

MODEL PAC 35-3  
REGULATED DC POWER SUPPLY  
OPERATION MANUAL

KIKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORP.

On Power Supply Source, it is requested to replace the related places in the instruction manual with the following items.

(Please apply the item of mark.)

- Power Supply Voltage: to \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ V AC
- Line Fuse: to \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ A
- Power Cable: to 3-core cable (See Fig. 1 for the colors.)

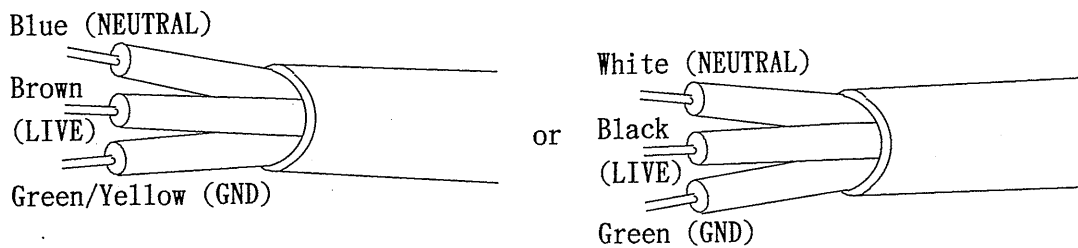


Fig. 1

Please be advised beforehand that the above matter may cause some alteration against explanation or circuit diagram in the instruction manual.

- \* AC Plug: In case of Line Voltage 125V AC or more, AC Plug is in principle taken off and delivered, in view of the safety.  
(AC Plug on 3-core cable is taken off in regardless of input voltages.)  
TO connect the AC plug to the AC power cord, connect the respective pins of the AC plug to the respective core-wires (LIVE, NEUTRAL, and GND) of the AC power cord by referring to the color codes shown in Fig. 1.

Before using the instrument, it is requested to fix a suitable plug for the voltage used.

190. 11. 14

905181

## CONTENTS

|                                    | Page |
|------------------------------------|------|
| 1. INTRODUCTION                    | 3    |
| 2. SPECIFICATIONS                  | 4    |
| 3. OPERATION (1)                   | 7    |
| 3.1 Explanation of panel           | 7    |
| 3.2 Explanation of rear panel      | 8    |
| 3.3 Precaution                     | 9    |
| 3.4 How to use sampling terminals  | 10   |
| 4. OPERATION (2)                   | 12   |
| 4.1 Single operation               | 12   |
| 4.2 Series operation               | 14   |
| 4.3 Parallel operation             | 15   |
| 4.4 One-control parallel operation | 17   |
| 4.5 Remote control                 | 19   |
| 5. MAINTENANCE                     | 20   |
| * CIRCUIT DIAGRAM                  |      |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Kikusui Electronics' Model PAC35-3 is an all-silicon-transistorized, highly reliable, variable regulated DC power supply which has excellent regulation, a low temperature coefficient and quick transient response.

It is a universal type usable for either a digital or analog circuit.

The output voltage is adjustable finely and automatically over a range of zero to 35V with a 10-turn type variable resistor.

The maximum output current is 3A. Model PAC35-3 can be used as a constant current power supply over a range of 0.1 to 3A.

Use of a new circuit technique (utility model patent pending) permits the constant current characteristics to be improved largely, as compared with the conventional type.

Model PAC35-3 is a constant voltage-current automatic crossover type in which the constant output voltage performance and constant current performance are changed over automatically according to load variation.

Two lamps mounted on the front panel indicate the respective operation modes alternately (constant voltage or constant current).

Model PAC35-3 is not only used in single operation but in series, parallel or one-control parallel operation by which the voltage or current can be expanded. Use of an external resistor also permits the output voltage to be remote-controlled.

△ 79.2.16 Rev. 3-turn + 10-turn specs

## 2. SPECIFICATIONS

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| AC input                          | _____ V AC $\pm$ 10 %, 50/60 Hz  |
| Full load                         | Approximately 240VA  |
| Dimensions                        | Case 206W x 140H x 310D mm*  |
| Maximum dimensions                | 211W x 166H x 353D mm  |
| Weight                            | Approximately 9 Kg   |
| Ambient temperature               | 0 - 40°C   |
| Accessories supplied              | Short bar..... 1   |
|                                   | Fuse 3A..... 2   |
|                                   | Operation manual..... 1  |
| Output                            |  |
| Terminals                         | Color coded, aligned horizontally, Spaced 19 mm<br>equally (-, GND, +); 5 terminals on the rear panel<br>(-sampling, -, GND, +sampling, +); a built-in<br>switch for output. |
| Polarity                          | Positive or negative   |
| Floating voltage                  | $\pm$ 150V maximum   |
| Constant voltage characteristics; |  |
| Voltage                           | 0 - 35V continuously<br>variable with 10-turn<br>variable resistor.  |

Current 3A  
 Ripple 500  $\mu$ V rms

Voltage regulation

Line regulation 0.005% + 1mV against  $\pm 10\%$  variation of line voltage  
 Load regulation 0.005% + 1mV against 0 - 100% variation of load current

Constant current characteristics;

Voltage 0 - 35V continuously variable with 10-turn variable resistor

Current 0.1 - 3A

Ripple 1mA rms

Current regulation

Line regulation 1mA against  $\pm 10\%$  variation of line voltage  
 Load regulation 3mA against 0 - 100% variation of output voltage

Transient response time Typical value 100  $\mu$ s

Temperature coefficient Typical value 100PPM/ $^{\circ}$ C

Operation Series operation  
 Parallel operation  
 One-control parallel operation  
 Output voltage remote control

Operation mode indication

indication by light emission diode. Constant voltage ..... C.V  
 Constant current ..... C.C

A 19.2.16 Form 5-Rev. 1-10-60 3A

|           |         |                                 |
|-----------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Voltmeter | DC 35V  | accuracy ... 2.5% of full scale |
| Ammeter   | DC 3.5A | accuracy ... 2.5% of full scale |

- \* Two PAC35-3s can be mounted side by side on a 19" or 500 mm standard rack with the rack mount frame.

### 3. OPERATION (1)

#### 3.1 Explanation of panel (See Fig. 1.)

- |     |                                     |   |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|
| (1) | POWER switch                        | ON/OFF switch for the input power.<br>Throw it upwards, and the power is on.                |
| (2) | Pilot lamp                          | Lights when the power is on.<br>Green.  |
| (3) | Constant voltage<br>indicating lamp | Lights when Model PAC35-3 in the<br>constant voltage mode; blue                             |
| (4) | Constant current<br>indicating lamp | Lights when Model PAC35-3 is in the<br>constant current mode; yellow                        |
| (5) | OUTPUT                              | ON/OFF switch for the output. It can<br>disconnect the output from the load.                |
| (6) | VOLTAGE                             | Knob for setting the output voltage.<br>Clockwise rotation increases the output<br>voltage. |
| (7) | CURRENT                             | Knob for setting the output current.<br>Clockwise rotation increases the output<br>current. |
| (8) | Voltmeter                           | Reads the output voltage. DC 35V.<br>Accuracy is 2.5% of the full scale.                    |
| (9) | Ammeter                             | Reads the output current. DC 3.5A.<br>Accuracy is 2.5% of the full scale.                   |



(10) Output terminal                      Spaced 19 mm equally and aligned in the following order; from the left, -(white), GND(black), +(red).

3.2 Explanation of rear panel (See Fig. 2.)

- (11) Input fuse                              Inserted in the primary of the power transformer to avoid possible subsequent faults during a Model PAC35-3 trouble. Time lag type 4A.
- (12) Output fuse                             Inserted on the output side to prevent surge current during a Model PAC35-3 trouble from flowing through the equipment connected, and from causing resultant damage. 3A Fuse
- (13) Rear terminal plate                    Output terminals, sampling terminals, remote control terminals and one-control parallel operation terminals are provided on it.

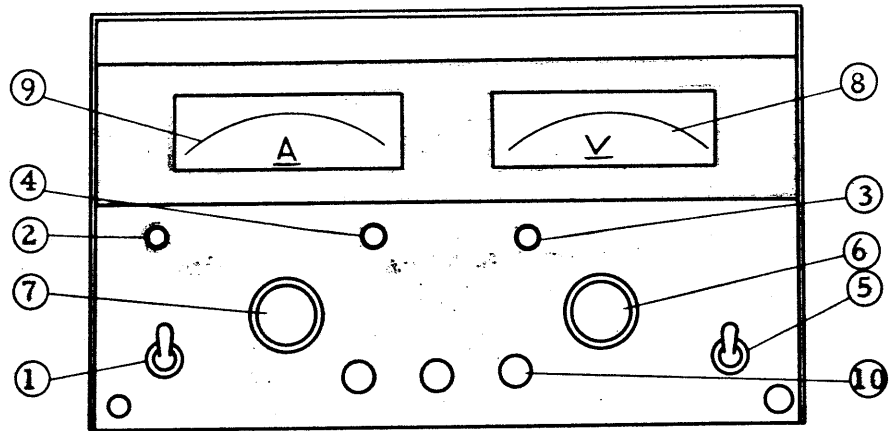


Fig. 1 Front Panel

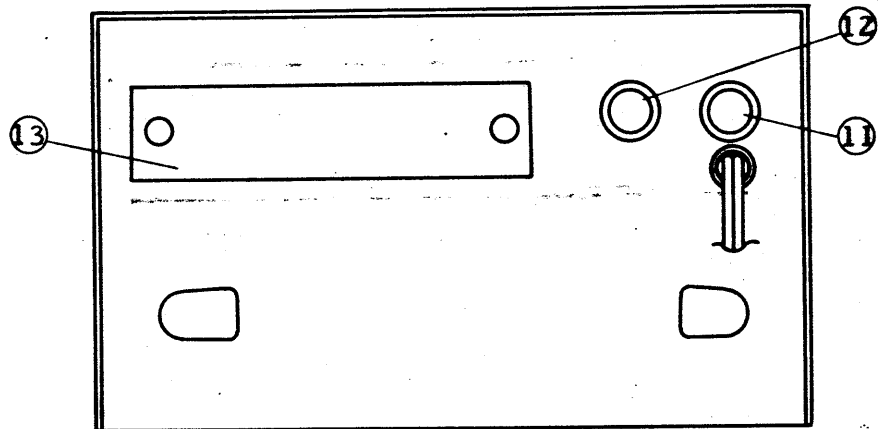


Fig. 2 Rear Panel

### 3.3 Precaution

#### AC input

AC input for Model PAC35-3 should be within a range of  
 220V AC  $\pm$  10%, 48 - 62 Hz.

### Installation

Avoid using Model PAC35-3 at a place exposed to heat; where the ambient temperature exceeds a range of zero to 40°C; that is humid or dusty; where it won't be level.

During operation, don't lay Model PAC35-3 on its side nor put anything on it. Otherwise, a fault may be caused by reduction of its radiation effect.

---

#### 3.4 How to use sampling terminals

When Model PAC35-3 is positioned far from the load, a long lead connecting the output terminals and the load causes load regulation to be deteriorated because of voltage drop due to lead resistance.

The sampling terminals on the rear panel serve to solve this trouble. For the connection diagram, see Fig. 3.

1. Disconnect the jumpers between terminals 1 and 2, 4 and 5 on the rear panel.
2. Connect the output terminals on the rear or front panel with the load. Connect the sampling terminals and the nearest load terminals with other leads.

Match the polarity of the sampling terminals to that of the output terminals.

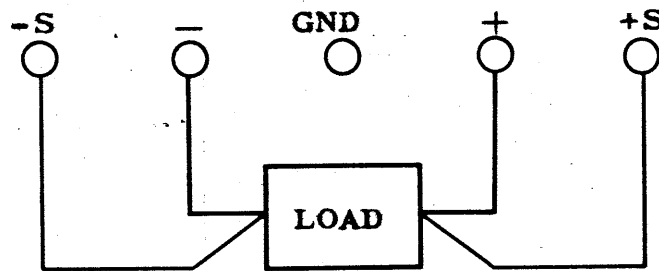


Fig. 3

**Note 1** Deterioration of load regulation is calculated by the following formula;

$$V_d = I_o \times R(m\Omega)$$

where

$I_o(A)$  = Load current,  $R(m\Omega)$  = lead resistance

$V_d$  = Voltage drop

**Note 2** Use two-conductor shielded wire for sampling to avoid induction causing ripple from outside.

Check the sampling leads for proper polarity.

**Note 3** Be careful since the lead connected to the load affects the preset constant current value due to its resistance.

## 4. OPERATION (2)

## 4.1 Single operation

## Constant voltage performance

1. Connect the power cord. Throw the power switch upwards, and Model PAC35-3 is energized immediately, lighting the pilot lamp simultaneously.
2. Turn CURRENT knob fully clockwise. Turn VOLTAGE knob until the desired voltage is obtained. (Clockwise rotation increases the output voltage.)
3. Throw the output switch downwards. Connect the output terminals and the load.
4. Throw the power switch upwards, and the output is connected to the load.

Note: When requiring limiting the load current to a certain value, throw the power switch upwards after the procedure described in Paragraph (2) above. Short the output terminals. Set "CURRENT" knob to the desired current value.

## Constant current performance

1. The same as Paragraph (1) in "Constant voltage performance" above.
2. Turn "VOLTAGE" knob clockwise until stop.

(This implies the maximum output voltage.)

3. Throw the output switch upwards. Short the output terminals.  
Turn " CURRENT " knob until the desired current value is obtained. ( Clockwise rotation increases the output current . )
4. The same as Paragraph 3 in " Constant voltage performance " above.
5. The same as Paragraph 4 in " Constant voltage performance " above.

**Note 1** Model PAC 35-3 is a constant voltage-current automatic crossover type. When the load current is large, the constant current mode is changed over to the constant voltage mode at a specific voltage.

Thus, when requiring limiting the output voltage to a certain value, preset the output voltage to the desired value.

**Note 2** The constant voltage or constant current mode is indicated by the respective lamps on the front panel alternately.

Constant current mode lamp ..... C.C.

Constant voltage mode lamp ..... C.V.

**Note 3** For use of the sampling terminals, see Note 3 in Chapter 3.4 " How to use sampling terminals " .

#### 4.2 Series operation

A higher output voltage than 35V can be obtained by connecting two Model PAC35-3s in series.

**Note 1** Be careful not to ground the positive terminal of one Model PAC35-3 when grounding the negative terminal of the other in Fig. 4.

**Note 2** The voltage at each output terminal should not exceed the floating voltage.

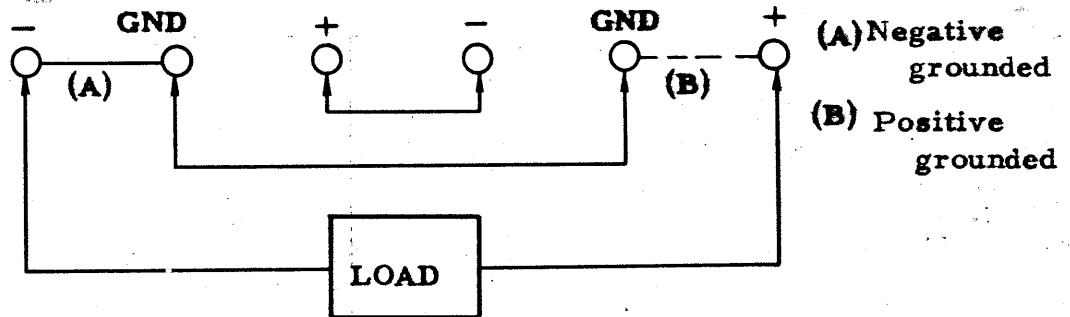


Fig. 4 Series operation connection diagram

When two Model PAC35-3s connected in series are overloaded, one Model PAC35-3, which has been changed over to the constant current mode first, would be supplied with the output voltage of the other inversely.

This would damage a series transistor of the former.

To avoid this trouble, a diode is connected between the output terminals of each Model PAC35-3, as shown in Fig. 5.

Patent pending No. 308280.....

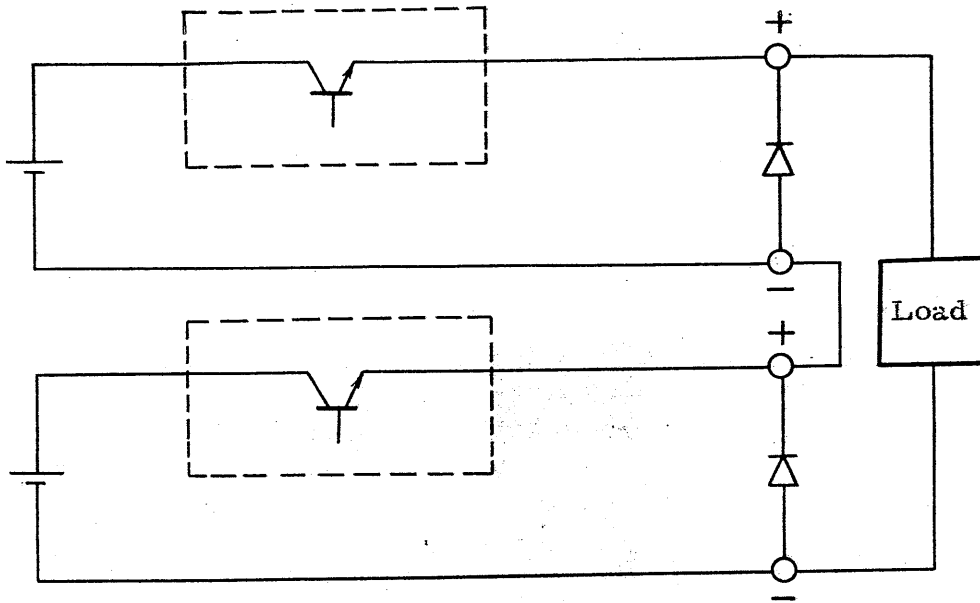


Fig. 5

#### 4.3 Parallel operation

When a larger current than 3A is required, connect the output terminals of two Model PAC35-3s in parallel.

1. Set the output voltages of the two Model PAC35-3s in parallel operation at values as close to each other as possible, since a setting difference between the two would cause load fluctuation.
2. Turn "CURRENT" knobs fully clockwise.
3. Connect the output terminals of two Model PAC35-3s to the load so that their polarity matches.

The grounding polarity of both should also match.



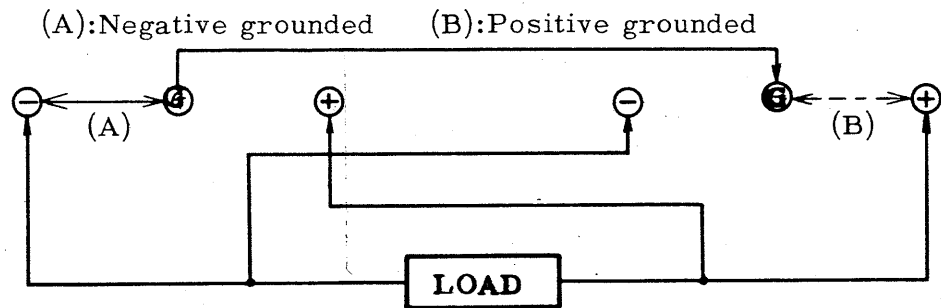


Fig. 6 Parallel operation connection diagram

### Voltage-current characteristics in parallel operation

As the voltage-current characteristics in parallel operation in Fig. 7 show the output voltage in parallel operation remains constant until one Model PAC35-3 with a higher output voltage is overloaded. When one Model PAC35-3 is changed over to the constant current mode, the output voltage decreases until it reaches the value preset by the other Model PAC35-3, whose output terminals are changed over from an inverse voltage condition to a normal one, causing the constant voltage mode. Thus, load fluctuation causes the output voltage to fluctuate by the preset output voltage difference  $\Delta V$  between the two units, and ripple characteristics are reduced.

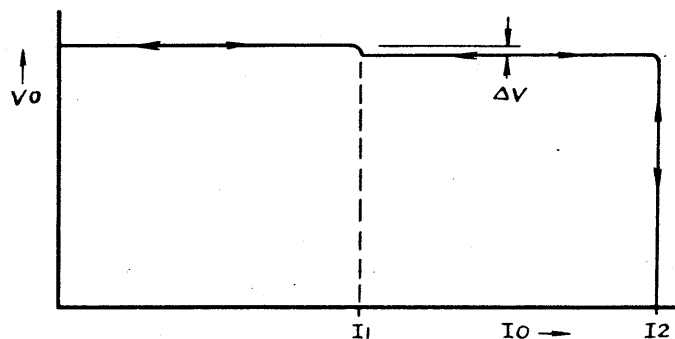


Fig. 7 Characteristics diagram

#### 4.4 One-control parallel operation

When a larger current than 3A is required, one-control parallel operation of two Model PAC35-3s is preferable since the characteristics are improved largely, as compared with those in parallel operation.

In one-control parallel operation, one of the Model PAC35-3s operates as the master unit, by which the output voltage is adjusted, and the other as the slave whose output voltage is controlled by the master unit.

1. Connect the terminals on the rear panel of the master or slave and the load as shown in Fig. 8.
2. Pick up the output at the output terminals on the rear panel of the master. When turning on the power or output switches of the master and slave, start with the master. When turning them off, start with the slave.

Note 1 Picking up the output on the output on the front panel of the master causes load regulation to be deteriorated somewhat, and current unbalance occurs between the master and slave.

Note 2 To prevent load regulation from deteriorating, use the sampling terminals.

Note 3 Turn "VOLTAGE, CURRENT" knobs of the slave fully clockwise.

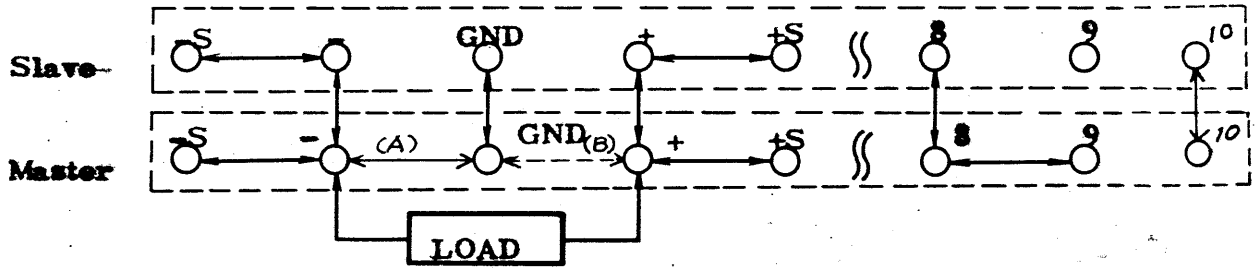


Fig. 8 One-control parallel operation master, slave, load

(A):Negative grounded (B):Positive grounded

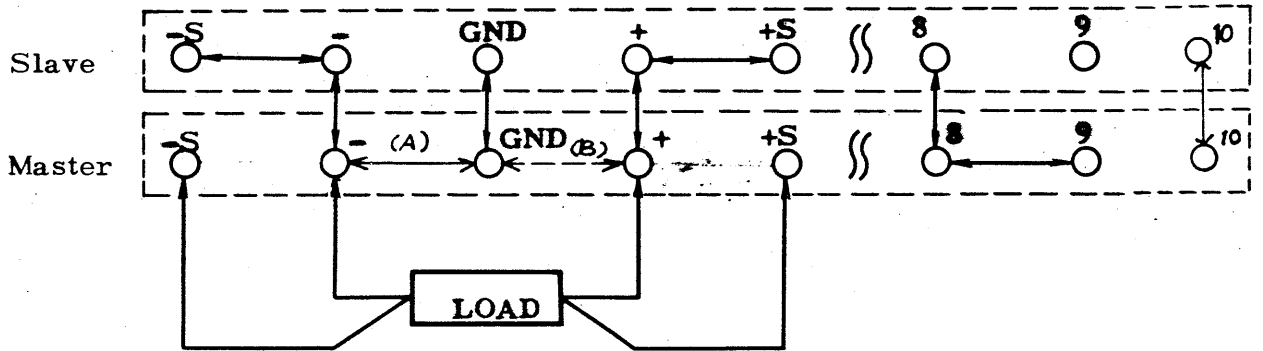


Fig. 9 Using sampling terminal in one-control parallel operation

#### 4.5 Remote control

When remote control of the output voltage setting or improvement of its resolution in Model PAC35-3 is required, use the terminals for remote control.

Turn off the power switch. Connect the terminals on the rear panel, the load and the external variable resistor as shown in Fig, 10.

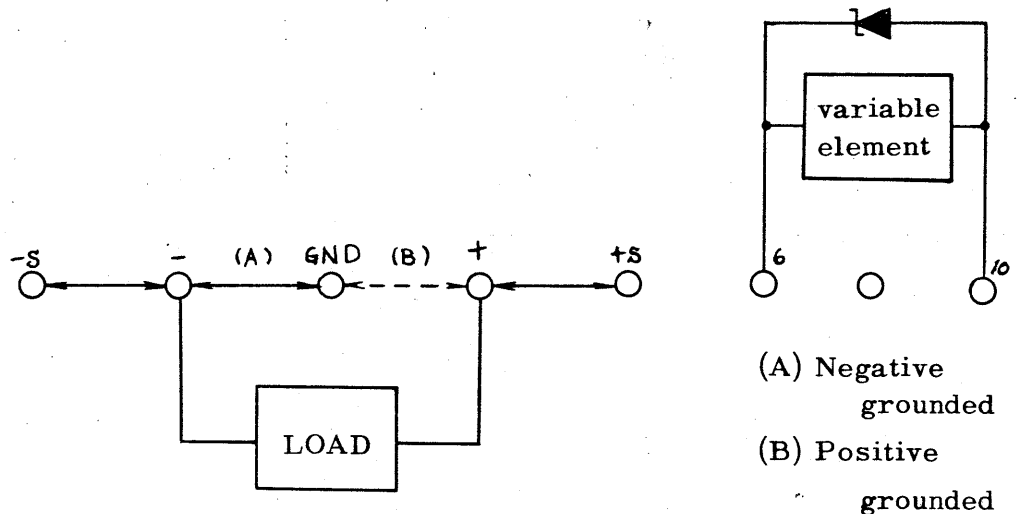


Fig. 10 Remote control connection diagram

Turn ON the power switch, and the output voltage can be adjusted with the variable resistor in steps of approx.  $3.5\text{V}/\text{K}\Omega$

When a voltage higher than a certain value is not desired, connect a zener diode (with a small leakage current) in parallel with the variable resistor.

A wire-wound variable resistor or a metal film variable resistor whose temperature coefficient is small, rated wattage is more than  $0.5\text{ W}$ , and whose resistance value is not more than  $10\text{ K}\Omega$  is recommended. Use two-conductor shielded wire for connecting the variable resistor and Model PAC35-3.

## 5. MAINTENANCE

### 5.1 Adjustment of maximum output voltage

- 1) Turn VOLTAGE knob to clockwise 10 turns.
- 2) Turn on OUTPUT switch, and connect a voltmeter having an accuracy of over 0.5% to the output terminal.
- 3) Adjust semi-fixed resistor  $RV_2$  on PCB A-001B until the output voltage becomes 36V.

### 5.2 Adjustment of maximum output current

- 1) Turn VOLTAGE knob fully counter clockwise.
- 2) Turn CURRENT knob fully clockwise.
- 3) Connect an ammeter having an accuracy of over 0.5% to the output terminals, and slowly increases the voltage by turning VOLTAGE knob.
- 4) Turn semi-fixed resistor  $RV_1$  on PCB A-001B until the output current becomes 3.1A.

### 5.3 Adjustment of relay switching voltage.

- 1) Set the output voltage to 18V.
- 2) Turn semi-fixed resistor  $R_{13}$  on PCB A-006 fully clockwise, and then turn it counter clockwise slowly until the relay is switched.

25-3

816.5

24-1

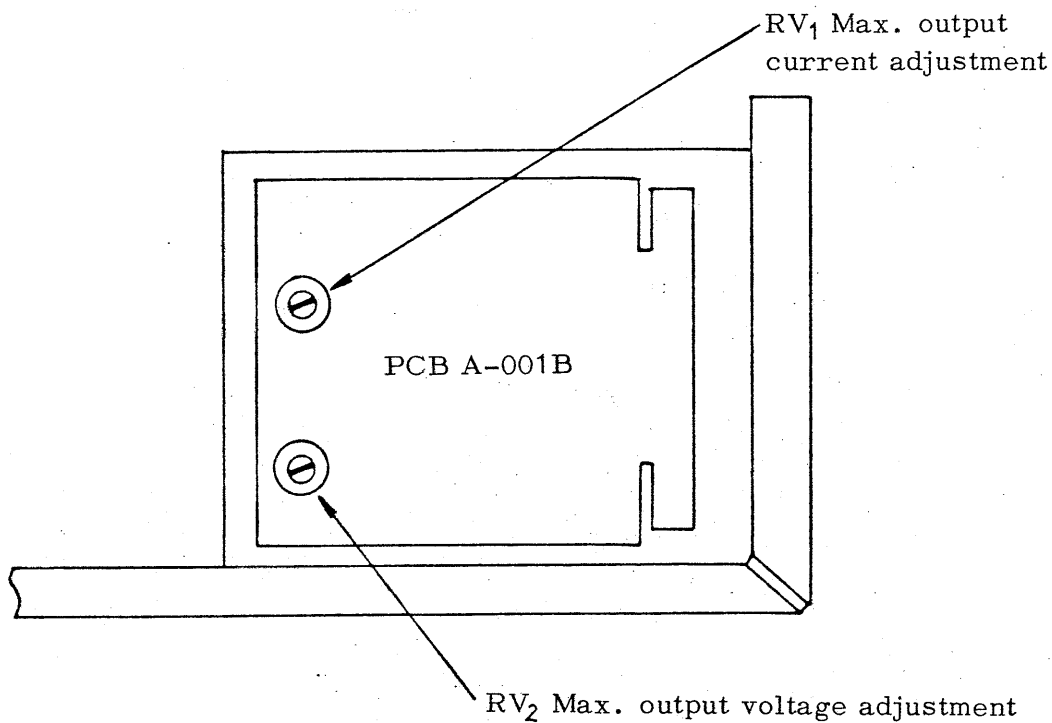


Fig. 5-1 Right side PCB A-001B

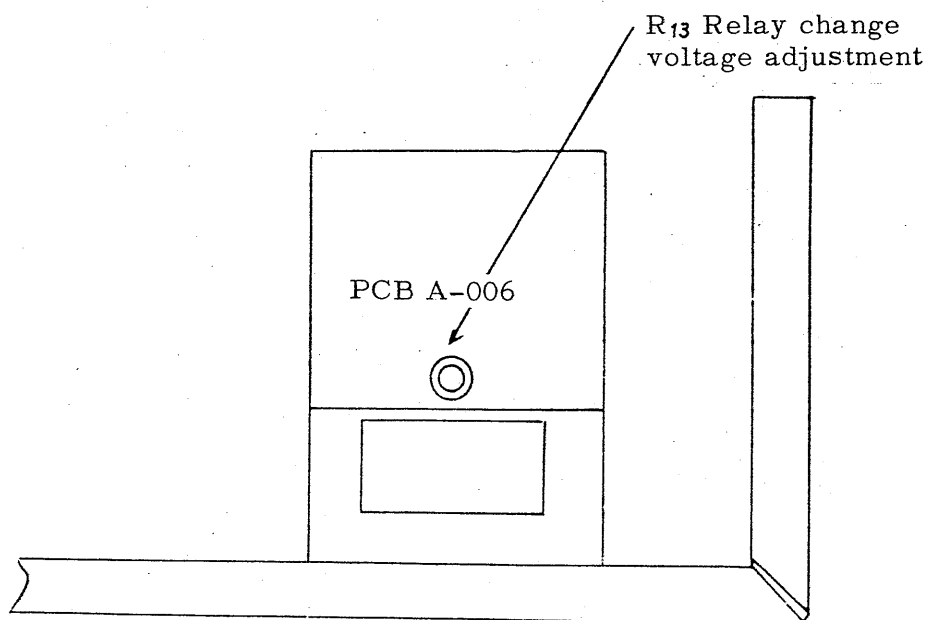


Fig. 5-2 Left side PCB A-006

37-3  
81.6.5