

Foreword

Thank you for choosing POWTRAN design and produce brake unit. This product made by POWTRAN is based on years of experience in professional production and sale, and designed for feed back the regenerative consumption of motor to the brake resistor when the motor decelerates, enhances the brake capability of the inverter, ensures the motor to stop in a short time in the setting time.

For any problem when using this product, please contact your local dealer authorized by this company or directly contact this company, our professionals are happy to serve you.

The end-users should hold this manual, and keep it well for future maintenance & care, and other application occasions. For any problem within the warranty period, please fill out the warranty card and fax it to the our authorized dealer.

The contents of this manual are subject to change without prior notice. To obtain the latest information, please visit our website.

For more product information, please visit: <http://www.powtran.com>.

POWTRAN
October ,2016

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Chapter 1 Inspection and safety precautions

POWTRAN brake unit have been tested and inspected before leaving factory. After purchasing, please check if its package is damaged due to careless transportation, and if the specifications and model of the product are consistent with your order requirements. For any problem, please contact your local authorized POWTRAN dealer or directly contact this company.

1-1. Inspection after unpacking

- ※ Check if that packing container contains this unit, one manual and one warranty card.
- ※ Check the nameplate on the side of the frequency inverter to ensure that the product you have received is right the one you ordered.

1-1-1. Instructions on nameplate

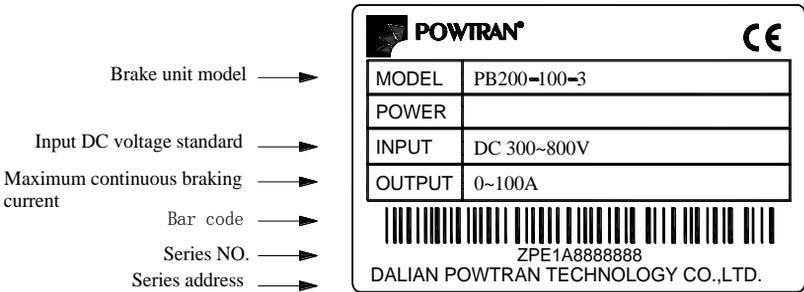


Figure 1-1:Nameplate Description

1-1-2. Model instruction

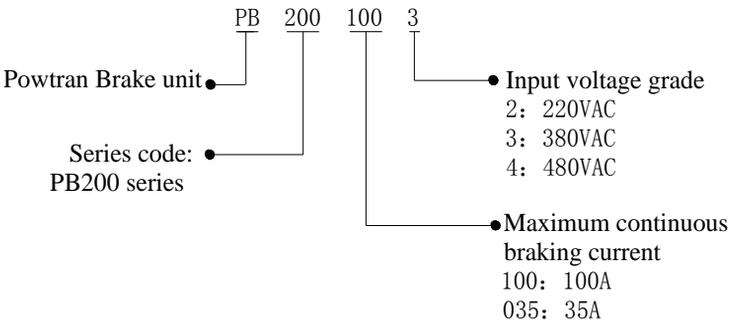


Figure 1-2:Model Description

1-2. Safety precautions

Safety precautions in this manual are divided into the following two categories:

 **Danger:** the dangers caused by failure to perform required operation, may result in serious injury or even death;

 **Caution:**the dangers caused by failure to perform required operation, may result in moderate injury or minor injury, and equipment damage;

Safety type	Security considerations
 Dangerous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Only well-trained personnel are allowed to use this unit. ● Fix the screw when connecting, or the loose connection will lead fire or creepage. ● Grounding terminal should be reliable grounding braking unit, or get an electric shock risk. ● Do not touch the brake unit, the internal spares and printing board after the brake unit is connected, otherwise it will lead to electric shock. There is high voltage direct current inside. ● Don't let the cable damage from weight hanging and over load, or get an electric shock risk. ● The unit and brake resistor should be installed on the medium with flame retardancy (such as metal), away from combustible material, otherwise may cause fire. ● Please check the wiring is correct before operation. Please confirm whether the input DC voltage and brake unit voltage same level; Whether Input terminal (+, -) and pick up on the resistance terminal (RB1, RB2's much-publicised) connection position is correct; And check the peripheral circuit of the connected to the drive for short circuit phenomenon, whether the line is fastening, otherwise cause damage of drive. ● Please check whether master-slave choice and voltage grade Settings are correct. ● During the running, do not touch any spares inside. ● The repairs and maintenance task can be performed only when the inverter bus voltage is lower than 36V Power off more than ten minutes. Otherwise, the residual charge from capacitor would cause personal injury!
 Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Do not use any brake unit and brake resistor lack of or with damaged spares. ● Do not touch the internal spares for there are CMOS spares on the control card of the brake unit. Otherwise it will damage the spares. ● When many pieces brake units installed in parallel when used in the same case, please install the fan or other cooling device. ● Ensure the right setting of brake unit and brake resistor. ● Do not make voltage resistance test on the brake unit, or it will lead semiconductor spares damaged in the main circuit of the brake unit. ● Braking resistor should be temperature protection and other protection, if the brake unit caused by failure of brake resistance

	<p>continuous fever, necessary to isolate itself, does not automatically isolation caused any accident not be burdened by Powtran.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Please refer to the content in the manual when analyze and manage the fault of the brake unit. Any modification to the brake unit is not allowed otherwise the life harm and property loses will not be burdened by Powtran.● This product is the accessories of the inverter, if it is used improperly which would not only do damage to itself but also to the inverter. Please pay much attention to this.● Only the well-trained personnel are allowed to use this unit, and such personnel must read through the parts of this manual relating to the safety, installation, operation and maintenance before using the unit. The safe operation of this unit depends on correct transport, installation, operation and maintenance.
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Note: When brake unit work with powtran inverter, powtran will responsible for quality, If the brake unit work for other project, Please make your own insurance related domestic property insurance, in order to get better compensation from insurance company.

Chapter 2 Technical specifications and installation

2-1. Technical specifications

Type	Starting braking voltage (V)	Maximum continuous braking current(A)
PB200-035-2	350	35
PB200-050-2	350	50
PB200-075-2	350	75
PB200-100-2	350	100
PB200-035-3	670	35
PB200-050-3	670	50
PB200-075-3	670	75
PB200-100-3	670	100
PB200-035-4	760	35
PB200-050-4	760	50
PB200-075-4	760	75
PB200-100-4	760	100

2-2. Main circuit terminal screw specifications

Brake unit model	Main loop screw specifications	Tightening torque (Nm)
PB200-035-2	M5	2~2.5
PB200-050-2	M5	2~2.5
PB200-075-2	M5	2~2.5
PB200-100-2	M5	2~2.5
PB200-035-3	M5	2~2.5
PB200-050-3	M5	2~2.5
PB200-075-3	M5	2~2.5
PB200-100-3	M5	2~2.5
PB200-035-4	M5	2~2.5
PB200-050-4	M5	2~2.5
PB200-075-4	M5	2~2.5
PB200-100-4	M5	2~2.5

2-3. Installation

2-3-1 Conditions for Use

Hanging Brake unit should be installed inside the house where is ventilative.

2-3-2 Ambient condition

1. Ambient temperature $-10^{\circ}\text{C}\sim 50^{\circ}\text{C}$. more than 40°C , according more than 1°C ,proportion of 3% derating. not suggest more than 50°C .

2. Prevent electromagnetic interference, far away from disturbance sources;

3. Prevent dropping dust, powder, cotton fiber or fine metal powder from entering it.

4. Prevent oil, salt and corrosive gas from entering it.

5. Avoid vibration.

6. Avoid high temperature and moisture and avoid being wetted due to raining, with the humidity below 90%RH (not dewing).

7. Prohibit the use in the dangerous environment where inflammable or combustible or explosive gas, liquid or solid exists.

8. Brake unit can not installation near Air inlet.

2-4. Shape dimensions and installation dimensions

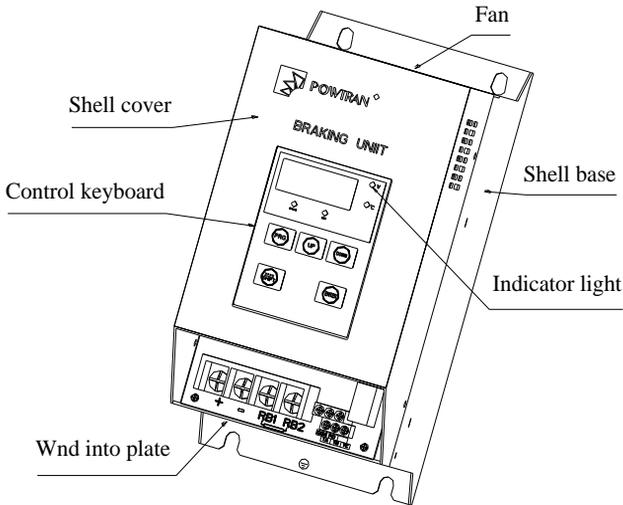


Figure 2-1. The brake unit contour

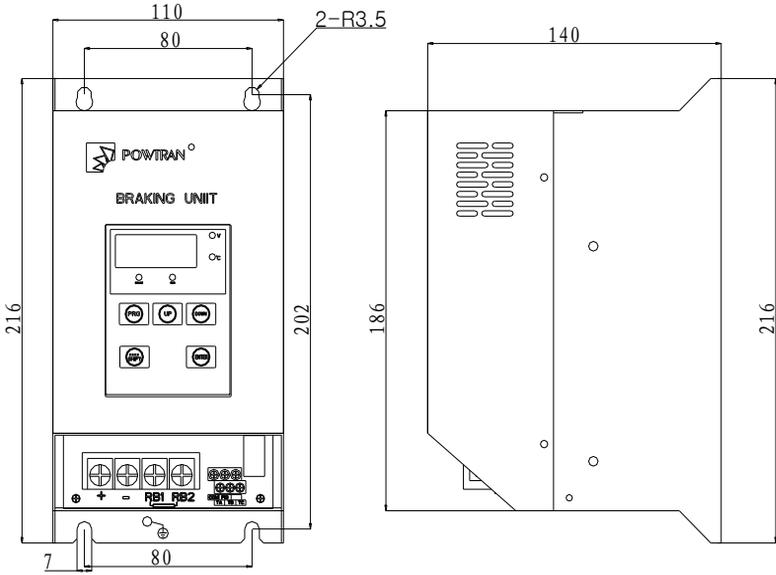


Figure 2-2. Brake unit Installation dimensions

2-5. Wiring diagram

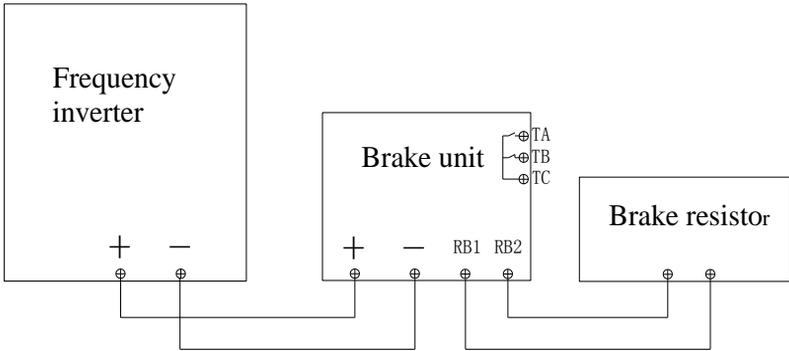


Figure 2-3. Single brake unit wiring diagram

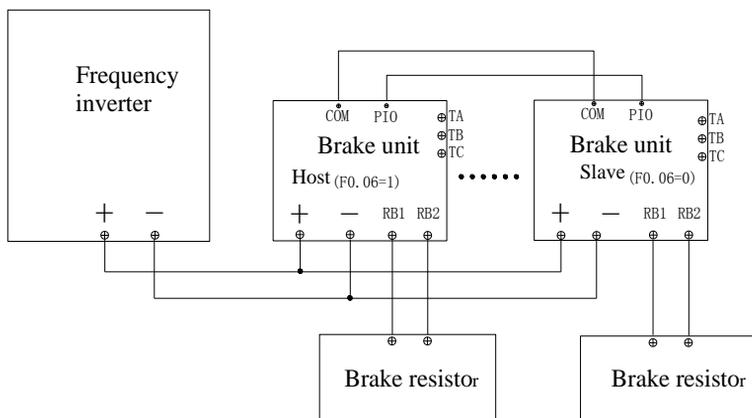


Figure 2-4. Figure more than one brake unit parallel connection diagram

NOTE:

1. The distance of the connection between the inverter and brake unit should less than 5m. And shall be added heat conductors.
2. The distance of the connection between the brake resistor and brake unit should as short as possible less than 10m.
3. +/P+, -/P- is the DC BUS in the inverter “+”““-”, P is positive, N is negative.
4. out put of relay TA/TB/TC, TA-TC normally open, TB-TC normally close. Relay drive ability. : normally close 3A/AC 250V, normally open. 5A/AC 250V.
5. Wrong connection of main circuit will cause damage of brake unit and frequency inverter.
6. Please do not touch the brake unit when it is working, avoid scald.

2-5-1. Brake,terminal unit main circuit terminal and Making circuit terminal

1、 Main circuit terminal

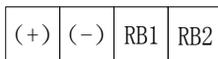


Figure 2-5. Brake unit main circuit terminal

Terminal mark	Function instruction
(+)	Connect the positive terminal of the inverter DC BUS.
(-)	Negative Connect the Negative terminal of the inverter DC BUS.
RB1、 RB2	Out connect brake resistor terminal
PE	Brake unit ground terminal

2. Control circuit terminal

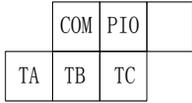


Figure 2-6. Control circuit terminal

Terminal mark	Function instruction
COM	Brake unit control circuit ground
PIO	When brake units work in parallel use input or output terminal,when many sets of brake unit used in parallel, send control signal through the terminal that braking unit can run simultaneously.
TA/TB/TC	Fault output terminals, when braking unit failure, fault alarm signal output. TA - TC for normally open, TB - TC is normally closed

Chapter 3 Operate keyboard

3-1. Operate keyboard instruction



Figure 3-1:Operate keyboard display

3-2. Keyboard light instruction

Marker light indicator		Name
Status lamp	V	Brake unit input voltage
	°C	Light : IGBT temperature
	BRAKE	Light :Brake unit on brake status . Dull : Brake unit on status standby
	ERR	Light : Fault indicator light

3-3. Operation panel button

Mark	Name	Function
	Parameter setting / ESC key	* Enter the first level menu parameters changes state. * Exit function data modify. * Sub menu or function menu exit to the status display menu item.
	Shift key	* Under the standby display interface and brake interface, can choose according to loop parameters; When modifying parameters, can choose the parameter changes
	Increasing key	*Date and function Increasing key.
	Descending key	* Date and function descending key.

	Confirm key	*Step by step into the menu screen, set parameter confirmation.
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3-4. Keyboard display letters and Numbers corresponding to the table

Digital display area	Display letter	according letter	display letter	Corresponding to letter	display letter	Corresponding to letter
	0	0	1	1	2	2
	3	3	4	4	5	5
	6	6	7	7	8	8
	9	9	d	d	E	E
	F	F	r	r	y	y
	-	.	-	-		

3-5. Parameter setting sample

3-5-1. function code check and repair instruction.

PB200 Operation panel adopts three-level menu structure of the parameter Settings, and so on. Three-level menu are: parameter set (menu) - function code (level 2) - function code value (level 3) menu. Operation process as shown.

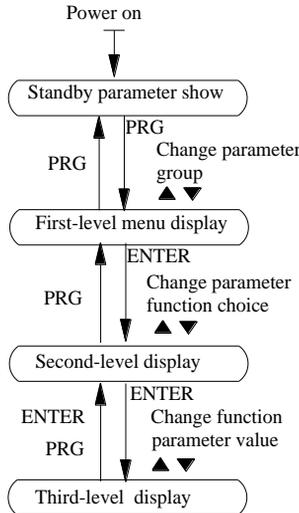


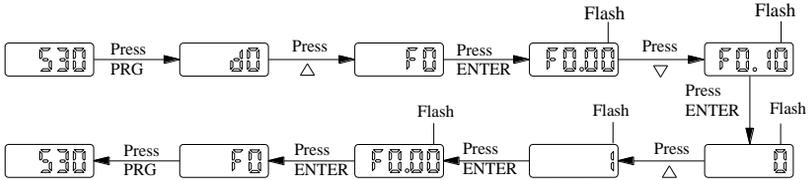
Figure 3-2: Operation flow chart

Explanation: the three-level menu operation, can press.PRG key or the ENTER key to return to the secondary menu. The difference between them is: press ENTER to save setting parameters then returning to the secondary menu, and automatically move to the next function code; While press.PRG return to the secondary menu, not storage

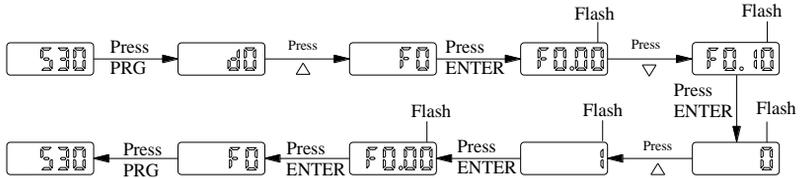
parameters, and return to the current function code.

Case 1: brake start voltage to modify parameters (380V) grade, assume that the brake unit input voltage is 530 VDC.

F0.00 from 670V to 660V



Example 2. Restore factory parameters



In the third level menu state, if the parameter does not have a flashing bit, it indicates that the function code can not be modified, possible reasons below:

- 1) This function code is unmodifiable. Such as the actual detection parameters, operating parameters., etc.
- 2) The function code can not be modified in the running state, it needs to be stopped before being modified.

3-5-2.How to view the status parameters

In the shutdown or operating state, through the Shift key “”, can monitor temperature and brake unit input voltage respectively.

Chapter 4 Function parameter description

4-1. Menu grouping

Note:

“★”: In braking state, the set value of this parameter can not be changed.

“●”: The actual detection value, can not be changed;

“☆”: In stop or running state, can be changed;

d Group is a monitoring function parameter, F group is the basic function parameters, y1 group is fault history query.

4-1-1.d0 Monitor function group

Parameter Function Code	Parameter name	The smallest unit
d0.00	Braking unit input voltage / Inverter bus voltage	V
Braking unit input voltage value		
d0.01	Module temperature	℃
Inverter module heatsink temperature detection value		
d0.02	Software version	-
Display current brake unit software version number		

4-1-2. Basic function group

Code	Parameter name	Setting range	Factory setting	Change
F0.00	Braking start voltage	300V~2500V	Model confirmed	☆
This parameter is used to set the starting braking voltage of the braking unit. 220V voltage level, default braking voltage is 350V; 380V voltage level, default braking voltage is 670V; 480V voltage level, default braking voltage is 760V;				
F0.01	Braking hysteresis voltage	0V~100V	20V	☆
This parameter is used to set the hysteresis voltage during braking. Generally when setting braking start voltage and braking stop voltage, there must be a hysteresis loop. Such as settings F0.00=670V, F0.01=20V, when the bus voltage d0.00 is higher than F0.00, start braking. When the bus voltage d0.00 is lower than (F0.00-F0.01), stop braking. When the original state is in braking state, and the value of d0.00 is within F0.00 ~ (F0.00-F0.01), the braking state is maintained.				
F0.02	Default brake voltage selection	0~2	1	★
This parameter is used to set the default braking voltage for different voltage levels. When setting to 0, corresponding to 220V voltage level, the default braking voltage is 350V; When setting to 1, corresponding to 380V voltage level, the default braking voltage is 670V; When setting to 2, corresponding to 480V voltage level, the default braking voltage is 760V;				

F0.03	Braking rate	0%~100%	100%	☆
<p>This parameter is used to select the braking rate.</p> <p>When braking rate is set to 100%, it shows that the braking is fully open, at this time the braking effect is the best, with the fastest voltage drop, but the brake resistor temperature rises quickly.</p> <p>When the braking rate is set to 0%, it shows that the braking is turned off, at this time even if it reaches the braking condition, the braking does not work.</p>				
F0.04	Voltage modulation factor	0%~200%	100%	☆
<p>This parameter can be used to adjust the d0.00 bus voltage detection value.</p> <p>That is $d0.00 = DC\ BUS\ input\ voltage - d0.00 * F0.04$.</p>				
F0.05	Relay output function selection	0~4	0	☆
Relay function instructions below:				
Setting value	Function	Description		
0	No output	The relay outputs no action.		
1	In Braking	In braking state, the relay outputs ON signal.		
2	Braking feedback fault (IGBT short circuit)	In braking process, if feedback IGBT short-circuit fault, the relay output ON signal.		
3	Over-temperature alarm	When the module temperature exceeds 85 °C, the over-temperature alarm signal is generated, the relay outputs ON signal.		
4	Fault output	When brake feedback fault or over-temperature fault occurs, the relay output ON signal.		
F0.06	Master and slave selection	Slave aster	0 1	1 ★
<p>This parameter is used for the parallel function, setting the braking unit as master or slave. If you do not use the parallel function, the system single-set default unit host.</p>				
F0.07	Temperature hysteresis value	0~50	3	☆
<p>This parameter is used to set the hysteresis value of the temperature. The default temperature alarm value for the brake unit is 85 °C. If the temperature hysteresis value is set to 3 °C, when there is not over temperature fault, if only the temperature exceeds 85 °C, it alarms. If over temperature fault occurs, the alarm is canceled only when the temperature drops below 82 °C.</p>				
F0.08	Total power-on time	0~50000h	-	●
Display the total power-on time of braking unit since it is out of factory.				
F0.09	Total running time	0~50000h	-	●
F0.10	Parameter initialization	No operation	0	0 ★
		The parameters restored to factory value	1	
		Clear record information	2	
<p>1: Restore to the factory setting (F0.10 = 1), most of the brake unit parameters are restored to factory setting, except default braking voltage level (F0.02), fault record information, total power-on time, total running time.</p> <p>2: Clear the record information (F0.10 = 2) Clear the fault record information, total power-on time, total running time of the braking unit.</p>				

4-1-3. Fault history query

Chapter 4. Function parameter description

Code	Parameter name	Setting range	Factory setting	Change								
y1.00	Type of the first fault	0~2	-	●								
y1.01	Type of the second fault	0~2	-	●								
y1.02	Type of the third(at last) fault	0~2	-	●								
<p>Record the type of the last three faults of PB200, 0 for no fault. Please refer to the related instructions for the possible causes and solutions for each fault code.</p> <p>Failure type table:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Failure type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>No fault</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Braking feedback fault (IGBT short circuit)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Over temperature fault</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					No.	Failure type	0	No fault	1	Braking feedback fault (IGBT short circuit)	2	Over temperature fault
No.	Failure type											
0	No fault											
1	Braking feedback fault (IGBT short circuit)											
2	Over temperature fault											
y1.03	Bus voltage of the third fault	Bus voltage of the last fault		●								
y1.04	Temperature of the third fault	Temperature of the last fault		●								
y1.05	Braking rate of the third fault	Braking rate of the last fault		●								
y1.06	Power on time of the third fault	Power on time of the last fault		●								
y1.07	Running time of the third fault	Running time of the last fault		●								
y1.08	Bus voltage of the second fault	Bus voltage of the previous fault		●								
y1.09	Temperature of the second fault	Temperature of the previous fault		●								
y1.10	Braking rate of the second fault	Braking rate of the previous fault		●								
y1.11	Power on time of the second fault	Power on time of the previous fault		●								
y1.12	Running time of the second fault	Running time of the previous fault		●								
y1.13	Bus voltage of the first fault	Bus voltage before the previous fault		●								
y1.14	Temperature of the first fault	Temperature before the previous fault		●								
y1.15	Braking rate of the first fault	Braking rate before the previous fault		●								
y1.16	Power on time of the first fault	Power on time before the previous fault		●								
y1.17	Running time of the first fault	Running time before the previous fault		●								

Chapter 5 Braking unit and resistor selection

5-1 The selection of braking unit

5-1-1. The brake voltage selection are based on the following two criterions

(1) Selecting the corresponding voltage level of the braking unit according to the inverter input voltage level.

(2) Selecting the corresponding braking unit power according to the braking power required.

The selection principle of braking unit power is that the braking unit power is greater than the braking power. In the case of unspecified braking power, the following method can be used to estimate:

$$P_b = P * T_d * K$$

式中: P_b -----Braking power

P -----Motor Power

K ----- Mechanical energy conversion efficiency, the general value: 0.7

T_d ---- Braking torque and rated motor torque ratio

The values of T_d are not the same in different systems, as shown in the following table

Common applications	Elevators, hoists, cranes	Winding up and winding down	Large inertia devices that require fast stopping	Common inertial load
Td value	100%	120%	120%	80%

5-1-2. Braking resistance selection

The regenerative energy of motor is almost entirely consumed in the braking resistor while braking. As per the formula:

$$U * U / R = P_b$$

U ----- Braking voltage for stable braking system

(They are not the same for different systems, for 220VAC system usually take 380V; for 380VAC system, generally take 700V, 480VAC systems take 800V)

Note: When the calculated R is less than the minimum resistance at each voltage level, multiple braking units are required.

5-1-3. Braking resistor power selection

Theoretically the braking resistor power and braking power are the same, but taking the derating of 70% into account. According to the formula:

$$0.7 * P_r = P_b * E_D$$

P_r -----Braking resistor power

E_D ----- Braking frequency, that is, the braking process accounted for the proportion of the entire work process

Common application	ED Value
Winding up and winding down	20% ~ 30%
Casual braking load	5%
Elevator	20% ~ 30%

Chapter 5. Braking unit and resistor selection

Hoisting machine, centrifugal machine	50% ~ 60%
injection molding machine	5% ~ 10%
General occasion	10%

In the table above, the recommended braking unit and braking resistor values can meet the various application conditions of the inverter with ED = 0 to 100%, but the power of braking resistor will depend on different application conditions.

5-1-4. Inverter input voltage level specification and selection reference

1. This table for inverter 220V., braking unit DC operating point 350V, braking frequency 10%, braking torque 100%.

Inverter power (kW)	Braking unit		Braking resistor (100% braking torque)	
	Specification	Quantity(PC)	Specification	Quantity(PC)
15	PB200-035-2	1	$\geq 10\Omega/2kW$	1
18.5	PB200-050-2	1	$\geq 8\Omega/2kW$	1
22	PB200-050-2	1	$\geq 8\Omega/3kW$	1
30	PB200-075-2	1	$\geq 6\Omega/3kW$	1
37	PB200-100-2	1	$\geq 4\Omega/4kW$	1
45	PB200-100-2	1	$\geq 4\Omega/5kW$	1
55	PB200-100-2	1	$\geq 4\Omega/6kW$	1
75	PB200-100-2	2	$\geq 4\Omega/4kW$	2
93	PB200-100-2	2	$\geq 4\Omega/5kW$	2
110	PB200-100-2	3	$\geq 4\Omega/4kW$	3
132	PB200-100-2	3	$\geq 4\Omega/5kW$	3
160	PB200-100-2	3	$\geq 4\Omega/6kW$	3

2. This table for inverter 380V, braking unit DC operating point 670V, braking frequency 10%, braking torque 100%.

Inverter power (kW)	Braking unit		Braking resistor (100% braking torque)	
	Specification	Quantity(PC)	Specification	Quantity(PC)
18.5	PB200-035-3	1	$\geq 30\Omega/2kW$	1
22	PB200-035-3	1	$\geq 25\Omega/3kW$	1
30	PB200-050-3	1	$\geq 18\Omega/4kW$	1
37	PB200-050-3	1	$\geq 15\Omega/4kW$	1
45	PB200-050-3	1	$\geq 15\Omega/5kW$	1
55	PB200-075-3	1	$\geq 11\Omega/6kW$	1
75	PB200-100-3	1	$\geq 8\Omega/8kW$	1
93	PB200-100-3	1	$\geq 8\Omega/10kW$	1

110	PB200-75-3	2	$\geq 11\Omega/6kW$	2
132	PB200-75-3	2	$\geq 11\Omega/7kW$	2
160	PB200-100-3	2	$\geq 8\Omega/9kW$	2
187	PB200-100-3	2	$\geq 8\Omega/10kW$	2
200	PB200-100-3	2	$\geq 8\Omega/11kW$	2
220	PB200-100-3	3	$\geq 8\Omega/8kW$	3
250	PB200-100-3	3	$\geq 8\Omega/9kW$	3
280	PB200-100-3	3	$\geq 8\Omega/10kW$	3

This table for reference as: inverter 460V, braking unit DC operating point 670V, braking frequency 10%, braking torque 100%.

Inverter power (kW)	Braking unit		Braking resistor (100% braking torque)	
	Specification	Quantity(PC)	Specification	Quantity(PC)
18.5	PB200-035-4	1	$\geq 35\Omega/2kW$	1
22	PB200-035-4	1	$\geq 30\Omega/3kW$	1
30	PB200-035-4	1	$\geq 25\Omega/4kW$	1
37	PB200-050-4	1	$\geq 17\Omega/4kW$	1
45	PB200-050-4	1	$\geq 17\Omega/5kW$	1
55	PB200-075-4	1	$\geq 13\Omega/6kW$	1
75	PB200-075-4	1	$\geq 13\Omega/8kW$	1
93	PB200-100-4	1	$\geq 9\Omega/9kW$	1
110	PB200-100-4	1	$\geq 9\Omega/12kW$	1
132	PB200-075-4	2	$\geq 13\Omega/7kW$	2
160	PB200-100-4	2	$\geq 9\Omega/9kW$	2
187	PB200-100-4	2	$\geq 9\Omega/10kW$	2
200	PB200-100-4	2	$\geq 9\Omega/11kW$	2
220	PB200-100-4	2	$\geq 9\Omega/12kW$	2
250	PB200-100-4	3	$\geq 9\Omega/9kW$	3
280	PB200-100-4	3	$\geq 9\Omega/10kW$	3
315	PB200-100-4	3	$\geq 9\Omega/11kW$	3

Chapter 6 Abnormal diagnosis and treatment

PB200 braking unit has 2 types of protection, once the fault occurs, the protection function act, braking unit stops working, and display the fault type on the braking unit display panel. Users can follow the tips in this section to check firstly, analys the reason of fault, and find a solution.

If fault occurs during debugging, refer to the troubleshooting and protection functions list in Table 6-1 to confirm fault type and troubleshooting method. If you can not find the troubleshooting method during the debugging process, please contact POWTRAN technical service personnel.

Table 6-1 List of braking unit fault diagnosis and protection functions

No.	Failure code	Failure type	Possible causes	Solutions
1	Err.01	Braking feedback fault (IGBT short circuit)	1、 Braking unit output circuit short out 2、 The internal wiring of the brake unit loosen. 3, Drive circuit is abnormal 4, Inverter module abnormal	1, Exclude peripheral faults 2, Plug all the cables well 3, Seek technical support 4, Seek technical support
2	Err.02	Module is overheating	1, Air duct get blockage 2, Fan damage 3, Ambient temperature is too high 4, Module thermistor damage 5, Inverter module damage	1, Clean air duct 2, Replace fan 3, Reduce ambient temperature 4, Replace thermistor 5, Replace inverter module

Chapter 7 Maintenance and inspection

7-1. Inspection and maintenance

Brake unit in normal use, in addition to daily inspection, it still needs regular inspection. Please refer to the table below for preventive measures.

Inspection date		Inspection part	Inspection item	Inspection matter	Inspection method	Judgement criteria
Routine	Periodic					
√		Display	LED display	If there is abnormal on display	Vision	Confirm as status of use
√	√	cooling system	Fan	If there is abnormal sound or vibration	Vision, hearing	No abnormality
√		Case	Surroundings	Temperature humidity, dust, harmful gases	Vision, smell, feeling	According to the technical specifications of environmental standards
√		Input and output terminals	Voltage	If there is abnormal on input voltage	Measure (+), (-) terminals	According to the standard specifications
	√	Main circuit	Full view	If there are loose fasteners, overheating traces, discharge phenomenon, too much dust, blocked air duct	Visual, fastening, wipe	No abnormality
			Conductor, conductive row	If it is loose	Visual	No abnormality
			Terminals	If bolts or screws are loose	Fastening	No abnormality

"√/" indicates the need for routine or periodic inspections. In the inspection, operator can not remove or shook the device for no reason, especially can not unplug connector, otherwise it will not work properly or enter the fault display state and lead to component failure or even the main switch IGBT module damage.

7-2. Replacement for vulnerable components of braking unit

To ensure the reliable operation of the brake unit, in addition to regular maintenanc, for the long-term mechanical wear inside the device - all cooling fans and printed circuit boards and others should be replaced regularly.

For general continuous use, the replacement could be implemented as per the provisions in the following table, but also should take account of specific circumstances, like the operating environment, load conditions and the status of the brake unit and so on.

Component name	Standard replacement year number
Cooling fan	1~3 years
Printed circuit board	5~8 years

7-3.Storage and keep

If the braking unit is not used immediately after purchase (temporary or long-term storage), the following should be done:

- (1) It should be placed in the standard temperature range and no tide, no dust, no metal dust, and well ventilated place.
- (2) It is not good to implement pressure test, it will lead to reduce the life of braking unit.
- (3) Long-term storage will lead to the degradation of electrolytic capacitors, it must ensure that within 2 years, running through power, power-on time at least 5 hours, the input voltage must be raised slowly to the rated voltage by adjustable power supply.

Chapter 8 Warranty

The product quality shall comply with the following provisions (overseas market):

1. Warranty terms

1-1. The product from the ex-factory date, the warranty period of 18 months(except non-standard products), It is based on factory records.

1-2. The product from the ex-factory date. if the product appear quality problem within the normal operating range. we provide free warranty under 18 months.

1-3. The product from the ex-factory date, enjoy lifelong compensable service. If there is a contract, we will according to the priority principle of the contract.

2. Exceptions clause

If belongs to the quality problems caused by following reasons products, we provide compensable service even though under the warranty. we will charge a maintenance fee.

2-1. The user is not in accordance with the "products manual" is used method of operation

caused the failure.

2-2. Users without permission to alteration or repair caused by product failure.

2-3. Users beyond the standard specifications require the use of the inverter caused by product failure.

2-4. Users to buy and then fell loss or damage caused by improper handling.

2-5. Because the user use adverse environment (such as: Humid environment, Acid and alkaline corrosion gas and so on) lead to product failure.

2-6. Due to the fault cause of earthquake, fire, lightning, wind or water disaster, abnormal

voltage irresistible natural disasters.

2-7. Damaged during shipping ,but users are not rejected goods.

3. The following conditions, manufacturers have the right not to be warranty.

3-1. No product nameplate or product nameplate blurred beyond recognition.

3-2. Not according to the purchase contract agreement to pay the money.

3-3. For installation, wiring, operation, maintenance and other users can not describe the objective reality to the company's technical service center.

4. About the repair fee, according to our company latest price list as a standard.

5. When the products is broken, please complete the form and warranty card, shipping with the failure machine to our company.

6. Dalian Powtran Technology Co.,Ltd reserve the right to explain the terms of the event.

Product information feedback

Dear user:

Thank you for your interest in and purchasing Powtran products! In order to better serve you, we want to be able to timely get your personal information and the related information of the purchased Powtran products so as to understand your further demands for our Powtran products, we would appreciate your valuable feedback. For your convenience, please visit our website <http://www.powtran.com> and then click "Technologies and Services" and "Download" columns to submit your feedback information.

- 1) Download the update product manuals you need
- 2) View the technical information on products, such as operation instructions, specifications and features, FAQ, etc.
- 3) Share application cases.
- 4) Technical advisory and online feedback
- 5) Feedback the product and demand information via e-mail
- 6) Inquire the latest products and access to various types of warranty and extend additional services.