just below the slowest speed that provides the proper feed rate. The MIN trimpot serves as the "low speed" trimpot for 2-speed operation. See "S1 Programming Chart."

## 6. MAIN CONTROL DIAL

The output power is controlled by the **MAIN CONTROL DIAL**. A special logarithmic-tapered power out curve (non-linear) spreads the power broadly across the **MAIN CONTROL DIAL** to help give maximum "Fine Control" over the output speed of the vibratory feeder. When very precise adjustment of the **MAIN CONTROL DIAL** is needed, increase the MIN trimpot setting and/or decrease the MAX trimpot setting. A linear POT taper can be selected when operating the feeder at lower voltages. To select a linear pot taper for the

Main Control Dial, see the "S1 Programming Chart."

## 7. FEEDER BOWL/HOPPER INTERLOCK OUTPUT

The Feeder Bowl/Hopper Interlock feature (TB2-2 & 3) can be connected to a Rodix FC-40 *Plus Series* (TB2-11 & 12) control or another FC-90 *Plus Series* (TB2-7 & 8) control when control of a bulk material hopper is needed. The bowl/hopper interlock will prevent the hopper from operating anytime the bowl is turned OFF or in "STAND BY" mode. The Interlock output can also be used to drive a solid state relay or a low wattage 12VDC air valve. A solid state relay can operate any auxiliary equipment such as a light stand or an air valve. The Auxiliary output is capable of switching 70mA if an external power source is used. The logic of the aux output can be changed through the settings of S1. Some other features for the Aux output are: Aux invert; bowl out of parts with alarm; and an air jet sequence for starting the air before and after feeding.

## 8. SETTING THE TIME DELAYS

The sensor time delays can be set for independent OFF delay and ON delay periods. The time delay trimpots can be adjusted to provide the best individual response for the feeder (0 to 12 seconds). By rotating the adjustment clockwise, the delay will become longer.

## 9. SETTING THE SOFT-START

The start-up of the control output can be adjusted to ramp up to the desired output level instead of starting abruptly. Soft-start keeps parts from falling off the tooling, reduces spring shock, and hammering when the control turns ON. Turn the **SOFT** Start trimpot clockwise for the gentlest start (about a 6 sec. ramp up to full output). Turn the trimpot fully counter-clockwise for no soft start.

## 10. POWER SUPPLY

At the rated line voltage, the power supply is capable of providing a combined total current of 100 mA at 12 VDC. The total current includes the sensor and any auxiliary output accessories that are connected to the Bowl/Hopper Interlock output terminals.

## 11. REMOTE SPEED CONTROL

Remote control of the power level can be accomplished by the following methods:

- A. 4-20mA signal from a PLC can be used to remotely vary the output of the control instead of the Main Control Dial. Set S1 to the 4-20 position. The 4-20mA input is automatically in control ON whenever a 4-20mA signal is applied to the control (terminals TB2-11 & 12). The Main Control dial setting is ignored whenever there is a 4-20mA signal. The 4-20mA input is transformer isolated from the power line. See "S1 Programming Chart" for 0-20mA.
- B. 0-5VDC Analog input signal may be applied in place of the Main Control Dial.
- C. A Constant Feed Rate (CFR) sensor can be added for closed loop feeder amplitude regulation. Switch S1 needs to be set to CFR.

## 12. LINE VOLTAGE COMPENSATION

Fluctuations in the line voltage can cause a feeder bowl to vary its feed rate. The line voltage compensation feature adjusts the control's output to help compensate for fluctuations in the supply voltage. If it becomes necessary to disable this feature, set LVC (S1) right to disable compensation.

## 13. INSTALLING THE CFR SENSOR

Note: Failure to adequately prepare the feeder's surface properly may result in a Constant Feed Rate (CFR) sensor that will not bond to the feeder. The sensor will not be mounted until step C-6.

**A. ORIENT THE SENSOR** so that its sensitive axis is in the same direction as the vibration of the feeder. The double-ended arrow in figure 1 shows the sensor's sensitive axis. Align the sensitive axis of the sensor in the same direction as the vibration (see figure 2). The sensor must be oriented correctly for proper operation.

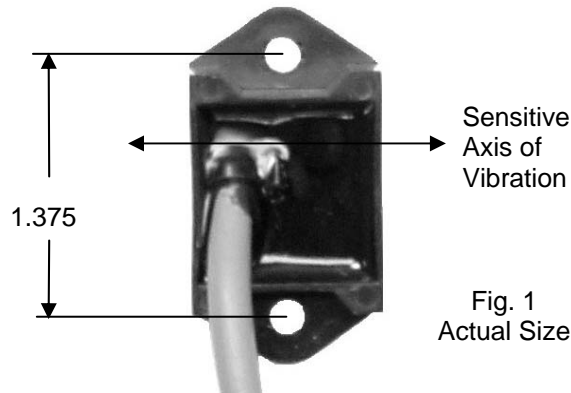


Fig. 1  
Actual Size

**B. CHOOSE A LOCATION** for mounting the sensor on the feeder that is smooth and that will allow the adhesive on the sensor to bond. Avoid mounting the sensor over ridges and bumps which can reduce the ability of the adhesive to stick to the feeder. The correct location will also have enough space for the sensor's cable to hang straight down without touching anything else.

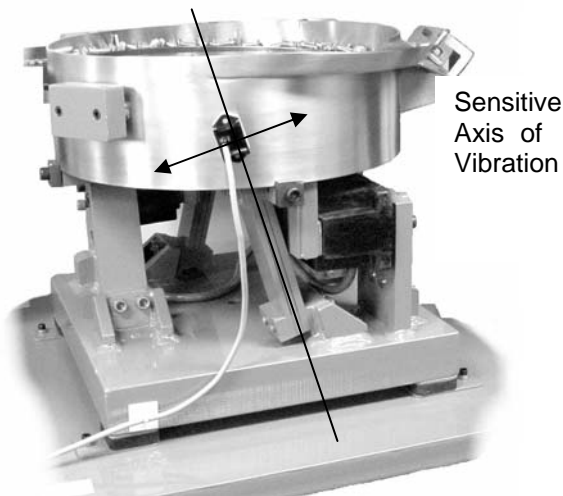


Fig. 2 The arrow shows the direction of vibration which is at a right angle to the spring pack.

**C. SURFACE PREPARATION** of the feeder is crucial for proper bonding between the sensor and the feeder. Please follow these steps completely.

- 1) The feeder should be kept between 70°-100°F (21-38°C) for ideal tape application.

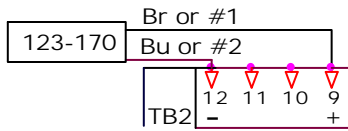
- 2) Clean a 3.5" (10cm) circular area with a solvent like isopropyl alcohol that will not leave a residue. As a rule of thumb, the area can be considered clean when after cleaning the area with a solvent-saturated, white paper-towel, the towel is as clean as it was before wiping.
- 3) Using a good amount of pressure, polish the cleaned, circular area of the feeder using a scratch pad or steel wool. Repeat step 2, and then go to step 4.
- 4) Wipe the cleaned surface with an alcohol wipe or with a 50/50 isopropyl alcohol/water combination.
- 5) Dry the surface thoroughly using a low lint cloth or a clean paper towel.
- 6) Remove the vibration sensor from its protective packaging. Remove the liner from the adhesive backing. Avoid touching the tape. Align the sensor as shown in figures 1 and 2. Apply the vibration sensor to the prepared area of the feeder. Press the sensor very firmly onto the feeder surface for at least 10 seconds.
- 7) Allow the vibration sensor at least 20 minutes to cure before operation. Note it takes 72 hours for the adhesive to fully cure at 70°F (21°C).

Alternatively, #8 or M4 screws can be used to mount the sensor to the feeder. The hole centers are 1.375" (3.49cm) apart.

**D. ROUTE THE SENSOR CABLE** to protect it from strain due to vibration. The cable that attaches to the sensor will not break from normal vibration; however, some care should be used when routing the sensor cable from the sensor to the control. The cable should hang straight down from the sensor without touching the feeder bowl or anything else. Then, the sensor cable should curve towards the power control with a bend radius larger than 3' (8cm).

Use a cable tie and an adhesive-backed mount to attach the sensor cable to the side of the drive base. See Figure 2. Clean the mounting area before applying the adhesive-backed mount.

**E. CONNECT THE SENSOR** to the control. The sensor's brown wire connects to +12VDC at TB2-9. The blue wire connects to the signal input at TB2-12.



#### 14. SUPPLEMENTARY FEATURES

Special supplementary software features can be enabled on the 24-490/24-491 circuit boards. The features include: *Constant Feed Rate* regulation (CFR vibration feedback sensor required), *Constant On*, *High/Low Track* level control, *60 pulse polarity reversal*, *low pulse rate*, *linear pot taper*, *bowl out of parts*, and *two speed pots*. See the S1 Switch Programming Chart. For more feature information download (or request from RODIX) the FC-90 *Plus Series* Advanced Application Note.

#### 15. STATUS LEDs

When the Sensor input is active, either the NPN or the PNP LED will be ON. When the RUN input circuit is complete, the RUN LED will be ON. Whenever the Aux output is turned ON, the AUX LED is ON.

#### **WARNING:**

**Fuses should be replaced with Bussman ABC, Littelfuse 3AB "Fast Acting" type or equivalent of manufacturer's original value.**

**Mounting this control on a vibrating surface will void the warranty.**

#### **WARRANTY**

**Rodix Control Products are Warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use for a period of two years from date of shipment.** For the full description of the warranty, terms, and software license, please contact the factory.

For assistance installing or operating your Rodix Feeder Cube® please call the factory or visit our web site. Technical help is available to answer your questions and fax any needed information. To

return a control for IN or OUT of warranty service, please ship it prepaid to:

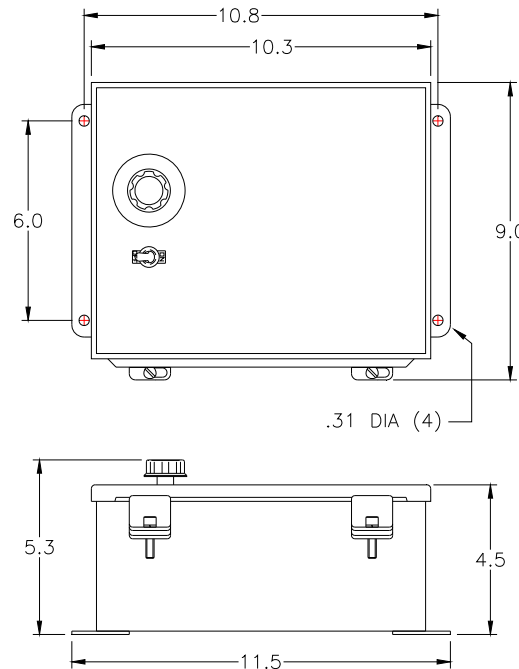
#### **Rodix Inc., ATTN: Repair Department**

If under warranty, Rodix will repair or replace your control at no charge; If out of warranty, we will repair it and you will be billed for the repair charges (Time and Material) plus the return freight. Quotes for repairs are available upon request. A brief note describing the symptoms helps our technicians address the issue.

Feeder Cube® is a registered TM of Rodix Inc.

Banner® is a registered Trademark of Banner Engineering Corp, 9714 10th Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55441

#### **DIMENSIONS**



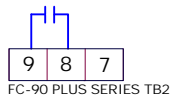
S1 Programming Chart					
Program Description	S1 Switch Positions				
	6	7	8	9	10
0 = Off 1 = On					
Standard Program	0	0	0	0	0
Constant ON	0	0	0	0	1
High/Low Track	0	0	0	1	0
Linear Pot Taper	0	0	0	1	1
0-20mA	0	0	1	0	0
2-Speed Operation	0	0	1	0	1
Bowl Out Parts, Stop	0	0	1	1	0
BOP stop/ with alarm	0	0	1	1	1
BOP alarm w/o stop	0	1	0	0	0
30/15 hertz operation	0	1	0	0	1
Aux Invert	0	1	0	1	0
Air Jet Timers	0	1	0	1	1
40 Pulse operation	0	1	1	0	0
Low Amplitude at "1"	0	1	1	0	1
Optional Program	0	1	1	1	0
Optional Program	0	1	1	1	1
Waveform Reversal	1	0	0	0	0
Constant ON, WR	1	0	0	0	1
High/Low Track, WR	1	0	0	1	0
Linear Pot Taper, WR	1	0	0	1	1
0-20mA, WR	1	0	1	0	0
Optional Program	1	0	1	0	1
Optional Program	1	0	1	1	0
Optional Program	1	0	1	1	1

#### **TROUBLESHOOTING**

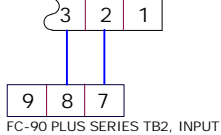
For the control to run: The **MAIN CONTROL DIAL** must be turned up or have over 4mA at the 4-20mA input. Either the NPN or PNP LED must cycle ON and OFF with the 3-wire DC part sensor. The NPN/PNP dip switch setting must match the active LED, NPN or PNP. The RUN LED must be lit. To light the RUN LED, either a Run Jumper must connect TB2-8 to TB2-9 or else TB2-7 & 8 needs a 10-30 VDC signal. If the control will not run when the RUN LED is lit and the sensor needs parts, reduce the ON and OFF time delays and flip the INVERT/NORMAL dip switch. See the "FC-90 Plus Troubleshooting Guide" for more information. If the feeder only hums, flip the 60/120 dip switch.

**RUN JUMPER INPUT**  
P/N 24-490/24-491

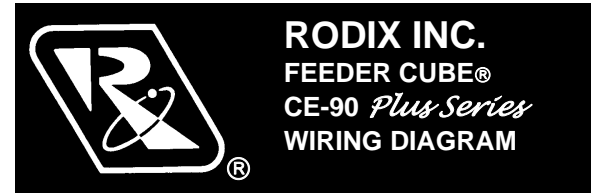
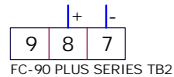
A) LOW CURRENT SWITCH



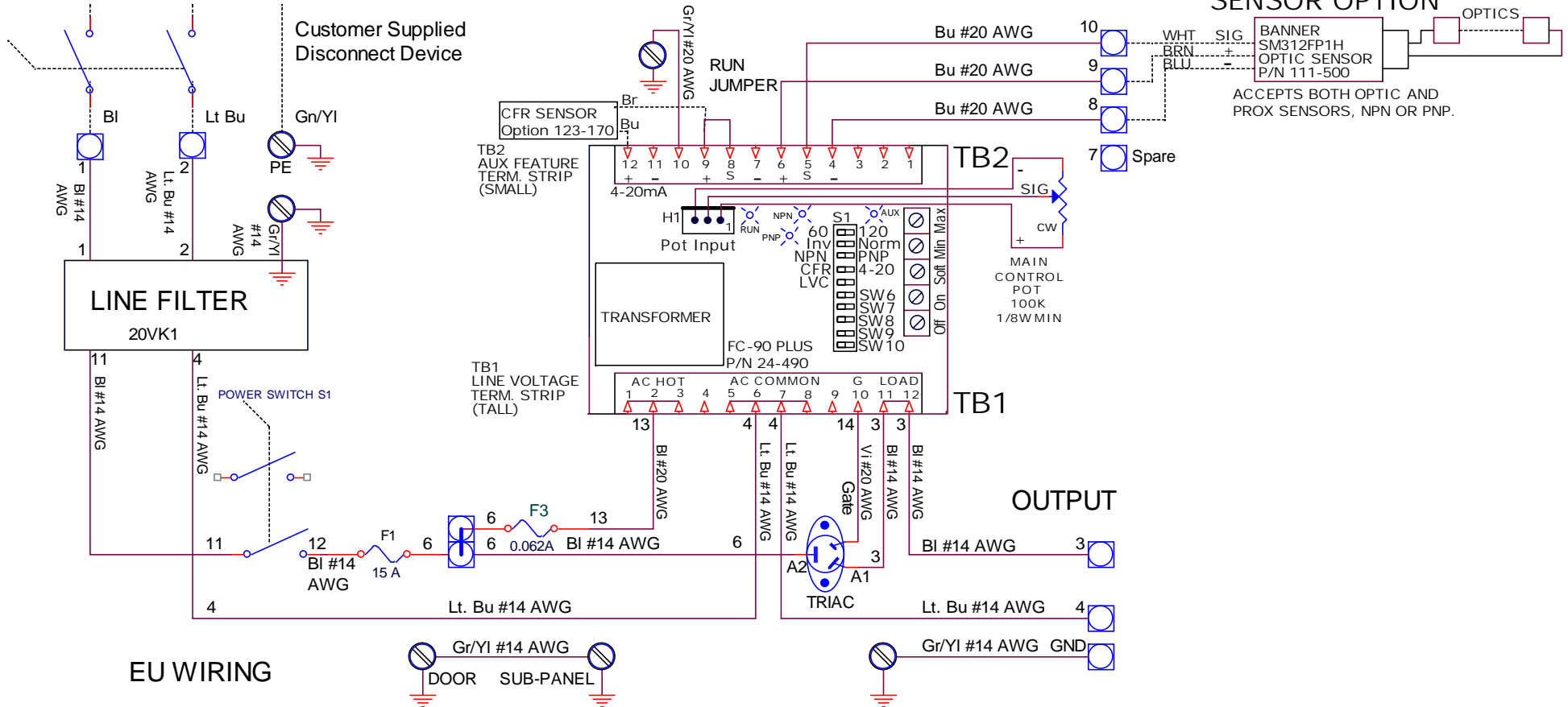
B) BOWL/HOPPER INTERLOCK  
FC-90 PLUS SERIES TB2, OUTPUT



C) LOW VOLTAGE INPUT SWITCHING  
(DC Voltage from PLC)  
5-30 VDC INPUT VOLTAGE OFF/ON CONTROL



**120 VAC 50/60 Hz**  
**HOT COM PE**



**MODEL**  
**CE-91 PLUS**

**INPUT VAC**  
**120 VAC**

**AMPS**  
**15**

**OUTPUT**  
**0-120**

**RODIX, INC.**  
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Toll Free (800) 562-1868, FAX (815) 316-4701  
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[www.rodix.com](http://www.rodix.com)



## RODIX SOLUTION

### Good wiring practices for avoiding electrical noise problems.

Rodix controls have been designed with a high degree of immunity to electrical noise; however, depending on the control installation, electrical noise can cause problems. These problems occur in less than 1% of the product installations. Most electrical noise problems can be avoided by following some simple guidelines. Good wiring practices need to be used to prevent electrical noise from interfering with your control's operation. Another name for electrical noise is Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI).

#### Symptoms of Electrical Noise

The symptoms of electrical noise would appear as follows: a brief pause or a brief "bump" in the vibratory feeder's output that the control automatically recovers from. In rare cases the control will either stop operating or run continuously at full power in 120 pulse mode until the power switch is slowly cycled OFF and ON.

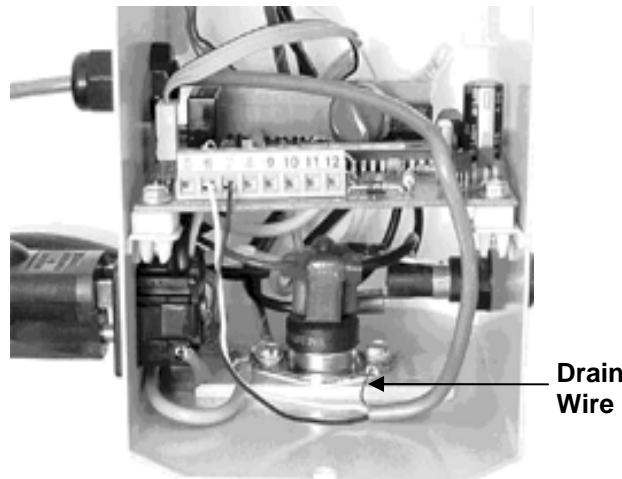
#### Sources of Electrical Noise

Electrical noise is generated by devices like relay coils, solenoid valves, contactors, servo motors, and variable

frequency inverter drives. The electrical noise is then transferred to another device by one of three ways. The noise could be conducted through the power wires, or capacitively coupled from wire to adjacent wire, or it is transmitted from the wires of a nearby noise source.

#### Solutions for Electrical Noise

1. Use shielded wires for all I/O (Input / Output) signals. The I/O signals may include: 4-20mA input, Run input, Sensor input, 0-5VDC input, Interlock input or AUX output. The shield "drain" wire should be tied to the chassis in the Rodix control. The drain wire should be kept shorter than 2". Please see the enclosed picture.

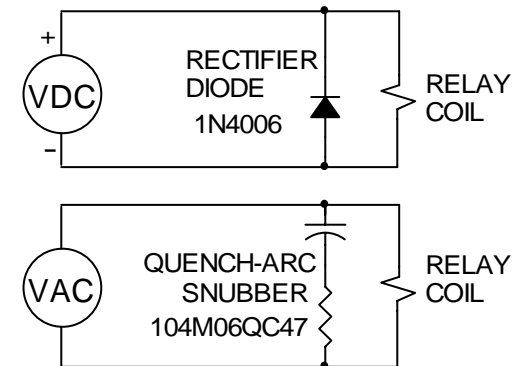


Example of a "drain" wire termination

2. Never run I/O signal wires in the same conduit or raceway as AC power lines such as wires to motors, solenoids, heaters, welders and Rodix controls, etc.

3. I/O wires within an enclosure should be routed as far away as possible from relays, solenoids, transformers, power wiring and other noisy equipment. Keep the I/O signal wires separate from the control's input and output power wiring. Secure the wires in place.

4. Whenever relays or solenoid valves are used, install a Snubber on them to reduce electrical noise. Use a diode on a DC coil. Use a RC Snubber on an AC coil.



5. In extremely high EMI environments, Power Line Filters and ferrite beads can be effective. Install ferrite beads on I/O signal wires as close as possible to the circuit board terminal strip. Loop the wire through the bead several times or use several beads on each wire for additional protection.

## RODIX, INC.

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[www.rodix.com](http://www.rodix.com)

# Declaration of Incorporation

We hereby declare that the following machinery is intended to be incorporated into other machinery, and must not be put into service until the relevant machinery into which it is to be incorporated has been declared in conformity with the essential requirements of the Machinery Directive, 2006/42/EC, and requirements of the Low Voltage Directive, 2006/95/EC.

## **BS EN 61326-1 Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements**

When using electrical equipment for control use, BS EN 61326-1 supercedes Electromagnetic Emissions EN 50081-2 and Electromagnetic Immunity EN 50082-2.

**Safety of Machinery:** EN 60204-1: 2006

**Supplementary Information:** Machine Safety Report Number – 98021628.J02  
Machine Safety testing performed by:  
Intertek Testing Services, 7435 4th Street North, Oakdale, MN 55128

EMC testing was performed by Rodix at:  
L.F. Research, 12790 Route 76, Poplar Grove, IL 61065

**Machine Description:** Vibratory Feeder Control

**Makes:** CE-41 Plus, CE-41H Plus, CE-43 Plus, CE-43H Plus, CE-48, CE-48 Plus, CE-48H Plus, CE-49 Plus, CE-49H Plus, CE-91 Plus, CE-91H Plus, CE-91-2 Plus, CE-91-2H Plus, CE-91-3 Plus, CE-91-3H Plus, CE-93 Plus, CE-93H Plus, CE-98 Plus, CE-98H Plus, CE-98-2 Plus, CE-98-2H Plus, CE-98-3 Plus, CE-98-3H Plus, CE-99 Plus, CE-99H, CE-101 Plus, CE-101H Plus, CE-103 Plus, CE-103H Plus, CE-108 Plus, CE-108H Plus, CE-109 Plus, CE-109H Plus, CE-113 Plus, CE-113H Plus, CE-119 Plus, CE-119H Plus, CE-201 Plus, CE-201-2 Plus, CE201-3 Plus, CE-208 Plus, CE-208-2 Plus, CE-208-3 Plus, SPE-606, and SPE-890.

**Types:**

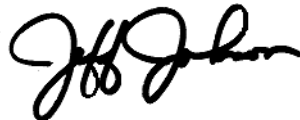
121-500-0606  
121-500-0700 through 121-500-0703  
121-500-0706 through 121-500-0721  
121-500-0724 through 121-500-0736  
121-500-0738 through 121-500-0792  
121-500-0890

**Manufactured by:** Rodix, Inc.

A technical construction file for this equipment is retained at the following address:

**2316 23rd Avenue, Rockford, Illinois 61104**

**Date:** 7/27/2012  
**Title:** Vice President

**Signature:**   
**Name:** Jeff Johnson

# RODIX Inc.

## CE restrictions for harmonic current emissions

Revised 5/3/2006

For vibratory feeder controls that have the CE mark, one of the many standards that the control needs to conform to is "Limits for harmonic current emission". The machine configuration will determine when to apply this standard.

### **International Standard IEC 61000-3-2** Effective 1/1/2001

Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current  $\leq$  16A per phase)

This part of IEC 61000 deals with the limitation of harmonic currents injected into the public low-voltage distribution system (electric utility). If the equipment input current exceeds 16A per phase, please refer to IEC 61000-3-4.

Harmonic currents can cause stress to the utility distribution system. It can stress the neutral of older wiring that doesn't conform to today's standards, and it can stress the utility transformers that are operating at their rated load.

### **When the standard does not apply:**

This standard doesn't apply if the 230V machine is powered by a step down transformer.

The scope of the standard states:

IEC 61000-3-2 is applicable to electrical and electronic equipment having an input current up to and including 16A per phase, and intended to be connected to public low-voltage distribution systems.

Public low-voltage distribution systems are power supply systems allowing the direct connection of equipment with rated voltages between 200 and 260V (single phase) or between 340 and 450V (phase to phase). Higher voltage distribution systems, which are connected to power substations, are not considered to be public low-voltage systems.

A 230V machine with a vibratory feeder is typically powered by a step down transformer that is installed in a factory. Thus the machine is powered by a higher voltage distribution system that is not directly connected to the 230V public low-voltage system. Because of this, the machine is outside the scope of the standard<sup>1</sup>.

### **When the standard does apply:**

When a 230V machine is not powered by a step down transformer, there should not be a problem meeting this standard if all the vibratory feeders on one machine operate in the 100 Pulse (full wave) mode, and the combined total amperage for the vibratory feeders is 15 Amps or less. However it is harder to meet this standard in the 50 Pulse (half wave) mode. The combined total amperage for the vibratory feeders is limited to 3.5 Amps in the 50 Pulse mode when the machine is powered directly from the 230V public low voltage distribution system.

The vendor that supplies the finished machine is responsible for compliance to the applicable CE standards, not the end user. This vendor is responsible for performing the compliance testing on the finished machine.

Please note that EN61000-3-2 applies to 230V equipment. There are no limits for 120V equipment since these limits have not yet been defined; however, in Europe the 120V equipment will be connected to a step down transformer that might connect to the public 230V power mains. This means that 120V equipment that does not meet the harmonic current standard may cause a step down transformer that connects to the public 230V to fail to meet the harmonics standard.

### **50/100 Pulse – Alternate names:**

The frequency of the utility power is 50Hz in Europe and 60Hz in the United States. Because of this, 50 Pulse mode in Europe is related to 60 pulse mode in the United States. 100 Pulse mode in Europe is related to 120 pulse mode in the United States. To change the pulse mode on the control, change the 60/120 switch. Listed below are some of the alternate names used to describe 60 pulse and 120 pulse:

<u>60 Pulses Per Sec.</u>	<u>120 Pulses Per Sec.</u>
R.C. or D.C.	A.C.
Rectified	Full Wave AC
Direct Current	Alternating Current
Half Wave	Full Wave
3600 Vibrations Per Min.	7200 Vibrations Per Min.

<sup>1</sup> From TUV Rheinland, FAQ

[http://www.tuv.com/en/services/product\\_testing/all\\_types\\_of\\_products/electromagnetic\\_compatibility\\_services\\_emc/emc\\_faq.php](http://www.tuv.com/en/services/product_testing/all_types_of_products/electromagnetic_compatibility_services_emc/emc_faq.php)



# RODIX Inc.

## CE notes about voltage fluctuations and flicker

### **What you need to know about the CE voltage fluctuations and flicker standard:**

For machines that have the CE mark, one of the many standards that machine must conform to is the Limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker. The machine configuration will determine when to apply this standard.

### **International Standard IEC 61000-3-3** Effective 1/1/2001

“Limits – Limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker in low-voltage supply systems for equipment with rated current  $\leq 16$  amps per phase.” This part of IEC 61000 deals with the limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker injected into the public low-voltage supply system (electric utility). When the amperage is over 16 amps, a companion standard, IEC 6100-3-11 is applied.

The limits in this standard are based mainly on the subjective severity of how much a 230V/60 W light bulb flickers when the supply voltage fluctuates. The frequent flickering of a light bulb can adversely affect some people.

### **When the standard does not apply:**

This standard doesn't apply if the 230V machine is powered by a step down transformer.

The scope of the standard states:

IEC 61000-3-3 is applicable to electrical and electronic equipment having an input current up to and including 16A per phase, and intended to be connected to public low-voltage distribution systems of between 220V and 250V at 50Hz line to neutral.

Public low-voltage distribution systems are power supply systems allowing the direct connection of equipment with rated voltages between 200 and 260V (single phase) or between 340 and 450V (phase to phase). Higher voltage distribution systems, which are connected to power substations, are not considered to be public low-voltage systems.

A 230V machine with a vibratory feeder is typically powered by a step down transformer that is installed in a factory. Thus the machine is powered by a higher voltage distribution system that is not directly connected to the 230V public low-voltage system. Because of this, the machine is outside the scope of the standard<sup>1</sup>. A machine that is connected to 60Hz power is also outside the scope of the standard.

### **When the standard does apply:**

The standard is applicable when a 230V machine is powered directly from the 230V public low-voltage supply system.

The vendor that supplies the finished machine is responsible for compliance to the applicable CE standards, not the end user. This vendor is responsible for performing the compliance testing on the finished machine.

Please note that EN61000-3-3 applies to 230V equipment. There are no limits for 120V equipment since these limits have not yet been defined; however, in Europe the 120V equipment will be connected to a step down transformer that might connect to the public 230V power mains. This means that 120V equipment that does not meet the standard may cause a step down transformer that connects to the public 230V to fail to meet the standard.

### **What causes voltage fluctuations:**

When an electrical load is turned on, it can cause the supply voltage to decrease a little bit due to the resistance and the inductance of the supply wires and step down transformer. The addition of a larger amp load causes a larger change to the supply voltage than a small amp load does. When the load turns off, the supply voltage rebounds back to the original value.

### **Disclaimer:**

Standard EN61000-3-3 applies to the vibratory feeder system, and it does not apply to the vibratory feeder control. The amount of voltage fluctuations and flicker depends on how often the electrical load is turned On and Off by the machine and how large the load is.

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<sup>1</sup> From TUV Rheinland, FAQ

[http://www.jpn.tuv.com/en/services/product\\_testing/all\\_types\\_of\\_products/electromagnetic\\_compatibility\\_services\\_emc/emc\\_faq.php](http://www.jpn.tuv.com/en/services/product_testing/all_types_of_products/electromagnetic_compatibility_services_emc/emc_faq.php)

## CE notes about voltage fluctuations and flicker continued

### Guideline chart:

The chart provided here is not a substitute for a test. It is meant only to help determine when further review of standard EN61000-3-3 is needed. The chart does not cover every circumstance. Please note: if the machine is rated at 120 volts, or 60 Hz, this standard does not apply.

To use this chart, determine how many amps the machine uses during its normal operation. Is the amperage over 16 amps? Determine the amperage of the vibratory feeder when the feeder bowl (or hopper) is operating at its maximum feed rate with a full load of parts. Determine how often the vibratory feeder typically turns on and off. Compare the amps and on/off cycles to the chart.

For multiple vibratory feeders only add their amperage together if they always start and stop at the same time. Actual testing may prove that the number of On/Off cycles shown in the chart can nearly be doubled when the Soft Start pot is adjusted for a one second (or longer) soft start.

Amps rms at 230V		Maximum On/Off cycles permitted
16	1	On/Off cycle per 6 minutes
15	1	On/Off cycle per 4.5 minutes
14	1	On/Off cycle per 3 minutes
13	1	On/Off cycle per 3 minutes
12	1	On/Off cycle per 3 minutes
11	1	On/Off cycle per 3 minutes
10	1	On/Off cycle per 1.5 minutes
9	1	On/Off cycle per 1 minute
8	1	On/Off cycle per 1 minute
7	1 1/3	On/Off cycles per 1 minute
6	2	On/Off cycles per 1 minute
5	6.5	On/Off cycles per 1 minute
4	19	On/Off cycles per 1 minute
3	65	On/Off cycles per 1 minute
2	195	On/Off cycles per 1 minute
1		Unlimited On/Off cycles per 1 minute

This chart is based on Rectangular voltage changes at equal intervals using the Pst=1 chart, fig. 4 of standard EN61000-3-3.  $Plt = Pst \times 0.65$