

Anytronics S1212

12 Channel 12A/channel Rack Mounting Switching Systems

Installation and operational guide

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1.0 Introduction

Anytronics new range of rack mounting dimming and switching packs contains three, six and twelve channel digital dimming / switching power packs housed in 2, 3 and 4 U high rack mounting enclosures. Each product in the range offers up to two DMX inputs, analogue (0-10v) input, preheat and local level control inputs so that each channel is controlled by the highest input level present. Users will appreciate the robust construction, circuit breaker protection, the flexible and comprehensive input and control arrangements and the fully featured, easy to use menu system with bargraphs for each separate input and control.

The switch packs provide economical and reliable zero voltage switching whilst the dimmers provide an individual choice of dimming or zero voltage switching per channel with a wide range of output connection options

Key Features of S1212

- 12A/channel zero voltage switching
- single or three phase working with neutral connected loads
- comprehensive menu system for displaying and editing settings
- one or two DMX512 inputs protected to DMX512A
- XLR and RJ45 DMX connections
- optional analogue 0-10V inputs on standard DIN locking connectors
- local level controls, either menu driven or front panel controls
- LCD bargraph display for all channel monitor and status indication
- C13 circuit breaker protection on all channels
- phase indicators
- front panel mounted fuse holder for 'electronics' fuse for ease of access
- programmable DMX failure modes
- proportional cooling fan control
- wide range of output connection regimes available
- output connectors on back panel

{References in curly brackets in the text below match the reference letters on the unit's lid}

2.0 Installation

2.1 Mounting Options

All versions of the packs are designed for mounting in 19" racks. Ensure that there is ample ventilation at both sides of the pack to provide adequate cooling.

2.2 Supply connections

The pack will work on one, two or three phases of a supply with loads connected to neutral. In permanent installations it is advisable to make sure that the power supply is matched to the maximum rating of the pack (regardless of initially connected loading) in case other loads are added in due course without considering the supply. For short term installations it may be sufficient just to check that the rating of the supply is matched to the total of the connected load ratings.

The supply cable should be introduced through and secured by the 40mm cable gland {A} provided on the rear of the unit. Since the internal temperatures inside the equipment can exceed 50°C, the supply cable should be tolerant of high temperatures (eg HOFR type), and have sufficient cross-sectional area of copper for use at this ambient.

For **three phase** supplies make off the three phases into the DIN rail screw terminals marked L1, L2, L3. Do not fit the supplied bridging bar across these terminals!! The

appropriate wire size for the supply cable of a three phase balanced supply would be a minimum of 10mm². In this configuration the output channels are grouped per phase. First third (channels 1-4) to phase 1, second third (5-8) to phase two and third third (9-12) to phase 3.

For **single phase** supplies the supplied bridging bar should be fitted securely across the three grey terminals L1, L2 and L3 and the Live supply made off into the central terminal L2. The recommended cable size for single phase supplies is 35mm², and the pack must be derated accordingly if using cable of smaller area (eg 120A total for 25mm² cable).

For **either** type of supply the incoming neutral is made off into the blue DIN rail mounted screw terminal.

The earth connection should always be made off centrally into the chassis mounted bus bar.

The control electronics is powered from phase 1 through a 20mm 100mA T fuse which is in a fuse holder on the front panel.

2.3 Output connections

Most versions of the equipment are factory fitted with back panel output sockets for ease of installation, and all connections to these sockets should have been made and tested at the factory.

Versions of the equipment for 'hard wired' connection to loads provide cable access through 20mm holes in the rear panel. All of the output Earth connections should be made to the chassis mounted brass buss bar. The Neutral and switched Live connections for each output channel are made to the labelled screw terminals across the back of the PCB.

The C13 circuit breakers require a total fault loop impedance of less than 2.7ohms in order to achieve a 5 second disconnection time (1.7ohms for 0.2 seconds).

In order to facilitate correct operation the minimum recommended load for any channel of these packs is 100W of resistive/incandescent load per output circuit.

2.4 Input connections

Detailed pin connections for all input socket options are shown on the equipment lid. All input and control cabling should be routed well away from supply and output cables.

DMX1 inputs are available on the back panel. There should be XLR input connectors {B} and two adjacent RJ45 connectors {C} and {D} and internal screw terminal connections with cable access via {F}. Note that RJ45 connector {C} also provides +5V power for powering external equipment such as desks, Anyscene memory units or similar Anytronics products. If linking DMX from pack to pack using RJ45 cabling, daisy chain connector {C} on one unit to connector {D} on the next, and so on.

DMX2 inputs are via XLR connectors {G} on the rear panel.

Analogue inputs are provided on a locking 8 pin DIN connector {H and I} on the back panel.

3.0 Bargraph menus

In normal operation the unit powers up with a bargraph display of the output levels. It is possible to move between the different bargraph displays using the two left hand *parameter +/-* buttons. The sequence shown below follows repeat presses on the right hand *parameter +* button.

3.1 Output

This display shows the actual output levels on a bargraph and allows display of individual channel output values by using the *channel +/-* buttons. A corresponding cursor will

move along the bargraph display. This numeric display shows the true output levels including the effects of switching/dimming curves, maximum level setting etc, whilst all the other bargraph displays show the raw input data values before any such processing.

Note that the *edit* and *value* buttons do nothing, but that it is possible to enter the system menu by pressing both *parameter* + and - buttons together. (see section 4 below)

3.2 DMX1 (not if analogue inputs only)

This display shows the DMX 1 input levels for each channel on a bargraph and allows display of individual channel input values by using the *channel* +/- buttons when a cursor will move along the bargraph display to the corresponding channel. The true raw DMX input values are shown before switching curves or any other processing.

DMX 1 start address edit

Pressing the *edit* button in the DMX 1 bargraph display shows the DMX 1 start address. Pressing the *edit* button again allows you to change this start address (blue edit LED comes on) using the *value* +/- buttons. Edited address changes are immediately effective (if the address has changed the cursor will blink) and pressing the *edit* button to leave edit mode will store the new address. Alternatively pressing either *parameter* button whilst in edit mode restores the original address and leaves edit mode (blue edit LED extinguishes).

Press either *parameter* button to return to the bargraph view.

3.3 DMX2 (if installed)

This display shows the DMX 2 input levels for each channel on a bargraph and allows display of individual channel input values by using the *channel* +/- buttons when a cursor will move along the bargraph display to the corresponding channel. The true raw DMX input values are shown before switching curves or any other processing.

DMX 2 start address edit

Pressing the *edit* button in the DMX 2 bargraph display shows the DMX 2 start address. Pressing the *edit* button again allows you to change this start address (blue edit LED comes on) using the *value* +/- buttons. Edited address changes are immediately effective (if the address has changed the cursor will blink) and pressing the *edit* button stores the new address. Alternatively pressing either *parameter* button whilst in edit mode restores the original address and leaves edit mode (blue edit LED extinguishes).

Press either *parameter* button to return to the bargraph view.

3.4 Analogue (if installed)

This display shows the 0-10V analogue 1 input levels for each channel on a bargraph and allows display of individual channel input values by using the *channel* +/- buttons when a cursor will move along the bargraph display to the corresponding channel. The values shown are raw input values before switching curves or any other processing is applied.

Note that the *edit* and *value* buttons do nothing.

3.7 Local level controls

Local level controls are included on all models and provide a useful channel test facility. There are two types of local control available with these packs, either front panel switches for each channel with a Master control, or else a menu driven local level control for each channel.

For **front panel controls** this display shows the set level for each channel (moderated by the Master level control) on a bargraph and allows display of individual values by using the

channel +/- buttons. A cursor will move along the bargraph display to the corresponding position. Inputs to switching channels are shown as analogue (pre-switching) values.

Note that the *edit* and *value* buttons do nothing.

For **menu driven local controls** this display shows the set local levels for each channel on a bargraph and allows display of individual channel levels by using the *channel* +/- buttons. A corresponding cursor will move along the bargraph display.

To change these settings, use the *edit* button to enter the edit mode (blue edit LED comes on) and use the *channel* buttons to move between channels and the *value* buttons to change individual or all channel settings. When editing individual channel levels, the cursor will move to the corresponding position on the bargraph display, and if the value has been changed from the pre edit value the cursor will flash.

Again, changes made in edit mode are effective immediately, but are only saved permanently when edit mode is left (blue edit LED extinguishes) by pressing the *edit* button again. Edits can be abandoned by pressing either *parameter* button when the blue edit LED will extinguish but the settings which were effective when the edit mode was last entered will be reinstated.

These menu set local levels will be retained on power down, and it is possible to save them and recall them from different memories on power up and power down (see section 5).

4. System menus

In any normal (bargraph) display, press both of the *parameter* switches together, to access the system menus. Pressing the *parameter* buttons will then cycle through the menus. Press both parameter buttons together to return to the normal bargraph displays.

4.1 Display and edit LCD backlight brightness

The set value is displayed. If a change is required, press the edit button (blue edit LED comes on) and use the value buttons to alter the backlight brightness. Changes are immediately effective, but are only saved permanently when leaving edit mode by pressing the *edit* button. To abandon the edit changes and retain the original value, press either *parameter* button.

4.2 Display and edit LCD contrast

Works exactly as for backlight brightness above.

4.3 Display and edit fan cooling options

The set fan operational option is displayed. These are :-

- a. quiet mode : fan normally off, comes on progressively above internal threshold temperature.
- b. fan always on : fan normally on at low level, but speed increases above internal threshold temperature.
- c. fan always full on

If a change of fan option is required, press the edit button (blue edit LED comes on) and use the *value* buttons to alter the option. Changes are effective within a few seconds, but are only saved permanently when leaving edit mode by pressing the *edit* button. To abandon the edit changes and retain the original setting, press either *parameter* button.

4.4 Select Number Format

This display shows the currently selected number format for input values, either as DMX levels 0-255, or as a percentage 0-100%. To change the selection, press the *edit* button (blue edit LED comes on) and the *value* buttons to change the selection. Changes are saved by

pressing the *edit* button, or abandoned by pressing either *parameter* button, in either case the blue edit LED is extinguished, and the current selection displayed.

4.5 Display and edit DMX1 disconnection options

The action to be taken if an active DMX signal is disconnected from the DMX1 input is displayed. The default is for the last input DMX levels to be held. This can be changed to 'fade to zero' by pressing the *edit* button to enter the edit mode and changing the selected option with the *value* buttons.

4.6 Display and edit DMX2 disconnection options

Works exactly as for DMX 1 input above.

4.7 Display current temperatures

Possibly only of academic interest, but the internal sensed temperatures can be displayed. The *edit*, *channel* and *value* buttons do nothing.

5. Saving and recalling alternative settings

'Settings' which can be edited using the menus explained in sections 3 and 4 above are loaded from non volatile memory as the pack powers up, and edited settings are only saved to this memory as the pack powers down. Normally settings are just saved and recalled from user's (default) memory to retain fixed modes of operation as defined by the edited settings.

It is also possible to store and recall the settings in an alternative hirer's memory. It is thus possible for a hirer to quickly restore all his preferred settings from the hirer's memory to user's memory when equipment is returned from hire by powering up with the left *parameter* button pressed to load the hirer's settings and then power down with no buttons pressed to save these settings in (default) user memory.

With no buttons pressed, the default user's memory is used to save or recall all settings during power up or power down.

The hirer's memory is used if the left *parameter* - button is pressed during power up or power down.

If both *parameter* buttons are pressed during power up, all the original factory default settings will be loaded, and these can be saved to user's or hirer's memories on power down as required.

By holding down both *parameter* buttons as the unit is powered down, saving of the current settings can be defeated, and in this way the previously stored settings will be retained in memory and the results of any recent edits lost.

5.1 Power up / power down options summary

5.1.1 Options at switch on

If neither *parameter* switch is pressed, the normal user's settings are recalled.

If left *parameter* - switch pressed, the hirer's settings are recalled.

If both *parameter* switches pressed, loads default factory settings from Programme memory.

5.1.2 Options at switch off

If neither *parameter* switch is pressed settings are saved as normal user's settings.

If left *parameter* - switch pressed, settings stored as hirer's settings.

If both *parameter* switches pressed, bypasses any saving of settings.