



**Power Supply System**  
**Guardian Access 5U/6U 19" Rack Mount**  
**GDN.S.48.MS31**  
**Instruction Manual**



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UNIPOWER, LLC  
65 Industrial Park Rd  
Dunlap, TN 37327  
Phone: +1-954-346-2442  
Toll Free: 1-800-440-3504  
Web site: [www.unipowerco.com](http://www.unipowerco.com)

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## Contents

<b>Chapter 1 About This Manual .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Objectives .....	6
1.2 Audience .....	6
1.3 Document Key .....	6
1.4 Feedback & Support .....	7
<b>Chapter 2 System Description .....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Overview .....	8
2.2 Principal of Operation .....	9
2.3 System Parameters .....	10
2.4 System Components .....	12
2.4.1 System Controller .....	12
2.4.2 DC Distribution Unit .....	12
2.4.3 Rectifier Module .....	13
2.4.4 Rectifier Shelf .....	14
<b>Chapter 3 System Safety .....</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1 Safety Warnings and Guidelines .....	15
3.1.1 System Markings .....	15
3.1.2 Safety Recommendations .....	15
3.1.3 Installation Warning .....	16
3.1.4 Restricted Access Area Warnings .....	16
3.1.5 System Enclosure .....	16
3.1.6 Operating Temperature Warnings .....	16
3.1.7 Recommended Power Ratings .....	16
3.1.8 Electrical Safety Warnings .....	17
3.1.9 Grounding .....	18
3.1.10 Batteries .....	18
3.1.10.1 Lead Acid Batteries .....	18
3.1.11 In Case of an Accident .....	19
3.2 Caution .....	19
3.2.1 Storage and Transportation .....	19
3.2.2 Disposal .....	19
3.2.3 Handling Electrostatic Sensitive Devices .....	19
3.2.4 Traceability .....	19
3.2.5 Breakers .....	20
3.2.6 Hot Surfaces .....	20
<b>Chapter 4 Installation Guide .....</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1 Site Requirements .....	21
4.2 Unpacking .....	21
4.3 Tools .....	21
4.4 Cable Size .....	22

4.5	Mounting in a Cabinet / Relay Rack.....	23
4.6	Removing the Covers (Optional).....	24
4.7	Connecting Grounding Cable .....	24
4.8	AC Input Connection .....	25
4.9	DC Load Connection .....	27
4.10	Battery Cable and Connection .....	28
4.11	Battery Installation.....	29
4.12	Alarm and Signal Connections .....	30
4.13	Symmetry Connection .....	33
4.14	Temperature Sensor Connection .....	34
4.15	Rectifier Installation.....	35
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>Commissioning.....</b>	<b>36</b>
5.1	Commissioning Overview .....	36
5.2	Tools and Test Equipment.....	36
5.2.1	Tools List.....	36
5.2.2	Test Equipment .....	36
5.3	Preparation .....	36
5.4	Commissioning procedure .....	37
5.5	Test of output voltage.....	38
5.5.1	Float charge (U1) .....	38
5.5.2	Adjustment of Float Charge, U1 .....	38
5.5.3	Boost charging (U2) (if applicable) .....	38
5.6	Battery supervision .....	39
5.7	Battery test .....	39
5.8	Commissioning record.....	40
<b>Chapter 6</b>	<b>Maintenance &amp; Troubleshooting.....</b>	<b>41</b>
6.1	Maintenance.....	41
6.1.1	Checking Terminal Connection .....	41
6.1.2	Other Requirements .....	41
6.2	Troubleshooting .....	42
<b>Chapter 7</b>	<b>Replacing Modules.....</b>	<b>46</b>
7.1	Controller Replacement .....	46
7.2	Rectifier Replacement.....	46
7.3	Battery and Load Breakers Replacement.....	46
7.4	Surge Protection Device Replacement.....	47
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>- Drawings.....</b>	<b>48</b>
A.1	System Unit Layout .....	48
A.2	Installation Details - Connections .....	49
A.3	Block Diagram & Schematics.....	50
A.4	Detailed Dimensions .....	53

## FIGURES

Figure 2-1	Power System Overview (6U system shown) .....	8
Figure 2-2	Principal of Operation .....	9
Figure 2-3	Guardian Rectifier .....	13
Figure 2-4	Guardian Rectifier Shelf .....	14
Figure 4-1	Mounting the Subrack (6U system shown) .....	23
Figure 4-2	Removing the Top Cover .....	24
Figure 4-3	Grounding Connection .....	25
Figure 4-4	AC Input Terminal Block (1-phase) .....	26
Figure 4-5	AC Input Terminal Block (2-phase) .....	26
Figure 4-6	AC Input Terminal Block (3-phase) .....	26
Figure 4-7	DC Load Connection .....	27
Figure 4-8	Battery Cable Connection .....	28
Figure 4-9	Battery Installation (Example only) .....	29
Figure 4-10	Alarm Interface .....	30
Figure 4-11	ACX External Connection Board .....	31
Figure 4-12	ACX Alarm Relay Board .....	32
Figure 4-13	2-block Symmetry Measurement (for illustration only) .....	33
Figure 4-14	4-Block Symmetry Measurement (for illustration only) .....	33
Figure 4-15	Temperature Sensor Connection .....	34
Figure 4-16	Rectifier Installation .....	35

## TABLES

Table 4-1	Recommended Electrical Cable Sizes .....	22
Table 5-1	Float/Boost Charge Voltages .....	38
Table 5-2	Commissioning Record .....	40
Table 6-1	Connection Torque Setting Check .....	41

## 1. About This Manual

This chapter contains an overview of the information that is presented in this Power System Manual. This includes information on objectives, the intended audience, and the organization of this manual. In addition, this chapter also defines the conventions used to indicate warnings, cautions and noteworthy information.

### 1.1 Objectives

This manual describes the Power System, explains how to unpack and install the system, how to perform the initial power-up and operational system check.

The information presented in this document is current as of the publication date.

### 1.2 Audience

This manual is to be used by installers and technicians who are preparing the site for a new installation and installing the power system. This manual assumes that the technician has an understanding of power systems in general and understands safety procedures for working around AC and DC voltage.

The user of this document should be familiar with electronic circuitry and wiring practices and have some expertise as an electronic, power, or electromechanical technician.

### 1.3 Document Key

This manual uses the following conventions:



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**WARNING** This symbol indicates a situation that could cause bodily injury. Always be aware of hazardous conditions when working in or around the power system.

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**CAUTION** This symbol indicates a situation that might result in equipment damage. The reader should be aware that their actions could result in equipment or data loss.

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**NEED MORE INFORMATION?** This symbol is used to reference information either in this manual or in another document.

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**NOTE** This symbol means the reader should take note. Notes are helpful suggestions or reminders.

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Table 1-1 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
HCX	Advance Hybrid Controller Card	MC	Main Cabinet
ACD	AC Distribution	MCCB	Molded Case Circuit Breaker
DC	Distribution Cabinet	MCB	Miniature circuit breaker
EC	Extension cabinet	PBC	Battery Cabinet
FMD	Fan-cooled Modular Power Converter	PBDU	Battery Distribution Unit
FMP	Fan-cooled Modular Power Rectifier	PDU	Power Distribution Unit
GDN	Guardian system	PLD	Partial load disconnection
Genset	Diesel Generator	SLI	SLI Inverter
HCC Lite	Hybrid Controller Card Lite		
LVD	Low voltage disconnection		

## 1.4 Product Support

Product support can be obtained using the following address and telephone numbers.

Manufacturing facility:  
 UNIPOWER, LLC  
 65 Industrial Park Rd  
 Dunlap, TN 37327  
 United States

Phone: +1-954-346-2442  
 Toll Free: 1-800-440-3504  
 Web site – [www.unipowerco.com](http://www.unipowerco.com)

When contacting UNIPOWER, please be prepared to provide:

1. The product model number, spec number, S build number, and serial number  
 - see the equipment nameplate on the front panel
2. Your company's name and address
3. Your name and title
4. The reason for the contact
5. If there is a problem with product operation:
  - Is the problem intermittent or continuous?
  - What revision is the firmware?
  - What actions were being performed prior to the appearance of the problem?
  - What actions have been taken since the problem occurred?

## 1.5 Disclaimer

UNIPOWER is not responsible for system problems that are the result of installation or modification of the instructions provided in this manual.

### 2.1 Overview

This chapter contains an overview of the system and a short description of the units in the system.

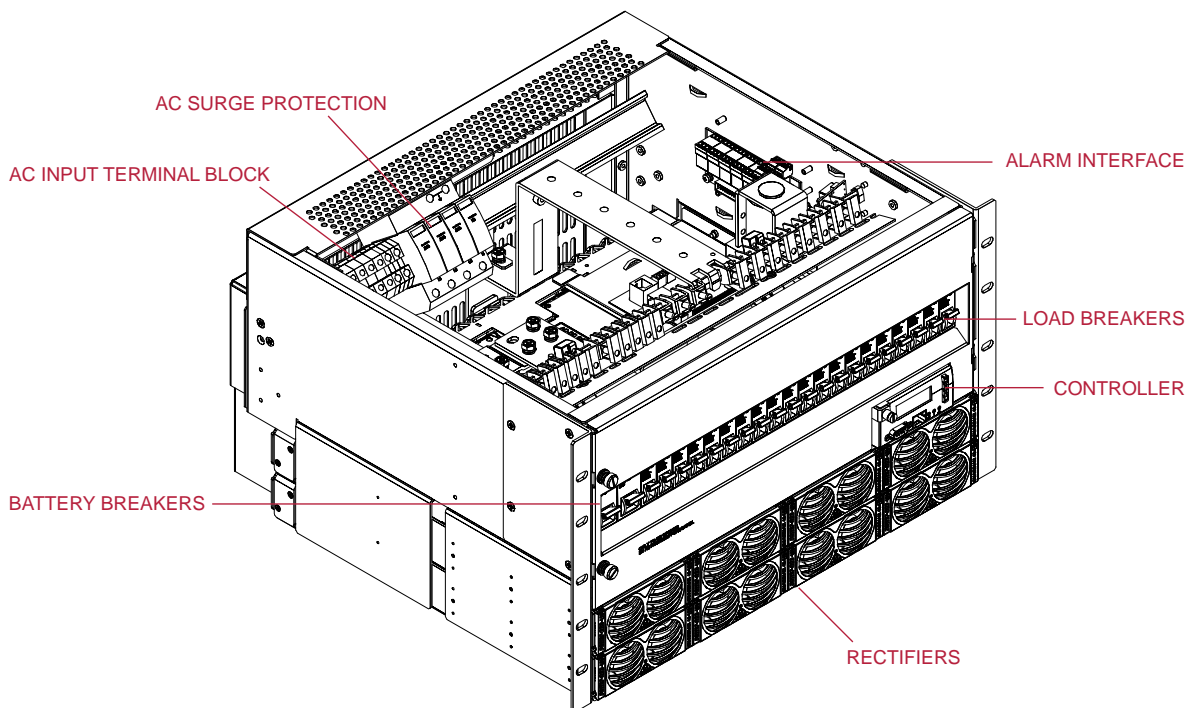
The Guardian system is designed to meet rigid telecom applications with very high reliability and flexibility for future expansion.

Power system unit is configurable to allow an installed capacity up to 11.6kW (5U version) or 23.2kW (6U version) of rectifiers together with DC distribution, controller, and battery backup.

Options include battery and load disconnects, AC surge protection and DC distribution.

The Guardian access system is ideal for radio base stations, broadband nodes and core sites.

The power system can be managed locally through messages and alarms displayed on the LCD screen of the system controller, remotely using the PC-based PowCom™ software, or through a web browser with Ethernet connection.



*Figure 2-1 Power System Overview (6U system shown)*

## 2.2 Principal of Operation

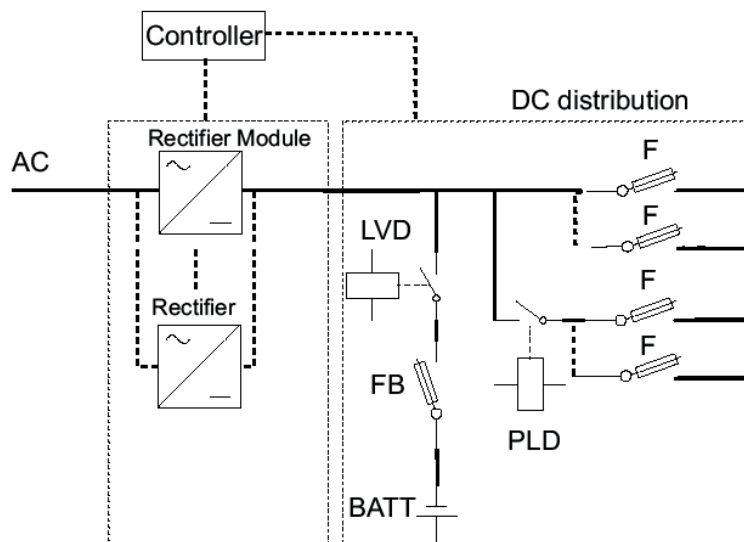
The power system is normally configured with N+1 redundancy, with N as the number of rectifier modules necessary for feeding the load and charging the battery and 1 as the redundant rectifier module. In normal operation the rectifier modules are used to feed the load and simultaneously maintain the batteries in a fully charged state.

Once the mains input power is failed, the rectifiers are shut down and the batteries feed the load immediately. If the battery voltage drops below a preset level, the Low Voltage Disconnection (LVD) circuit disconnects the batteries automatically to prevent over-discharge of the battery to prolong battery life. When the mains input power is restored, the rectifiers will start up automatically to feed the load, close LVD circuit and recharge the batteries.

System performance is supervised and controlled by the ACX Advanced controller. The DC output voltage, alarm thresholds, LVD circuit operation, temperature compensated battery charging can be set by the controller. Any malfunction will be indicated by LED, text in the display and operation of dry contacts.

However, the system controller is not a single point of failure. In the event of controller malfunction, basic tasks like feeding the load and charging batteries will be maintained by the rectifier modules directly at preset default values.

The alarm and threshold setting of the power system can be set either through the buttons and operation menu on the local controller, or remotely through the PowCom™ supervision software.



**Figure 2-2 Principal of Operation**

## 2.3 System Parameters

### OUTPUT

Power (max)	21.4kW load + 1.8kW battery charge @ 230/400VAC nominal 13.6kW including battery recharge @ 120VAC nominal
Output Current (max)	400A load + 33.6A battery charge @ 230/400VAC nominal 254A including battery recharge @ 120VAC nominal
Voltage	44-57.6VDC

### INPUT

Voltage Range	100-120VAC, 1W+N+PE, 50/60Hz 200-240VAC, 2W+PE, 50/60Hz 208-240/360-416VAC, 3W+N+PE, 50/60Hz
Frequency	47-63Hz
Input Current	1-phase 160A @ 100-120VAC, 135A @ 200-240VAC 3-phase 45A per phase @ 230/400VAC
Power factor	>0.98
Surge Protection	Optional

### DC DISTRIBUTION & BATTERY MANAGEMENT

Battery Breakers	1 to 6 x 100A or 125A
Symmetry Inputs	Up to 12
Programmable LVD / PLD	1 x 400A (voltage) / 1 x 125A or 200A (voltage/time) [optional]
Load Breakers	20, 17 or 14 x 18mm, depending on number of battery breakers
Ratings	single pole - 4A, 6A, 10A, 16A, 20A, 25A, 32A, 40A, 50A, 63A

### MONITORING AND CONTROL

Controller	ACX Advanced
Local Interface	4 x 20" LCD, 4-key menu, USB (ACX only) and RS232
Remote Interface	Ethernet / Modem using PowCom™ software
Visual Indication	Green LED - System On Yellow LED - Message(s) Red LED - Alarm(s)
Analog Inputs	12 x voltage inputs (range 0-100VDC)
Alarm Outputs	4 x potential free relays (C, NC, NO)
Digital Inputs	2 x, Logic 0: U<10VDC, Logic 1: U>12VDC (ACX only)
Digital Outputs	2 x, open collector type (ACX only)
Temperature measurement	2 x Temperature probe (Battery, Ambient)

### CONNECTIONS

Battery connections	M8 lugs, +Ve common from bus bar
AC connections	Max. 4AWG/16mm <sup>2</sup> , screw type connector
Load breaker connections	-Ve termination direct to breakers, +Ve common from busbar 11AWG/4mm <sup>2</sup>
Alarm connections	Max. 14AWG/1.5mm <sup>2</sup> , screw type connector

## MECHANICAL

Dimensions (WxHxD)	18.9"/481mm x 8.7"/221mm x 15.6"/396mm - 5U Without Covers
	18.9"/481mm x 8.7"/221mm x 16.9"/430mm - 5U With Covers
	18.9"/481mm x 10.4"/264mm x 15.6"/396mm - 6U Without Covers
	18.9"/481mm x 10.4"/264mm x 16.9"/430mm - 6U With Covers
Mounting Options	19" Rack-Mounting
Cable Entry	Rear

## STANDARD COMPLIANCE / ENVIRONMENTAL

EMC and Immunity	EN 300 386 ; EN61000-6-3 (Emission) ; EN61000-6-2 (Immunity)
Safety	IEC60950-1:2005 2 Ed. +A1:2009
Environment	Storage: ETS300 019-2-1, Transport: ETS300 019-2-2, Operation ETS300 019-2-3, Damp Heat: IEC60068-2-78
Operating Temperature	-40°C to +65°C (derated above 55°C)
Storage Temperature	-40°C to +85°C

## RECTIFIER MODULE - FMPe30.48J

Efficiency (max)	96.2%
Input Current (max)	<18.5A
Output Current (53.5V float)	62.5 @ 48V   56.1A @ 53.5V
Output Power	3000W @ >185VAC 1720W @ 90-185VAC
Operating Temperature (without derating)	55°C
Input Voltage (Nominal 100-240VAC)	85-300VAC
Output Voltage	44-57.6VDC
Load sharing	< 5% of nominal current
Dimensions (HxWxD)	1.6 (41) x 4.2 (107) x 14 (355) "(mm)
Weight	4.6lbs / 2.1kg
Cooling	Fan-cooled, speed controlled
Protection	Short circuit, automatic current/power limiting, input/output overvoltage, thermal
Alarms	Fan failure, Short circuit/arcing protection, High temperature/output voltage Low output voltage, Input voltage out of range Low fan speed (warning) Internal communication failure
LED Indication	<b>Green:</b> AC normal operation <b>Yellow:</b> Steady - Low fan speed, High temperature Flashing - Communications failure <b>Red:</b> Module alarm / shutdown
Audible noise	<45dBA @ ≤25°C (50% load)   <60dBA (100% load)

## 2.4 System Components

With the exception of the rectifier modules the Guardian Access system is delivered with all components mounted according to the ordered configuration. The main components are described below and in later chapters of this manual.

### 2.4.1 System Controller

The Guardian power system can be controlled by the ACX Advanced controller. The description and operation of these controllers is covered in separate manuals which are available at:

ACX Advanced: <https://www.unipowerco.com/pdf/acx-man.pdf>

### 2.4.2 DC Distribution Unit

The distribution unit includes configurable load breakers, battery breakers, a shunt for battery current measurement and fuse alarms for load and battery breakers.

The distribution unit has no special operation other than switching the load and battery breakers on and off. All trip states of breakers are supervised by measuring the voltage drop across each breaker.

Breakers that are not connected to any load will not cause a breaker alarm even if they are left open.

A battery fuse alarm may not be triggered instantly when a battery breaker is off. The alarm is triggered only when the voltage drop between the system voltage and the battery voltage is more than 1.5V. The interval that the voltage drop increases to 1.5V depends on the battery status.

Due to a small leakage current (2.5-3mA) through the alarm circuit, the voltage measured with a Digital Volt Meter (DVM) on an open breaker output will be nearly equal to the rectifier output voltage.

The distribution module has common “+Ve” with load breakers in “-Ve” leg. For more information see schematic drawing in Appendix A - Drawings.

#### 2.4.2.1 Low Voltage Disconnect (LVD)

Generally, the system is equipped with low voltage battery disconnection, which prevents the batteries from deep discharging, thus prolonging the battery life. A disconnection requires a detected mains failure at the supervision unit.

If disconnection occurs, the batteries will not supply power to the load until they have been recharged to set voltage level, which can be adjusted by the user.

If disconnection occurs, the batteries will be reconnected when mains supply returns.

### 2.3.2.2 Partial Load Disconnection / Load Shedding (PLD)

Partial load disconnection can be configured to be voltage or time dependent, this is selected when ordering the power system.

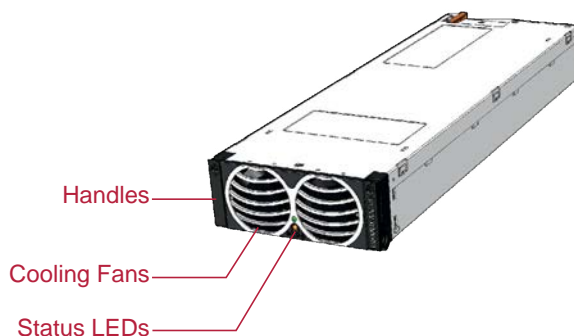
At a mains outage the controller will open the PLD contactor when the batteries have discharged to a certain voltage or if the battery voltage has been under a certain voltage for a predetermined time. The disconnection has to be set according to the present load and battery manufacturer's discharge tables or requirements.

### 2.4.3 Rectifier Module

The fan-cooled rectifier converts the AC input to -48VDC output for loads and batteries. It is designed for parallel operation and plug-in installation in the power shelf and supplies extremely stable DC power.

Each rectifier incorporates an internal microprocessor that sends frequent updates to the system controller and adjacent rectifiers. This ensures accurately controlled load sharing among rectifiers and supplies status and identification information to the controller.

The rectifier module features two LEDs for status indication, thermal protection with power derating, and input over voltage disconnection with automatic reset. The rectifier module is hot-swappable and can be quickly removed and replaced without disrupting the system or load.

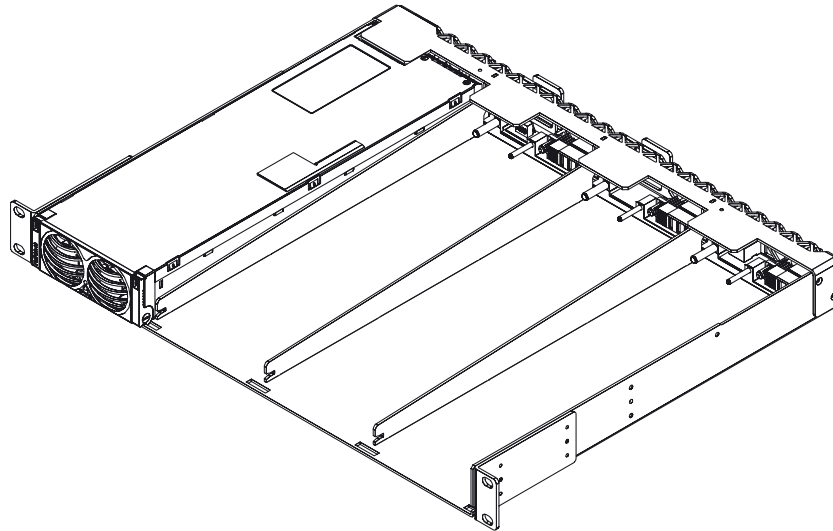


*Figure 2-3 Guardian Rectifier*

The power system is normally configured with N+1 redundancy, with N as the number of rectifier modules necessary for feeding the load and charging the battery and 1 as the redundant rectifier module. In normal operation the rectifier modules are feeding the load and simultaneously maintaining the batteries in a fully charged state.

#### 2.4.4 Rectifier Shelf

The rectifier shelf is used for interconnecting the rectifier modules. Each rectifier shelf has four module positions. Module position are numbered from the left to right as viewed from the front.



*Figure 2-4 Guardian Rectifier Shelf*



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**NOTE** The rectifier shelves are numbered from top to bottom. The module position is numbered from the left to right viewed from the front.

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**NOTE** 5U systems incorporate a single rectifier shelf with a total maximum capacity of 4 rectifier modules. 6U systems incorporate two rectifier shelves with a total maximum capacity of 8 rectifier modules.

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### 3.1 Safety Warnings and Guidelines

The following warnings and guidelines should be followed by properly trained and authorized personnel when installing, operating, commissioning or maintaining this equipment. Neglecting the instructions may be dangerous to personnel and equipment.

#### 3.1.1 System Markings

The following markings are found on the Power System:

##### Ground Symbol



##### DC Ground Symbol



**Product Label** - The product label contains the system part number, model number, system ratings and safety approvals. The label is located inside the system.

**Safety Label** - The safety label is located inside the system.

#### 3.1.2 Safety Recommendations

Any device that uses electricity requires proper guidelines to ensure safety.

- The Power System should only be installed or serviced by a qualified personnel.
- Always keep tools away from walkways and aisles. Tools present a tripping hazard in confined areas.
- Keep the system area clear and dust-free during and after the installation.
- Always know the location of emergency shut-off switches in case of an accident.
- Always wear appropriate eye protection and use appropriate tools for working with high voltage equipment.
- Do not perform any action that creates a potential hazard to other people in the system area.
- Never work alone in potentially hazardous conditions.
- Always check for possible hazards before beginning work.
- Remove watches, rings and jewelry that may present a hazard while working on the power system.

### 3.1.3 Installation Warning

The following safety guidelines should be observed when transporting or moving the system:

- Before moving the Power System, read the system specifications sheet to determine whether the install site meets all the size, environmental, and power requirements.
- The system should only be moved by qualified personnel and equipment.
- The Power System should be properly mounted to the building structure at the install location to prevent bodily injury.

### 3.1.4 Restricted Access Area Warnings

The Power System is designed for installation in locations with restricted access often secured by a locking mechanism. It can therefore be accessed only by a trained service person, who is fully aware of the restrictions applied to the location, or by an authority responsible for the location.



---

**NOTE** This may be disregarded for systems delivered in a UNIPOWER Outdoor enclosure.

---

### 3.1.5 System Enclosure

Appropriate measures need to be taken to avoid intrusion of any unwanted objects or insects into conductive areas of the power system as there is a potential risk of system damage.

**Disclaimer:** UNIPOWER LLC assumes no liability or responsibility for system failures resulting from inappropriate enclosure around the system.

### 3.1.6 Operating Temperature Warnings

To prevent the Power System from overheating, an automatic shutdown mechanism has been installed. It is not recommended to continually operate the Power System in an area that exceeds the maximum recommended operating temperature.

### 3.1.7 Recommended Power Ratings

Exceeding the following recommended power ratings may result in the system overheating.

- 46-57VDC, 400A at 45°C ambient
- 46-57VDC, 350A at 55°C ambient
- 46-57VDC, 280A at 65°C ambient

### 3.1.8 Electrical Safety Warnings

The following are electrical safety recommendations for working near the Power System:



---

**WARNING** Observe low voltage safety precautions before attempting to work on the system when power is connected. Potentially lethal voltages are present within the system.

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**WARNING** Caution must be exercised when handling system power cables. Damage to the insulation or contact points of cables can cause contact with lethal voltages. For safety reasons, cables should be connected to the power system before power is applied.

---

- Remove all metallic jewelry like watches or rings that may present a hazard while working on the power system.
- Before connecting the AC input source to the power system, always verify voltage.
- Verify the AC source capacity. See system specifications for AC information.
- All AC connections must conform to local codes and regulations, e.g. ANSI, CEC, NEC, etc.
- When making AC connections, all AC power and DC load distribution breakers should be in the OFF position.
- All circuit breakers should meet the original design specifications of the system. In addition, equipment connected to the system should not overload the circuit breakers as this may have a negative effect on overcurrent protection and supply wiring, causing system or user harm.
- Verify the DC capacity before making connections. See system specifications for DC information.
- Potentially lethal voltages are present within the system. Ensure that all power supplies are completely isolated by turning all power switches OFF, disconnecting all relevant connectors and removing all relevant breakers before attempting any maintenance work. Do not rely on switches alone to isolate the power supply. Batteries should also be disconnected.
- Potentially lethal voltages are present within this system. Ensure that low voltage safety requirements are implemented before attempting to work on the system with power connected.
- Potentially lethal voltages can be induced if the equipment is not grounded (earthed) correctly. Ensure that all ground connections are secure.

### 3.1.9 Grounding



**WARNING** Grounding connection must be performed **before** operating the system. Refer to local codes, e.g. ANSI, CEC, NEC, T1-333, ETSI 300-386-TC specifying the connection of power system to building ground. In case of any doubt regarding the grounding connection, please contact a person responsible for the system.



**WARNING** The system should be hard-wired to the incoming earth ground. A solid high current ground connection capable of sinking the maximum system current is required.



**CAUTION** A conductor is connected between the ground point and the 0 VDC bus bar on the PBDU distribution. This conductor is connected to its own earth bar and not shared with other safety conductors.

### 3.1.10 Batteries



**WARNING** When installing or replacing batteries, there is risk of explosion if an incorrect battery type is used.

#### 3.1.10.1 Lead Acid Batteries



**WARNING** This equipment may use Lead Acid Batteries. When handling batteries, follow the instructions included with the battery set, as the fluids contained within these batteries are known to be a health hazard. The disposal of lead acid batteries is subject to legal requirements for hazardous waste disposal. Local guidelines should be followed for disposal.

Ensure the following guidelines are observed when dealing with equipment that may contain lead acid batteries:

- Any attempt to burn these batteries may result in an explosion and the generation of toxic fumes.
- Should a lead acid battery suffer damage, it must be moved into a well-ventilated area. Contact with the corrosive fluid must be avoided.
- Neutralize any acid corrosion with copious amounts of a solution of baking soda and water, and then wipe off all traces of soda.
- If the lead acid battery is removed from the equipment, any exposed contact must be insulated prior to disposal.
- Ensure that protective full-face shields, rubber gloves and aprons are worn and insulated tools are used when working with the batteries. It is advised also to have water available in case acid gets in contact with the eyes.

### 3.1.11 In Case of an Accident

In the event of an accident resulting in injury:

1. Use caution and check for hazards in the area.
2. Disconnect power to the system.
3. If possible, send someone to get medical aid. If not, check the condition of the victim and call for help.

## 3.2 Caution

### 3.2.1 Storage and Transportation



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**CAUTION** During storage and transportation, the units must remain in their original packages in order to avoid mechanical damage, maintain tracability, and protect the units against electrostatic discharge.

---

### 3.2.2 Disposal



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**CAUTION** The product should not be disposed with other wastes at the end of its working life so as to prevent possible harm to the environment or human health from uncontrolled waste disposal.

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### 3.2.3 Handling Electrostatic Sensitive Devices



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**CAUTION** An electrostatic sensitive device is an electronic component that may be permanently damaged by the discharge of electrostatic charges encountered in routine handling, testing and transportation.

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### 3.2.4 Traceability



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**CAUTION** Units are labeled with permanently attached product identification labels. The labels are designed to be indelible throughout the life span of the equipment, unless mistreated. Make sure that the product identification labels are present on the equipment and are not subjected to unusual wear or mistreatment.

---

### 3.2.5 Breakers

Maximum 45°C operating ambient:

1. Up to 32A CB maximum load must not exceed 80% of it's rating.
2. 40A CB maximum load shall not exceed 30A.
3. 50-63A CB maximum load shall not exceed 35A.

Maximum 55°C operating ambient:

1. Up to 20A CB maximum load must not exceed 80% of it's rating
2. 25A to 63A CB maximum load must not exceed 60% of it's rating.

Maximum 65°C operating ambient:

1. Up to 20A CB maximum load must not exceed 80% of it's rating
2. 25A to 63A CB maximum load must not exceed 50% of it's rating.

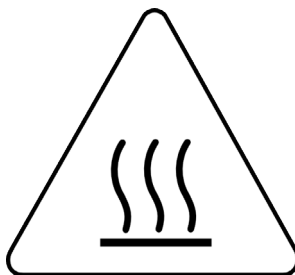


---

**CAUTION** Breakers should always be replaced with the same type and rating in order to avoid damage to system components.

---

### 3.2.6 Hot Surfaces



---

**CAUTION** Areas of the Power System may become hot. Take precautions and handle with care to avoid bodily harm.

---



---

**WARNING** There are potential hazards related to installing this power system. It is important to carefully read and understand the contents of the Safety chapter before performing system installation.

---



---

**CAUTION** Make sure sufficient room is left around the system to enable optimal air circulation and thus prevent the system from overheating. Keep vent openings from blocking.

---

The following information should be read before attempting to install the Power System.

### 4.1 Site Requirements

The site should be suitable and ready for the Power supply. If it is not or you are unsure about this, contact your supervisor before continuing. Check, using a spirit level, that the site is level. Adjustment is provided in the cabinet to cater for floors that are not flat or smooth.

### 4.2 Unpacking

Check that the received equipment is in accordance with the packing list. Ensure that the cabinet and the equipment have not been damaged during transportation.

Report any parts that are damaged, missing or incorrect. If possible, correct the problem before continuing.

### 4.3 Tools

The following tools are required for a safe installation of the system:

- Anti-static hand strap.
- Socket wrench, insulated.
- Screwdriver set, flat, insulated.
- Screwdriver set, torx, insulated.
- Screwdrivers, pozidrive (cross head), sizes 1, 2, and 3, insulated.
- Torque spanner (for battery connection), insulated.



---

**WARNING** Use only single-ended, fully insulated tools. Shafts of screwdrivers etc. should be insulated.

---



---

**CAUTION** Installation in USA / Canada must conform with the requirements in NEC/CEC.

---



**CAUTION** Care must be taken when installing this system. The units can be damaged and can cause damage if not handled with care. Pay particular attention to the order in which units are installed.

#### 4.4 Cable Size

Please use the recommended cable size given below for the system installation.

Port	Current Max.	Cable Size Min.(mm <sup>2</sup> )	Cable Size Min.(AWG)	Temperature Rating
AC Input -L1	32A	10mm <sup>2</sup>	7 AWG	105°C
AC Input -L2	32A	10mm <sup>2</sup>	7 AWG	105°C
AC Input -L3	16A	10mm <sup>2</sup>	7 AWG	105°C
AC Input -N	32A	10mm <sup>2</sup>	7 AWG	105°C
AC Input -PE	-	10mm <sup>2</sup>	7 AWG	105°C
Battery MCB	80A	20mm <sup>2</sup>	4 AWG	105°C
Battery MCB	100A	25mm <sup>2</sup>	3 AWG	105°C
Battery MCB	125A	35mm <sup>2</sup>	2 AWG	105°C
DC Load -MCB	63A	16mm <sup>2</sup>	5 AWG	105°C
DC Load -MCB	50A	14mm <sup>2</sup>	6 AWG	105°C
DC Load -MCB	40A	10mm <sup>2</sup>	7AWG	105°C
DC Load -MCB	32A	8mm <sup>2</sup>	8 AWG	105°C
DC Load -MCB	25A	8mm <sup>2</sup>	8 AWG	105°C
DC Load -MCB	20A	6mm <sup>2</sup>	9 AWG	105°C
DC Load -MCB	16A	4mm <sup>2</sup>	10 AWG	105°C
DC Load -MCB	10A	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	14 AWG	105°C
DC Load -MCB	6A	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	14 AWG	105°C
DC Load -MCB	4A	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	15 AWG	105°C

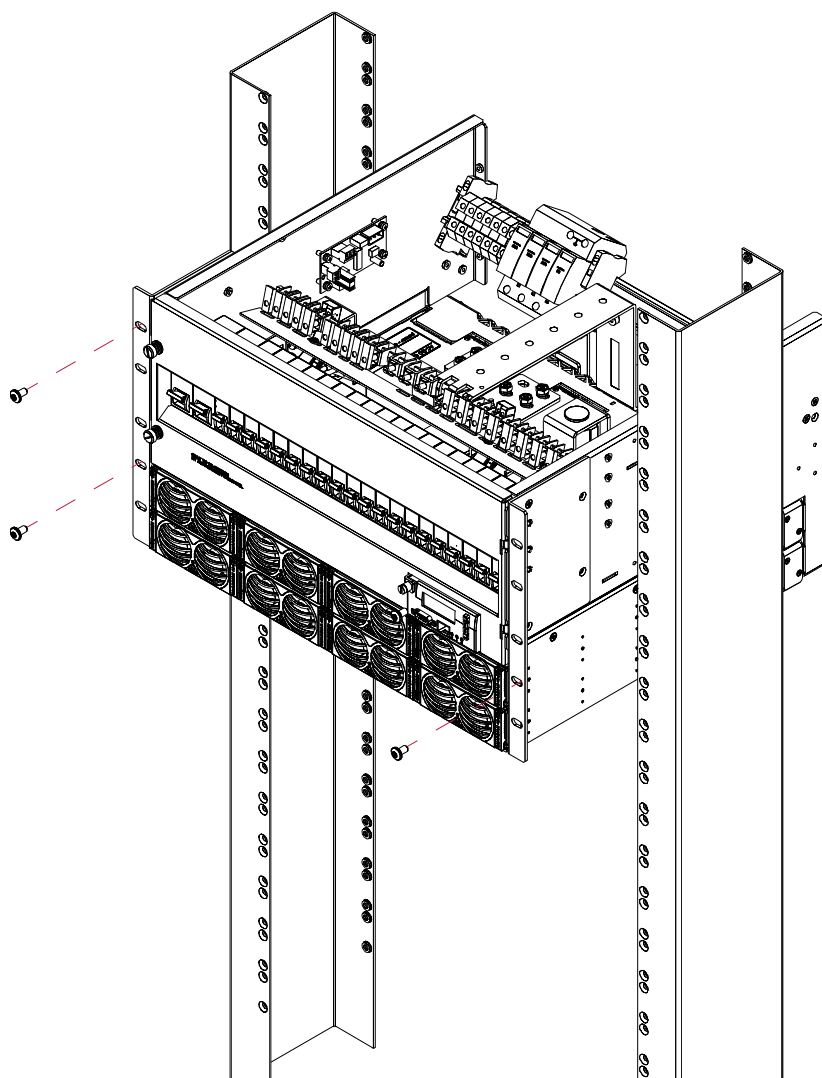
*Table 4-1 Recommended Electrical Cable Sizes*

## 4.5 Mounting in a Cabinet / Relay Rack

Two mounting brackets installed on the front left and right side of the power system enable secure fastening of the subrack to a cabinet or a relay rack.

To mount the subrack follow the steps below:

1. Determine the installation position according to the subrack measurement shown in appendix 4 of this manual.
2. Place the subrack into the cabinet or relay rack.
3. Fasten the subrack into the cabinet or relay rack by using four M6 x 12mm screws and the mounting brackets on the front left and right side of the subrack. Tighten the screws to 8Nm (Figure 4-1).

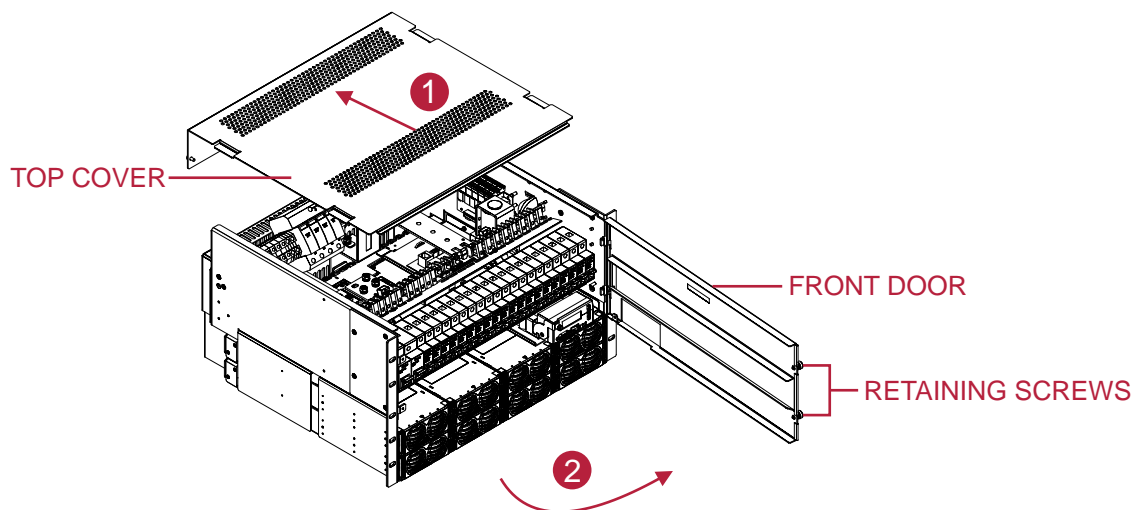


**Figure 4-1 Mounting the Subrack (6U system shown)**

## 4.6 Removing the Covers (Optional)

The transparent plastic top cover and the front door of the Distribution Unit should be removed for connecting AC cables, alarm cables and DC cables.

1. Push the top cover backwards to remove it (Figure 4-2, #1)
2. Unscrew the retaining screws on the left side of the front door and open the front door (Figure 4-2, #2).
3. To remove the front door completely, lift it upwards once opened.



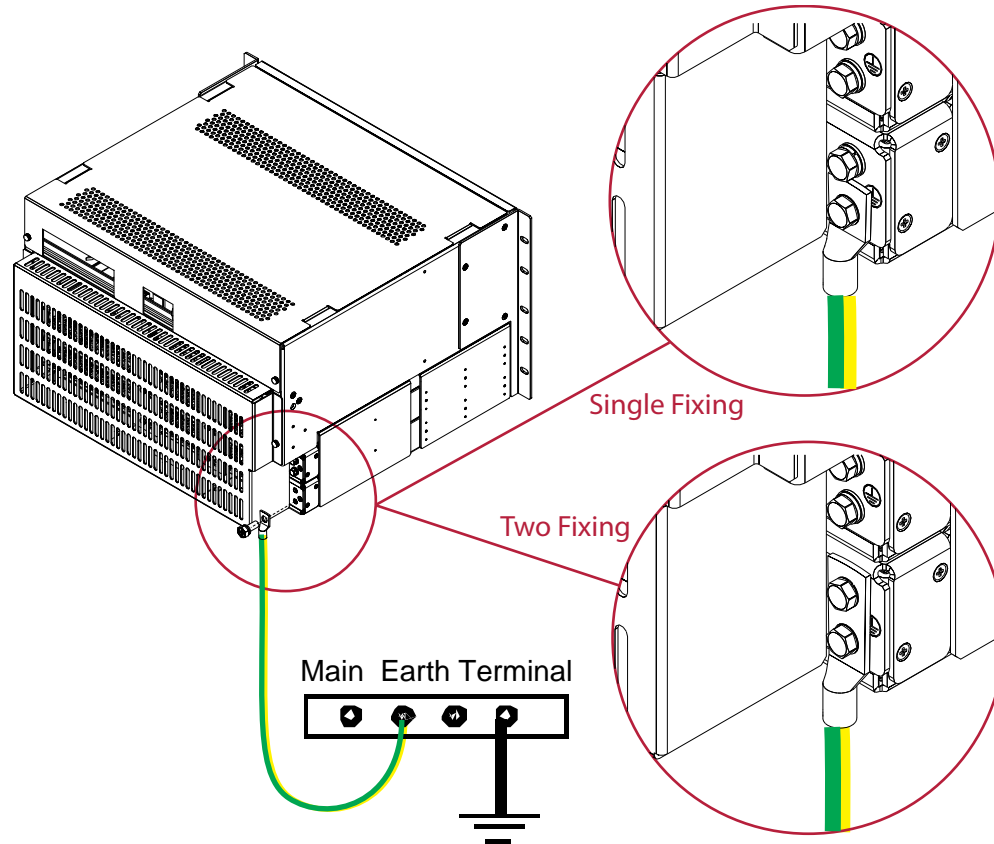
*Figure 4-2 Removing the Top Cover*

## 4.7 Connecting Grounding Cable

An earth grounding connection is essential before connecting the AC supply.

The positive DC busbar is connected to the grounding point in the rear of the subrack using a copper bar. The grounding pole of the power rack is located in the rear right corner.

1. Switch off all breakers on the distribution panel.
2. Connect an insulated cable with a cross-section area of 16mm<sup>2</sup> (5AWG) between the earth connection point of the subrack and the Main Earth Terminal (MET).
3. Tighten the cable connection to a torque of 8Nm.



*Figure 4-3 Grounding Connection*

#### 4.8 AC Input Connection



**WARNING** Ensure that mains input is turned off before connecting. The grounding must be connected to PE terminal as first.



**WARNING** High leakage current. Ensure earth is connected before connecting mains supply.



**WARNING** Only a qualified electrician may carry out the mains installation.



**CAUTION** Depending on deployment region with regards to lightning strikes and heavy inductive energy, it is highly recommended to install AC Surge Protection Class C, if not delivered with the system..



**WARNING** Used cable must be inserted into the terminal with as little insulation removed as possible, so as to prevent any stranded conductor coming loose and touching any other conductive parts. Tighten terminals securely with torque 1.5-1.8Nm.

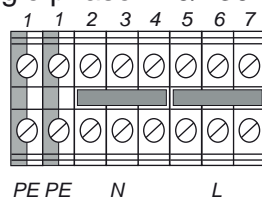
### 4.8.1 Standard (combined) Input

Mains input terminal blocks are located on the rear left side of distribution unit. Mains cable size is max. 16mm<sup>2</sup>.

The mains input terminal blocks can be connected to:

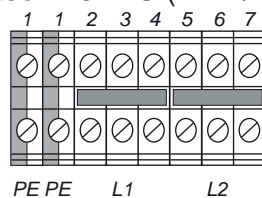
- 1-phase 110VAC or 230VAC (Figure 4-4)
- 2-phase 240VAC - N.A./CALA (Figure 4-5)
- 3-phase 208/230/400VAC (Figure 4-6).

single phase 120/230VAC



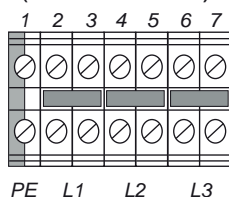
**Figure 4-4 AC Input Terminal Block (1-phase)**

2-phase 240VAC (N.A. / CALA)

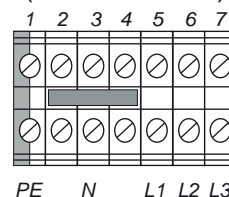


**Figure 4-5 AC Input Terminal Block (2-phase)**

3-phase 208/230VAC  
(Δ connection)



3-phase 400VAC  
(Y connection)



**Figure 4-6 AC Input Terminal Block (3-phase)**

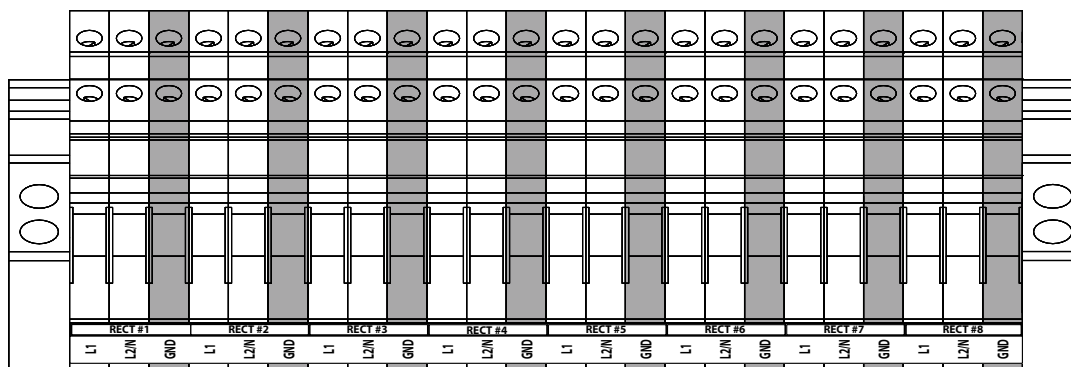
Recommended mains breaker:

Three pole 3 x 80A C-characteristic

Three pole 3 x 63A D-characteristic

## 4.8.2 Individual (per rectifier position) Input

Mains inputs terminal blocks are located across the rear of the distribution shelf behind a removeable access panel. Figure 4-7 below represents the view from above when looking from the rear of the system.



*Figure 4-7 Individual AC Input Terminals*

Each input requires a L/L1, N/L2 and Mains Ground connection to be made. Mains cable size is max. 5mm<sup>2</sup> or 10AWG.



**CAUTION** Individual rectifiers operate from a wide AC input supply in the range 85V to 300V. Full output power is available above 180V and is automatically adjusted back linearly from 180VAC down to 85V.

The input to each rectifier is fully isolated in the system and individual connections can be made both Line to Neutral and Line to Line provided that the above limits are not exceeded.



**CAUTION** The input to each rectifier is fully isolated in the system and individual connections can be made both Line to Neutral and Line to Line provided that the above limits are not exceeded.

All rectifiers must be connected to the same voltage, i.e. 230VAC L-N or 240VAC L1-L2.

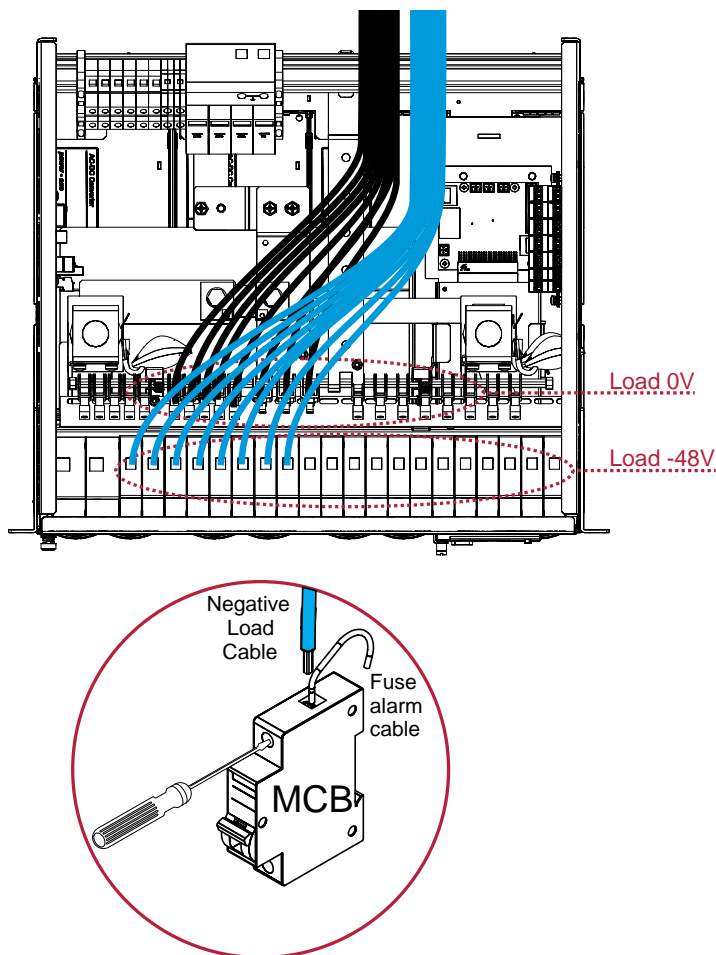
## 4.9 DC Load Connection

This section details how to connect the loads to the DC load breakers. Use suitably sized cables according to Table 4-1 on page 22.

Check that all the MCB's are in the OFF position.

1. Connect the negative (-) DC supply cable to the appropriate negative DC distribution MCB by inserting the stripped cable in the opening on top of the MCB and tightening the screw. Make sure that the cable has the correct rating for the selected MCB.
2. Connect the positive (+) DC supply cable directly to the positive bus bar by inserting the stripped cable to the hole on top of the screw connector so that the cable is behind the bus bar, and then tightening the screw. Start connecting the loads to the bus bar from the first connector on the left. Make sure, the cable is the correct rating for the load. Check, that all the cables are secured tightly to the connectors.

Use Torque table in the Maintenance and Troubleshooting Chapter for the correct torque.



**Figure 4-8 DC Load Connection**

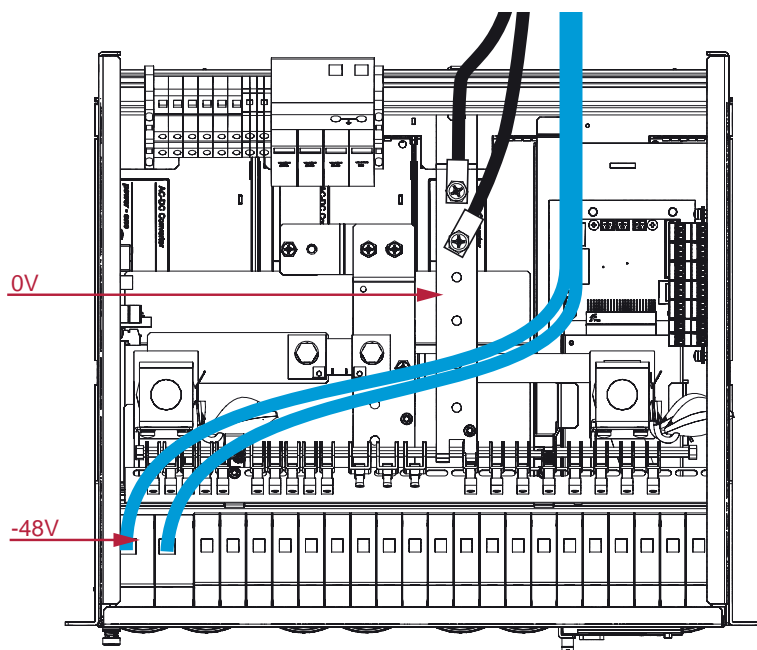
## 4.10 Battery Cable and Connection

If ordered, battery cables are pre-connected to the system battery breakers. If not, use suitably rated cable size (see Table 4-1 on page 22) and follow steps 1 to 4 below.

Battery Connection Points on the PBDU and Battery Distribution are shown in Figure 4-9.

1. Check that all the battery MCBs are in the OFF position.
2. Connect the “+” cable of each battery string to the positive bus bar of the system. Tighten the cable terminal to 3.0Nm.
3. Connect the “-“ cable of each battery string the battery circuit breaker. The copper bar with washer and nut installed on the circuit breaker is used to connect and tighten the battery cable lug.
4. Connect the other ends of the battery cables to the “-“and “+” terminals of the batteries as described in section 4.11.

Use Torque table in the Maintenance and Troubleshooting Chapter for the correct torque.



*Figure 4-9 Battery Cable Connection*



**NOTE** Figures 4-7 and 4-8 show a configuration with six battery breakers installed.

## 4.11 Battery Installation

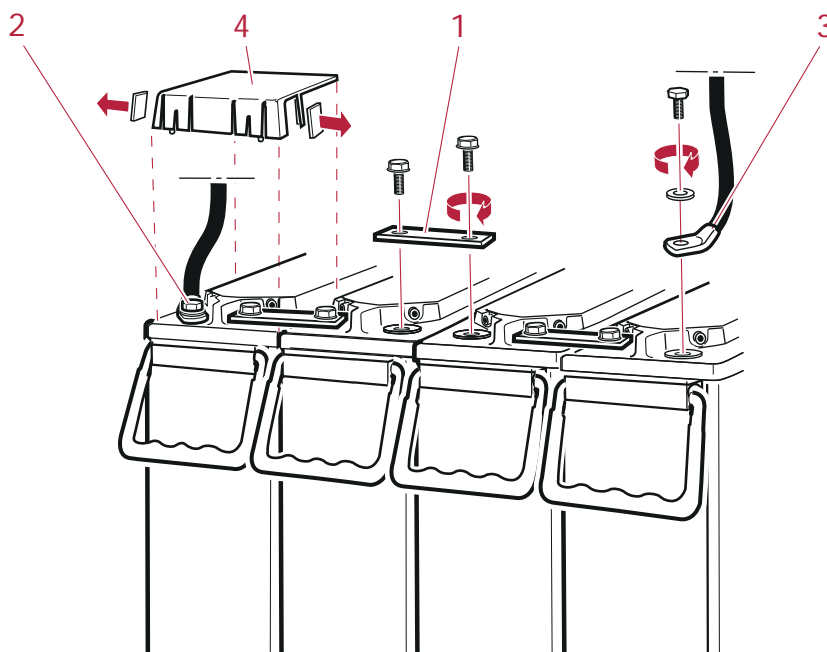
The batteries should be handled according to the battery manufacturer's recommendations. When placed into the cabinet, the recommended distance of 5-15mm between the battery blocks should be adhered to to ensure proper ventilation.

1. Attach interblock connections between the battery blocks (Figure 4-10, Detail 1).
2. Connect the negative “-” cable to the negative pole of the battery string (Figure 4-10, Detail 2). Tighten the connection to a torque of 5-6Nm.
3. Connect the positive “+” cable to the positive pole of the battery string (Figure 4-10, Detail 3). Tighten the screw to 5-6Nm.
4. Attach plastic pole protection caps to the battery poles (Figure 4-10, Detail 4).

Repeat steps 1 to 4 to connect the battery cables to the remaining battery strings.



**NOTE** The battery installation procedure is an example and may vary depending on the battery type.

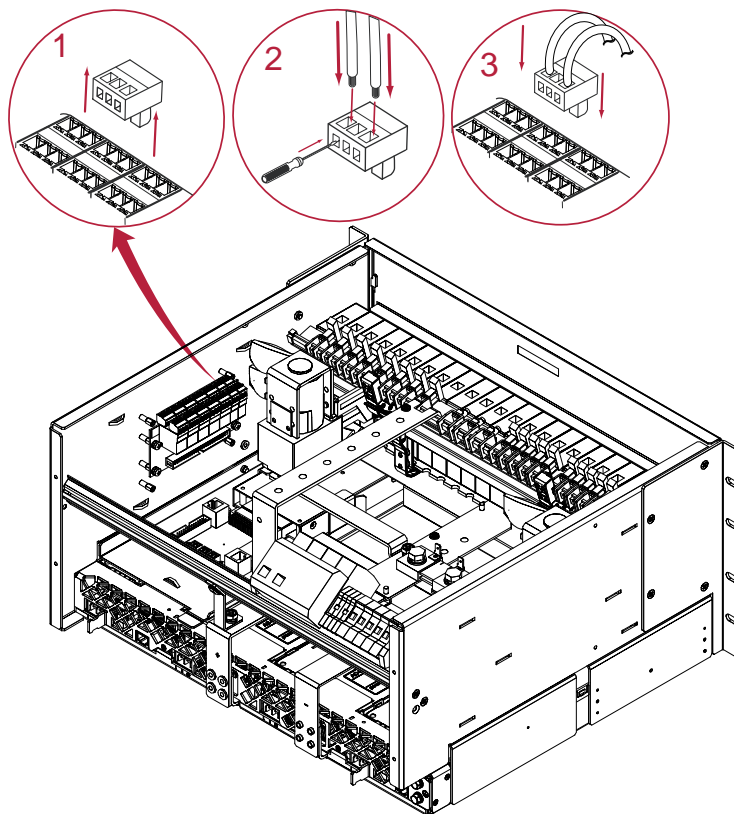


*Figure 4-10 Battery Installation (Example only)*

## 4.12 Alarm and Signal Connections

Alarm connections are positioned on the right side of the PBDU on the Alarm interface board, see Figure 4-11. To connect the alarm cable to the alarm interface board, follow the steps below:

1. Remove the green plug from each connector (Figure 4-11, #1)
2. Determine whether to reference normally closed or normally open with reference to common for each alarm contact.
3. Strip the wires back approximately 10mm. Stranded wire may be soldered or covered with copper ferrule if desired.
4. Insert wire into the openings of green plug and tighten screw to clamp wire (Figure 4-11, #2).
5. Re-insert the green plug with alarm cable into the alarm interface board (Figure 4-11, #3).



*Figure 4-11 Alarm Interface*

There are three kinds of alarm interface board for selection to meet the user's requirement.

**ACX External Connection Board:** Select this if the ACX internal communication board is selected and a maximum of 4 alarm relay outputs are required. (Figure 4-12)

**ACX Alarm Relay Board:** Select this if the ACX internal communication board is selected and 5 - 10 alarm relay outputs are required. (Figure 4-13)

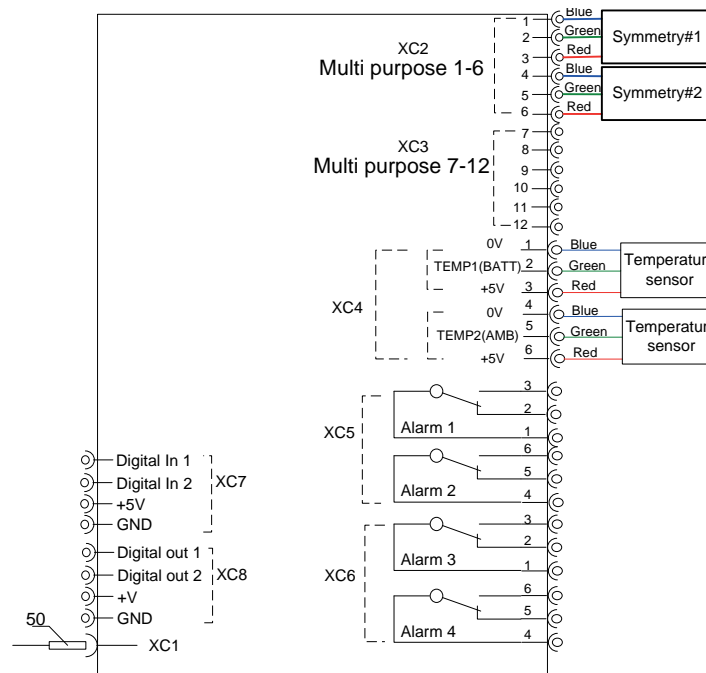
Alarm connections are Form C relays and can be monitored either Normally Closed (NC) or Normally Opened (NO). When the power is OFF, NC is closed and when the power is ON, the NC is open.



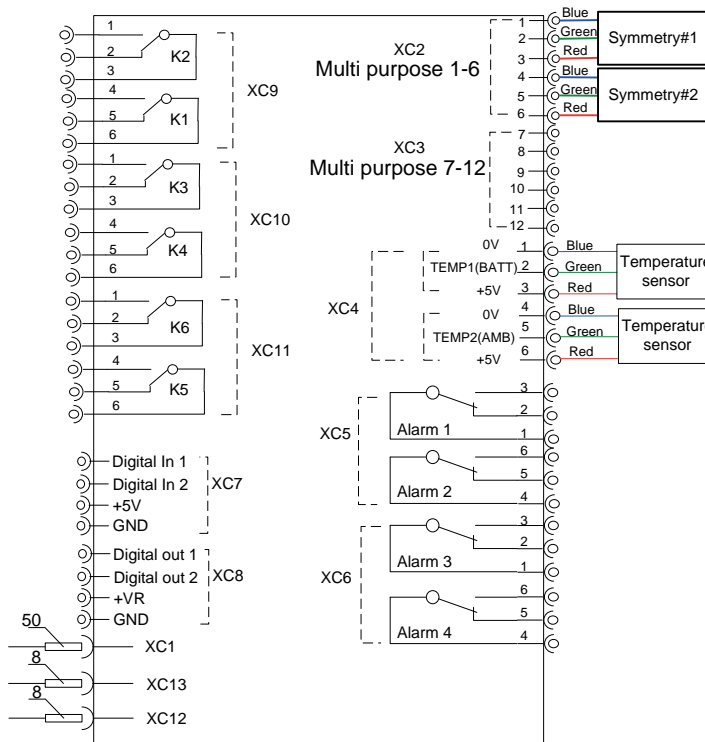
**NOTE** Relays K1 - K6 (Alarm 5 - Alarm 10) on the Alarm Relay Board are set to the alarm position if communication with the controller (due to a malfunction or being pulled out) is lost for more than 7 minutes. (This function is available only for Alarm Relay Board firmware version 1.2 or later.)



**NOTE** The alarm configuration will be dependent on your system configuration.



**Figure 4-11 ACX External Connection Board**



**Figure 4-12 ACX Alarm Relay Board**



**NEED MORE INFORMATION?** For detailed information regarding Alarm connection see Appendix A, Installation Drawing.

### 4.13 Symmetry Connection

The ACX controller can supervise 4-block symmetry measurements on 4 battery branches.

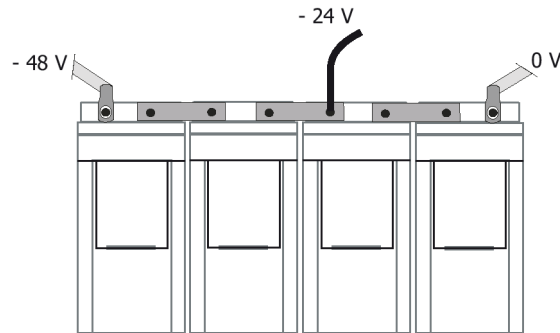


**NOTE** Symmetry cables are pre-connected to the system.



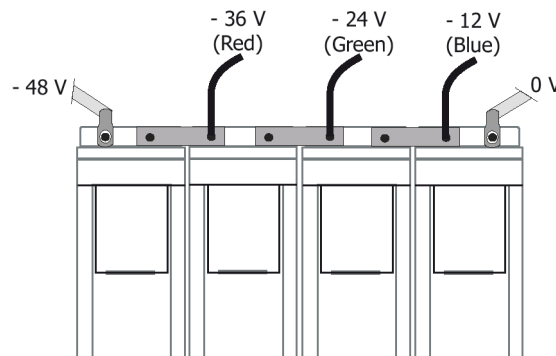
**NOTE** Multi Purpose inputs which are not used for symmetry measurement can be reconfigured to user defined analog inputs.

1. Insert a suitably sized cable lug into one pole of the inter-block connection plate. Fasten the lugs and plates to individual battery poles.
2. For 2-block battery symmetry measurement fix one wire of the symmetry cable to the cable lug in the mid-point of the battery string, see Figure 4-13.



**Figure 4-13 2-block Symmetry Measurement (for illustration only)**

For 4-block measurement fix the 3 wires (red, green and blue) of the symmetry cable to individual cable lugs. Color coding of the cables must be followed for proper symmetry measurement, see Figure 4-14.



**Figure 4-14 4-Block Symmetry Measurement (for illustration only)**



**NOTE** The interblock Connection Kit is not delivered with the system.

## 4.14 Temperature Sensor Connection

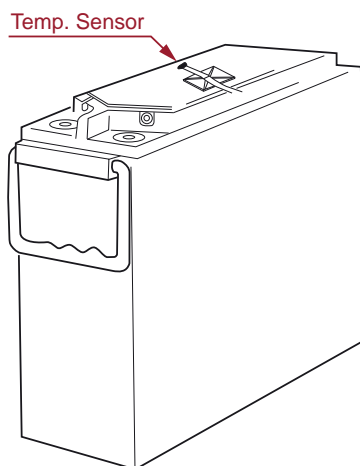


**NOTE** The power system is usually delivered with pre-connected temperature sensor cables. If not, use a three-pin plug and connect according to the [Appendix A - Installation Details](#).

### Battery Temperature

Temperature sensor 1 measures the temperature of the battery bank while the controller adjusts the float charge voltage according to the temperature compensation factor set in the controller. This factor must be set in the controller according to the battery manufacturer's recommendations.

Fasten the temperature sensor in the middle of the battery bank, Figure 4-15.



*Figure 4-15 Temperature Sensor Connection*



**NOTE** The temperature compensation factor can be set only for temperature sensor 1.

---

### **Ambient Temperature**

Temperature sensor 2 allows a second temperature reading, most commonly the ambient temperature around the system. Place the sensor as required.

The temperature is displayed in the External Measurements menu in the ACX controller or in PowCom™ software.



**NOTE** Temperature sensor 2 can be activated only in the systems with the ACX controller installed.

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## 4.15 Rectifier Installation



**NOTE** Ensure that the rectifier handle is in the OPEN position (forms 35-40° angle with rectifier body) before inserting the module into the slot.

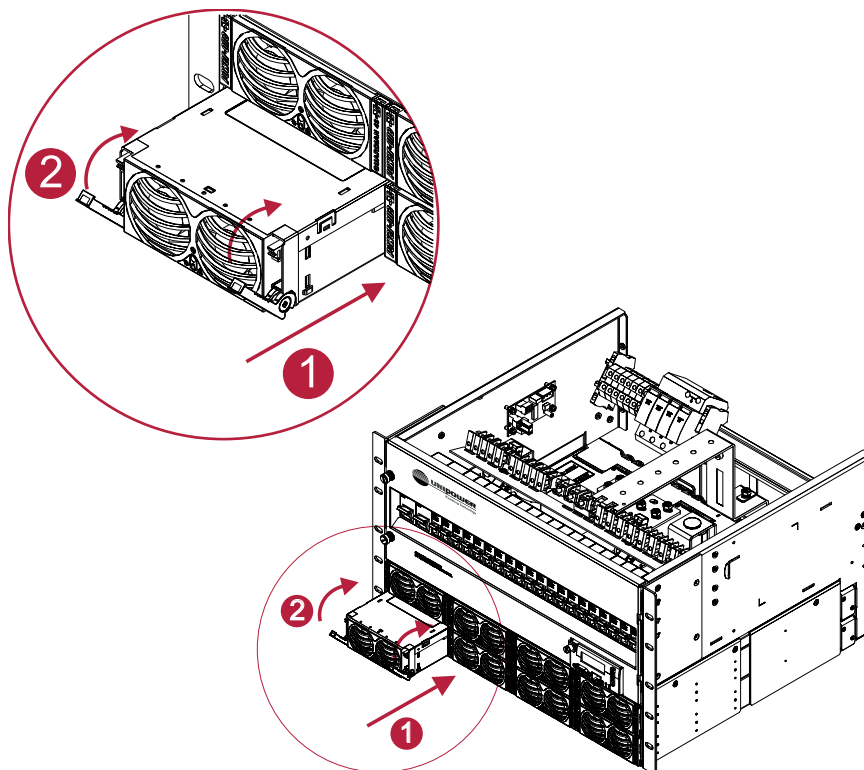
Rectifier module should be installed starting from the bottom left position in the rectifier shelf.



**NOTE** If you ordered a power system with 3 rectifier positions, leave the bottom two slots blank and install the rectifier from the middle left position.

1. Place the rectifier module in the desired slot with the handle facing out.
2. Slide the rectifier module into the slot until it contacts the interface connection at the rear of the shelf, Figure 4-16 1.
3. Fully insert the rectifier by pushing the handle towards the shelf. The rectifier handle will rise up and lock the rectifier into the position, Figure 4-16 2.

Repeat steps 1 to 3 for the remaining rectifier modules.



*Figure 4-16 Rectifier Installation*

### 5.1 Commissioning Overview

Before delivery the system was thoroughly inspected and tested. The following chapter is a guide to the set-up and operation of the control functions of the system.



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**NOTE** Before starting commissioning read the product description for the individual components.

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**WARNING** ONLY TECHNICAL STAFF WITH THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE, WITH REGARD TO THE POWER SUPPLY SUPPORT SYSTEM AND ITS BATTERIES, MAY PERFORM THE COMMISSIONING. IT IS IMPORTANT TO FOLLOW ALL SAFETY REGULATIONS.

---

If there are any difficulties in increasing the voltage to alarm level, the alarm level can be adjusted to a lower level.

### 5.2 Tools and Test Equipment

#### 5.2.1 Tools List

The essential commissioning tools are listed in the Installation chapter.

#### 5.2.2 Test Equipment

- Multimeter (3½ Digit, 0–1% DC)
- Load resistance, to fully load of two rectifiers

### 5.3 Preparation

Check the installation to ensure the following:

- Grounding: The equipment is correctly grounded. The grounding cable size, color and routing conform to the requirements.
- Power: The incoming mains AC power is available for this site. The site power switch and circuit breakers are clearly labeled. The power cables are correctly terminated.
- The site is clean and safe. Check that the system/cabinet is free of any unwanted objects or insects that may have got in during the installation.

## 5.4 Commissioning procedure

1. Remove the covers and check that all connections are made according to the installation drawing. Verify that all connections are properly tightened with sufficient torque.
2. Ensure that load and battery MCB breakers are set to OFF position - ensuring the load and battery strings are connected.
3. Ensure that all rectifier modules are removed. If not, remove each one in turn starting from the rightmost position.
4. If the rectifier subrack has dip switches for addressing, verify that the dip switches are set correctly.
5. Check the battery polarity with the multimeter (3½ Digit, 0.1% dc). Place the positive lead of the meter to the positive busbar and the negative lead to the battery breaker. The meter must now show a positive voltage. If the voltage is negative, change over the connection of the blue and black battery cables to the batteries.
6. Turn on the AC mains voltage.
7. Measure the AC voltage on the AC terminal block between phases and neutral. The correct value is approximately 230V. If the value is different, check the AC connection.
8. Plug in all rectifier modules, starting from the leftmost position. Make sure to fasten the rectifiers again. The rectifiers will turn on automatically.
9. Set all load breakers into the “1” (ON) position.
10. The green LED on the controller should blink for approximately 20 sec.
11. The output voltage will increase slowly to U1 (float charge voltage).
12. Turn the battery breaker(s) to the “1” (ON) position.
13. Set the battery current limit according to the battery manufacturers requirements.
14. If any alarms are present, they should be reset in accordance with the procedure for the installed controller.
15. The system should now be without alarms.
16. Attach all the system covers in their correct places.
17. Check that all changes to drawings, if any, have been completed.
18. Clean the site.
19. Fill in the commissioning record (see end of chapter).

## 5.5 Test of output voltage

### 5.5.1 Float charge (U1)

Ensure that the controller is operating.

Connect a load, approx. 50% of total capacity, to the system.

Check the voltage according to the battery manufacturer's requirements. If the batteries require a different float charging voltage, adjust the output voltage from the controller. (See the section for the appropriate controller)

If no change is required, use the following values:

Battery type	Float charge	Boost charge
Open lead-acid batteries	2.23 V/Cell	2.33 V/Cell
Valve regulated lead-acid batteries	2.27 V/Cell	-

*Table 5-1 Float/Boost Charge Voltages*

### 5.5.2 Adjustment of Float Charge, U1

Unless otherwise ordered the default output voltage is factory pre-set to 53.5V. The total voltage has to be in accordance to the number of battery cells.

Please verify number of cells and the battery manufacturers requirement.

Adjust the output voltage from the control unit as necessary.

### 5.5.3 Boost charging (U2) (if applicable)

#### Open lead-acid batteries.

Automatic boost charging - calculation based on the time the battery voltage has been below certain levels. Automatic activating of boost charging for this calculated time multiplied by a (boost) factor.

Activate boost charging from the "Set/select U1-U4" menu in the controller.

Return to float charge manually by selecting "U1", or automatically after a pre-set time.

#### VRLA batteries.

Most of the manufactures of valve regulated lead acid batteries **do not recommend** boost charging. If this type of battery is used, the boost function should be disabled.

### **Boost charging figures**

Observe and write down all of the boost charging figures. Parameters to be read/set/adjusted from control unit or PC with PowCom™ installed.

## **5.6 Battery supervision**

### **For systems with symmetry cables supplied:**

Set the number of battery strings according to the number of battery strings in the system. The settings are to be made in the control unit via a PC with PowCom™ installed or directly in the controller (if symmetry failure is indicated).

The symmetry fault alarm can be simulated by pulling out one symmetry cable from the battery string. Measure that setting to make sure that it is in accordance with the battery manufacturer's recommendations.

### **For systems with temp. probe cable supplied:**

Temperature compensation is factory pre-set. Check that the temp. probe is activated and verify that the compensation level is in accordance with the battery manufacturer's requirements. (If no compensation level is available from the battery manufacture, UNIPOWER recommends that it is set to 0.5V).

## **5.7 Battery test**

Settings should be made according to the battery manufacturer's requirements, but as a rule of thumb the following settings can be used for standard VR lead batteries:

No. of test pr. year	=	2
U3 Test	=	1,9 V/cell
End voltage b.test	=	1,94V/cell
Batt. test time	=	40% of expected backup time
Ah limit for test	=	40% of nominal battery capacity

Parameters should be set/adjusted from the controller (Battery test menu) or "Supervision - Set parameters" menu in PowCom™.

## 5.8 Commissioning record

This is a step-by-step commissioning record for easy commissioning of Power Supply Systems. Do not continue if any faults occur during this commissioning. The checkpoints are to be considered as a minimum for commissioning of the system.

		Checked (✓)	Result
1	Check that the rack is level		
2	Check that all breakers are turned to “off” position and that no rectifiers are mounted in the subrack(s).		
3	Connect AC, and measure voltage on the mains input connections in the cabinet, Is to be 230V AC (Measure 230V from phase to N when 400V mains input is used)		L1-N:.....V AC L2-N:.....V AC L3-N:.....V AC
4	Mount the rest of the rectifiers		
5	After connection of battery, verify right polarity by measuring the voltage drop across the battery breakers (normally not more than 5V DC).		
6	Check float charge, U1, and boost charge, U2. It is to be adjusted according to the battery manufacturers requirements.		U1:.....V DC U2:.....V DC
7	Check temperature compensation. It is to be adjusted according to the battery manufacture requirements.  Check temperature read from the controller compared to the ambient temperature.		Comp.:.....V/10°C Read off:.....°C
8	Check symmetry measurement and set number of battery strings according to actual number of supervised battery strings in the system.		Number: ....  Alarm limit:.....
9	Check alarm transmission by running an alarm test.		

**Table 5-2 Commissioning Record**

## 6.1 Maintenance

### 6.1.1 Checking Terminal Connection

The connections on the terminal blocks and circuit breakers must be checked according to the Table 6-1 at least once a year.

TYPE OF CONNECTION	MODEL / DESCRIPTION	TORQUE (Nm)	TORQUE (Inch LB)
Terminal block for rail	AKG 16mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5	22
Terminal block for rail	AKG 35mm <sup>2</sup>	3.5	31
Front terminal for copper cables	FC Cu T2 95mm <sup>2</sup>	7.0	62
Terminal block Weidemullers	WDU 4mm	0.6	5
Terminal block Weidemullers	WDU 10mm	2.0	18
Terminal block Weidemullers	WDU 16mm	3.0	27
Miniature circuit breaker	Siemens	2.5	22
Miniature circuit breaker	Merlin G	3.5	31
Miniature circuit breaker	ABB	2.0	18
Miniature circuit breaker	CBI HY-MAG	3.0	27
Molded case circuit breaker	ABB 160A - S2	5.0	45
Molded case circuit breaker	ABB 160A/250A - S3/S4	9.0	80
Molded case circuit breaker	ABB 630A - S6	9.0	80
Molded case circuit breaker	Terasaki - XS125CJ	9.0	80
Connection unit for 2 or 3 pole breaker	Merlin G & Siemens	13.5	120
Terminal Block Phoenix	Phoenix Mini Combicon	0.25	2
Terminal block Phoenix	UK10 / UKLKG10	1.5-1.8	13-16
Terminal block Phoenix	UK16 / USLKG16	1.5-1.8	13-16
Terminal block Phoenix	UK35/UIK35/USKG35/UISKG35	3.2-3.7	28-33
Miniature circuit breaker	Nader	2.5	22

*Table 6-1 Connection Torque Setting Check*

### 6.1.2 Other Requirements

At least once a year the output voltage should be verified to be within acceptable limits. The result of the test should be recorded and filed to see any deviations.

In addition, the system requires periodic inspections and routine cleaning. It is very important to keep the all areas and components of the system free from dust or other unwanted objects to ensure free air circulation and safe operation of the system.

## 6.2 Troubleshooting

This troubleshooting chapter helps to determine the cause of the problem and suggests possible repair solutions. If the first step of the recommendation does not solve the problem continue to the next one.



**NOTE** If the malfunctioning of the system persists, please contact UNIPOWER technical support.

**NOTE** For a description of Alarms and Messages generated by the system controller see the Alarms/Messages section of the appropriate controller manual:



ACX Advanced: <https://www.unipowerco.com/pdf/acc-man.pdf>

By default, alarms are set to be indicated with a red light (higher priority) and messages with a yellow light (lower priority).

Fault	Possible Cause	Suggestion/Solution
<b>Low System Voltage</b>	Module failure.	Replace faulty module.
	Loss of AC power.	Verify AC input connection.
	Load exceeds module capacity.	Add module to system.
<b>High System Voltage</b>	Module failure.	Replace the faulty module.
	System voltage exceeds the set limit.	Check the High Voltage Alarm limit setting.
<b>Mains Error</b>	AC supply OFF on one rectifier in the system with one plugged in rectifier.	Verify that the AC input breaker is ON.
	AC supply OFF on at least two rectifiers in the system with minimum two plugged in rectifiers.	Verify AC input connection.
<b>AC Low Voltage</b>	AC voltage drops below the set limit.	Verify the Low AC voltage limit setting.
		Verify AC Input connection.
		Verify AC Input voltage.
<b>AC High Voltage</b>	AC voltage rises above the set limit.	Verify the High AC voltage limit.
		Verify the AC Input voltage.

<b>Fault</b>	<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Suggestion/Solution</b>
<b>Module Failure</b>	Faulty module.  AC OFF on a single rectifier (if more than one rectifier is installed).  Rectifier current sharing fault.  Low DC output voltage, overvoltage shutdown, module fan failure, module is overheated.	Check if module sends alarm flag.  Verify the AC voltage to the failed module.  Re-insert the faulty module, wait for 30 seconds  Replace the faulty module.
<b>Urgent Module Failure</b>	More than one rectifier is reporting Module failure.	See Module failure alarm.
<b>High Load</b>	Faulty module .  Rectifier load current exceeds the set High load limit [%].	Compare the load current with installed rectifier capacity.  Add a rectifier or reduce load.  Verify the High load limit setting.  Replace the faulty module.
<b>Overvoltage Shutdown</b>	Faulty module	Re-insert the module, wait for 5 minutes.  Replace the faulty module.
<b>Load/Battery Disconnection</b>	System voltage drops below the set limit.  System shutdown.	Check the battery condition.  Check the AC mains connection.  Check the input breaker.  Check the rectifier modules.

<b>Fault</b>	<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Suggestion/Solution</b>
<b>Communication Failure</b>	<p>Module failure.</p> <p>Modules not installed in the correct position.</p> <p>Broken or disconnected communication wire.</p>	<p>Check the non-communicating address</p> <p>If the rectifier address does not communicate re-install the module and wait for 5 minutes.</p> <p>Verify that the communication cable is properly connected and it is not damaged. Replace if necessary.</p> <p>If the board address does not communicate, check if it is installed in the system. If it is, replace the board.</p> <p>If there is a non-communicating module or unit, remove the non-communicating address from the controller (Accept removed parts). Do so only if you are sure you do not use them any more.</p> <p>Verify, if the controller is operating properly. If not, replace the controller.</p>
<b>Distribution Fuse Failure</b>	Tripped load breaker / blown load fuse.	<p>Verify there is no short circuit in load cabling.</p> <p>Reset the breaker, if it trips again, there is a problem with the load or a breaker itself.</p> <p>Replace the breaker / fuse if necessary.</p>
<b>Battery Fuse Failure</b>	Tripped load breaker / blown load fuse	<p>Verify there is no short circuit in load or battery cabling.</p> <p>Verify the breaker / fuse is correctly rated.</p> <p>Reset the breaker, if it trips again, there is a problem with the load or battery or a breaker itself.</p> <p>Replace the breaker / fuse if necessary.</p>

<b>Fault</b>	<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Suggestion/Solution</b>
<b>Symmetry Fault</b>	Battery at end of life. Wrong symmetry cable connection. Wrongly set Symmetry limit value.	Verify the battery condition. Verify the symmetry cable connection. Verify the Symmetry limit value.
<b>Low Battery Temperature</b>	Battery temperature drops below the set Low battery temperature limit.	Check the heating of the system. Check the ambient temperature (it should not be lower than recommended battery temperature).
<b>high Battery Temperature</b>	Battery temperature exceeded the set limit.	Check the cooling or ventilation. Verify the battery condition. Check the Battery Current Limit.
<b>Temp. Probe Failure</b>	The temperature probe is not properly connected to the system. Faulty temperature probe. Temperature probe wire is interrupted. Temperature difference between the controller temperature and the probe temperature is greater than 60°C.	Verify the temperature probe connection. Verify the internal / external temperature via controller front panel. Replace the faulty probe with a new one. Identify the root cause of the hot environment at the batteries and/or controller.
<b>Alarms Blocked (only with LCD display)</b>	Alarm is manually activated by the serviceman on the site (used during system servicing, no other alarm is displayed)	Needs to be manually turned OFF to allow the alarms to be displayed

If none of the above solves the problem please contact customer support, see section 1.4.

### 7.1 Controller Replacement

A faulty Controller can be easily replaced with a new one:

1. Loosen the front screw in the top left corner of the controller front panel using a flat screwdriver.
2. Pull the controller out of the system unit.
3. Reverse the process to insert the new controller into the empty slot and fasten the screw.



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**CAUTION** After controller start-up, verify if the appropriate configuration file is uploaded to the controller. If necessary refer to the [PowCom™ User Guide](#).

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### 7.2 Rectifier Replacement



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**NOTE** Rectifiers can be hot-swapped.

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This section describes how to replace a faulty rectifier in an active system.

1. Release the rectifier handles and remove the faulty rectifier.
2. Insert the new rectifier into the slot and fasten it with the handles. Refer to section 4.8 of this manual for details.
3. Ignore the module alarm caused by current sharing.
4. After 1 minute the yellow LED starts blinking. Wait for a maximum of 4 minutes for the indicator to stop blinking.

### 7.3 Battery and Load Breakers Replacement



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**WARNING** Make sure the system is switched OFF.

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The system unit is designed front accessible for easy maintenance. Battery and load breakers can be replaced without removing the system unit from the cabinet.

This section describes how to replace faulty breakers.

1. Open the system unit front panel by unscrewing the two knurled nuts to the left side.
2. Unscrew the DC load cable from the faulty breaker.
3. Pull out the faulty breaker(s).
4. Install the replacement breaker(s).
5. Close and lock the system unit front panel.

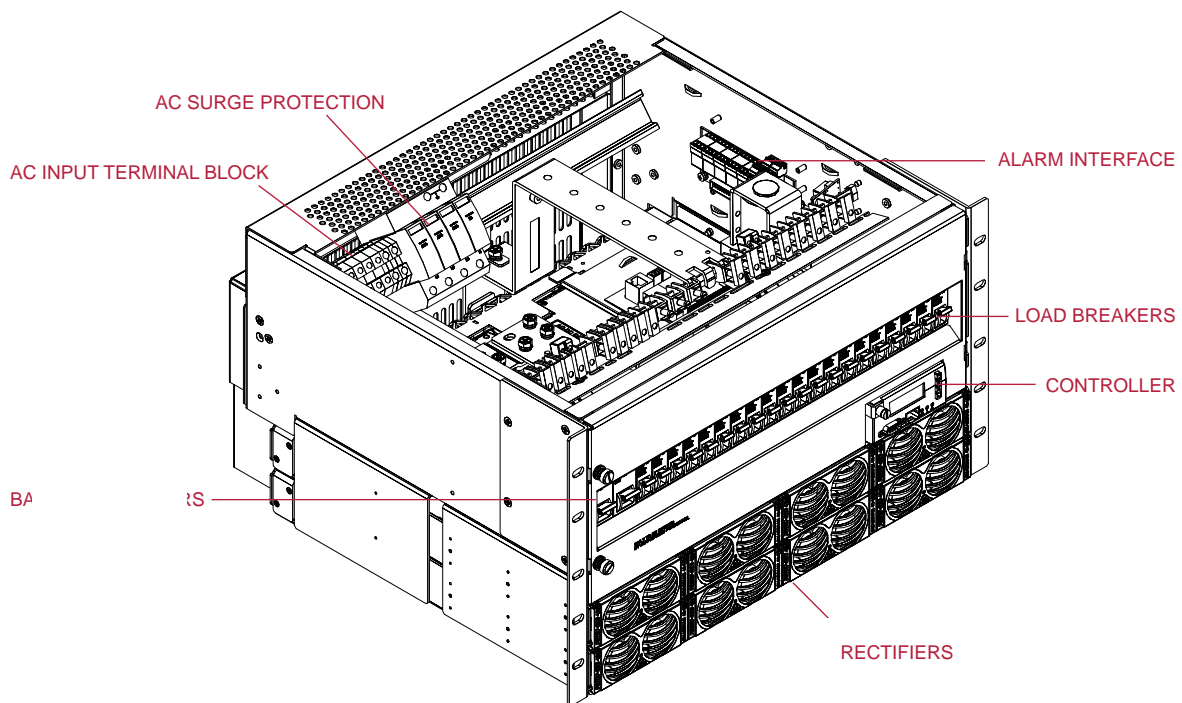
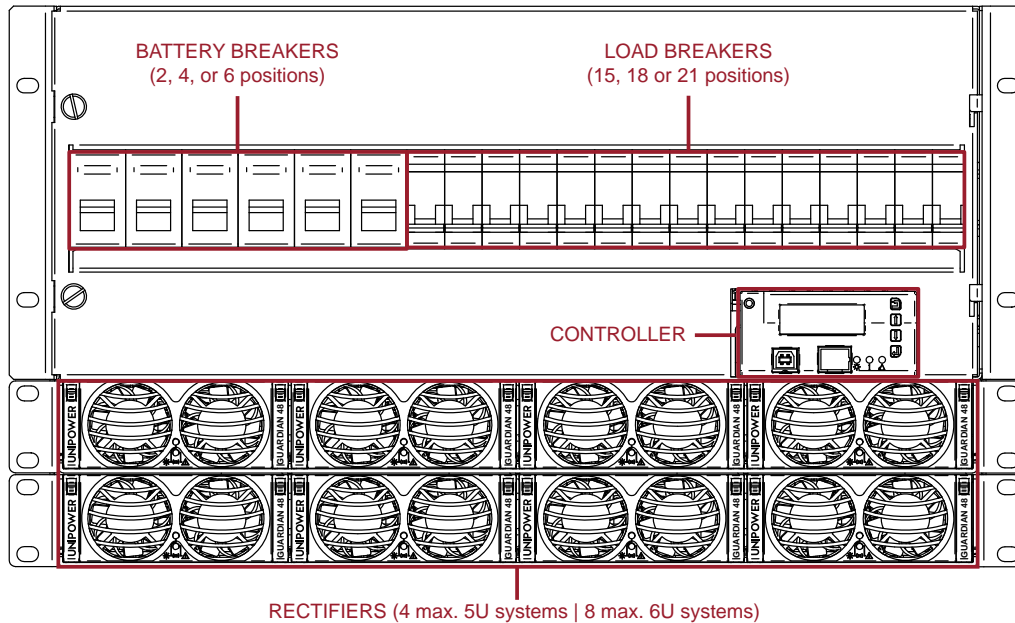
## **7.4 Surge Protection Device Replacement**

This section describes how to replace a faulty surge protection module.

1. Switch off AC input power.
2. Remove the top cover.
3. Pull out the failed surge protection module.
4. Insert a new surge protection module into the corresponding position.
5. Reinstall the top cover.
6. Switch on AC input power.

*This document is believed to be correct at time of publication and UNIPOWER LLC accepts no responsibility for consequences from printing errors or inaccuracies. Specifications are subject to change without notice.*

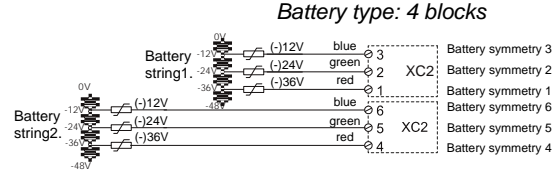
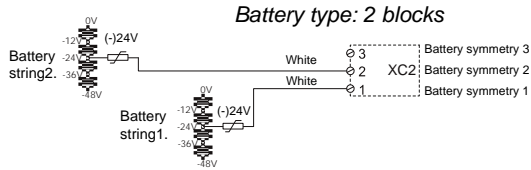
## A.1 System Unit Layout



## A.2 Installation Details - Connections

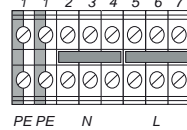
### Symmetry cable connections

Table shows different ways of battery symmetry cable connections depending on actual software (see controller software sheet)

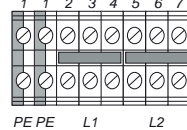


### Standard (combined) input mains terminals

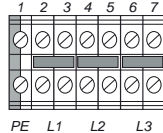
single phase 120/230VAC



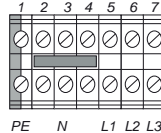
2-phase 240VAC (N.A. / CALA)



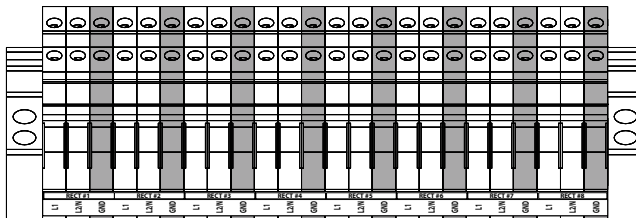
3-phase 208/230VAC  
(Δ connection)



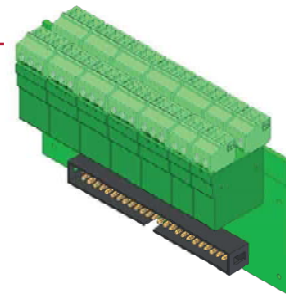
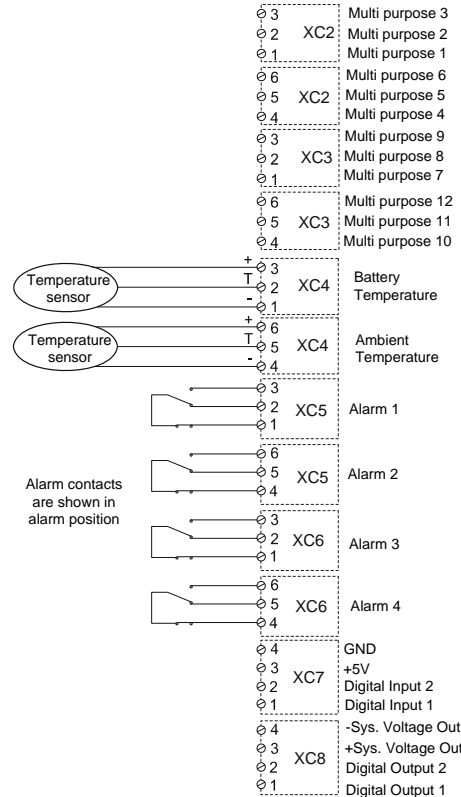
3-phase 400VAC  
(Y connection)



### Individual (per rectifier) input mains terminals

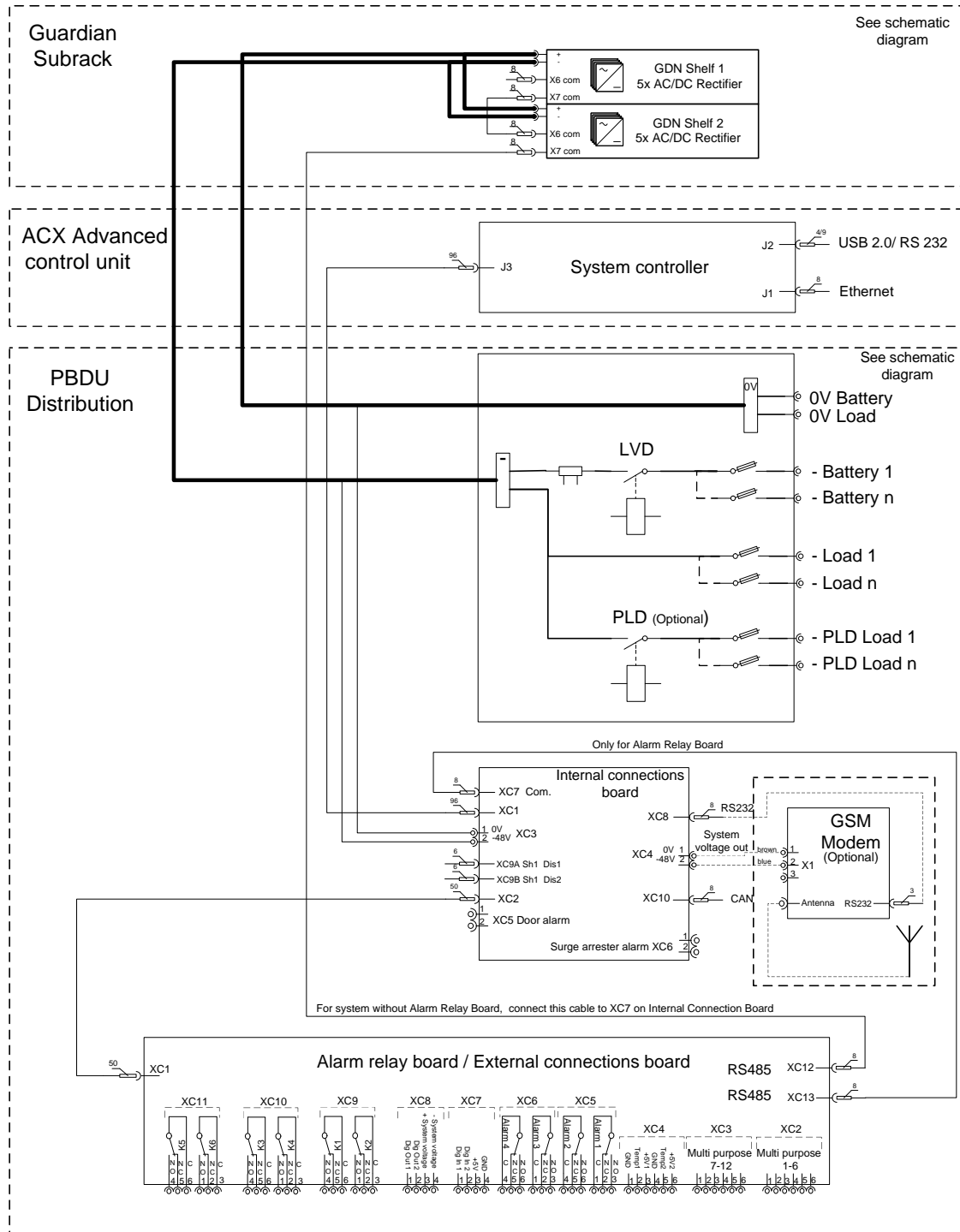


### ACC Standard Alarm interface

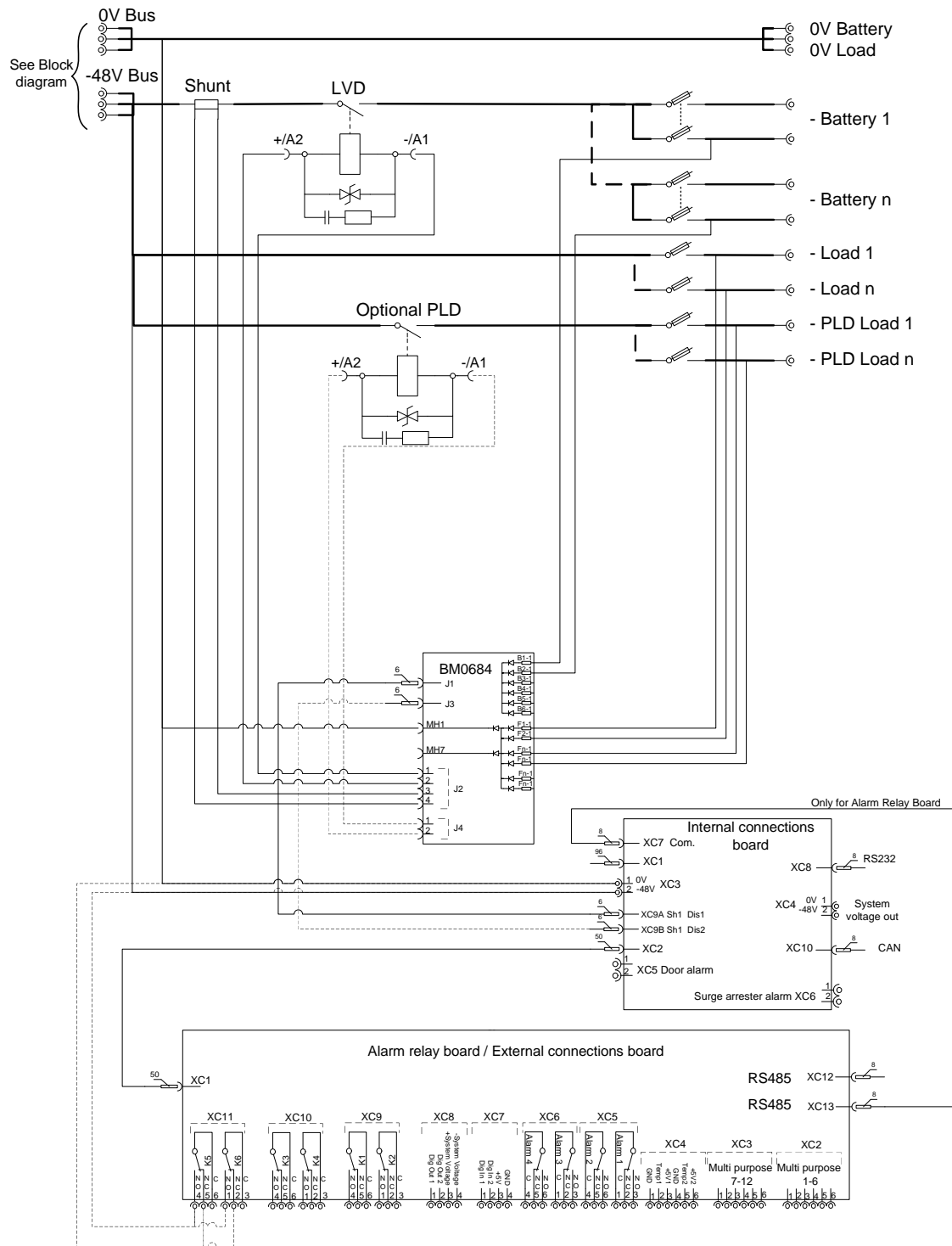


## A.3 Block Diagram & Schematics

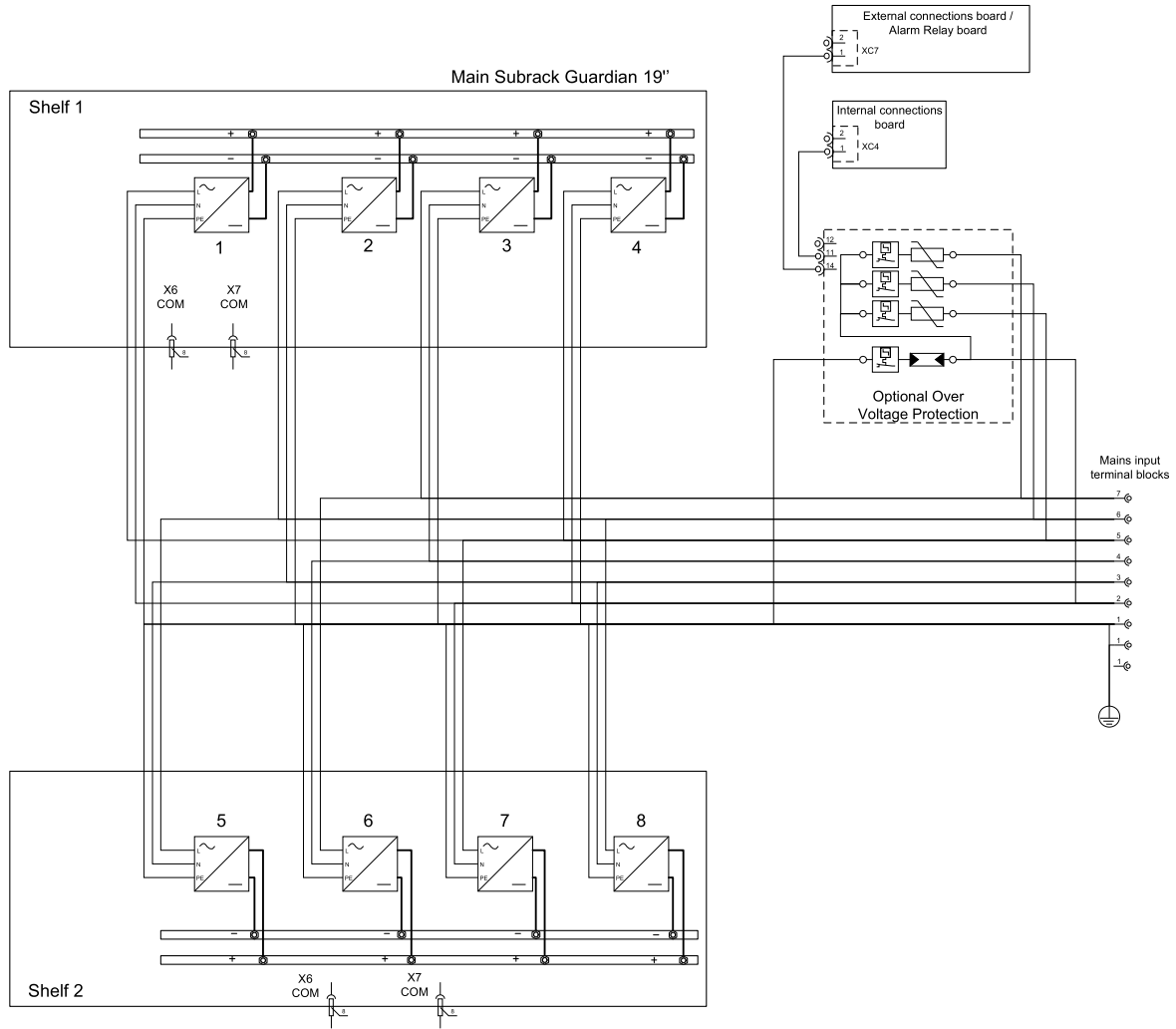
### Block Diagram



## PBDU Schematic

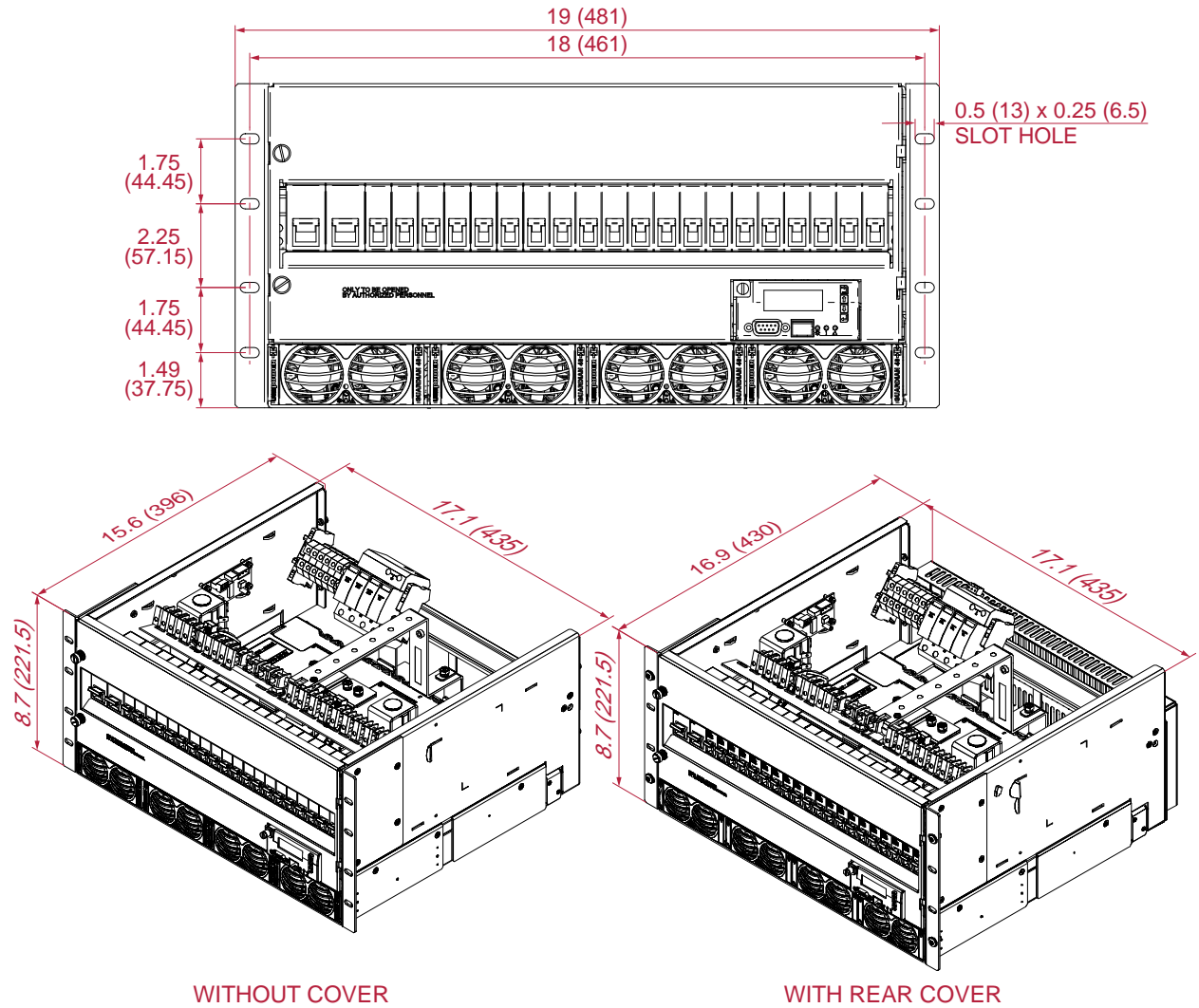


## Rectifier Sub-rack Schematic



## A.4 Detailed Dimensions

### 5U - 4 RECTIFIERS



## 6U - 8 RECTIFIERS

