

Warning!

Line voltage exists on this unit, only qualified personnel should attempt to troubleshoot the controller.

Use extreme caution when taking measurements.

Additional ideas for troubleshooting.

1. Do you have a spare controller or firing circuit that you could swap? Or do you have multiple zones and could swap loads between controllers? If the problem stays with the load (i.e. does not follow the controller) then the problem is not the controller.
2. If your load can handle full line voltage, connect the two heavy wires from Line 1 and Load 1 together. This removes the controller and puts full line voltage to the load.

You are now ready to start the troubleshooting questions. Click on the correct answer for each question, you may use the [BACK](#) link to see the previous screen. Click [HERE](#) to start.

Remove all power from the system.
Visually inspect the firing circuit. Do you see any obvious damage?
[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Turn the power on and run the system.

Looking at the Command Indicator on the controller; is the LED on at least part of the time?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Is there voltage to the load?
[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

With an AC Voltmeter, measure across the Line 1 and Line 2 terminals.
Is the reading equal to your line voltage ($\pm 3\text{Vac}$)?

[No](#) [Yes](#) [Back](#)

With an DC Voltmeter, measure across the CCW and CW pins of the black 8 pin connector.

[Click here if the reading is less than 14Vdc](#)

[Click here if the reading is 14-16Vdc](#)

[Click here if the reading is greater than 16Vdc](#)

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Are you using a current command into the black 8 pin connector? (Like 4/20mA or 12/20mA).

[No](#) [Yes](#) [Back](#)

With the command at 100%, the DC voltage on the black 8 pin connector (with CCW being common and 0/5V 4/20mA(+) being positive), should be about 6Vdc (a positive reading). As you vary the command from 0% to 100%, the LED intensity should vary.

Are both of the above OK?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

With the command at 100%, measure the DC voltage on the black 8 pin connector as follows:
Use CCW as common for all readings in this step.

Follow directions for command that you are using.

0/15V command - 0/15V W (+) being positive, should be about 15Vdc (a positive reading).

0/5V command 0/5V 4/20mA (+) being positive, should be about 5Vdc (a positive reading).

Potentiometer command - 0/15V W (+) being positive, should be about 15Vdc (a positive reading).

As you vary the command from 0% to 100%, the LED intensity should vary.

Are both of the above OK?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

You need to determine the frame rating of the controller you are troubleshooting.
A controller that is less than 200Amps, has a radial fin type heatsink. A controller that is greater than 200Amps, is rectangular in shape.

Is the controller you are troubleshooting 200Amps or greater (rectangular)?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Remove power from the system, remove the two thumbscrews that hold the 8 pin connector in place and pull up evenly on the lid to get access to the firing circuit.

Make sure that the firing circuit is not touching anything metallic (you can disconnect the black 8 pin connector from the firing circuit if the wiring does not allow the lid to open).

On the firing circuit, opposite of the black 8 pin connector, locate the yellow and purple wires near the middle of a 18 pin, high voltage connector. If possible, connect an AC voltmeter across the yellow and purple wires, otherwise you will have to hold the voltmeter across the wires.

Turn power on, and note the measurement.

Is the AC voltage between 20Vac and 36Vac?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Remove power from the system.

For 200Amp to 425Amp controllers, remove the thumbscrew that holds the 8 pin connector in place and pull up evenly on the lid to get access to the transformer fuses.

For 500Amp and larger controllers, undo the two drawtight latches and pull up evenly on the lid to get access to the transformer fuses.

Locate the two transformer fuses (about the size of an AA battery) on the flat panel.

With an Ohmmeter, measure across each fuse.

Does each fuse measure less than 5 ohms?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

On the firing circuit, opposite of the black 8 pin connector, locate the yellow and purple wires near the middle of a 18 pin, high voltage connector. If possible, connect an AC voltmeter across the yellow and purple wires, otherwise you will have to hold the voltmeter across the wires. Make sure that the firing circuit is not touching anything metallic, turn power on and note the measurement.

Is the AC voltage between 20Vac and 36Vac?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Does the LED intensity vary as you vary the command signal?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Are you using a current command into the black 8 pin connector? (Like 4/20mA or 12/20mA).

[No](#) [Yes](#) [Back](#)

With the command at 100%, the DC voltage on the black 8 pin connector (with CCW being common and 0/5V 4/20mA (+) being positive), should be about 6Vdc (a positive reading). As you vary the command from 0% to 100%, the LED intensity should vary.

Are both of the above OK?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

With the command at 100%, measure the DC voltage on the black 8 pin connector as follows:
Use CCW as common for all readings in this step.

Follow directions for command that you are using.

0/15V command - 0/15V W (+) being positive, should be about 15Vdc (a positive reading).

0/5V command 0/5V 4/20mA (+) being positive, should be about 5Vdc (a positive reading).

Potentiometer command - 0/15V W (+) being positive, should be about 15Vdc (a positive reading).

As you vary the command from 0% to 100%, the LED intensity should vary.

Are both of the above OK?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Remove power from the system, and open the lid.

Make sure that the firing circuit is not touching anything metallic (you can disconnect the black 8 pin connector from the firing circuit if the wiring does not allow the lid to open).

On the firing circuit, opposite of the black 8 pin connector, locate a 18 pin, high voltage connector. Carefully, remove the 18 pin connector from the firing circuit.

Turn power on; is there still voltage to the load?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Set the command to 100%.

Is the DC voltage between the Line 1 and Load 1 terminals less than 2 volts?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Is there voltage to the load?
[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Set the command to 100%.

Is the DC voltage between the Line 1 and Load 1 terminals less than 2 volts?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Is the output what you expected?
[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Set the command to 100%.

Is the DC voltage between the Line 1 and Load 1 terminals less than 2 volts?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Remove power from the system, and open the lid.

Make sure that the firing circuit is not touching anything metallic (you can disconnect the black 8 pin connector from the firing circuit if the wiring does not allow the lid to open).

On the firing circuit, opposite of the black 8 pin connector, locate a 18 pin, high voltage connector. Carefully, remove the 18 pin connector from the firing circuit.

Turn power on; is the DC voltage between the Line 1 and Load 1 terminals less than 2 volts?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

With the command at 0% (off), is the AC voltage between the Line 1 and Load 1 terminals equal to the line voltage ($\pm 3\text{Vac}$)?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Remove power from the system, and open the lid.

Make sure that the firing circuit is not touching anything metallic (you can disconnect the black 8 pin connector from the firing circuit if the wiring does not allow the lid to open).

On the firing circuit, opposite of the black 8 pin connector, locate a 18 pin, high voltage connector. Carefully, remove the 18 pin connector from the firing circuit.

Turn power on; with the command at 0% (off), is the AC voltage between the Line 1 and Load 1 terminals equal to the line voltage?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

Are you using a current command into the black 8 pin connector? (Like 4/20mA or 12/20mA).

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

With the command at 100%, the DC voltage on the black 8 pin connector (with CCW being common and 0/5V 4/20mA (+) being positive), should be about 6Vdc (a positive reading). As you vary the command from 0% to 100%, the LED intensity should vary.

Are both of the above OK?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

With the command at 0% (off), the LED should be OFF and the load voltage should be 0Vac.
With the command at 100%, the LED should be ON and the load voltage should be equal to the
line voltage ($\pm 3\text{Vac}$).

Are both of the above statements true?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

1. With the command at 0% (off), turn the ZERO pot. CW until the LED just starts turning on, then turn the ZERO pot. CCW until the load voltage reads 0Vac.
2. With the command at 100%, turn the SPAN pot. CCW until the LED starts to dim, then turn the SPAN pot. CW until the load voltage equals the line voltage ($\pm 3\text{Vac}$).
3. There is some interaction between the ZERO and SPAN pots. so you must repeat the above steps until no further adjustment is needed.

[BACK](#)

With the command at 100%, measure the DC voltage on the black 8 pin connector as follows:
Use CCW as common for all readings in this step.

Follow directions for command that you are using.

0/15V command - 0/15V W (+) being positive, should be about 15Vdc (a positive reading).

0/5V command 0/5V 4/20mA (+) being positive, should be about 5Vdc (a positive reading).

Potentiometer command - 0/15V W (+) being positive, should be about 15Vdc (a positive reading).

As you vary the command from 0% to 100%, the LED intensity should vary.

Are both of the above OK?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

With the command at 0% (off), the LED should be OFF and the load voltage should be 0Vac.
With the command at 100%, the LED should be ON and the load voltage should be equal to the
line voltage ($\pm 3\text{Vac}$).

Are both of the above statements true?

[NO](#) [YES](#) [BACK](#)

4. With the command at 0% (off), turn the ZERO pot. CW until the LED just starts turning on, then turn the ZERO pot. CCW until the load voltage reads 0Vac.
5. With the command at 100%, turn the SPAN pot. CCW until the LED starts to dim, then turn the SPAN pot. CW until the load voltage equals the line voltage ($\pm 3\text{Vac}$).
6. There is some interaction between the ZERO and SPAN pots. so you must repeat the above steps until no further adjustment is needed.

[BACK](#)

It appears that the transformer is not on the correct tap or has failed. Double-check that the transformer tap is on the correct voltage for your line. If you need more help after you verify that your transformer wiring is correct, please call Control Concepts, Inc. at 1-800-765-2799 for further troubleshooting help.

It appears that the SCR has failed. Please call 1-800-765-2799 for spare parts, warranty service or further troubleshooting help.

It appears that either the line or load is not wired correctly. Because of the many different loads that are possible, this troubleshooter can not help you any further. If you need more help after you verify that your load is correct, please call Control Concepts, Inc. at 1-800-765-2799 for further troubleshooting help.

It appears that the command is not wired correctly. Double-check the command source, command polarity and how it is connected to the controller. If you need more help after you verify that your command is correct, please call Control Concepts, Inc. at 1-800-765-2799 for further troubleshooting help.

It appears that the firing circuit has failed. Please call 1-800-765-2799 for spare parts, warranty service or further troubleshooting help.

It appears that power is not getting to the controller or not getting from the controller to the load. Check for open fuses or circuit breakers. Verify that the wiring is correct. If you need more help after you verify that your wiring, fusing and circuit breakers are correct, please call Control Concepts, Inc. at 1-800-765-2799 for further troubleshooting help.

We have not found the answer to your problem with this troubleshooter.
Please call 1-800-765-2799 and we will help you with further troubleshooting.