

# HTG

Relay manual

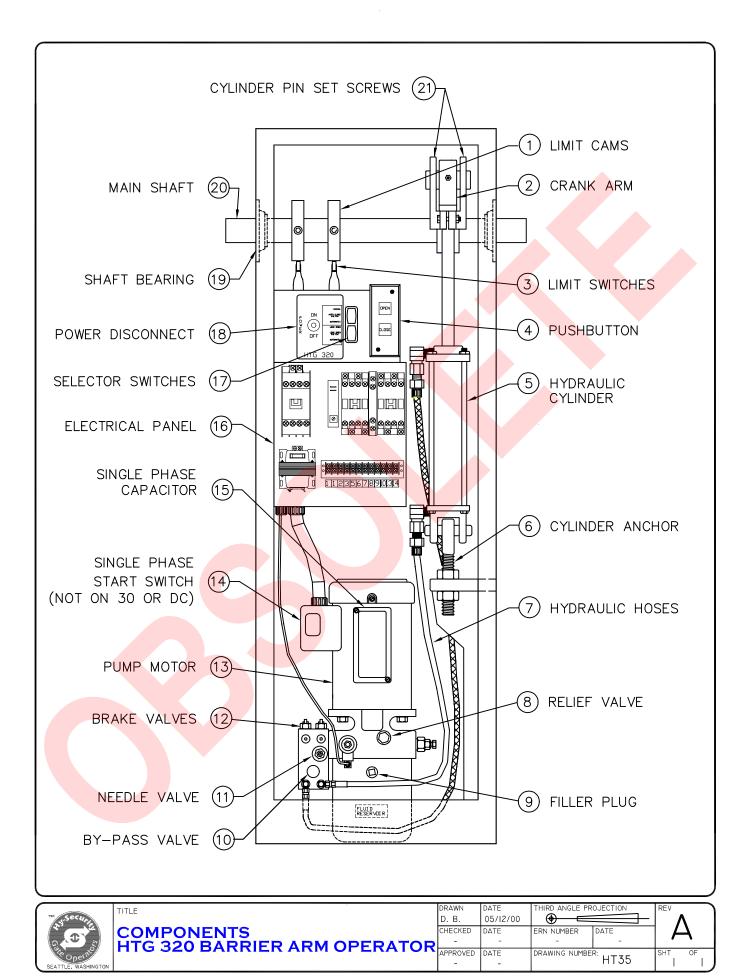
#### DISCLAIMER

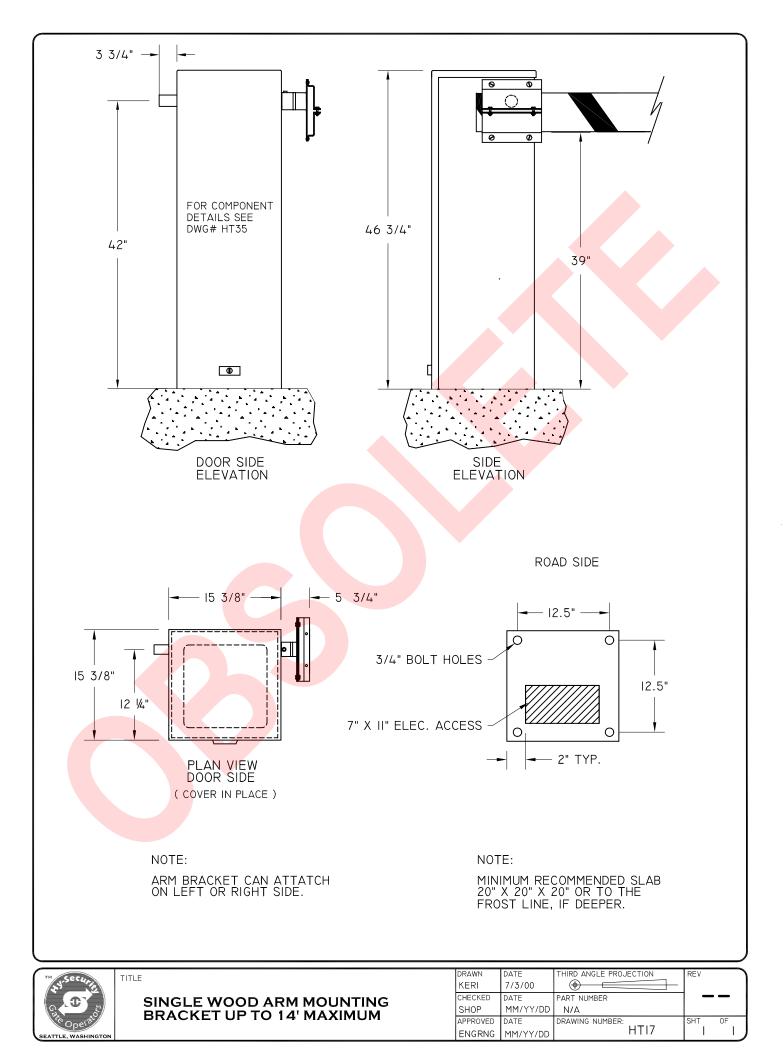
HySecurity relay-controlled hydraulic gate operators do not meet current UL 325 Safety Standards and that HySecurity recommends decommission and replacement of all manufacturers' relay-controlled operators with modern Smart Touch™ based operators, which fully comply with UL 325 safety standards. By downloading and using this document you acknowledge that HySecurity no longer provides parts or technical support for those older operators.

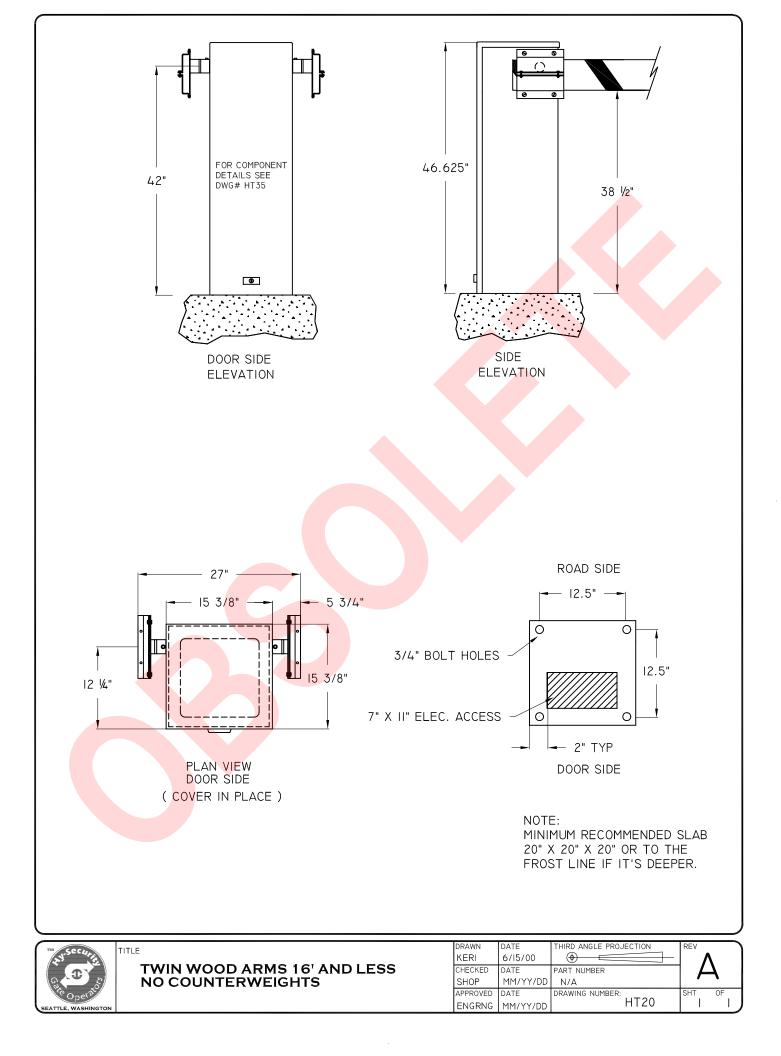
#### Note

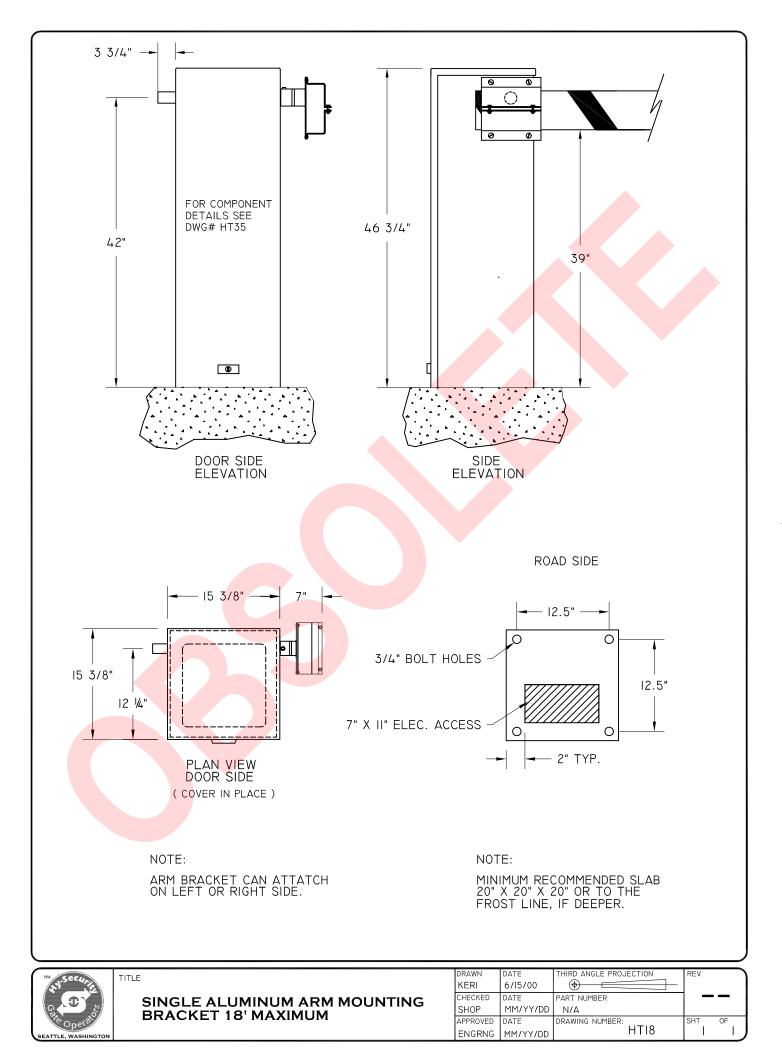
HySecurity accepts no responsibility, implied or express, for claims arising from continued use of pre-2001 relay-controlled operators.

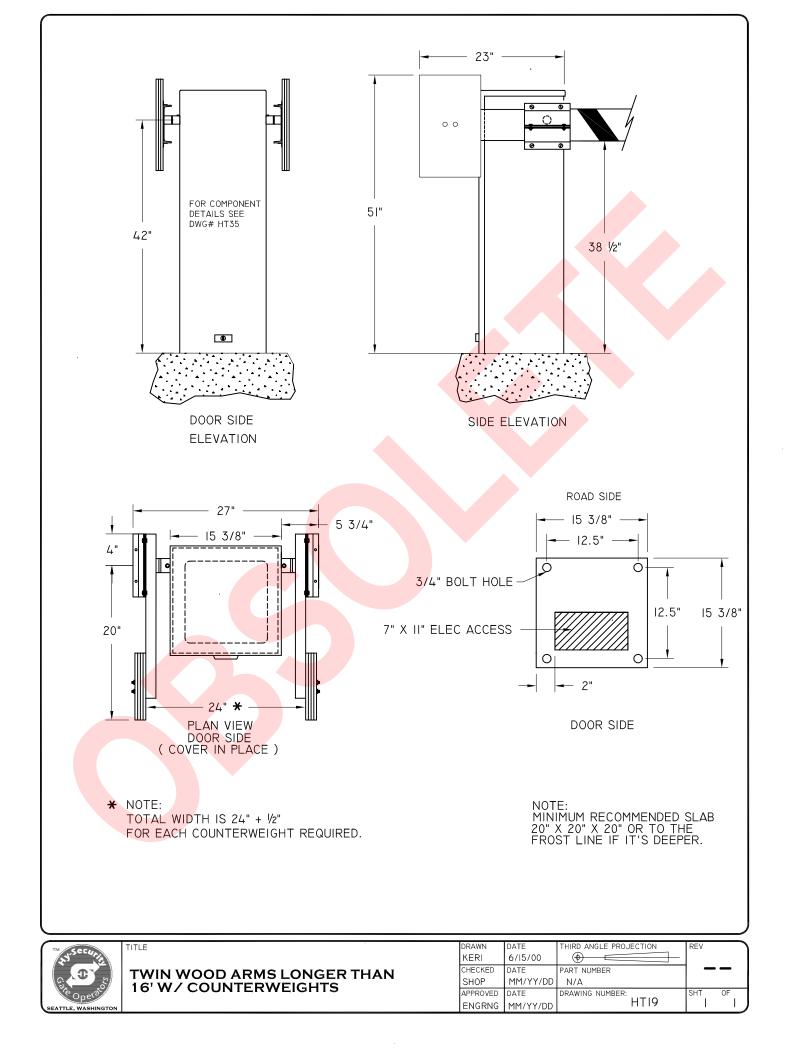
# **Hy-Security Gate Operators HTG 320 BARRIER ARM GATE OPERATOR** HANDBOOK Manufacturers and Designers of Hydraulic Systems

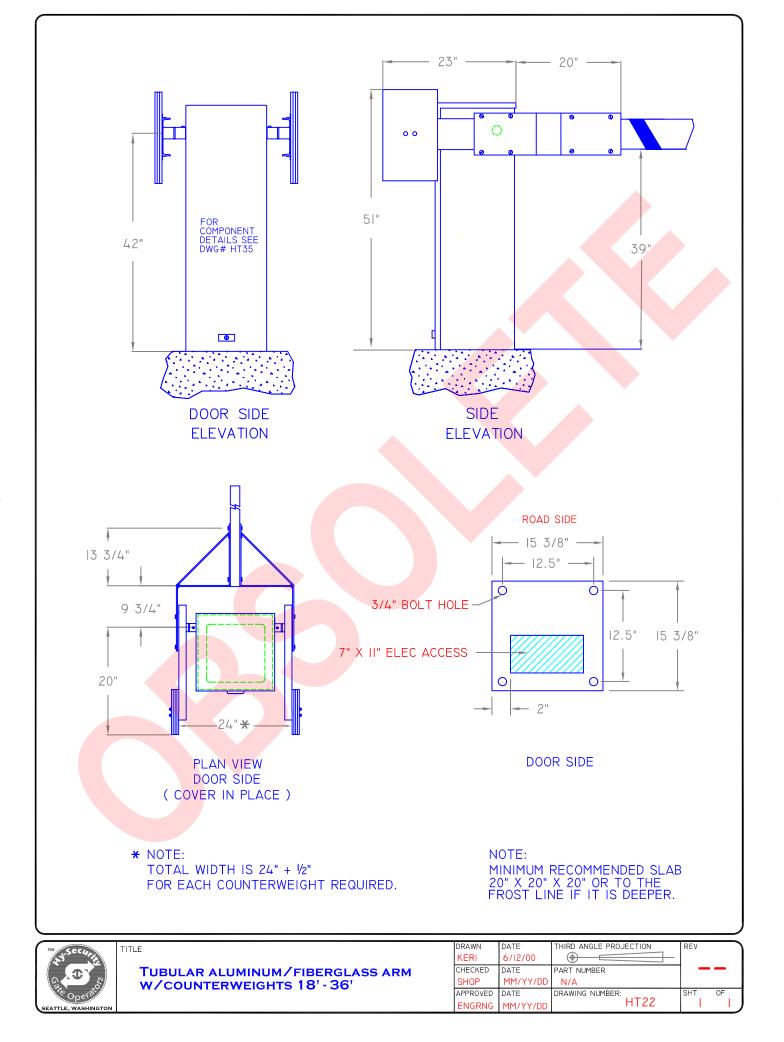














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# Installation Instructions HTG 320 Barrier Arm Operator

#### Be certain to observe the following requirements

**Permanent wiring shall be employed:** Use conductors with a rating of at least 75 C. Run conduit directly into the electrical enclosure.

NOTE 1: Proper grounding is required. The grounding connection point is located inside of the electrical enclosure.

NOTE 2: Before servicing the operator be certain to turn off the power by pushing the disconnect switch to the "off" position.

**Button station operation:** Install the push button control within sight of the gate arm. Be certain the opening is clear before closing gate. Mount a sign, which advises that the area be clear before operation, adjacent to button station.

Automatic operation: Reversing sensor must be used. Be sure to mount safety warning signs, in clear view of everyone, that warns of the automatic operation of the gate. Mount a photo eye below the arm or reversing edge to the leading edge of gate according to its manufacturers specifications. Other devices, such as vehicle detectors may be used to allow for convenient automatic operation of vehicular traffic, however vehicle detectors cannot detect pedestrians.

1. See the barrier arm drawings for the concrete slab size, operator footprint, and other dimensions.

2. Mount the operator to the concrete pad, at all four corners, using 1/2" diameter x 7" anchor bolts minimum.

3. Remove the plastic shipping plug on the pump manifold (left rear corner) and replace it with the supplied black vent cap.

4. Connect appropriate power wiring. Be certain to oversize supply conductors to allow for voltage drop, especially on single phase machines. Follow the wire size schedules (document #E16a,b) for a 3/4 HP motor. Machines that are to operate on voltages above 120 volts, do not need a neutral wire. Connect the power supply conductors to the loose wires, inside the electric control panel, that are labelled to match the primary voltage of the operator. Be certain to also connect a good earth ground.

5. Verify that the tap of the control transformer is connected to match the supplied voltage. It is especially important to distinguish between 208 and 230 volt supplies. The various voltage taps are identified by a label on the transformer, or in the electrical drawings.

6. Test the basic functions of the operator first, before connecting any external control wiring. If your operator is equipped with vehicle detectors, be certain that they are connected to a loop so that they do not cause interference with the function of the machine. Since each vehicle detector connection involves removing a terminal jumper and wiring a N.C. (normally closed) contact; any tripped or unplugged detector will prevent the arm from closing. If the motor turns, but nothing moves, reverse two poles of a three phase power source, and/or verify that the bypass valve is closed. To check the bypass valve and verify that the aluminum knob is not toggled to engage the bypass valve on the hydraulic manifold (see #12 on component drawing HT 35).

7. Bolt arm(s) to operator. Typically a single board is used for arms up to a 14' length. Wood arms that are 14' - 16' are twin arms, bolted together near the tip. Tubular aluminum arms may be single side mounted up to 18' in length. All arms over 18' must be mounted into a yoke adapter. Counterweights must be used for all arms over 18' in length, to assure proper performance. Verify proper balance by following step #2 on the adjustments instruction pages.

8. Test the operator for smooth control of the barrier arm. The arm should stop smoothly at each end of travel. If any adjustments are necessary, follow the HTG 320 adjustments document # HT 45. Also check the reverse delay timer by opening the gate as it is closing. The arm should stop then reverse in a smooth manner. Do not leave the job site without correcting an operator that is stopping hard on its limits or reversing abruptly or damage to the mechanical drive components may occur.

9. Note that there are two switches on the top portion of the control panel, next to the push button control. The lower switch simply opens the arm, and if left in the activated position, the arm is locked full open. Be certain to leave this switch in the automatic position for normal operation. The upper switch creates the automatic close function, when used with a vehicle detector wired for the closing function. For automatic gates employing a closing detector, the auto close function switch is left in the automatic position permanently.

10. After all basic functions are verified, and adjustments made, follow page #E40, titled control circuit options, to connect any accessory or external control wiring. If vehicle detectors are to be used, review the section pertaining to detector loop sizing and layout. Test the operator functions again.





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# HTG 320 Adjustments

The HTG 320 gate operator is pre-adjusted at the factory to perform correctly with the barrier arm shipped. If the arm length, or weight is changed, it will be necessary to re-adjust the gate operator to perform correctly. To properly adjust all operational aspects of the HTG 320 gate operator, be certain to perform the following adjustments in the sequence listed. The speed of the operator is fixed and is not adjustable. **Be certain to disconnect the power before performing any adjustments**!

**1.** The arm leveling adjustment is accomplished by the adjusting the threaded anchor at the base of the hydraulic cylinder (see #12 on component drawing HT35). The cylinder must be fully extended when the arm is exactly level. By hand, physically pull the arm downward, until the maximum cylinder travel is reached. If the anchor is positioned to hold the cylinder too low, the cylinder will run out of travel before the arm is fully level. If the cylinder is set too high, the arm will sag lower than parallel to the roadway. The cylinder is intended to act as an internal physical stop to prevent the arm from sagging low. Disconnect the cylinder from the anchor, by loosening the Allen set screws on the lower clevis, then removing the lower clevis pin. Loosen the 1" lock nut and screw the anchor as required. Adjust upward to lower arm, or down to raise the arm. Be certain to firmly re-tighten set screws and the locking nut.

**2.** Before any of the following adjustments can be performed correctly, the operating weight of the arm must be verified to be within the proper range for this machine. NOTE: All arms longer than 16' require counterweight. If this is a new installation using a factory supplied arm, and no additional components have been added, this test is not required because the factory has already provided the correct counterweight for the arm as ordered. To determine the operating weight of the arm, first release the manual bypass valve (see #10 on component drawing HT35), then manually lift the arm from a position ten feet distant from the operator. The arm should appear to weigh thirty pounds, or less, regardless of the length or actual weight of the arm. If the operating weight of the arm is heavier than our maximum specification, the operator is overloaded which adversely affects both automatic and manual operation. The only remedy for an arm that is too heavy is to reduce the length of the arm, or add additional counterweight.

**3.** For the arm to stop smoothly, when opening or closing, the limit switches must trip approximately five degrees before the arm achieves full travel. If adjustments to the limit switches are necessary, use an Allen wrench to adjust the cam collars on the drive shaft (see #1 on component drawing HT35).

**4.** When the limit switches trip five degrees early, the speed of the barrier arm is decelerated to prevent instant stops. The rate of deceleration is regulated by the silver colored brake valves, one for each direction of travel. The brake valves are located on the left side of the pump unit (see #12 on component drawing HT35). The brake valve closest to the electric motor controls the close direction. The brake valve on the left controls the open direction. The brake valves do not control the operation of the arm when the manual bypass is pulled. For adjustment of the manual mode, see step #3 on the page describing the emergency opening procedure. If any substantial change is made to the arm, such as addition, or deletion, of signs, lights, or other material, the hydraulic brake valves must be adjusted for the operator to function smoothly. The brake valves allow the gate to smoothly stop, without bouncing, when the limit switches are tripped. Its function is dependent on correct adjustment of the limit switches, described in step two. If adjustment of a brake valve is necessary, loosen the 9/16" lock nut and adjust the brake valve, with an Allen wrench, in one-tenth turn increments (counterclockwise for more rapid stopping). Tighten the 9/16" lock nut on the brake valve when complete.

**NOTE:** Careful adjustment of the open limit switch and brake valve may be especially important in installations where there is truck traffic and the gate operator is close to the edge of the road. Be aware that the later the open limit switch trips when the gate is opening, the sooner the open circuit will be able to accept a safety reverse when the arm is closing. The best adjustment requires a rapid, but smooth, stop of the arm at the end of the open cycle. 7/3/00 HT45



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# Wire Size Schedules

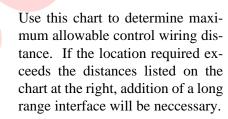
for  $1/_2$ -hp through 5-hp motors

Supplying a gate operator with the right electrical service is crucial to the way the performance of the operator the life of its electrical components. If the wire size used is too small, the voltage loss—especially during motor starting—will prevent the motor from attaining its rated horsepower. The percent of horsepower lost is far greater than the percentage of the voltage loss. A voltage loss could also cause the control components to chatter while the motor is starting, substantially reducing their life due to the resultant arcing. There is no way to restore the lost performance resulting from undersized wires, except to replace them; therefore it is much more economical to choose a sufficient wire size at the initial installation.

The tables on the following page are based on copper wire and allow for a 5% voltage drop. The ampere values shown are the service factor ampere rating (maximum full load at continuous duty) of the motor.

Always connect in accordance with the National Electrical Code, article 430, and other local codes that may apply.

The maximum distance shown is from the gate operator to the power source; assuming that source power is from a panel box with adequate capacity to support the addition of this motor load. The values are for one operator, with no other loads applied to the branch circuit. For two operators applied to one circuit, reduce the maximum allowed distance by half.



Pushbutton Control Wiring									
16 ga 125' Maximu									
14 ga	200' Maximum								
12 ga	300' Maximum								
10 ga	500' Maximum								

		115 V, S	SINGLI	E PHAS	SE		208 V, SINGLE PHASE					230 V, SINGLE PHASE						
Amps	10.0	11.06	14.4	27.2	NA	NA	5.5	6.1	7.6	14.2	16.2	NA	5.0	5.8	7.2	13.6	14.8	27.0
Horse Power	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp
12ga	90	75	60	30			290	260	205	110	100		350	300	245	130	120	65
10ga	140	120	100	50			460	415	330	175	155		560	480	385	205	190	105
8ga	220	190	155	80			725	650	525	280	245		880	760	610	325	300	165
6ga	350	300	245	130			1,150	1,040	835	445	390		1,400	1,120	975	515	475	260
4ga	555	480	385	205			1,825	1,645	1,320	710	620		2,220	1,915	1,550	815	750	410
2ga	890	765	620	330			2,920	2,630	2,110	1,130	1,000		3,550	3,060	2,465	1,305	1,200	660

Wire Sizes for Power Wiring, Single Phase Distances are shown in the unshaded boxes

#### Wire sizes for Power Wiring, Three Phase Distances are shown in the unshaded boxes

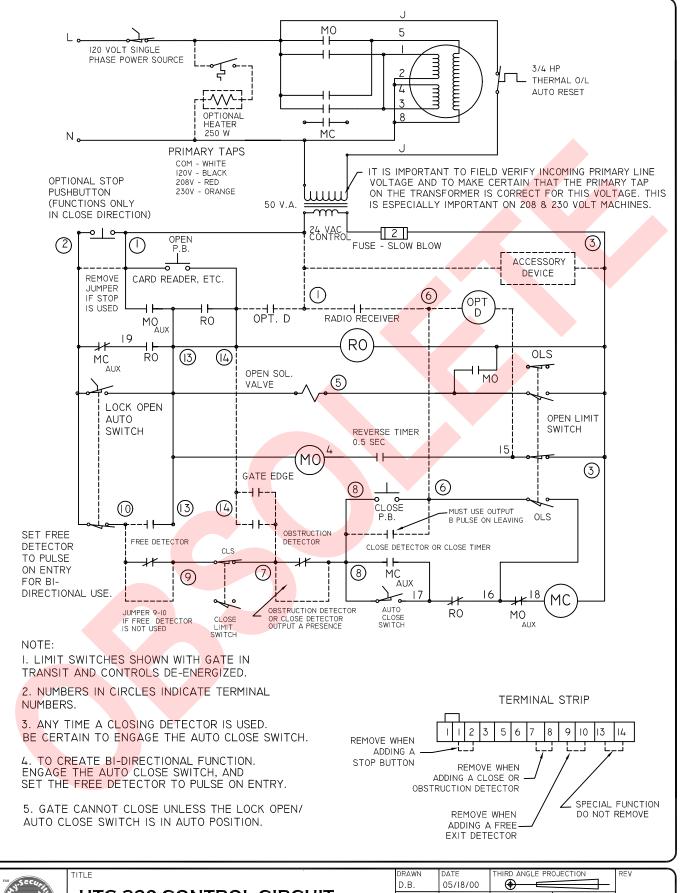
		208 1/	THREE		E			2201		E PHA	SE.			160 V	, THRE			
	· ·	200 v,		FNAS				230 1			3E			400 V			43 <i>L</i>	
Amps	2.7	3.1	4.2	6.5	6.7	16	2.4	3.0	3.8	6.2	6.4	15.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	3.1	3.2	7.7
Horse Power	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp
12ga	590	510	375	245	235	100	730	585	460	280	270	115	2,915	2,350	1,850	1,130	1,100	455
10ga	930	810	600	390	375	160	1,160	930	730	450	435	180	4,640	3,710	2,930	1,800	1,740	725
8ga	1,475	1,285	950	615	595	250	1,835	1,470	1,160	710	690	285	7,340	5,870	4,650	2,840	2,750	1,150
6ga	2,350	2,045	1,510	975	945	400	2,925	2,340	1,845	1,130	1,095	455	11,700	9,350	7,400	4,550	4,400	1,80
4ga	3,720	3,240	2,390	1,545	1,500	630	4,625	3,700	2,920	1,790	1,735	720	18,500	14,800	11,700	7,200	7,000	2,900

Wire Gauge

Wire Gauge

Always connect in accordance with the National Electrical Code, article 430, and other local codes that may apply.

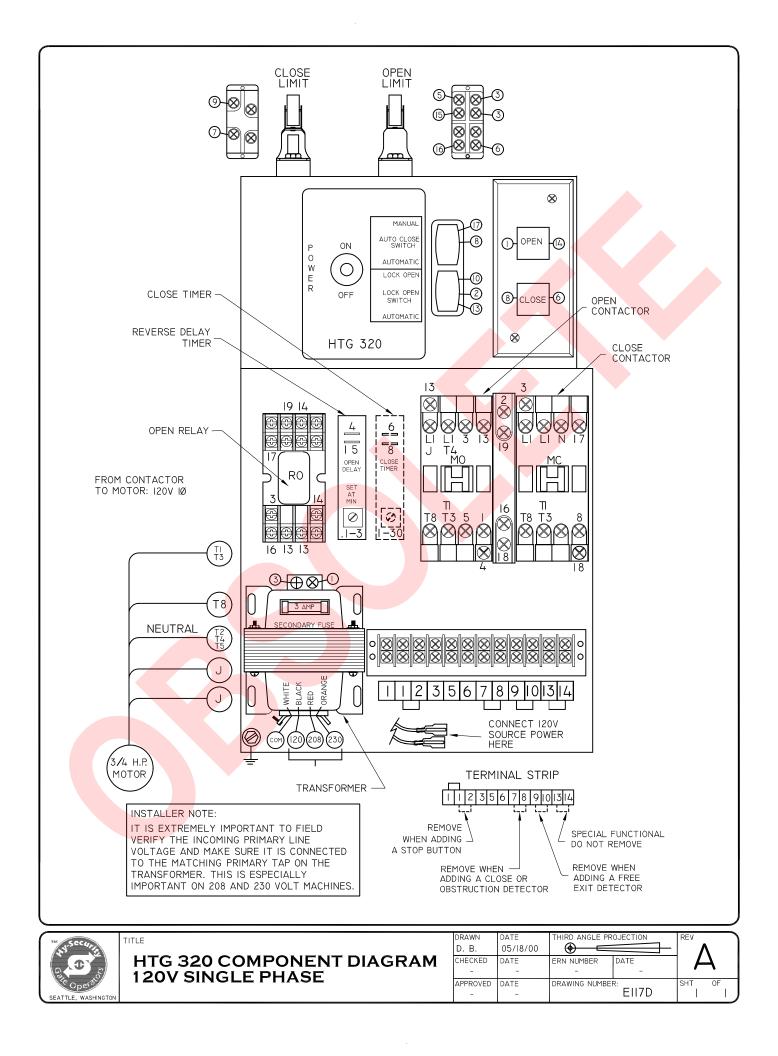
Wire Size for Voltage Drop Over Distance

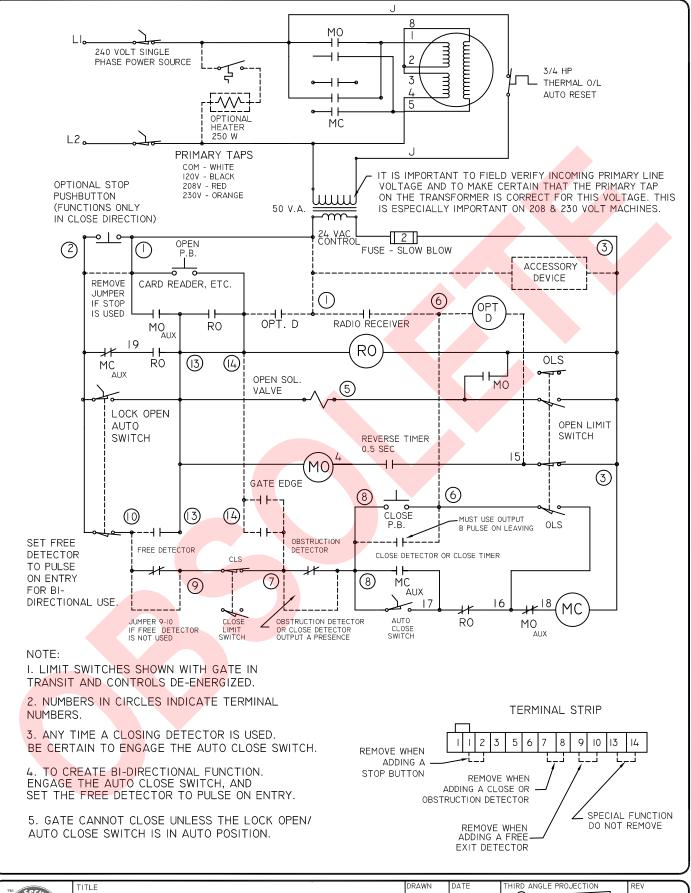


#### HTG 320 CONTROL CIRCUIT 120V SINGLE PHASE

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

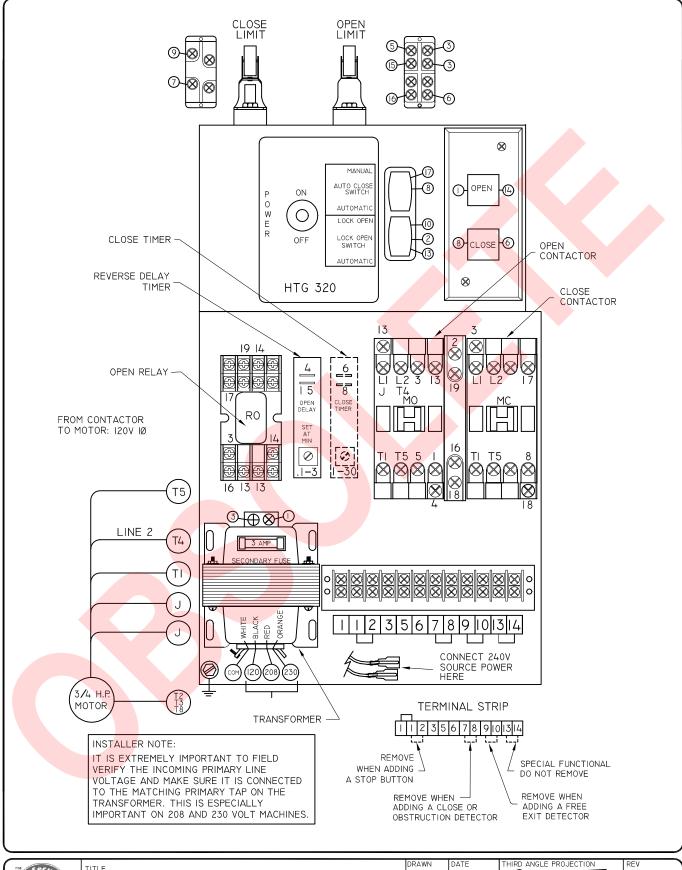
DRAWN	DATE	THIRD ANGLE PR	REV	
D.B.	05/18/00			
CHECKED	DATE	ERN NUMBER	DATE	
-	-	-	-	
APPROVED	DATE	DRAWING NUMBEI		SHT_OF
-	-		EII4D	



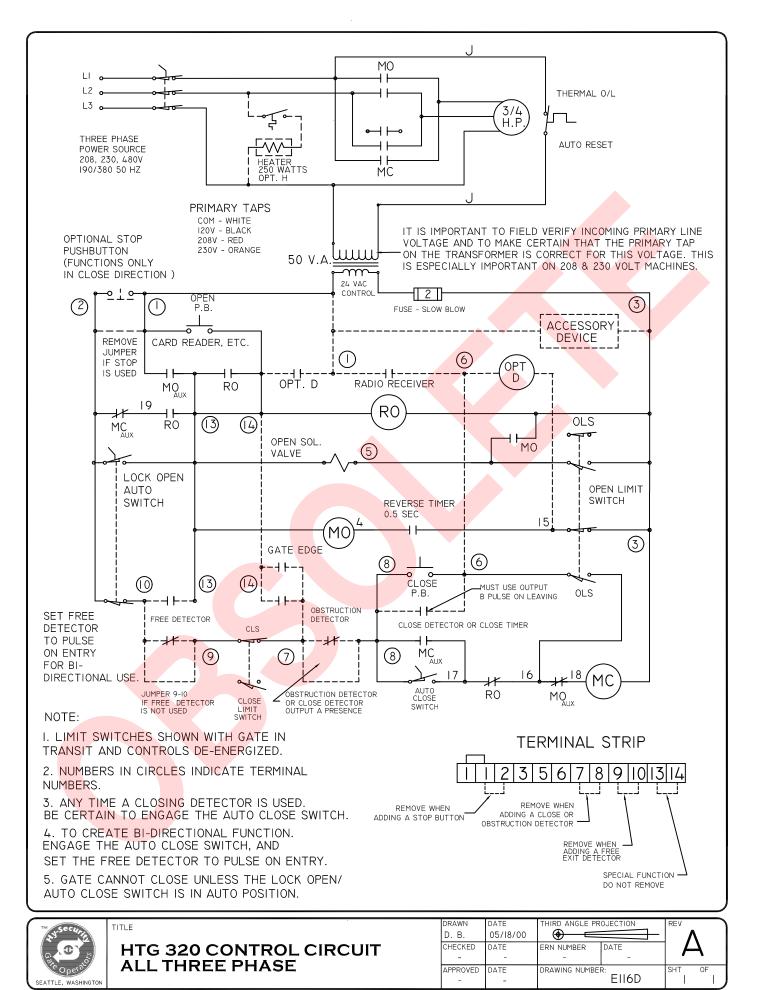


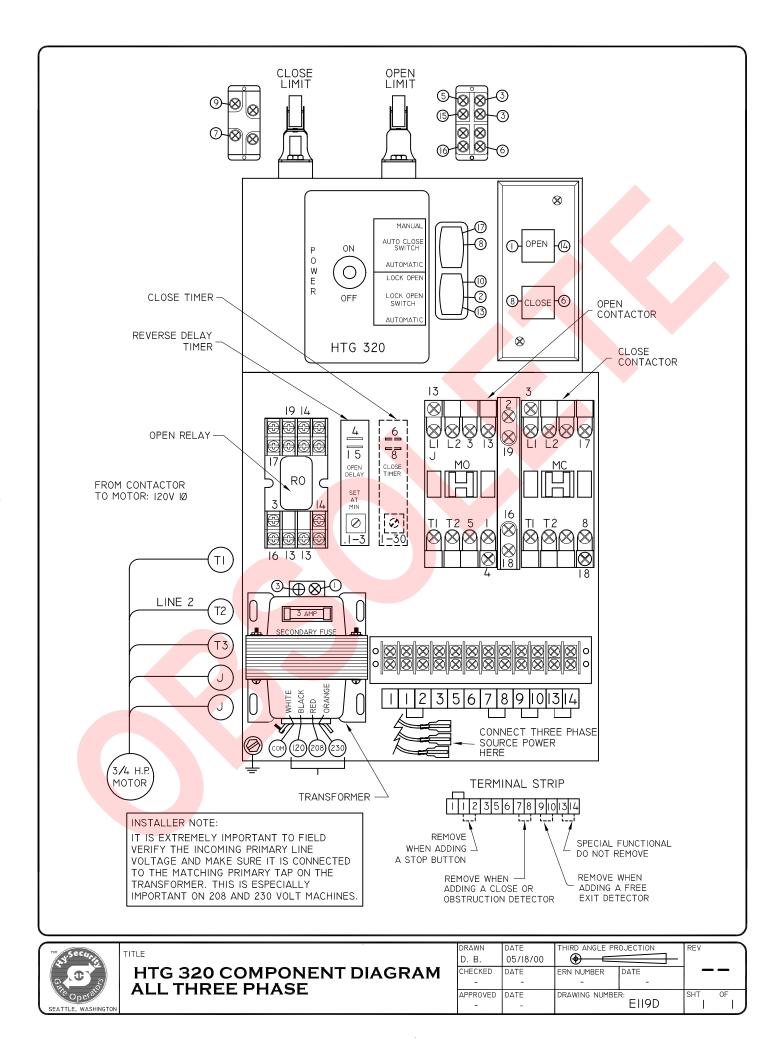
HTG 320 CONTROL CIRCUIT 240V SINGLE PHASE

DRAWN	DATE	I HIRD ANGLE PR	OJECTION	REV	<u>۱</u>
D.B.	05/18/00				
CHECKED	DATE	ERN NUMBER	DATE	-	-
-	-	-	-		
APPROVED	DATE	DRAWING NUMBE		SHT	OF
-	-		EII5D		



ANS Securies	TITLE		DATE 05/18/00	THIRD ANGLE PR	OJECTION	- REV 	
	HIG 320 COMPONENT DIAGRAM	CHECKED -	DATE -	ERN NUMBER -	DATE -	-	-
EATTLE, WASHINGTON		APPROVED -	DATE -	DRAWING NUMBE	<sup>R:</sup> EII8D	SHT 	OF



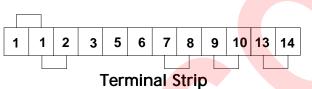


Hy-Security Gate Operators Manufacturers and Designers of Hydraulic Systems

# HTG 320 Arm Gate Accessory Connection

#### In General:

- 1. Connect line power to the loose wires marked to match the primary voltage being used.
- 2. The Control Circuit is 24 volts.
- 3. Any time a Closing detector is used, be certain to engage the auto close switch.
- 4. To allow bidirectional use the free exit detector must be wired and set for pulse on entry. Also engage the Auto close switch.
- 5. The gate cannot close unless the Lock Open/Auto Close switch is in the 'Auto' position.
- 6. When using detectors, locate them on a shelf above the door.



#### Accessory Jumpers:

The terminal strip is shown jumpered in our standard configuration. When adding a Stop button, remove jumper 1–2. When adding a Closing detector or an Obstruction detector, remove jumper 7–8. When adding a Free Exit detector, remove jumper 9–10. Do not remove jumper 13–14, except with factory instruction.

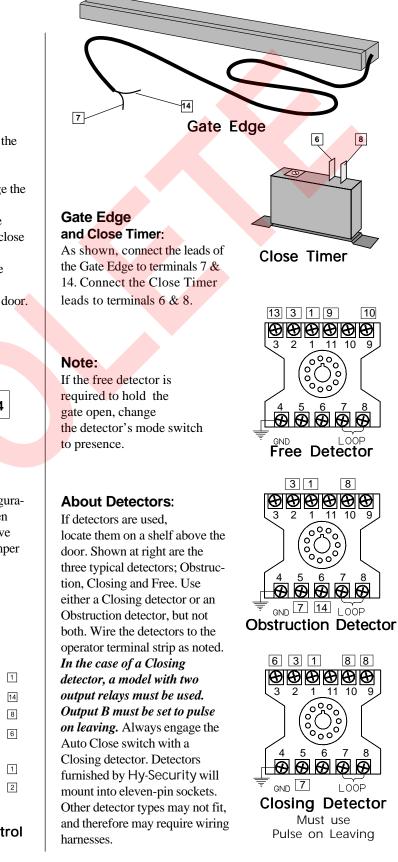
#### Pushbuttons:

On the pushbutton control station, 'Stop' does not share a common wire with 'Down'. Be certain they are not jumpered.

Note: The stop button only functions when the arm is closing.

(CLOSE)	1 14 8 6
STOP	1

**Optional Stop Control** 





# LONG RANGE PUSHBUTTON CONTROL (FOR HTG 320 ONLY)

CONNECTION DIAGRAM

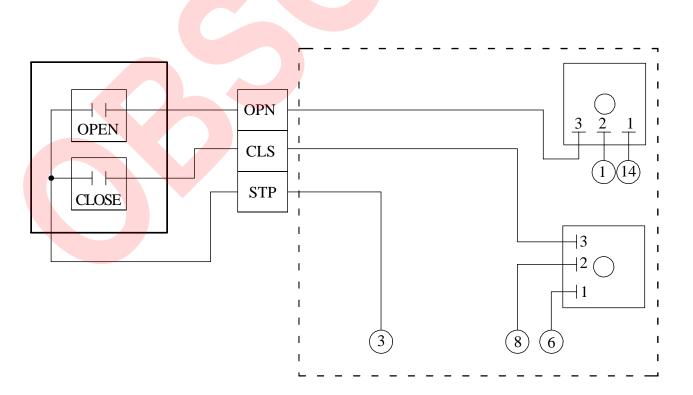
Voltage loss caused as a function of wire resistance times control amperage, limits pushbutton control wiring to the following schedule:

16 ga. wire= up to 150' maximum 14 ga. wire = up to 250' maximum 12 ga. wire = up to 400' maximum 10 ga. wire = up to 600' maximum

For applications requiring pushbutton controls from a long distance, or circuits of limited current, order the factory modification AEIIF 001 OC. The following schedule indicates the improved control range using this part number:

16 ga. wire = up to 22 miles 18 ga. wire = up to 13 miles 22 ga. wire = up to 5 miles 26 ga. wire = up to 2 miles

When option AEIIF 001 OC is used in conjuction with a pushbutton control, connect to the operator as shown below:



6/23/00



# HTG 320 Master/Slave Interconnection

Order part # AEIAX 320 MSLV to receive the master/slave auxillary contacts pre-installed.

Control of two HTG 320 arm gate operators as a master and slave pair is possible with the addition of an auxiliary contact to the close contactor of the master operator. The slave operator must also have the #19 control wire disconnected from its open relay. Be certain to verify modification with the factory if a slave needs to be reconverted to a standard operator. The master and slave operators are then interconnected with four or five wires as follows:

Join #3 Slave to #3 Master Join #14 Slave to #14 Master Join #6 Slave to #53 of Aux Contact on the Close Contactor Join #8 Slave #54 of Aux Contact on the Close Contactor \* See below for 5th wire option

Be certain that all accessories are connected to the master operator, with the exception of a safety sensing edge, which would connect to each operator separately. Be certain that all terminal jumpers shown on the electrical prints are installed into the slave operator. The auto close switch, in the slave operator, **MUST** be left in the manual position, regardless of the switch position selected in the master operator.

The slave operator will open whenever the master operator is signalled to open, this includes reversing while closing. The slave operator will close when the master is signalled to close, unless the slave operator is not yet fully open. The control circuit of the HTG 320 is not compatible with the use of a stop button when the master and slave interconnection is used.

\* If the master/slave system is to operate with a closing detector, an additional relay and a fifth interconnection wire are needed. The added relay coil is energized by the N.O. contact of the closing detector (detector pin #6) and our control power common (terminal strip #3). The installer must connect a wire from the slave operator terminal strip #7 to common input of the added relay, and #8 wire from the slave operator to the N.C. contact of the added relay. Also, be certain to remove the #7 to #8 jumper in the slave operator.

For assistance, contact your local distributor.

## **Detector Installation Guide**

#### **Loop Basics**

The vehicle detector passes a small current flow through the "loop" which then becomes an inductive coil. When a vehicle passes over a loop the detector senses the resultant drop in the inductance, and actuates it's output relay.

#### **Loop Configurations**

Configurations differ depending on the application. In parking applications with our HTG320 operator, a loop may be as small as 3' x 6'. In traffic applications employing one of our sliding gate operators, or swing gate operators, the smallest loop should not be less than six feet square.

#### **Rules to Follow for Security Gate Applications**

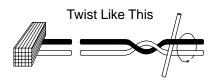
1. The side of the loop closest to the gate shall be located at least four (4) feet distant from it's line of travel.

- 2. The shortest side of the loop shall be between six (6) and eight (8) feet in length. The longest side of the loop shall be between six (6) and twenty (20) feet in length. For applications that need to span a wide area, use several smaller loops. Do not exceed a maximum of 200 square feet of loop area to only one detector.
- 3. In applications with multiple loops, keep each loop at least six feet apart. This avoids "cross talk". It is possible to have loops closer together by selecting different frequencies.
- 4. For greater sensitivity and less chance of false calls caused by the motion of the gate, it is better to use two smaller loops, connected in a series circuit, to one detector instead of one large, single loop.
- 5. To avoid interference, keep loops at least two (2) inches above any reinforcing steel. Do not route loop wires with, or in close proximity to, any other conductors, including other loop leads, unless shielded lead-in cable is used.
- 6. Loop and lead-in wire should be one continuous piece. Avoid splices, if possible. If a splice is necessary for any reason, "pot" the splice in epoxy or use heat shrink to ensure that the quality of the splice covering is the same as the original wire jacket.
- 7. Use only number 12, 14, or 16 gauge stranded wire with a direct burial jacket. Cross linked polyethylene insulation types, such as, XLPE or XHHW, will last much longer and are less prone to damage during installation than conventional insulation types. Preformed loops can be used before road surfacing or under pavers.
- 8. Twist loose tails of lead-in wires tightly, approximately ten times per foot.

Twist lead-in at least 10 turns per foot

Like This

Not Like This

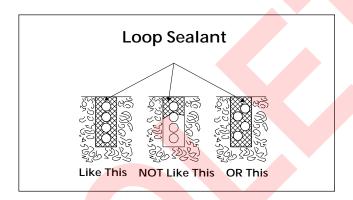


4/13/00

#### continued from previous page...

# 9. Follow this guide for the correct number of turns in the loop; 12 to 20 sq. ft = 5 turns 20 to 60 sq. ft. = 4 turns 60 to 240 sq. ft. = 3 turns

10. This guide is written from a design perspective, but installation workmanship practices are equally important to insure proper operation and long loop life. The best way to insure a quality installation is to employ a professional installer experienced with detector loops. A few important practices are: A. The slot in the surface should be cut <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" wide x 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" deep. B. The corners of the cut must be at an angle or core drilled to relieve stress on the wires. C. After the wire is installed, the slot must be completely backfilled with a non-hardening sealer. Note that if the loop wires are able to move in the slot after the sealer has set, the detector may give false calls.



#### **Detector Logic**

Hy-Security Gate Operators recommends that vehicle detectors be used for free open and obstruction sensing logic only. The exception is in parking applications with our HTG320 operator where detectors may be also used to close the gate. In applications employing our swing, vertical lift, or sliding gate operators, closing logic cannot be used. Because of their slower speeds, closing logic is a poor choice for security gate systems. Since there are several ways that the gate may be left standing open and because there is a loss of safety. Our circuit has not been designed to accomodate "detect to close" logic.

#### Loop Diagnostics

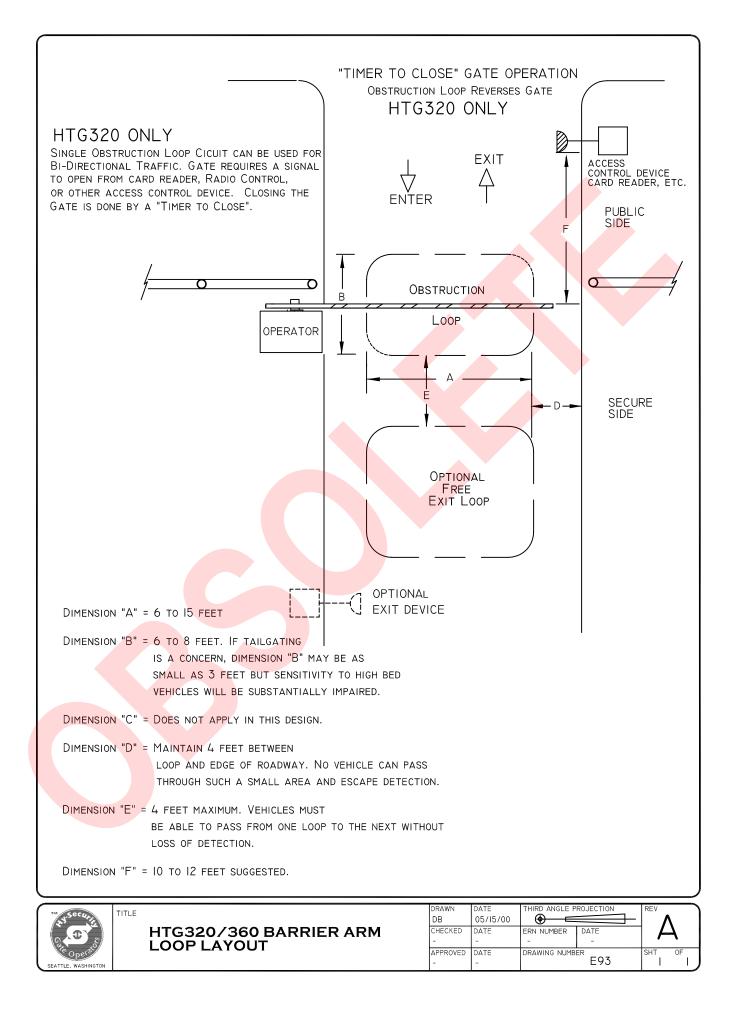
The following tests cannot guarantee a functioning loop, but failure of either test means that the loop is definitely suspect, even though it may still be functioning at the time.

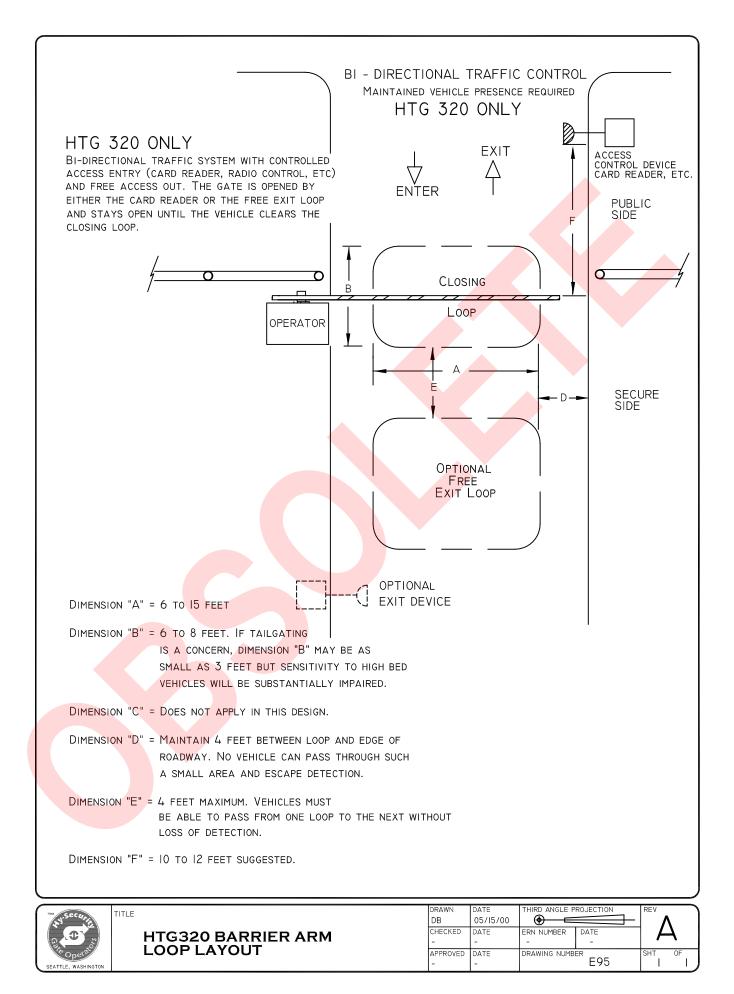
#### Test #1:

Resistance of the loop and lead-in wire should not exceed 4.0 Ohms.

#### Test #2:

The resistance to earth, as measured with a 500V "Megger", should be 100 Megohms or more. Loops may function at 10 Megohms or less but will not be reliable (e.g. when the ground is wet from rainfall). Low resistance indicates broken or moisture saturated insulation. This is common if inappropriate wire insulation has been used.





# HTG 320 Emergency Opening

1. A valve has been factory installed to defeat the hydraulic lock that secures the arm from an unauthorized opening. In the event of a power failure, manual operation is achieved through the following process:

A. Toggle the aluminum knob outward on the manual bypass knob, which is located on the valve manifold on the left side of the hydraulic pump (see #12 on component drawing HT35). Lift the arm manually by starting at the tip of the arm and raising it overhead by moving "hand over hand" while walking towards the operator. Be certain to re-close the bypass valve, to prevent the arm from drifting down again.

2. The arm can be manually closed in the same manner, except that once manually started, the arm will fully close itself due to the force of gravity.

3. There is a flow adjustment valve which regulates the speed of manual closing (see #11 on component drawing HT35). Loosen the lock nut and turn clockwise to slow the rate of closing. The correct adjustment allows the arm to close at a moderate speed and stop without excessive bouncing at the full closed position.

# HTG 320 Maintenance

1. Mechanical:

The shaft bearings used in the HTG 320 are fully sealed. Very little lubrication is required. Even in heavy use, a single pump of grease once a year is adequate. The crank arm bearing does require lubrication at six month intervals. A grease fitting has been provided at the end of the crank arm, for ease of lubrication.

#### 2. Electric Controls:

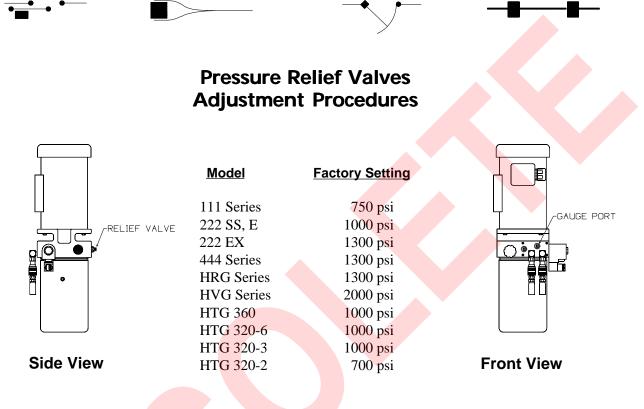
#### BEFORE SERVICING TURN OFF POWER DISCONNECT SWITCH!

There is no required maintenance involved. If malfunction occurs, read the troubleshooting section (document #HT48) and trace the electrical schematic drawing, or call the factory.

#### 3. Hydraulic System:

See the separate sheet for the Hydraulic System maintenance.





The relief valve can be found on the back side (gate side) of the hydraulic power unit. It is the only component located here and has a hex adjusting head and lock nut. To adjust setting, loosen the lock nut screw the threaded bolt CW for increased pressure, turn CCW to decrease pressure.

Pressure relief valves are preset at the factory to utilize maximum available horsepower. The relief valve can be lowered to smooth starting if necessary. This is most easily done by decreasing the pressure until the gate operation slows, and then increasing the pressure just enough to provide normal gate speed.

It must be understood that if you reduce the pressure setting, you will lose horsepower to move the gate if additional resistance (old gate hardware, snow and ice, etc.) is encountered.

Do not attempt to use the relief valve as an entrapment protection device. A photo eye or a gate edge is the best method to protect pedestrians and reserve power to drive the gate.



# Hydraulic System Maintenance for HTG 320

**FLUID LEVEL:** Inspect the oil level semi-annually. Under normal conditions, hydraulic systems do not consume oil. If there is any evidence of leaking, or if the oil level is being checked for maintenance purposes, use the following procedure: with a 5/16" Allen wrench, remove the shiny metal plug near the top of the reservoir. Use a tool, or piece of wire to dip into the reservoir to measure the oil level. Add oil if the level is more than one inch below the filler port. We recommend our *UNIFLOW* hydraulic oil. Part number H 004, as sold in one gallon units by Hy-Security Gate. Automatic transmission fluid may be used, although its performance will be sluggish in freezing weather, unless the operator is well heated. Other hydraulic oils, although technically compatible, tend to be too viscous for proper performance, even in modestly cool weather. *NEVER USE BRAKE FLUID!* 

**LOOK FOR LEAKS**: If the oil level is ever found to be low, check the system thoroughly for leaks. Because all of the hydraulic fittings are SAE straight thread, with "O" ring seals, or JIC flare fittings, any leak should be eliminated by simply tightening the fitting slightly. Rarely, an "O" ring may need to be replaced, if it was damaged. Pipe dope, or teflon tape is not used at any connection point. If oil was found to be leaking from the breather cap, verify that the reservoir is not overflowing, or check the relief valve setting according to our document number G40.

**OIL CHANGE:** Unlike gasoline engines, hydraulic systems do not foul oil with combustion products; thus oil changes do not need to be frequent. Heat is the main concern. If the unit is subjected to high use, especially those in warm climates, consider changing the oil more frequently. In general, we recommend draining the reservoir and replacing the oil at five or ten year intervals.

To drain the hydraulic oil, leave the arm in the closed position, and disconnect the hydraulic hose where it connects to the top of the hydraulic cylinder. Place the disconnected hose into a waste receptacle and start the gate in the open direction. All of the oil will drain within 15 seconds. Stop the pump immediately, when the flow ceases. Re-connect the loose hose. Refill with new UNIFLOW hydraulic oil available from the factory, or use a substitute, if performance in cold weather is not a question.

**DIRECTIONAL VALVE:** Our operators employ a two position, single solenoid, directional valve. When 24 volt power is applied, the flow is directed to open the gate. In its normal spring loaded relaxed position the flow is directed to close the gate. The directional valve is totally maintenance free.

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# Troubleshooting Guide, HTG 320 Gate Operators

#### Important Note:

The manual bypass valve is open when the knob is pulled away from the body of the pump manifold. The electric motor will run, but nothing will move, when the valve is in this position.

**GATE SPEED**: The speed which a hydraulic operator moves a gate is determined by the size of the pump, as expressed in gallons/minute, and the size of the actuator components. Just like a gear box, this speed is not adjustable. Attempting to slow a gate by changing the relief valve setting, or adjusting any other valve will cause a great deal of inefficiency and heat. If the speed of a gate must be changed, contact your Hy-security distributor, or the factory. It is possible that extremely cold weather could affect the speed of the gate, due to the increase in load placed on the system by very thick hydraulic oil and stiff gate hardware. Hy-Security employs a special grade of hydraulic oil that we call UNIFLOW oil. Our hydraulic oil maintains a very linear viscosity over a broad range of temperatures. Because of this special grade of oil and other design considerations, we rate our operators for service in ambient temperatures of -40 degrees to 130 degrees Fahrenheit. If the speed of your operator has been affected by cold weather, verify that it is filled with UNIFLOW oil. In severe conditions, consider adding a heater.

#### TROUBLESHOOTING:

A. "When Push Button is activated, the motor does not run."

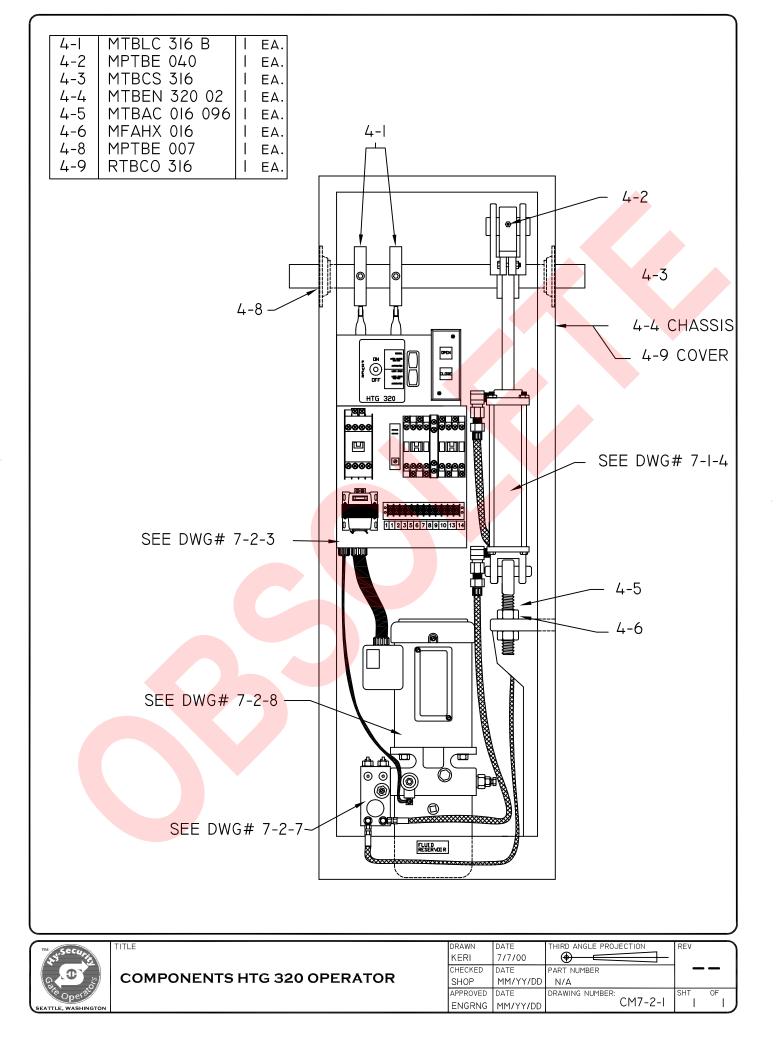
(since many devices are capable of holding a gate open; manually close the gate first, before performing these test procedures)

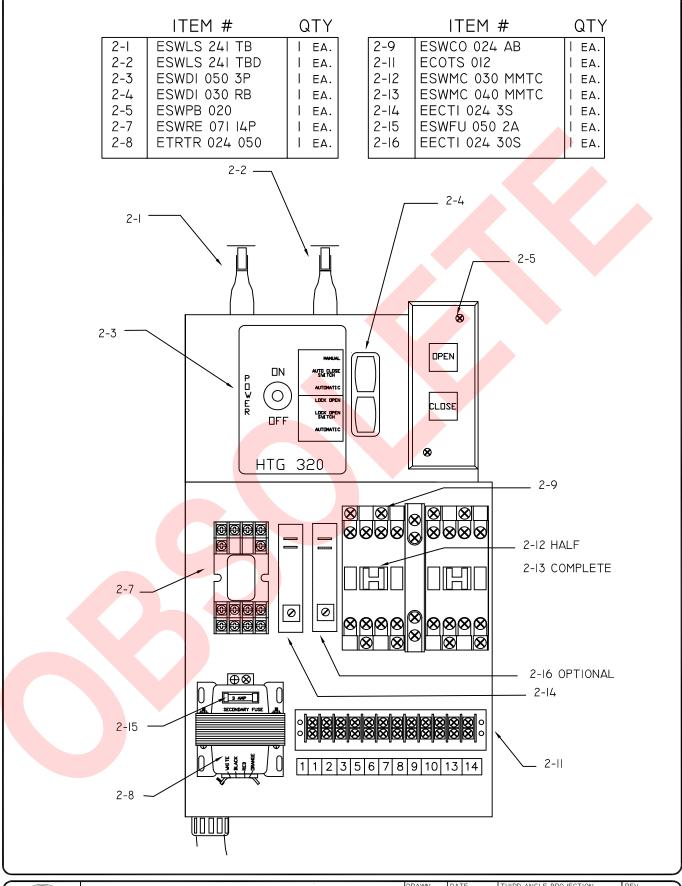
- 1. Verify that the correct line voltage is applied to the operator.
- 2. Verify that the control voltage is approximately 24 volts. Measure voltage between terminals #1 and #3. check the transformer primary tap connection, if the voltage is incorrect.
- 3. Check the fuse on the transformer. Replace if necessary.
- 4. Verify that control voltage is present between terminals #2 and #3. If not, check for a tripped close vehicle detector. If there is no stop button terminals #1 and #2 should be jumpered.
- 5. Check the limit switch cams to verify that both limit switches are not tripped.
- B. "Motor is running, but nothing is moving."
  - 1. Check the manual bypass valve. Close it if found open.
  - 2. If the power is three phase, reverse any two of the three lines.
  - 3. Check the fluid level in the reservoir. See maintenance instructions.
  - 4. Lift the arm manually to verify that it is correctly counter weighted. See the HTG 320
  - Adjustments document number HT45 for this procedure.
- C. "The arm tries to close when commanded to open."
  - 1. Verify that the electrical fitting to the hydraulic valve is connected.
  - 2. Check for 24 volts between terminals #5 and #1 when the controls are activated to open the gate.
  - 3. Review information below pertaining to the directional valve.

**DIRECTIONAL VALVE:** Our operators employ a two position, single solenoid directional valve. When 24 volt power is applied, the flow is directed to open the gate. In its normal spring loaded relaxed position the flow is directed to close the gate. If a malfunction should occur, it would most likely cause the gate to only move in the close direction.

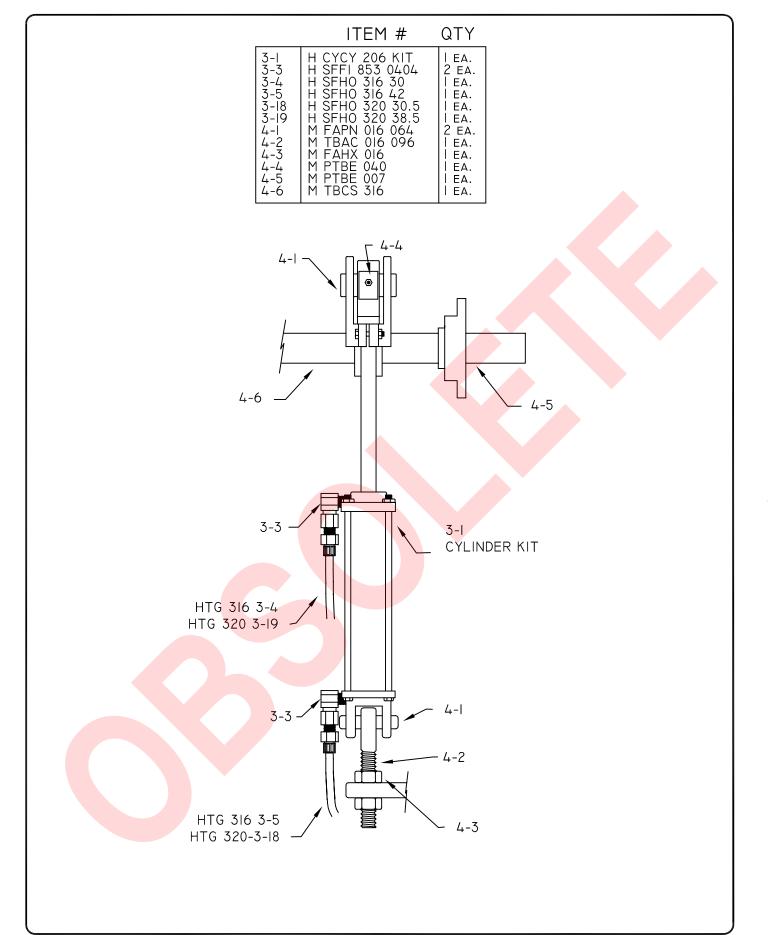
To troubleshoot, first verify that 24 volts is being applied to shift the valve when the controls are activated to open the gate. Next, verify that the valve coil is functioning by removing its retaining nut and holding the coil slightly loose to verify that it is magnetized when the controls are activated to open the gate. If the problem persists, exchange the valve and change the hydraulic oil.

- D. "The arm bounces at the end of travel."
  - 1. See the HTG 320 Adjustments document number HT45 for this procedure.

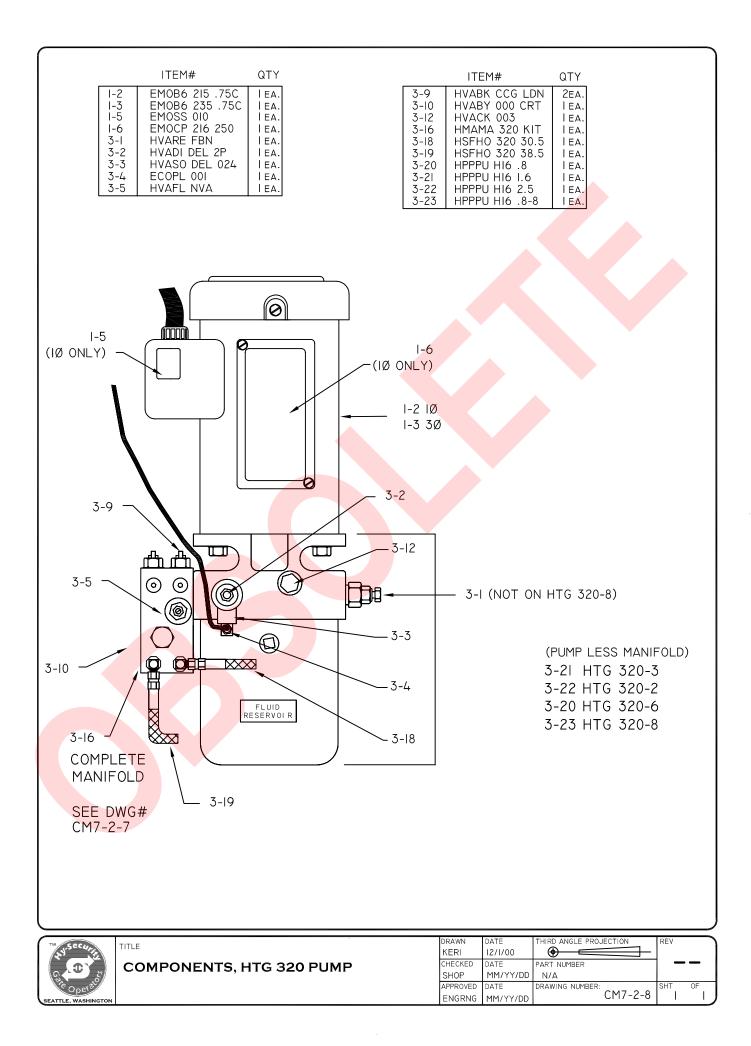


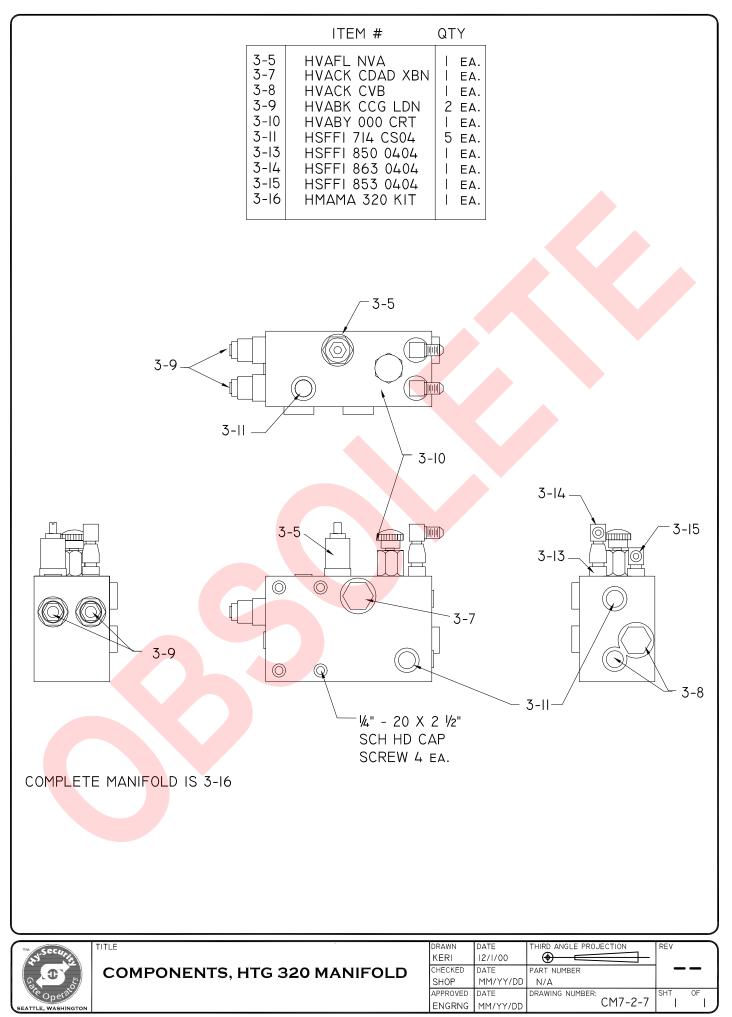


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## **LIMITED WARRANTY** (Hydraulically Powered Operators)

Hy-Security Gate Operators warrants all of its manufactured products to the end-user to be free of defects in material and workmanship. The model 111LS is warranted for a period of three years from date of shipment. All other hydraulic operators are warranted for a period of five years from date of shipment. Drive wheels for slide gate operators are warranted for a period of two years. Batteries in DC operators and individual replacement parts (that are a design component of the gate operator) are warranted for one year from the date of shipment. Even though included as part of a Hy-Security gate operator, accessories carrying another manufacturers name plate, (unless a design component of the gate operator) shall carry only the warranty of the specific manufacturer.

Any modification made to factory products will void the warranty unless the modifications are approved in writing by the factory, in advance of the change. This exclusion does not apply to normal installation of approved accessories and/or safety devices. This warranty shall not apply to equipment which has been improperly installed, subjected to negligence, accident, damage by circumstances beyond Hy-Security Gate Operators' control, or because of improper operation, maintenance, storage or to other than normal use or service.

Labor to install new parts or remove defective parts, travel time, or standby time is specifically excluded from this warranty. Freight (surface or air) and all other incidental costs are NOT covered by this warranty. There are no obligations or liabilities on the part of Hy-Security Gate Operators for consequential damages arising out of, or in connection with, the use or performance of this product. Hy-Security Gate Operators assumes no responsibility for other indirect damages with respect to loss of property, profit or revenue. This Limited Warranty is valid only in the 50 United States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Implied warranties, including those of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose or application, are limited to one year from date of shipment.

Defective products that are in warranty should be returned to our factory. At our option, we may elect to repair or replace, free of charge, any such parts. An invoice will be sent at the time replacement parts are shipped, and a credit will be issued only after the parts have been returned undamaged and accepted as defective. No warranty credits will be allowed without written permission from the factory, and the return of the defective part, together with a completed Merchandise Return Form (see our Terms of Sale policy for additional details on the return procedure.) Replacement parts shall carry the remainder of the original limited warranty or 90 days, whichever is longer.

This Limited Warranty gives you specific rights. You may have others, which vary from state to state. This Hy-Security Gate Operators' limited warranty is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied. This Limited Warranty supersedes all other warranties.