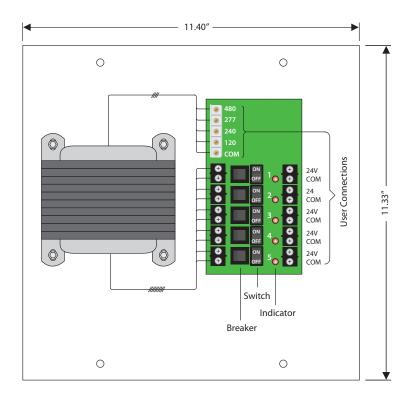


PSH500A Series Installation Guide B1622



PSH500A Series Selection Guide					
Model Number	Panel Mount	Enclosed	Input	Output	
PSH500A *		•	480 / 277 / 240 / 120 Vac	Five (5) 100 VA ; 24 Vac	
PSMN500A *	•		480 / 277 / 240 / 120 Vac	Five (5) 100 VA ; 24 Vac	
PSH300A *		•	480 / 277 / 240 / 120 Vac	Three (3) 100 VA ; 24 Vac	
PSMN300A *	•		480 / 277 / 240 / 120 Vac	Three (3) 100 VA ; 24 Vac	
PSH200A		•	480 / 347 / 277 / 240 / 120 Vac	Five (5) 40 VA; 24 Vac	
PSMN200A	•		480 / 347 / 277 / 240 / 120 Vac	Five (5) 40 VA ; 24 Vac	

^{*} Models may be followed by -IC.

Installation

When installing this product...

- 1. Read these instructions carefully. Failure to follow them could damage the product or cause a hazardous condition.
- 2. Check the product ratings and ensure that the product is suitable for your application.
- 3. Installer must be a trained, experienced service technician.
- 4. After installation is complete, perform a voltage check as provided in these instructions.

CAUTION

RISK OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK - MORE THAN ONE DISCONNECT MAY BE REQUIRED TO DE-ENERGIZE THE DEVICE BEFORE SERVICING.

CAUTION

REMOVAL OF COVER OR ACCESS PLATE (IF PRESENT) EXPOSES HIGH VOLTAGE.

Mounting

PSH Style

- Remove front cover
- · Mount housing with 4 screws
- Make wire connections
- · Reattach cover

PSMN Style

Mount panel with 4 screws

Alternative:

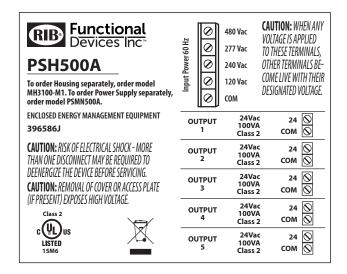
- Remove PCB from grey track
- Remove track from panel
- Remove transformer from panel
- Remount transformer and track in your panel
- Reinsert PCB into track

Wiring

All wiring must comply with local codes and ordinances. Disconnect power before making wiring connections to prevent electrical shock or equipment damage.

- 1. Bring wiring into knockouts of the power supply while cover is removed (PSH version).
- 2. Make appropriate connections to the terminal strips.

Note: All field wire leads are intended for installation inside the enclosure.



Voltage Check

After installation is complete, turn on power supply and perform a voltage check:

- 1. Place controlled equipment in operation and observe through one complete cycle.
- 2. Using a voltmeter, check for proper primary and secondary voltages.
- 3. If voltage readings are incorrect, be sure primary voltage connections are made correctly.
- 4. Measure voltage again:
 - a. If correct primary voltage is measured and secondary voltage is significantly less than the voltage shown on the regulation curves, transformer winding is damaged. Replace transformer and repeat checkout procedures.
 - b. If primary voltage is 0V, be sure power supply is connected correctly or repair, if necessary. Repeat checkout procedures.

Secondary Output Voltage vs. Load

500VA Models	300VA Models
24.0 V @ 1 Amp	24.5 V @ 1 Amp
23.0 V @ 2 Amp	23.5 V @ 2 Amp
21.8 V @ 3 Amp	22.8 V @ 3 Amp
21.1 V @ 4 Amp	22.3 V @ 4 Amp

- · With 240 Vac primary input voltage
- When all 5 outputs operated simultaneously, at room temperature
- · With 120 Vac primary input voltage
- When all 3 outputs operated simultaneously, at room temperature