

# ADVR-2300M

***New Type Hybrid Analog/Digital Voltage Regulator,  
built to substitute some Digital Regulators used with  
Marathon\* Generators With PMG.  
Easy to Set-Up and Program***



Installation Manual

Mounting  
Plate  
included



## 1. SPECIFICATION

### Sensing Input E1, E2, E3

Voltage	220 ~ 600VAC, 60Hz
DIP Switch SW1, 2 Selectable	
175 ~ 280VAC @ 220VAC	
330 ~ 490VAC @ 380/480VAC	
500 ~ 660VAC @ 600VAC	
Frequency	Single or 3 phase Input
	DIP Switch SW3 Selectable

### Power Input P1 & P2

#### Input

Voltage	30 ~ 260VAC, 60Hz
	Single phase

### Output F+ and F-

Voltage	85VDC @ 110VAC input
	170VDC @ 220VAC input
Current	Continuous 5A Max.
	Intermittent 10A for 60 sec

### Voltage Regulation

< ± 0.5% ( with 4% engine governing )

### Voltage Build-up

Residual voltage at AVR terminal > 5 VAC @ 25Hz

### Thermal Drift

0.45% per °C change in AVR ambient

### External Volts Adjustment VR1 and VR2

5% with 500ohm 1 watt trimmer  
10% with 1000ohm 1 watt trimmer

### Excitation Resistance

> 9 ohm

### Max. Power Dissipation

12 watt

### Current Compensation

1 or 5A > 0.2VA (DIP Switch SW8 Selectable)

### Droop input (C1,C2)

Max. ±7% @ P.F ±0.7

### Analogue Voltage Input A1 and A2

Un 0 ~ 15% @ 0 ~ 10VDC or 0 ~ ±5VDC

### Frequency Knee Point

60Hz Factory setting is 57 Hz

50Hz Factory setting is 47 Hz

### Response Time

<1 Cycle

### Dimensions

150mm L \* 135mm W \* 55.5mm H

### Weight

460g ± 2%

## 2. FIGURE AND SIZE

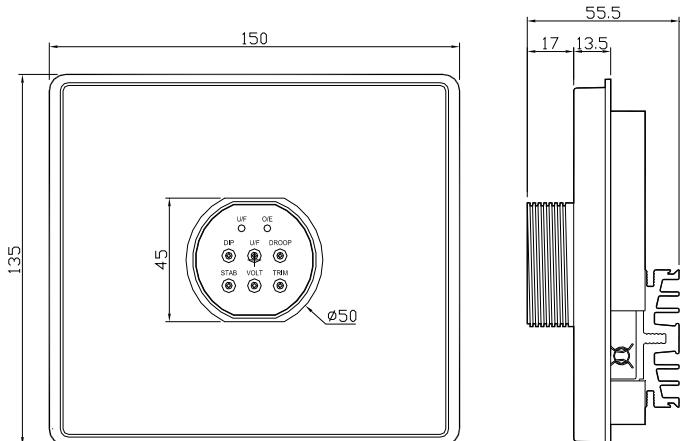
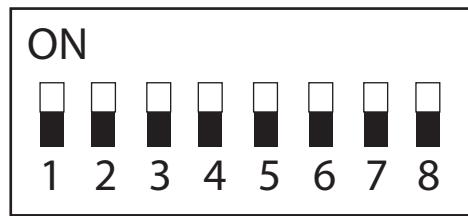


Figure 1 Outline Drawing

### ATTENTION

1. AVR can be mounted directly on the engine, genset, switchgear, control panel, or any position that will not affect operation. For dimension reference, see Figure 1.
2. All voltage readings are to be taken with an average-reading voltmeter Meggers and high-potential test equipment must not be used. Use of such equipment could damage the AVR.
3. Fuse Specification : 6.3A / 250V Slow Blow Type
4. Terminal : "Fast-On" terminals 6.35mm (1/4 inch).

# DIP SW Programming



1.OFF	2.OFF	175 to 280V
1.OFF	2.ON	380 to 480V
1.ON	2.ON	600V

6.OFF	7.OFF	<90KW
6.ON	7.OFF	90-500KW
6.ON	7.ON	>500 KW

SW1 & SW2 Sets the Generators  
Sensing Voltage  
NOT THE WORKING VOLTAGE

Generators can sense at 240v (reference Voltage) but the generator is wired to work at 480v

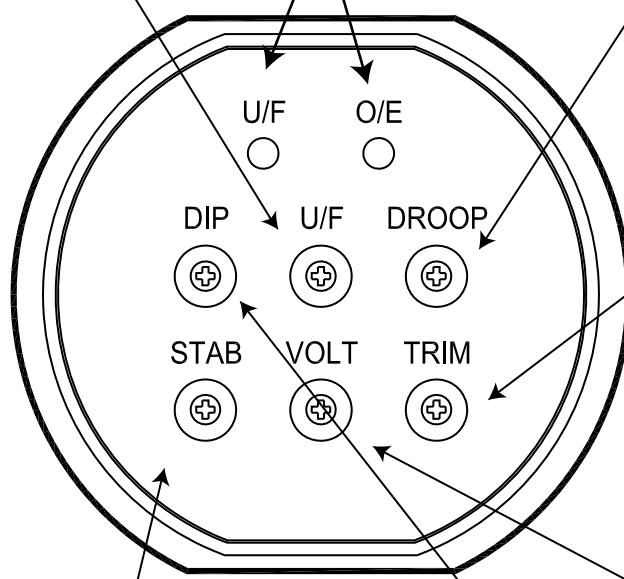
Generator Size  
SW6 and SW7- Sets Generator Size

OFF		ON	
3	3 PHASE	1 PHASE	SW3 -Set Sensing for 1 Phase or 3 Phase
4	60Hz	50Hz	SW4 - Set Generator Frequency
5	O/E PROTECT ON	O/E PROTECT OFF	SW5 - Set Over Excitation Protection ON or OFF
8	CT 1A	CT 5A	SW8 - Sets Size of Droop CT

# Adjustments

**U/F** Under Frequency Protection Adjustment When generator RPM falls below the knee point, the under frequency protection circuit will activate and the voltage and frequency begin to decrease in linear descend. Select frequency 60 or 50Hz according to the generator in use.

**LED** Indicator lights when the generator is U/F Under-Frequency and when the generator is in Over-Excitation protection.



## STAB Stability Adjustment

Correct stability adjustment must be conducted while the generator is operating without load. First adjust the STAB potentiometer (POT) clockwise until the voltage becomes unstable, and then slightly adjust it anti-clockwise (About 1/5 turn). When the voltage just reaches the critical point (Knee point) of stabilization, where the voltage is stable yet very close to becoming unstable.

**DROOP** Droop Adjustment When paralleling, the AVR increase or decrease its voltage output, when phase current leads or lag the voltage. The increase and decrease range can be preset by the DROOP adjustment.

## TRIM Trim Adjustment

When terminal A1 and A2 are biased with a DC voltage (0~10V), the TRIM is then used to adjust the influence this DC has on the output voltage of the AVR. If the TRIM (POT) is adjusted fully counter-clockwise, any bias voltage will not cause any influence. On the contrary if the TRIM is adjusted fully clockwise, then any signal will produce a maximum 10% effect.

## VOLT Voltage Adjustment

Generator rated output voltage adjustment. Must be in accordance with the DIP Switch SW1-1 & 2 voltage range setting

## DIP Adjustment

The DIP adjustment allows some control over the generator voltage dip when applying load. It is used, when the generator uses a turbo-charger that sometimes lags the load and briefly operates below the UFRO knee point, (LED ON). With the DIP pot set CCW, the generator voltage characteristics will follow the normal V/Hz line as the speed falls below normal. Turning the DIP potentiometer CW increases the V/Hz slope, providing a greater voltage dip and aiding engine recovery. The DIP potentiometer can be set at any position to suit any engine type.

# Wiring Connections

VR1 & VR2 are  
Normally Bridged  
and Voltage is  
Adjusted on the  
PCB

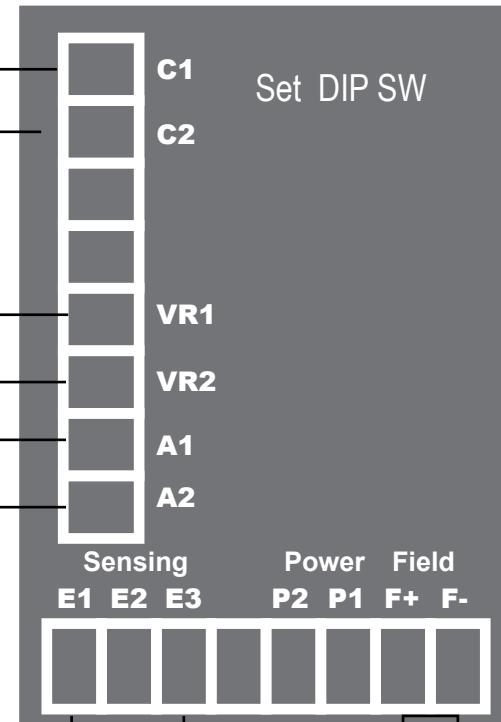
1K Ohm 1W  
0 to 10Vdc  
Analog Input

Only use when  
Paralleling to  
Correct PF

CT is only used  
when paralleling

T  
S  
R  
N

CT.



Power Field

Stator Wires

Generator

If you have a deflective  
PMG you can power P1  
and P2 in shunt from the  
output of the generator  
as long if its less then  
277v volts

Sensing Voltage can be set from 200 to  
600 Volts Program SW 1 1&2 correctly.

For single phase sensing bridge E2 & E3  
and move SW3 to ON

ATTENTION

The AC voltages recorded by the AVR are  
average values.  
External VR: 500 ohms 1 Watt gives 5%  
adjustment range  
External VR: 1K ohms 1 Watt gives 10%  
adjustment range