

Rotator RAS Controller Rot2Prog **User Manual**



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Introduction

The Spid RAS rotator is an extra heavy-duty rotator designed to run large satellite antennas and comes complete with an electronic control unit. The rotator is designed to be mounted pipe to pipe or on an optional adaptor plate for conventional in tower mounting. It can also be mounted outside of the tower on the mast, or used in a side mount configuration.

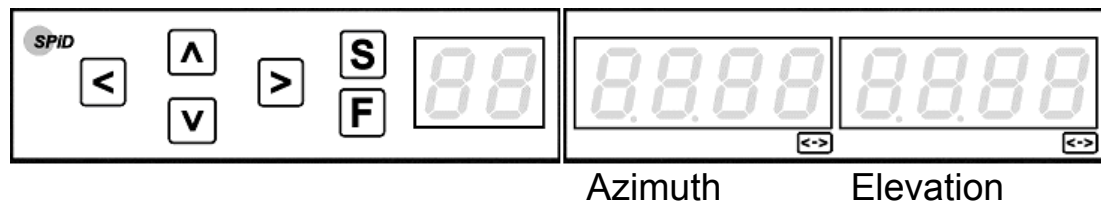
Shipping Contents

RAS Rotator	1
Rot2Prog controller	1
Parallel Interface Cable	1
CD-ROM (tools)	1
Custom Mouse	1







Technical Data

Rot2Prog and RAS	
Input Voltage (Typical)	12 – 24 Volts DC
Input Current (Nominal Draw)	2 – 3 Amps
Motor	12 – 24 Volts DC
Fuse	8.0 AMP GMA
Rotation Speed (azimuth)	120 sec (12 V) / 60 sec (24 V)
Rotation Speed (elevation)	80 sec (12 V) / 40 sec (24 V)
Turning Torque (in-lbs)	1400 (12 V) / 1740 (24 V)
Braking Torque (in-lbs)	> 14,000


Control Panel



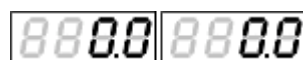
Buttons

-  - Left (Decrease)
-  -Up (Increase)
-  -Down (Decrease)
-  - Right (Increase)
-  -Setup (configuration)
-  -Function

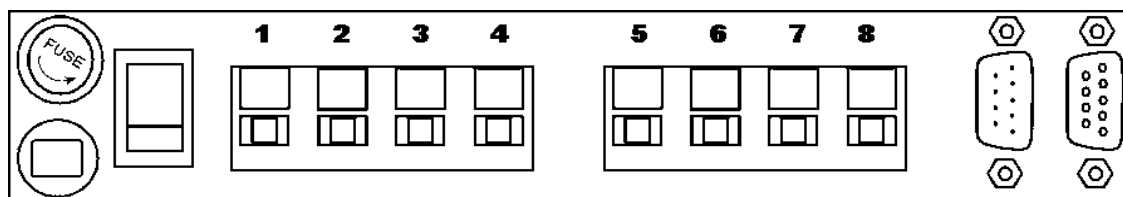
Indicators

-  -Overlap

7 segment 4-digit display

-  - Multifunction display
- Elevation Azimuth

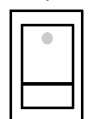
Rear Panel



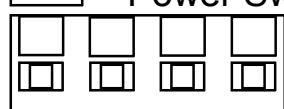
-Fuse Holder



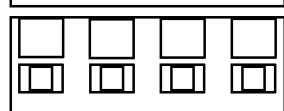
- Power Cord



- Power Switch



- Terminal Strip for azimuth control (1,2,3,4)



- Terminal Strip for elevation control (5,6,7,8)



-DB-9 connector (male)



-DB-9 connector (female)

Installation

Wiring Connections

The rotator unit must be wired to the control unit with two 4-wire cable. 4 wires – azimuth (1,2,3,4) and next 4 wires - elevation (5,6,7,8). Diameter of wires in cable to connect the control unit to the rotator depends upon the distance between rotator and controller. The wire for the impulse sensing may be quite thin - #22 or similar, even for relatively long distances.



TIP:

Before final installation of equipment, it is strongly suggested you check out all functions and connections on a workbench.

<u>Length (distance)</u>	<u>Gauge Motor</u>
10 m (32')	#18 (1.19 mm)
30 m (100')	#16 (1.42 mm)
60 m (200')	#14 (1.75 mm)



CAUTION:

Do not accidentally switch the motor wires with the impulse wires. Damage to the control unit may occur!

Remove cover from the motor body as shown and make connections as follows:

Elevation:

- 1 Motor Drive to 1 on controller terminal
- 2 Motor Drive to 2 on controller terminal
- 3 Impulse Sense to 3 on controller terminal
- 4 Impulse Sense to 4 on controller terminal

Azimuth:

- 5 Motor Drive to 5 on controller terminal
- 6 Motor Drive to 6 on controller terminal
- 7 Impulse Sense to 7 on controller terminal

8 Impulse Sense to 8 on controller terminal

Bench Testing of Control Box

The control box is normally expected to be operated from a 12 Volt DC supply, however it may be operated from other unregulated DC or AC sources as well. The output of supply source must be from 10 to 26 V, 6 Amps minimum.

The polarity of the power to the control box input leads is not critical, as a full wave bridge rectifier on the input will provide the proper polarity to the electronics.

TIP: *Because of several steering diodes in the motor path, the voltage delivered to the motor (neglecting wire loss) will be about 1.4 volts less than the power supply voltage. For longer runs and/or thin wiring a higher voltage (up to approx 26VDC) to the control unit is beneficial. A simple way to estimate if the voltage to the motor is adequate is by timing the rotation. Under no or a very small load, the 360 degree rotation time with 12V DC at the motor is about 120 second (2 minutes). With 24 V DC is about 60 second (1 minute). A DC Ammeter in the motor lead is also useful, it should indicate between 1 and 3 amps with a small load. On windy days or heavy load, the current may fluctuate up to 3 to 5 amps.*

Notes – testing and troubleshooting

Elevation:

Pressing  should make the rotator move clockwise. Pressing 





It is highly recommended to ground the Control Box.

should make the rotator move counter-clockwise. If rotation is reversed, switch lines 1 and 2 on the back of the controller.

Impulse sense lines (3 & 4) have no polarity concerns.

Azimuth:

Pressing  should make the rotator move up. Pressing  should make the rotator move down. If rotation is reversed, switch lines 5 and 6 on the back of the controller.

Impulse sense lines (7 & 8) have no polarity concerns.

Part of the overload protection circuitry involves removing motor power if the controller receives no sense indication. If the motor turns for a few seconds and then you hear the relay in the control box drop out, the motor has either stalled or there is a problem in the impulse sense wiring.

Since there are no mechanical limits in the rotator, it may be installed with the antenna pointing in any direction. There is no reason to locate "TRUE NORTH" until you are ready to calibrate the control box. Use the controller to position the antenna to physically point north, then reset the controller as follows:

Turn the unit OFF.

While holding the  button depressed turn control unit back on.

Resetting the Controller



This will now show    on the display.


This feature can be used if, for any reason, the direction of the antenna becomes incorrect. This may be caused by antenna to mast slippage or incorrect initial alignment.

IMPORTANT:

The SPID rotator is now set at the counter-clockwise end of its normal rotation range. Normal rotation range is in a clockwise direction for 360 degrees.

From the reset position, you can rotate counter-clockwise an additional 180 degrees in over-travel, as well 360 degrees clockwise, plus an additional 180 degrees into clockwise over-travel.

Counter-clockwise over-travel is indicated by a steady dot above the over-travel icon .  Rotation past 359 degrees into the

clockwise over-travel is indicated by a blinking dot above the over-travel icon. 

Technical Note:


You will need to leave sufficient coax length to accommodate the additional 180 degrees of over-travel on each end of normal




Controller Operation


rotation. Failure to do so can cause damage to your coax and/or antennas.


The Spid controller has multiple modes of operation. You will need to become familiar with these modes to be able to make full use of your rotator.






Function Mode


The  button steps through the function menus. The leftmost character on the display indicates the function mode you are currently in.





 - Normal Operations Mode
 - Half Auto Mode
 - Auto Mode

 The 0 in the displays to the left will be replaced by your actual beam heading.

 Normal Operations





In Normal Operations Mode, the , , ,  buttons cause rotation as long as the buttons are pressed. Pressing  while in normal operations mode will take you to setup mode.

 - Half Auto Mode


In Half Auto Mode, the , , ,  buttons can be used to pre-select the desired beam heading. The heading displayed on the controller will rapidly change in the direction of desired rotation. Once the desired beam heading is shown on the display, release the key. Approximately of a second after no key

presses have been detected, the display will revert back to the actual beam heading, and rotation towards the desired heading will take place. Pressing any key while in transit to the desired heading will cancel the action.



  - Auto Mode



In Auto Mode, the controller will respond to commands from control software running on an attached computer. The , , ,  buttons can still be used, but pressing of any of them will cause canceling the data from software.

Setup Mode

The  button steps through the Setup menu, for modes other than manual control operate as **STOP**. The display cycles through each of the setup menu items.

  - Rotor transmission


  - Program Simulation

  - Heading Adjust

High and Low Limit is not defined by user and is equal $\pm 180^\circ$ for azimuth and $\pm 20^\circ$ for elevation.

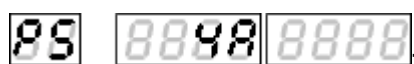
  - Rotor transmission

This value defines the accuracy of rotator operation. 1.0 means operating with up to 1 degree per pulse from rotator accuracy.

  - Program Simulation

Program Simulation allows the user to set the serial communication protocol used by the rotator. When set to emulate another brand of rotator, the Spid will respond to commands, and send responses back to the computer as if it were the rotator brand selected. If your favorite software supports a rotator, chances are, the Spid will be able to interface to your software. There are 2 modes available:

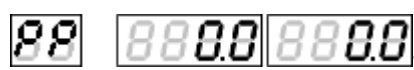
 - Spid





 - Yaesu

(GS232 protocol, 600N1, 8 bits)

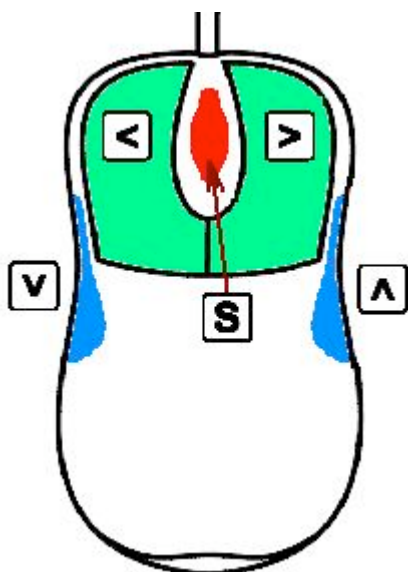
(data rate 600, 1 STOP bit, no even parity bit)

Operating mode change , .






 - Heading Adjust

This setting can be used to make minor heading adjustments without causing the rotator to turn. If you notice that the heading displayed on the controller to a known signal source is out by a few degrees, you can change the heading displayed on the LED readout to match the known heading, rather than having to turn back to North and reset the controller. These settings are made by , , ,  buttons.

Mouse Controller



The optional mouse controller allows easy desktop access to the most commonly used front panel controls. These buttons are functionally equivalent to the corresponding front panel controls.

-  - Left (Decrease)
-  -Up (Increase)
-  -Down (Decrease)
-  - Right (Increase)
-  Setup Mode or **STOP**



The mouse controller is a highly modified computer mouse. You can not use a regular mouse with the Spid rotator nor vice-versa.

In addition to the above controls, you will find 6 programmable preset buttons on the mouse. Programmable preset buttons are only available via the optional mouse controller. Preset headings are programmed via the Setup Mode

The mouse ball serves no function, the mouse simply provides an ergonomically pleasing case in which to mount the controls.