

Fig. 2-321-8  
CONTROL CIRCUIT TERMINAL MARKINGS FOR NONREVERSING CONTROLLERS

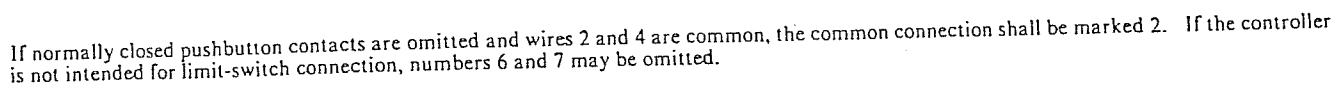


Fig. 2-321-9

Fig. 2-321-9  
CONTROL CIRCUIT TERMINAL MARKINGS FOR REVERSING CONTROLLERS

The contacts of overload relays are located as shown in Fig. 2-321-8 and 2-321-9 so as to minimize the exposure of these contacts to fault currents which might weld them closed. Since these contacts are normally closed, a welded condition may remain undetected and result in the loss of running overcurrent protection. In the case of reversing and other multiple contactor controllers, a single overload relay should be used to sense the state of the motor, regardless of the direction or rotation or the duty cycle.

of rotation only if they are located as shown or connected on either side of the STOP button. However, if the overload relay contacts are located on either side of the STOP button, they may be exposed to a ground fault current in the remote control station wiring.

The foregoing applies to the control circuit shown in Fig. 2-321-8 except that another location, to the left of the coil, is available. In this location, the risk of welding contacts is present when L2 is grounded, as it often is, and a short circuit occurs between the coil winding and grounded parts of the controller, which may be the case when a coil burns out.

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