LVC INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS (25A)

Installation

1. Remove DC power from system.

2. Install the LVC into the system between the power source and the protected load. Locate the LVC as close to the load (electrically) as possible.

3. The stud (threaded portion) of the LVC is the positive (+) terminal. Connect this to the positive voltage conductor of the system using the hardware supplied.

4. The negative (-) terminal of the LVC is the small ring terminal. Connect this to the negative voltage conductor of the system by soldering a wire to it or using hardware (user supplied).

NOTE: All conductors between the power supply and the LVC must be sized properly to withstand the maximum continuous power supply current during a fault (when the LVC is conducting). If this is not possible, a fuse may be used to protect conductors from damage during a fault. The LVC is designed to be bolted to a metal conductor which also acts as a heatsink for the LVC. If an upstream fuse is used, a heatsink is not required.

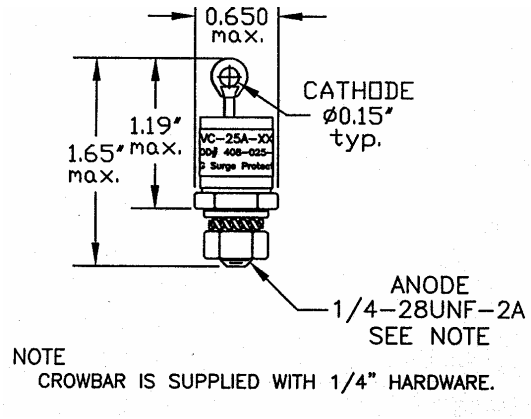
5. Reapply power – load is protected.

Crowbar Operation

The MCG LVC (Low Voltage Crowbar) is designed to protect sensitive loads from over voltages on a DC power bus. In normal operation, the LVC is a high impedance device, virtually invisible to any DC power system, until a predetermined trip voltage level is reached. When this happens, the device switches instantaneously to a short circuit mode, thus protecting the equipment from damage.

Reset

Once the LVC has activated, it can be reset by removing power to the system, and then reapplying power. If the fault still exists, the LVC will activate and go into the short circuit mode immediately until the fault is corrected. If the over voltage problem is rectified, the LVC will remain in standby mode when power is applied, ready for the next over voltage event.



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