

SL-PS800-3-28 Power Supply Application Notes:

Voltage Adjustment: You can change voltages of the three supplies in this unit to an 11-27 VDC range with the addition of resistors to specific points on the pc board per the attached instructions on the next page.

For G scale rail roads this is not recommended and usually not required.

For G scale DCC use leave the factory presets for 24 VDC as this is perfect for LGB MTS, Digitax and other DCC boosters and MTS central stations. Use the 6.25amp outputs for 5 to 8 amp boosters. To use the 20 amp output add fuses or circuit breakers recommended by the DCC manufacturer for the unit you are using. DCC equipment manufactures recommend using a power supply with current limiting and output amperage that matches the power booster or the use of external circuit breakers to limit current to the boosters. The current limiting and short circuit protection of the SL-PS800-3-28 is very accurate and fast acting and can be used with boosters with equal or less amperage ratings.

For G scale DC analog use leave the factory presets for 24 VDC as this is the LGB standard maximum voltage and your wiring and DC throttles will lower this voltage at the track so even 20 volt G scale engines will run safely at this power supply voltage as your engine will see only about 21 volts after wire/throttle/track voltage losses.

For other scales requiring lower voltages follow the instructions on the attached page. If you have not soldered components on a circuit board you should have someone else with this experience do the work for you.

Contact Soft Works Ltd. if you have any questions.

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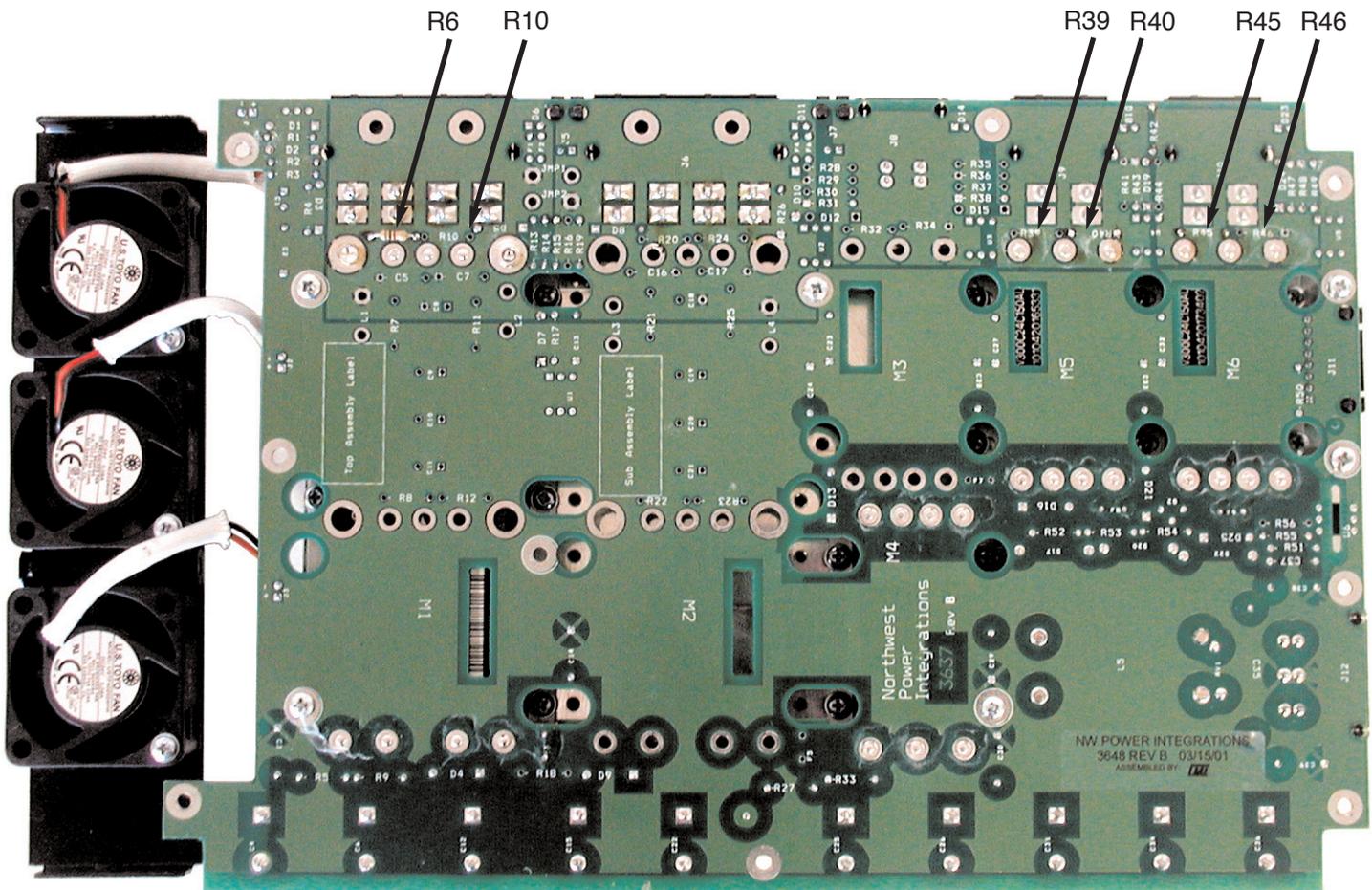
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SL-PS800-3-28 VOLTAGE MODIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Note: We will not replace or issue a refund on any product that has been altered or is not in its original condition.

Bottom view of PC Board showing resistor soldered into R6 position.



The three individual power supplies in this unit can be easily adjusted to operate in the range of 11 to 27 Volts through the addition of resistors in designated areas on the pc board.

Here's the procedure: --Remove the unit from it's casing completely, so you are holding a circuit board with heat-sink and turn the board so the print side is up and the output connectors are facing away from you, locate fixed resistor empty positions for R #'s 6 and 10, 39 and 40, and, 45 and 46. They are grouped in pairs close to the output of each module.

To adjust voltage down the empty position on the left i.e. R's 6 , 39, 45, should have resistance added, for example adding a 1K resistor to R6 empty position will make the output of the 500W module 12V, adding 1K to position R39 will make next output 12V and so on. For: 12V-1K, 13.6V-1.4K, 16V-2K, 16.5V-2.2K, 17.5V-2.8K.

To raise the voltage add resistance to the right hand R positions, so to raise output to 26 Volts add 240K at R10, or 40, or 46, or all positions. 230K increases the voltage to 27V.

The three modules are all controlled in the same way by the up/down trimming resistors so when you find the value for the voltage you require it will be the same value resistor for all modules, it is possible to have all the outputs set to different voltages.

Although the PSU can be made to operate over the range 6-36v, once it shifts down below 50% ie 11-12 v , it becomes unstable without a load. The same thing happens at the other end of the scale, but after an increase of only 10%, with the added complication of over-voltage protection, struggling to protect the power module.