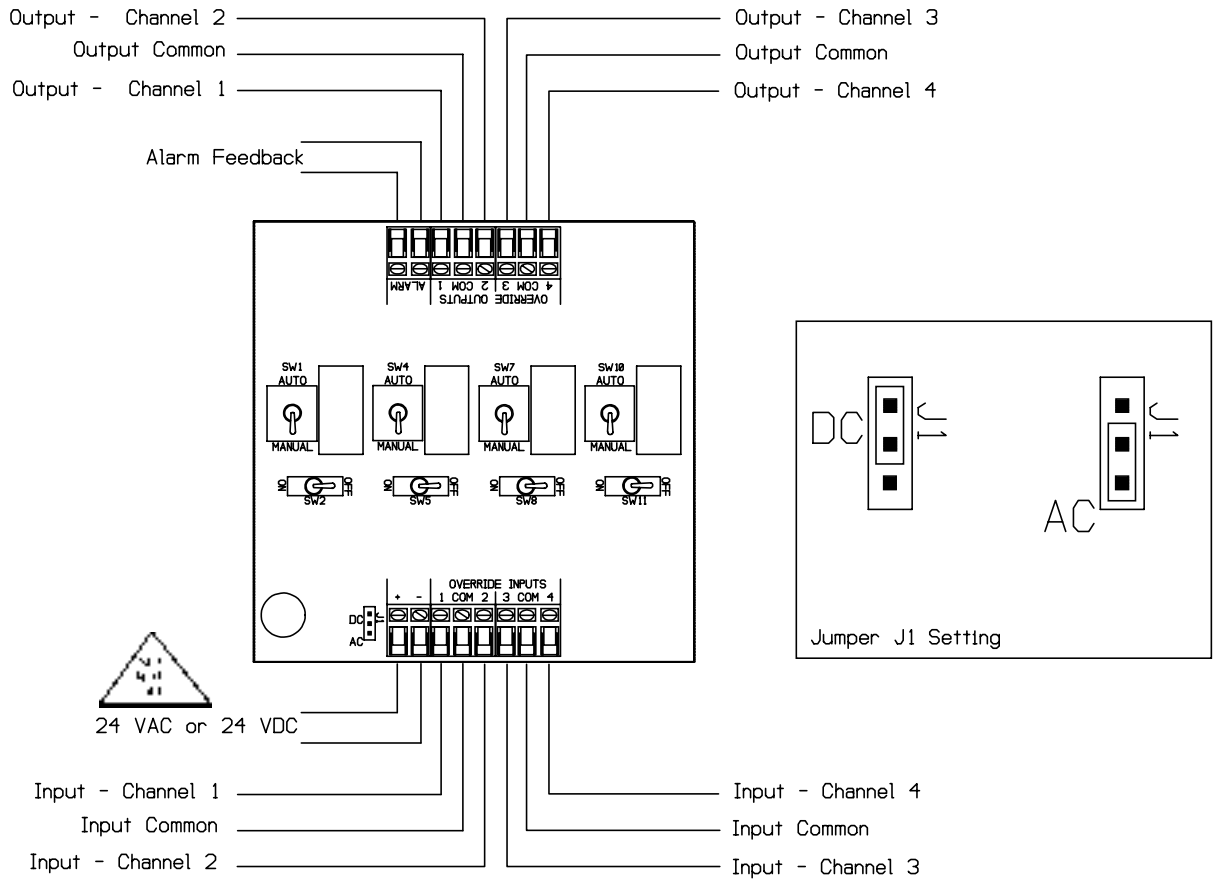
MDO

Manual Digital Override
(Maintained Only) w Feedback



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU BEGIN INSTALLATION

Ground yourself to discharge static electricity before touching any electronic equipment, as some components are static sensitive. The interface device can be mounted in any position. If circuit board slides out of snap track, a nonconductive “stop” may be required. Use only fingers to remove board from snap track. Slide out of snap track or push up against side of snap track and lift that side of the circuit board to remove. Do not flex board. Use no tools.

POWER CONNECTIONS

Be sure to follow all local and electrical codes. Refer to wiring diagram for connection information.

1) **24 VDC** - with power off, connect power supply to power (+) and (-) terminals on the board.

   24 VAC - with power off, connect one transformer secondary leg to power (+) and the other to power (-) on the board. Check the wiring configuration of any other loads that may be connected to this transformer. Any field device connected to this transformer must use the same common. If you are not sure of other field device configuration, use separate transformers.

2) **If 24 volt AC power is shared** with devices that have coils such as relays, solenoids, or other inductors, each coil must have an MOV, AC Transorb, or other spike snubbing device across each of the shared coils. Without these snubbers, coils produce very large voltage spikes when de-energizing that can cause malfunction or destruction of electronic circuits.

3) **If 24 volt DC power is shared** with devices that have coils such as relays, solenoids, or other

inductors, each coil must have an MOV, DC Transorb, or a diode placed across the coil or inductor. The cathode or banded side of the diode (or DC Transorb) connects to the positive side of the power supply.

4) The power supply output voltage should be isolated from earth ground, chassis ground, and neutral leg of the primary winding. Grounding should be to the system common only. Failure to follow these procedures can result in improper operation.

5) You should measure the actual voltage output of the power supply. If the output is not fully loaded you may read a higher voltage than the circuit board can handle.

CALIBRATION AND CHECKOUT

1. Set jumper J1 for the correct power supply type (AC or DC).
2. Connect signal input (+) to "Override Inputs 1 through 4" and signal input common to "COM". Connect controlled device signal (+) to "Override Outputs 1 through 4" and common to signal "COM". Connect alarm Feedback if used.
3. To obtain the input signal on the output signal connection, set switches SW1, SW4, SW7 and SW10 in the “AUTO” position.
4. To obtain the power supply voltage on the output signal connection set switches SW1, SW4, SW7 and SW10 in the "MAN" position and set switches SW2, SW5, SW8 and SW11 in the “ON” position.
5. The Alarm Feedback will indicate the mode of operation to the user by creating a resistive or shorted feedback.

Supply Voltage	24 VAC or 24 VDC, +/-10%
Supply Current	8.1A maximum (all 4 overrides and relay coils)
	100 mA mininum
Alarm Feedback Load Rating	3 Watts or 2 Amps maximum
Override Input (Auto & Manual)	
Voltage Range/Current	0-24 VDC or 0-24 VAC/ 2 A maximum
Override Output	
Auto	Same as override input
Manual	Same as power supply

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