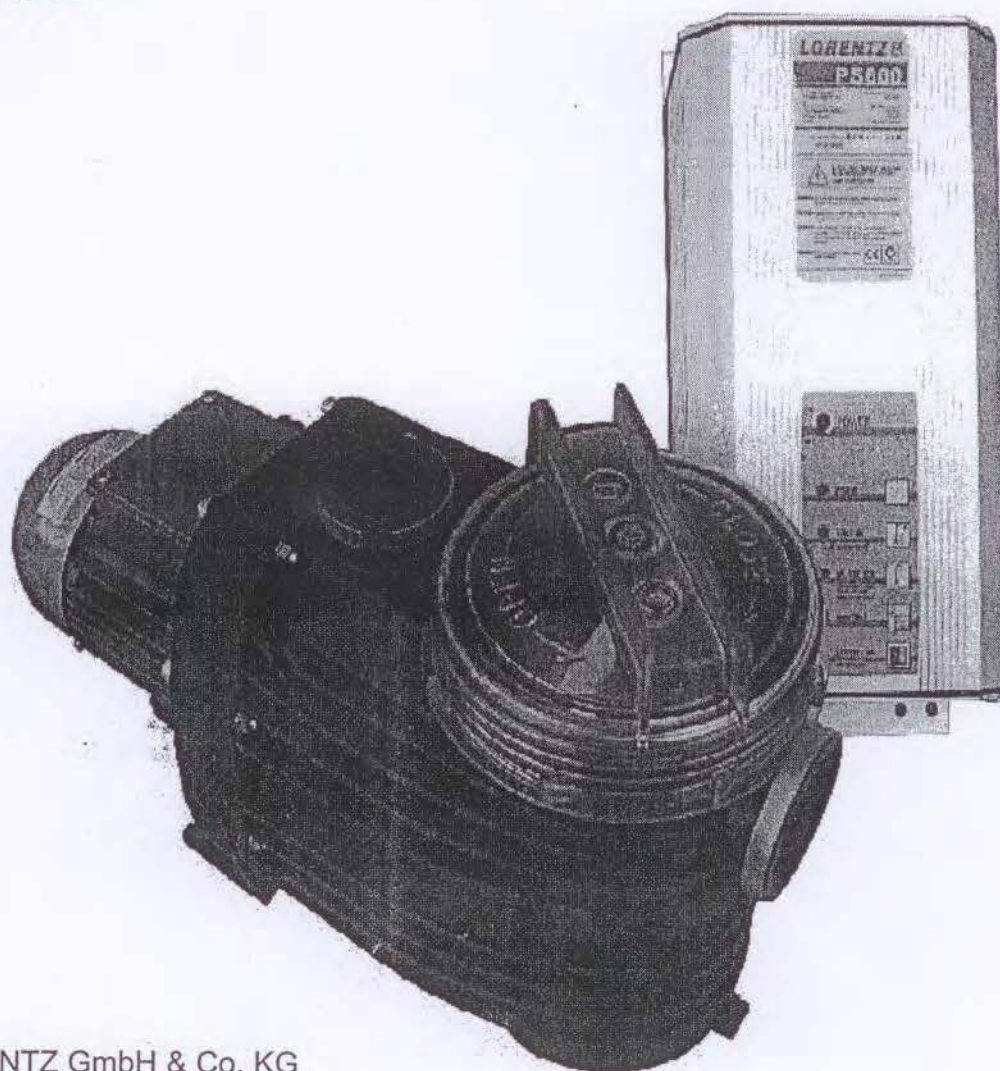


PS600 BADU Top 12

Solar operated
centrifugal surface pump

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL
INSTALLATION
OPERATION
SERVICE**



BERNT LORENTZ GmbH & Co. KG
Germany

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WARNING

disregard might lead to injury or damage the installation



CAUTION

recommended to avoid disfunction or premature ageing of the pump etc.



ADVICE

2 SYSTEM REPORT FORM

System and Components

System Voltage		V
Date of Purchase		
Purchased from		
Battery System?	☐ yes	☐ no
if not: Quantity of Solar Modules (panels)		
Solar Module Brand		
Module Model #		
Controller Model	☐ PS600	
Controller Serial #		

Thank you for purchasing a LORENTZ PUMP.

Before you begin Check the model numbers of all the components of your system, and verify that they are the items that you ordered. Also check against the *PUMP* specifications and performance charts (end of this manual) to be sure the system is appropriate for your application.

Please fill in the SYSTEM REPORT. This will be essential information if any problems occur.

Read the manuals of pump end, charger (optionally) and other components used in your system

2.1 Pump Controller PS600

- > Controlling and monitoring of the motor
- > Integrated MPP-Tracking
- > LVD protection (low voltage disconnect) for 48V batteries
- > Check and display the operating states
- > Two control inputs for float- or pressure switches, remote control, etc.
- > 92% max. efficiency (motor + controller)
- > Adjustable maximum RPM setting

PV max. open circuit (Voc) (4-6 pc of 12V nominal solar panels)	150 V DC
Input voltage battery:	48V DC
Input current / Power, max. (Controller regulates max Power)	unlimited,
Battery low voltage disconnect:	44 V DC
Restart voltage:	48 V DC
Output:	13-45V EC PWM 3-phase
Type of enclosure:	IP 54
Ambient temperature:	-20 °C to +50 °C
Weight:	4.8 kg
Dimensions:	425 x 175 x 150 mm

2.2 Mechanical Installation

Position If it is outdoors, mount the controller in a vertical position to assure that rain will not enter the box.

Battery system Place the controller near the batteries but safely isolated from the battery terminals and from corrosive gases. (Batteries must be in a cool location for best longevity and enclosed for cleanliness and safety.) Connect the battery directly with the + and – Terminal of the controller. Do not use the load terminals of the charge controller as they maybe not strong enough to allow the start current to flow. The PS600 Controller has a low voltage function to protect the batteries from deep discharge. The charger (additional) is only needed for charging the batteries.

2.3 Controller Input Wiring

WARNING TEST THE VOLTAGE before connecting power to the controller. Voltage (open circuit) must not exceed 150V for PS600 Controller. (Even in cloudy weather, the open circuit voltage will be near maximum.)

WARNING Do not apply a direct connection or an amp meter between + and – when the controller is connected. A short circuit here will cause a strong discharge.

WARNING SOLAR-DIRECT systems only — Do not connect any electrical load to the solar array if it is not part of the **LORENTZ Pump system**. Connection of a battery charger, active solar tracker controller, electric fence charger, or other load simultaneously with **LORENTZ PS systems** may "confuse" the controller and prevent proper operation.



2.4 Electrical Installation-Terminals

Power IN For PV-direct systems, a two-pole disconnect switch may be installed between the solar array and the controller. Switch it off to prevent shock and arc burn hazard during installation and maintenance, or if the system will be shut down for the season. For Battery systems: Connect the controller directly to the plus and minus terminals of the Battery. Do not connect to the load terminals of the charger as they may be not strong enough to provide the starting current. A 20 Amp slow blow fuse must be installed between. The controller and the battery.

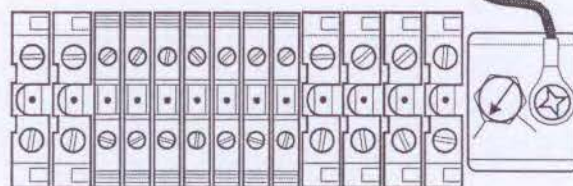
Ground Connect the ground wire to the ground connection in the controller. Grounding helps to prevent shock hazard if there is a fault in the motor.

L1 – L2 – L3 *EC*DRIVE® requires four-conductor (four-wire) cable between the controller and the motor. The three wires L1, L2 and L3 carry power. The fourth wire carries ground. To reverse direction of rotation reverse any two wires.

No. 1 and 2 In order to protect the pump from being damaged by dry running connect one well probe cable to each terminal. If dry run protection is not needed, short cut these two terminals.

No. 3, 4 and 5 Connect any kind of external switch (NO or NC type) for remote control of the controller. In case no switch is used the terminals No. 4 and 5 have to be connected with a short cable (factory setting). In case a NO-switch is used (connected to the terminals No. 3 and 4) the short cable (connecting the terminals No. 4 and 5) must remain installed.

No. 6 and 7 Connect these two terminals to switch the controller to battery mode. The motor will be switched OFF by the controller if the input voltage is below 11 V for a 12 V battery system and 22 V for a 24V battery system in order to protect the battery. If the battery voltage increases to 13 or 26 V the motor will be switched ON automatically.



Terminals inside the PS-XXX controller.
"Max. RPM setting" is at right. To reduce RPM turn counter-clockwise

2.5 Battery-Based Systems

PS600 pump systems can be operated from batteries.

Short Circuit protection Install a fuse or circuit breaker near the power source. For either 48V, use a 20 amp circuit breaker or a time-delay (slow blow) fuse. The purpose of this protection is for safety in case of a wiring fault, and to provide a means of disconnect when installing or maintaining the system. *PS600* controllers have electronic over-current protection against motor overload.

Low-voltage disconnect function. Lead-acid batteries can be permanently damaged by over-discharge when the voltage falls below a critical point. To prevent this, the *PS* battery-system controller will turn off at low voltage, and turn back on only after the battery has recovered significantly. The set points are:

48V SYSTEM: OFF at 44V. ON at 48V

A controller in disconnect mode can be reset manually by turning off/on, but it will quickly disconnect again if the battery is not gaining a substantial recharge.

2.6 Wire Sizing

Wire Sizing for the DC circuit Wire must be sized for no more than 5% voltage drop at 20 amps (starting).

Refer to a wire sizing chart for 48V, or follow these examples:

Solar Direct Systems

#10 wire to maximum distance of 30 ft.

Metric: 4 sq. mm to max. 20m

Battery Systems:

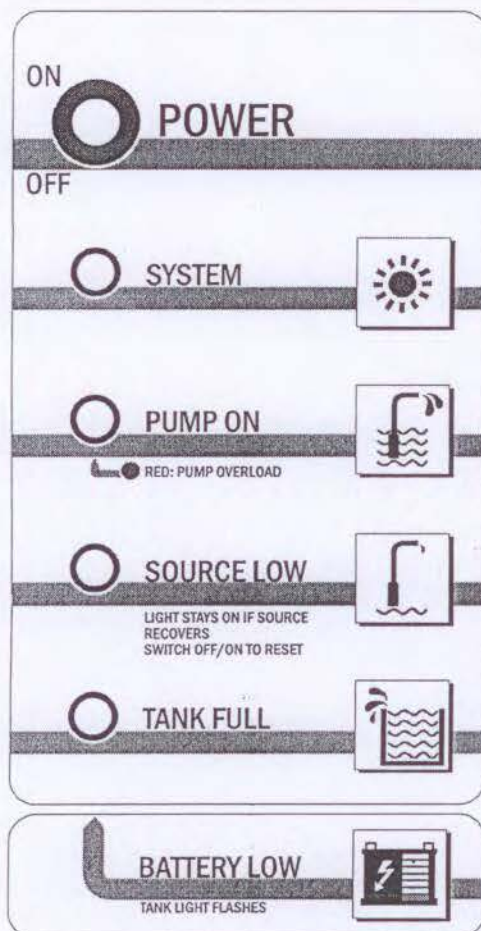
#10 wire to maximum distance of 30 ft.

Metric: 4 sq. mm to max. 15m

GREATER LENGTHS For each 150% increase, use next larger wire size

3 OPERATING THE PUMP

This explains the function of the switch and the indicator lights on the pump controller.



SWITCH

POWER ON/OFF

When switched off/on during operation, it resets all system logic.

Indicator lights

SYSTEM (green)

The controller is switched on and the power source is present. In low-power conditions, the light may show even if there is not enough power to run the pump.

PUMP ON (green)

Motor is turning. Sequence of flashing indicates pump speed. See below sequence

PUMP OVERLOAD (green changes to red)

SOURCE LOW (red)

The water source dropped below the level of the low-water probe. After the water level recovers, the pump will restart, but this light will slowly flash until the sun goes down, power is interrupted, or the POWER switch is reset. This indicates that the water source ran low at least once since the previous off/on cycle.

TANK FULL (red)

Pump is turned off by action of the remote float switch (or pressure switch or manual switch, whichever is wired to the "remote float switch" terminals.

BATTERY LOW (tank light flashes)

Battery systems only – battery voltage fell to 44V, and has not yet recovered to 48V.

RPM indication: Pump speed can be read off by the flashing sequence of the Pump ON LED.

LED ON > 900

One flash	> 1200
Two flash	> 1600
Three flash	> 2000
Four flash	> 2400
Five flash	> 2800

Operating the Pump continued

Starting the pump Be sure there is not a closed valve or other obstruction in the water line.

Fill the pump with clean water until the water level reaches the inlet connection. Coat the O-Ring seal with Vaseline, close the lid by hand and make sure that it is well in the housing groove. Otherwise the pump will prime insufficiently or not at all.

NEVER LET THE PUMP RUN DRY, NOT EVEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF CHECKING THE DIRECTION OF ROTATION !

Switch on the array disconnect switch, and toggle the power switch on the controller. It is normal to leave the switches on at all times, unless you desire to have the system off.

A solar-direct pump should start under the following conditions

1. clear sunshine at an angle of about 20° or more from the surface of the solar array
2. cloudy conditions, if the sunshine is bright enough to cast some shadow
3. low-water probe submersed in the water source (or bypassed in the controller) – Water-Low light OFF
4. full-tank float switch is not responding to a full tank – Tank-Full light OFF
5. battery system only – voltage is higher than the low-voltage disconnect point of 44V.

When sunshine is insufficient When sunshine on the array is present, but too weak for the pump to run, it will attempt to start about every 120 seconds. During each attempt, you will see the PUMP ON light come on.

When pump runs slowly (PUMP ON) under weak sun conditions the pump may spin without lifting water all the way to the outlet.

This is normal.

When pump stops from a sudden shadow on the solar array

If a shadow suddenly passes over the array, like if you walk in front of it, the controller will lose track of the input voltage. This does NOT indicate a problem. The pump will attempt to restart after the normal delay.

Time delays

1. After pump stops due to insufficient sunshine – 120 SECONDS
2. After full-tank float switch resets – 2 to 3 SECONDS
3. After low-water probe regains contact with water in the source – 20 MINUTES but the indicator light will slowly flash for the rest of the solar day, or until power is disrupted or the controller is turned off/on.
4. Battery systems – after low voltage disconnect point is reached, delay to stop pump – a few SECONDS. After voltage recovers, delay to re-connect – a few SECONDS

To force a quick start To test or observe the system, you can bypass the normal time delays. Switch the POWER switch off then on again. The pump should start immediately if sufficient power is present.

4 Automatic Control For Full-Tank Shutoff

We recommend the use of a float switch or other means to prevent overflow of your tank. This will stop the pump when the tank is full, then reset when the level drops. This conserves ground water, prevents overflow, and eliminates unnecessary pump wear. PS-XXX controllers allow the use of small signal cable to a remote float switch, even if the tank is a long distance away.

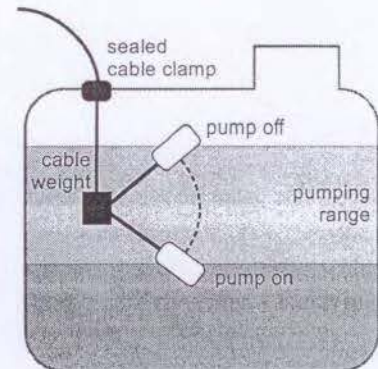
Float switch requirements

1. A switch must be used, not wet electrodes.
2. The preferred system requires a float switch to MAKE contact on rise to turn the pump OFF. This is called "normally open" (N.O.). It may be commercially labeled as a "pump down" switch, but here it works in reverse, to allow pumping up.

Float switch cable requirements

1. Two wires are needed.
2. Minimum wire size #18 AWG (1mm²). This is good for a distance as far as 2000 feet (600 m).
3. The cable must be suitable for its environment.
4. If it must run a long distance, use twisted-pair shielded cable to reduce the chance of damage from lightning-induced surge.

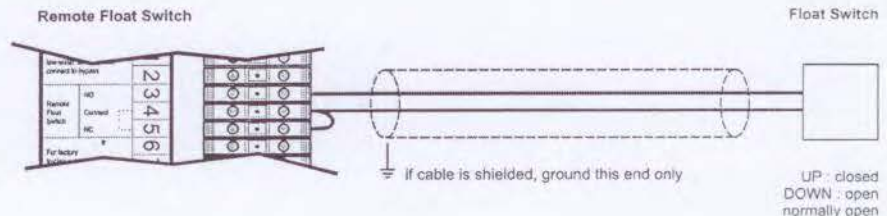
Grounding shielded float switch cable If you use shielded cable, connect the shield to ground AT THE CONTROLLER ONLY. DO NOT ground the shield at the float switch. This will reduce surges induced by nearby lightning.



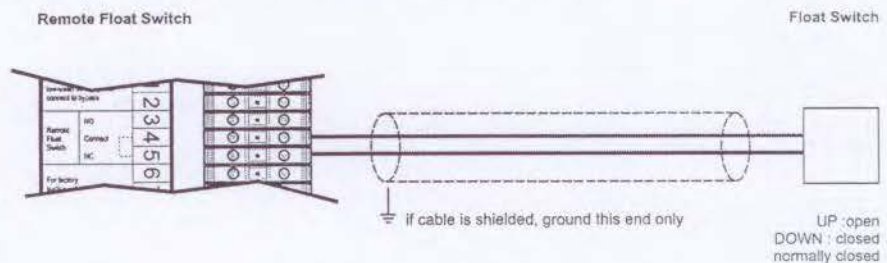
Wiring to the controller

The controller offers two options for connection of a remote switch. These allow the use of either a "normally open" (N.O.) or a "normally closed" (N.C.) switch. "Normal" refers to the status of the contacts when the switch is DOWN and calling for water.

Wiring a "normally open switch" Connect the switch to terminals 3 and 4 (NO and common) and connect terminals 4 and 5 together, as illustrated. Closing (connecting) the switch circuit turns the pump OFF



Wiring a "normally closed/reverse action switch" Connect the switch to terminals 4 and 5. Closing (connecting) the switch turns the pump ON



5 TROUBLE SHOOTING

Please read this section before calling for help.

If you call for help, please refer to the model and serial numbers. (See SYSTEM REPORT, page 3.)

If The Pump Does Not Run

Most problems are caused by wrong connections (in a new installation) or failed connections, especially where a wire is not secure and falls out of a terminal. The *System ON* light will indicate that system is switched on and connected to the controller. It indicates that VOLTAGE is present but (in a solar-direct system) there may not be sufficient power to start the pump. It should attempt to start at intervals of 120 seconds.

Pump attempts to start every 120 seconds but doesn't run

The controller makes a slight noise as it tries to start the pump. The pump will start to turn or just vibrate a little.

1. There may be insufficient power reaching the controller. A solar-direct (non-battery) system should start if there is enough sun to cast a slight shadow. A battery system should start if the supply voltage is greater than 44V.
2. If the pump was recently connected (or reconnected) to the controller, it may be running in reverse direction due to wiring error.
3. If the motor shaft only vibrates and will not turn, it may be getting power on only two of the three motor wires. This will happen if there is a broken connection or if you accidentally exchanged one of the power wires with the ground wire.
4. The pump or pipe may be packed with mud, clay, sand or debris.

PUMP OVERLOAD (PUMP ON light shows red instead of green) The system has shut off due to an overload. This can happen if the motor or pump is blocked or very difficult to turn and is drawing excessive current (hard to turn). Overload detection requires at least 250 Watt output of the solar array. This can be caused by a high concentration of solids in the pump. The controller will make 3 start attempts before shutting down the system. The System ON LED will be OFF and the red OVERLOAD LED ON. The system will not reset until the ON / OFF switch is turned OFF and ON again. See Troubleshooting, Section 9.3 "HIGHER CURRENT".

Inspect the solar array

1. Is it facing the sun?
2. Is there a partial shadow on the array? If only 10% of the array is shadowed, it can stop the pump!

Inspect all wires and connections

1. Look carefully for improper wiring (especially in a new installation).
2. Make a visual inspection of the condition of the wires and connections. Wires are often chewed by animals if they are not enclosed in conduit (pipe).
3. Pull wires with your hands to check for failed connections.

Inspect the controller

1. Remove the screws from the bottom plate of the controller. Move the plate downward (or the controller upward) to reveal the terminal block where the wires connect.
2. First, check for a burnt smell. This will indicate a failure of the electronics. Look for burnt wires, bits of black debris, and any other signs of lightning damage.
3. Inspect the grounding wires and connections! Most controller failures are caused by an induced surge from nearby lightning where the system is NOT effectively grounded. Ground connections must be properly made and free of corrosion.

Check the low-water probe system

If the controller indicates "SOURCE LOW" when the pump is in the water, inspect the low-water probe system. The probe is mounted on, or near the pump. If inspection is not feasible, you can bypass the probe or test it electrically.

Check the full-tank float switch

If the controller indicates "TANK FULL" when the storage tank is not full, inspect the float switch system. If your system has a float switch, it will be mounted in the tank. If inspection is not feasible, you can bypass the switch or test it electrically.

Force a quick start

If you restore a connection or bypass the probe or float switch, there is no need to wait for the normal time delay. Switch the on/off switch (or the power source) off then on again. The pump should start immediately if sufficient power is present.

If the pump responds to the bypass tests above but not to the float switch, the wires may be shorted (touching each other) or open (broken), or the switch may be stuck with debris, or out of its correct position.

1. Is the solar array receiving shadow-free light? (It only takes a small shadow to stop it.) Is it oriented properly toward the south, and tilted at the proper angle?
2. Be sure you have the right pump for the total lift that is required.
3. Be sure all wire and pipe runs are sized adequately for the distance. Refer to wire sizing in the pump sizing table.
4. Inspect and test the solar array circuit and the controller output, as above. Write down your measurements.
5. There may be a leak in the pipe from the pump.
6. There is a "max. RPM" adjustment in the controller. It may have been set to reduce the flow as low as 30%.

6 MAINTENANCE

Controller and Pump

The controller's electronic has no moving or wearing parts. It requires no maintenance. There are rubber plugs to seal at the bottom, unused conduit holes. Inspect them to insure that the controller is sealed from moisture, insects, etc. Check that mounting and conduit hardware is tight.

Motor The motor requires no maintenance. It has no brushes or other frequently wearing parts.

Pump end The pump mechanism (pump end) is lubricated only by water and requires no maintenance. It may wear after some years, especially if there are abrasive solids in the water. If sand accumulates in the storage tank or pipes as a result of normal pumping, it is best to take periodic measurement of the pump's performance. A worn pump end can be replaced in the field.

7 WARRANTY

BADU Top pump and PS-xxx controllers are warranted by the manufacturer to be free from defects in material and workmanship for two (2) years from date of purchase.

Failure to provide correct installation, operation, or care for the product, in accordance with the instruction manual, will void the warranty. Product liability, except where mandated by law, is limited to repair or replacement, at the discretion of the manufacturer or importer.

Neither manufacturer nor importer is responsible for the labor or other charges necessitated by the removal, transportation, or reinstallation of any defective product.

Warranty does not cover damage due to failure to install the device properly, mishandling or abuse, failure to protect circuitry from weather exposure, failure to protect from overheating due to sun exposure or other sources of heat, failure to protect from salt spray or other corrosive factors, failure to seal out insects, spiders or rodents, lightning, flood or other acts of nature, or failure of or inappropriate application of peripheral devices including lightning or surge protectors.

BADU Top pumps are designed for pumping thin, clean, non-aggressive, non explosive liquids not containing solid or long fibred particles larger than sand grains

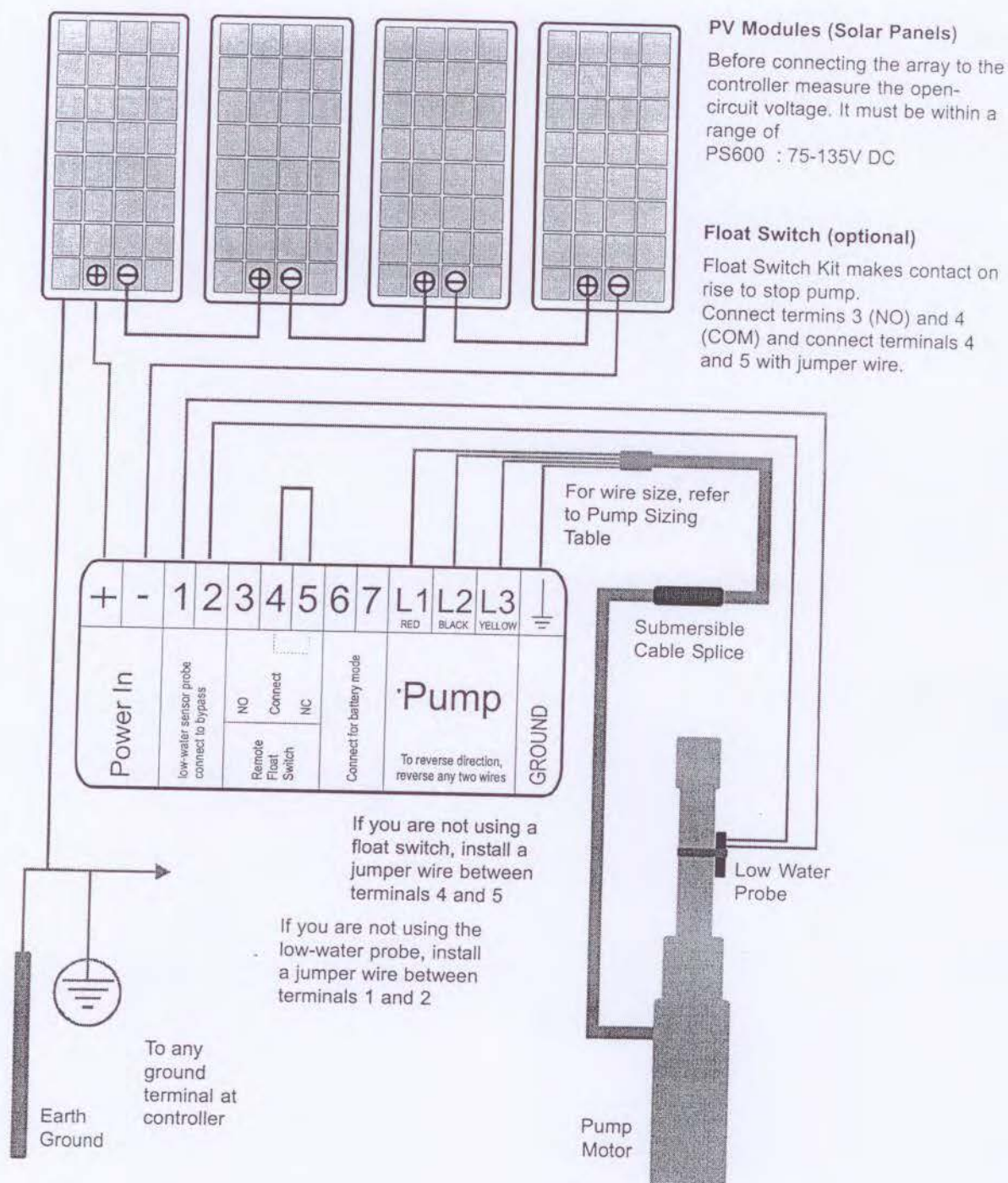
Warranty does not cover damage due to sand or abrasive particles in the water, or incompatibility of pump materials with corrosive substances or hydrocarbon or petroleum impurities, or from running the pump with an insufficient supply of water.

No specific claim of merchantability shall be assumed or implied beyond what is printed on the manufacturer's or importer's printed literature. No liability shall exist from circumstances arising from the inability to use the product, or its inappropriateness for any specific purpose. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of the product for any particular use.

In all cases, it shall be the responsibility of the customer to ensure a safe installation in compliance with local, state and national electrical codes.

8 System Wiring Diagram for Solar-direct (non-battery) System

This is an example, using 4 X 12V-nominal PV modules. Your system may vary in the number, voltage, and configuration of PV modules. If the diagram for **YOUR system** is not attached here, ask your pump supplier. The system here below is typical for a PS600 system (4 to 6 modules in Series)



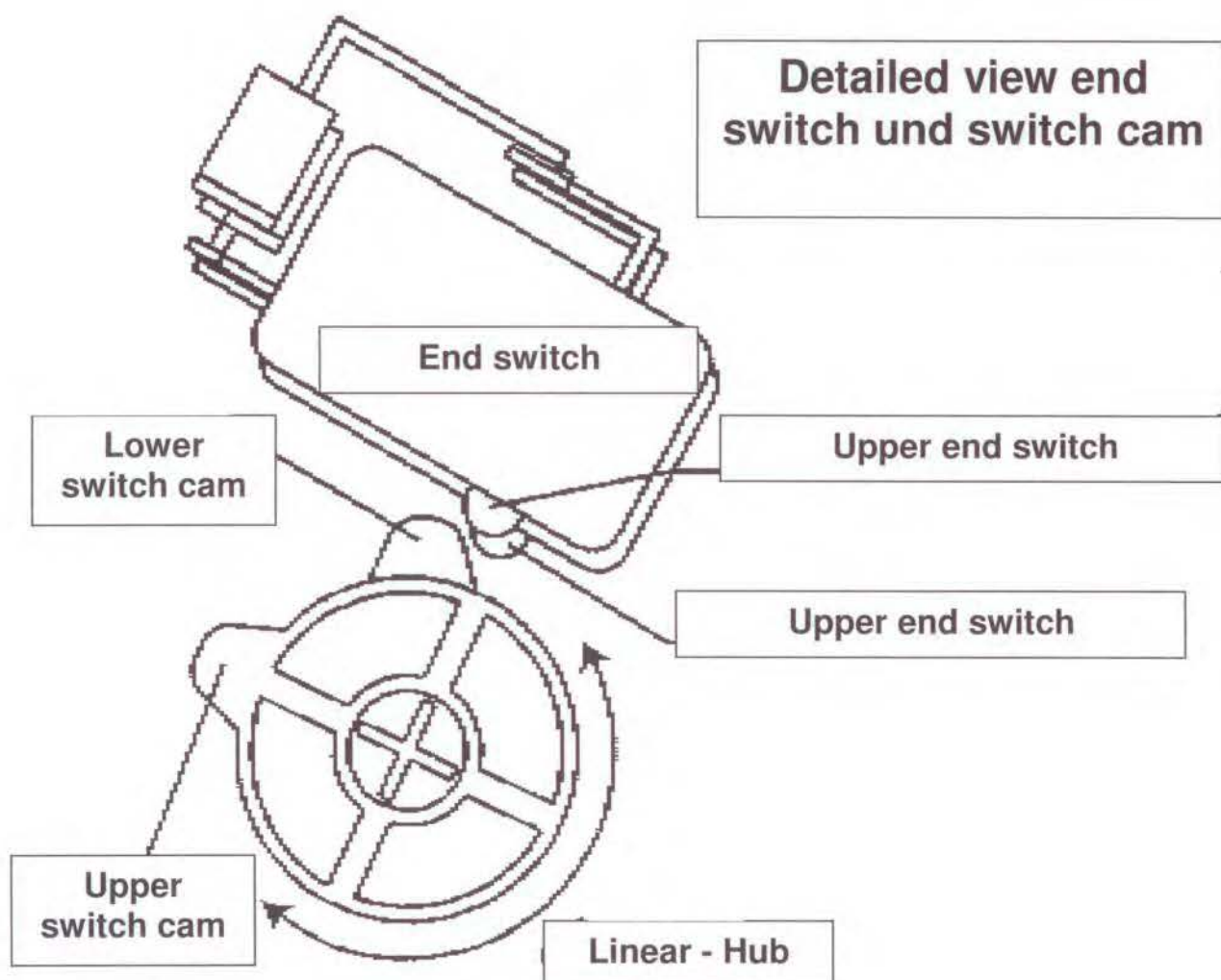
Trouble shooting ETATRACK active

1. Setting and adjustment of the motor

To be sure that motor has been installed correctly:

- 1 Unscrew connection clamp of lower motor fixation (2 bolts), that shifting of external tube of linear actuator is with little effort possible.
- 2 Directly after connection of electronic to motor and tracker controller the controller is in 'manual modus'. Now the actuator can drive in any position requested when pressing the buttons „East“ (= S2) and „West“ (= S3) is done.
- 3 Press the „West (= S3)“ button: The frame with solar panels is settled by the motor step by step into the evening position. Press again „West“ (= S3) button after each step and actuate the next.
- 4 Repeat this procedure until you hear a small ‚clicking noise‘ out of the housing of the linear actuator and respectively no further movement is done. In this position the modules' frame should not drive against a mechanical block. If a restriction of frame movement in this position is already given, the linear actuator must be pulled about 5 mm out of the connection clamp (see 1).
- 5 Turn back to morning position when pressing several times „East“ (= S2) button. Assure during this procedure that actuator stays in the position settled under point 4.
- 6 In the morning position the small ‚clicking noise‘ must be heard before the frame with solar modules reaches his mechanical block.; if so the actuator has been settled and adjusted correctly. Now the bolts of connection clamp can firmly be tightened.

If in the morning or evening position there is a mechanical limit in movement the adjustment of internal end switches are to be corrected:



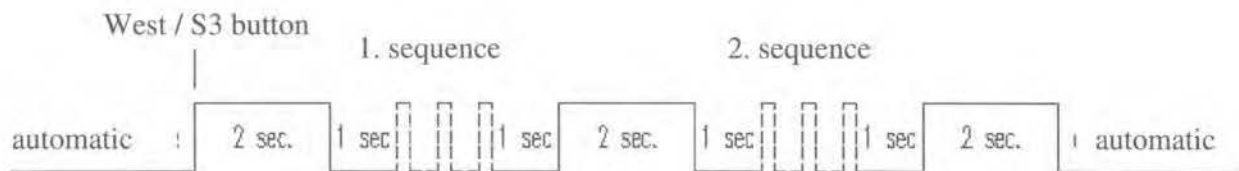
2. Tracking failure

In the case of failure or doubts about the correct tracking of our products of the series ETATRACK active we ask you to arrange the following readings:

1. Press button 'Manual' (= S1) to change controller in automatic mode. When pressing several times changes into manual or automatic mode. During automatic mode the „power LED” flashes green.
2. Automatic mode (Power LED green flash): Press button West (= S3); Power LED stops flashing, starts flashing shortly steady and flashes with higher frequency up to a new short steady flashing following a flashing with higher frequency until a new steady flashing.

The number of short flashing indicates the system time. This can be calculated:

time = ((number of flashing in the first sequence x 10) + number of flashing in the second sequence) / 4



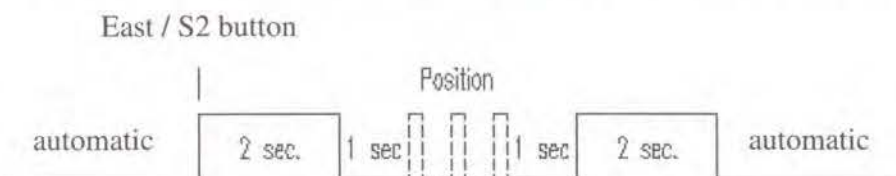
Example:

3 pulses in the first sequence, 3 pulses in the second sequence: $(3 \times 10) + 3 = 30 + 3 = 33$
 $33 / 4 = 8,25$. which means 8:15 o'clock

3. Similarly to point 2 the internal position of the linear drive can be read off. Automatic mode (Power LED flashes green): press button EAST (= S2) Power LED stops flashing, flashes shortly steady and flashes with higher frequency until a new short steady flashing.

The number of short flashing indicates the position of linear actuator:

Morning position (East) = 1 pulse, evening position (West) = 13 pulses



Example: 3. position between morning and noontime position

After reading for 2. und 3. controller backspaces to automatic mode.
These readings can be repeated as often as needed and did not have any influence on program sequence.

4. Check of charge current of the battery:

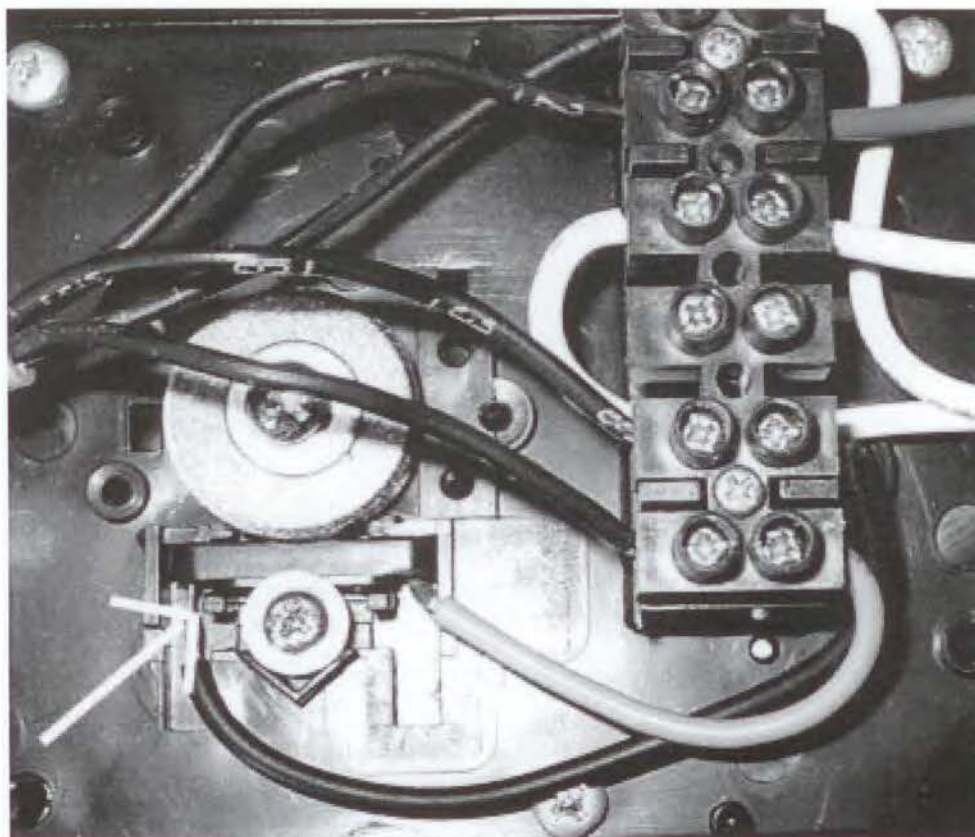
Measure the voltage (Multimeter switched to mV) between -battery und -solar generator:

The measured voltage multiplied by 1,8 is the charging current in mA.

Please measure also battery voltage and solar panel voltage.

3. Faulty reed switch

The movement of the motor is controlled by a reed switch and a magnetic disk.



The picture shows the linear actuator HV36. The linear actuator TD 24 (for ETATRACK active 400) is only equipped with reed switch and looks some different like the upper picture.

If there's a problem with the reed switch, the position of the tracker is not according to the the daytime and the internal position of the controller.

In case of a failure of the reed switch, a reference movement should be started to confirm it.

Open the controller-box, disconnect the power plug of the controller for few seconds and then reconnect it.

After pressing the "Manual" button (on central controlled tracker automatically after 10 seconds) the tracker is making the reference movement (refer to the controller manual for the reference movement).

If the reed switch is out of order, the tracker moves in east and west direction several times, each only for about 2 seconds.

After this, the tracker stops in the current position.

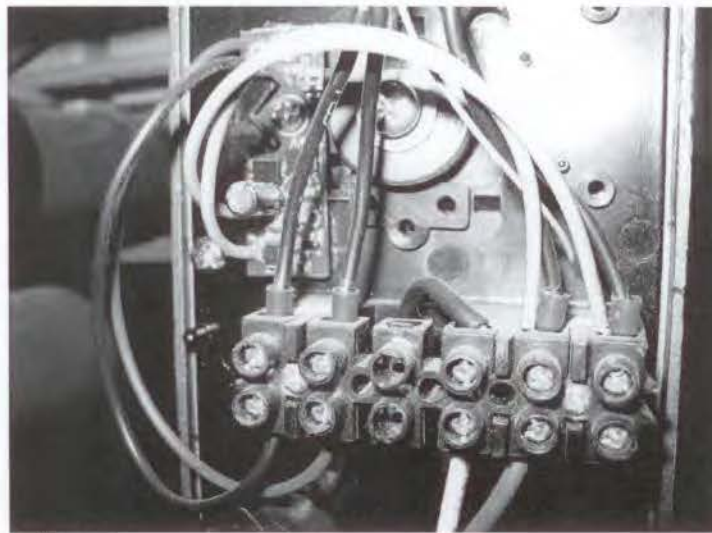
To change the reed switch, open the plastic cover of the motor. Unscrew the reed switch fixation in the middle of the switch and reassemble the new one.

After this, you'll have to start a reference movement again.

4. Small PCB instead of reed switch (only HV 36)

It is possible, that in motor there is a small electronic board (hall sensor) instead of the reed switch.

If you get a linear motor with hall sensor as replacement and the board is V11 or lower, the wire 3 and 4 at the motor plug must be changed.

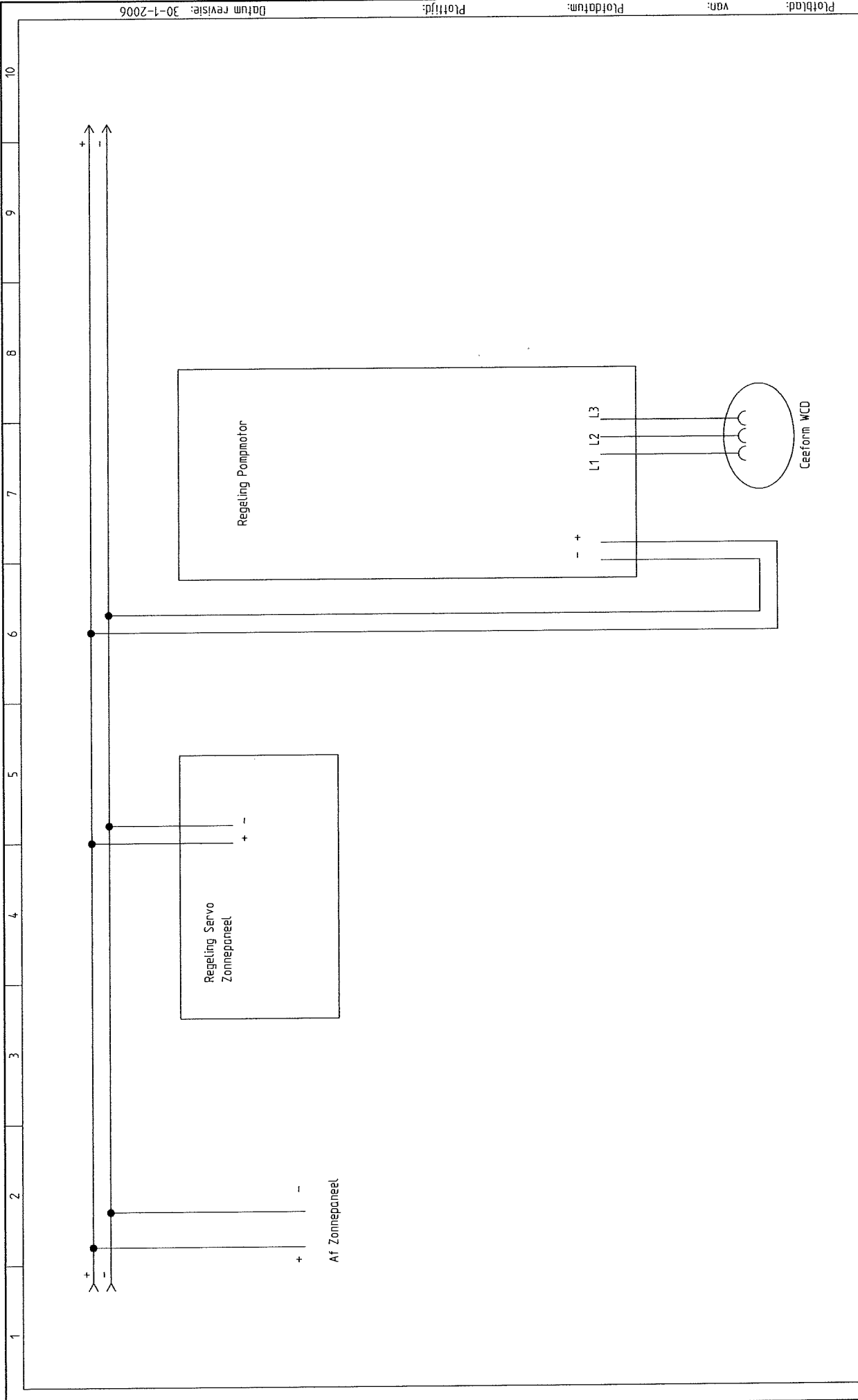


hall sensor

Please tell us the results of measurements to help us to solve the problem.

Thank You!

Your Lorentz Team



Waterpomp Steitse Groen	Schema	Projectnaam: Waterpomp Steitse Groen		Tekeningnr.: =	Corr.: =	Tek.: H.Sijk	Blad: 2	Van: 2
		Datum: 30-1-2006		Locatie: =	Functie: =			