

## System Accuracy

### CBC-1000

#### Position-loop control with error correction compensation

Warner Electric's CBC-1000 is a closed-loop positioning control with error compensation designed for industrial clutch/brake applications. The position loop is closed through encoder feedback which generates pulses proportional to load motion. The CBC-1000 uses this feedback to determine the optimum brake actuation point. The control can be programmed to operate in one of two distinct modes: absolute or incremental. The CBC-1000 includes eight solid state control outputs, a batch counter and a serial communications interface.

The CBC-1000 system consists of four key elements: the CBC-1000, a clutch/brake, a clutch/brake control, and an encoder. Nearly any electric clutch/brake size and configuration can be used. The clutch/brake control should have solid-state compatibility. Simple on-off, soft start/stop, and overexcitation controls may all be utilized based on the desired velocity profile.

### Accessories

Description	Part Number
Encoder Cable (Accessory)	6060-101-001
100 PPR Encoder w/10' cable	6060-101-010
250 PPR Encoder w/10' cable	6060-101-025
600 PPR Encoder w/10' cable	6060-101-060
1200 PPR Encoder w/10' cable	6060-101-120
2500 PPR Encoder w/10' cable	6060-101-250
5000 PPR Encoder w/10' cable	6060-101-500

(PPR-Pulse Per Revolution)

### Serial Interface Module



Performs the necessary voltage level conversions to interface the RS-422A/485 output of the CBC-1000 to RS-232C equipment.

Part Number: 6060-101-232



### Specifications

<b>Part No.</b>	<b>6060-448-001</b>
Input Power	100 to 130 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 20VA (200 to 260 VAC selectable)
Auxiliary Supply	12 VDC @ 175 mA Used for powering encoder, etc.
Main Counter	
Range	6 Decades
Reset Input	External and front panel
Count Rate	(20 kHz external input frequency)
Batch Counter	
Range	6 Decades
Reset	Through front panel only
Signal A and B Inputs	
Input Frequency	D.C., 20 kHz quadrature max.
Input High Level	3.25 VDC min.
Input Low Level	1.75 VDC max.
Control Inputs	
Input Frequency	D.C. to 20 Hz max. each input
Input Type	Single ended, current sinking
Input Logic	Both Edge and Level sensitive as defined by input use
Input High Level	10 VDC min. to 20 VDC max.
Input Low Level	0 VDC min. to 2 VDC max.
Input Current	2.5 mA steady state
Display	
Decades	7 Decade, 0.6" red LED
Decimal Point	User programmable
	Range: xxx.xxx to xxxxxx
Program Security	Program LOCK of lines 1 - 33
Control Outputs	
Type	8 Solid State 100 mA sink max., 24 VDC max.
Serial Interface	
Type	RS-422A/485 compatible
Baud Rate	Selectable: 300, 600, 1200, 2400
Parity	Selectable: None, Odd, Even
Data	ASCII
Diagnostics	Nine Self-Test Diagnostics
Mechanical	
Enclosure	Aluminum extrusion with molded VALOX bezel.
Weight	2.5 lbs.
Environmental	
Operating Temp.	0° to +50°C (32° to 122°F)
Storage Temp.	-18° to 85°C (0° to 186°F)
Ambient Humidity	90% and noncondensing

### 1. Select the proper clutch/brake

- Determine torque and inertia requirements
- Calculate heat dissipation for required cycle rate
- For best accuracy, mount clutch/brake directly on nip or drive shaft; avoid backlash

### 2. Select quadrature encoder

- Select encoder PPR for desired system resolution (i.e. inches/pulse, degrees/pulse, etc.)
- Determine input frequency; do not exceed 20,000 pulses/sec.
- Mount encoder directly to nip or drive shaft for best accuracy

### 3. Select clutch/brake power supply

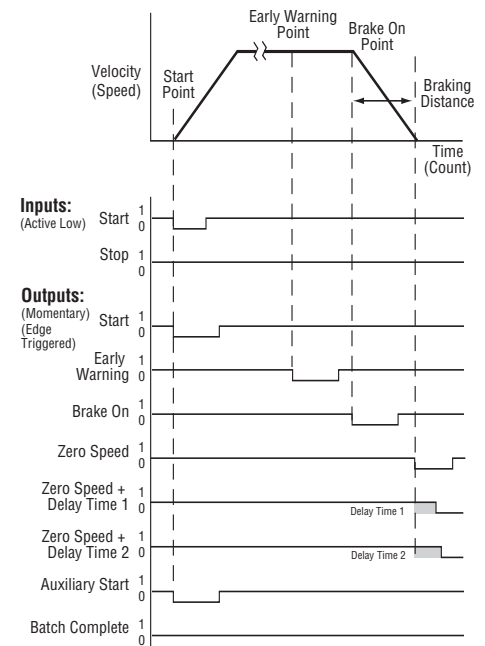
- Use CBC-700 overexcitation control for best accuracy
- Use CBC-500/550 for soft starting and/or stopping
- Brake autogap may have to be removed for best accuracy

### 4. Plan system logic (switching requirements)

- Use absolute mode for indexing applications such as conveyors and turntables or cutoff applications where close registration is required
- Use incremental mode for cutoff applications
- Determine switching and relays required for machine operation

### 5. Select serial interface module if applicable.

### Timing Diagram



### Operation

Successful operation will require knowledge of the following definitions and their relationships to the timing diagram.

### Function Key Definitions

Count	<b>1</b> COUNT	The actual move distance, in pulses or scaled into engineering units (inches, feet, rotations, degrees, etc.) displayed dynamically.
Move Present	<b>2</b> MOV PST	The desired move distance in pulses or scaled into engineering units. This is the value the operator enters to select a new move distance.
Early Warning	<b>3</b> E.W.	A distance prior to Move Preset at which the early warning output is activated. Expressed as pulses or engineering units, this output can be used to accomplish a soft brake (slow down), energize valves, etc.
Batch	<b>6</b> BATCH	A cumulative batch counter that can be dynamically displayed to show the number of operations, cycles, etc. When this counter reaches the value programmed by the Batch Preset (key 7) the Batch Complete Output is activated. The batch counter can be manually or automatically reset.
Batch Preset	<b>7</b> BCH PST	A programmable batch counteractivates the batch complete output when the value programmed has been reached by the batch (key 6)
Braking Distance	<b>8</b> BRK DIS	The actual distance required to stop. This value is dynamically updated to determine the brake actuation point. Factory default is 25 pulses or engineering units which is only used for the first cycle after power-up. After the first cycle the CBC-1000 will tune to the particular brake being utilized. The amount of cycles needed for tuning depends on how far the true braking distance value is from the default of 25.