# **EM-185A** DC-MOTOR SPEED REGULATOR 12/24Vdc 3A



### **FEATURES:**

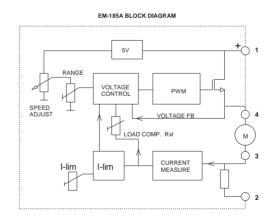
- 1-quadrant
- Panel mountable
- Small size
- Motor size 5-80W
- Good speed regulation
- Load comp. adjustable RxI
- Adjustable current limit
- EMC tested (CE marked)
- EM-185A replaces EM-185
- Changes in the wiring instruction

EM-185A is a PWM-based DC-motor driver. The materials and features meet the industrial environment requirements. The device is CE marked and has been tested through EMC measurements required by industrial environment. Motor voltage is regulated against supply voltage changes, and there is also a load compensation (RxI) adjustment. Thanks to these features EM-185A offers good performance in motor speed control applications. The current limit and the rpm range are adjustable with trimmer potentiometers. EM-185A is easy to mount in a 10mm hole in an assembly panel.

#### **TECHNICAL DATA**

Supply voltage Idle current max. Motor current cont. Motor current peak Short circuit current Current limit adj. PWM motor-frequency Motor and supply connectors EMC

Weight Operating temp ( Ta ) 12-24Vdc (10...35V) 20mA max 3A (Ta<50°C) max 6A (10s.) External Fuse 0.5-6A 25kHz 1.5mm EN 50081-2 EN 50082-2 75g 0-60°C



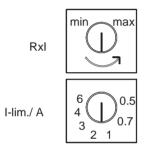
## **EM-185A** OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Supply should be filtered 10-35Vdc, max. ripple <20% on full load.

We recomended the use of fuse for supplyline. Fuse max 6.3A

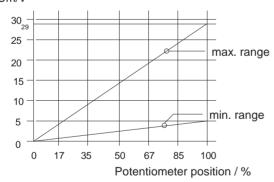
Current limit (I-lim) limits the motor current, in other words the motor torque. This adjustment is set according to the motor nominal current or within application.

RxI is always set to minimum in the beginning. After this set a motor rpm of 20-30%, slowly increase the compensation and try loading the motor simultaneously. When motor rpm is no longer affected by the loading, the compensation adjustment is in balance. If motor starts to twitch or accelerate when loading is applied, there is too much compensation.



#### Potentiometer position / Motor voltage

Um/V



Range is adjustable with range trim

0% = potentiomer full counter clockwise 100% = potentiometer full clockwise

