# **Keystart 9000/9600 Series Engine Controls**

Installation Reference Sheet

mi5361 revision C, 29<sup>th</sup> July 2005 catalogue section 75

MURPHY



# Top facia labelling (KEY9000 shown)

Keystart 9000 series Model:-
Engine control and monitoring unit
Switch Configuration (N.B. ON=up, OFF=down)
<u>S1 S2 S3 S4</u>
OW OW - Inputs cose to + DC during fault OFF OFF ON - Inputs cose to - DC during fault OFF ON - Inputs cosen from - DC during fault ON OFF - Inputs cosen from - DC during fault ON OFF - ON 127 UC operation
Adjustment (use a 3mm flat head screwdriver) Potentiometer setting details
VR3: Fault override time
Electrical Connection Iermial Layout   1 + we DC, power supply Jack OulPredict + ve (000A)   3 Start oulput - ve DC, fabramax. Is is is   4 - we DC, power supply Is is is   6 Alarm output - ve DC, fabramax. Is is is   7 - No connection Is is is   9 Into falue fault input Tell Is is is   11 12 13 14 VR3   9 Pint falue fault input Tell Is is is   11 N.O.   RUN relay Is is   12 C.O.   for max. ML4815    FRANK W. MURPHY LTD.    FRANK V. 10027 - Spr 1102 - UK    Frank V. 200055 Fax: +44 (0)1722 410088

# **Further information:-**

Description

Document

ms6302 Keystart 9000/9600 series bulletin and specification

# **Typical Connection**



# **Electrical Connection**



# DANGER ! HIGH VOLTAGE

Models 9002, 9602 and derivatives use connections to high voltage generator AC. For all models, ensure that all AC and/or DC supplies are isolated before connection or disconnection.

Electrical connection is via ¼ inch blade connectors at the Keystart's rear. Models 9002 and 9602 use separate, shrouded screw terminals (pin 15 and 16) for the connection of generator AC. The available terminal functions are:-

#### **Pin Function**

- 1 Positive DC power supply
- 4 Negative DC power supply

Switch 4 on the rear facia allows selection of 12V or 24V DC power supply. Use a 5 Amp anti-surge fuse in the positive DC line (pin 3).

#### A Auxiliary input ('A' option only)

Pin A is located between pins 1 and 2 on 'A' option Keystarts. When positive DC is applied to pin A, the Keystart powers up into RUN mode, exactly as if the key had been turned to position I (RUN). The input is typically connected to remote contacts (e.g. the Murphy Econostart) with the positive feed for the circuit derived from 'Aux. out' (pin 2).

#### 2 Auxiliary output ('A' option only)

'A' option Keystarts have a fourth keyswitch position, marked **III** (or AUX) and located anti-clockwise from **O** (STOP). With the key in this position, pin 2 gives a positive DC output (15 Amps max. rating).

The output is typically used to drive an engine preheat circuit, or in conjunction with the 'Aux. In' terminal (see pin A above).

#### 3 Start output

This output is used to control an engine starter motor circuit. Pin 3 gives a positive DC, 16 Amp rated output when the key is switched to position II (START). To prolong keyswitch contact life, Murphy recommend the connection of a slave relay between Keystart and solenoid: connect the slave relay coil between pin 3 and battery negative, and ensure the coil is suppressed with a flywheel diode (reverse biased) or proprietary device.

#### 5 Low Oil Pressure (LOP) fault input

8 High Engine Temperature (HET) fault input

#### 10 Plant Fail Input

Rear facia switches S2 and S3 (see previous page) allow these inputs to be used with fault switches/contacts that either open or close during fault, with the switch wiring to battery positive or negative.

If either input becomes 'active', Keystart shuts down the engine, lights the appropriate front facia LED, and activates the alarm output. Shutdown is inhibited during cranking and until the end of the fault 'override' time.

#### 6 Alarm output

Pin 6 is a semiconductor based (open collector transistor) output. It gives a negative DC, 300mA rated output immediately after a fault shutdown. The output is typically used to drive an audible/visible alarm, via a slave relay: connect the slave relay coil between pin 6 and battery positive, ensuring that the coil is suppressed with a reverse biased flywheel diode, or other proprietary device.

7 Calibration/RPM meter positive output (overspeed models only) This output is designed to work with a 0 - 1 mA DC, 75 Ohm moving coil meter, either a) during set-up to aid speed calibration, or b) in normal operation to indicate engine speed or generator Hz. Connect meter positive to pin 7 and meter negative to battery negative (e.g. pin 4)

Stock 9002/9602 units are pre-calibrated to 50Hz; 9001/9601 units are set to 3000Hz (120 flywheel teeth at 1500RPM). For engines with other



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nominal frequencies, the Keystart MUST be recalibrated. To set the nominal speed calibration:-

- connect the meter, turn VR1 fully clockwise (to max. frequency setting)
- start and run the engine to normal speed

• adjust VR1 anti-clockwise until the meter reading rises to 0.75mA To set the overspeed trip point:-

- turn VR2 fully clockwise (to maximum, approx. 130% of nominal)
- (start and) run the engine to the required overspeed trip level, or simulate the speed input using a signal generator.
- adjust VR2 slowly anti-clockwise until the Keystart trips out and indicates overspeed.

After calibration, the meter may be disconnected and the terminals left open circuit, or replaced with a suitably scaled tachometer.

#### Magnetic pickup input (9000 and 9601 units) Plant fail input (9000 and 9600 units) Not used (9002 and 9602 units)

<u>Models 9001 and 9601</u>: pin 9 allows sensing of engine speed by use of a magnetic pickup and engine flywheel combination. The speed calibration and overspeed shutdown trip are set using potentiometers VR1 and VR2 (as detailed for pin 7 above).

Connect the pickup signal output to pin 9, and the pickup return connection to pin 1 or battery negative. Two-core and screen cable should be used for the interconnection, with the screen earthed at one end only. <u>Models 9000 and 9600</u>: pin 9 may be used as an additional 'plant fail' input. An active input causes the overspeed LED to light, with operation otherwise similar to the shutdown inputs (pins 5, 8 and 10).

- 11 Run relay output: Normally open contact
- 12 Run relay output: Change-over contact
- 13 Run relay output: Normally closed contact

This volt-free relay output is used for the control of the engine fuel circuit. The relay energises when the operator switches to I (RUN), and deenergises when the operator switches the key to  $\mathbf{O}$  (STOP) or if Keystart detects a fault.

The output contacts are rated to 16 Amps, but prolonged contact life can be achieved with a slave relay between Keystart and fuel solenoid. Ensure that the slave relay coil is suppressed with a reverse biased flywheel diode, or other proprietary device.

#### 14 Charge fail input

The front facia charge fail LED lights when pin 2 is connected to negative DC. Note: the Keystart does not shut down the engine and the alarm output (pin 6) does not activate.

Pin 2 may be connected to the WL terminal of a charge alternator (Keystart provides the necessary excitation current) or to the 'charge fail' output of a Murphy BC700 series charger, or direct to negative DC via relay contacts which close on fault.

If a charge fail warning is not required, leave pin 2 open circuit.

- 15 Generator Live (models 9002/9602 only)
- 16 Generator Neutral (models 9002/9602 only)



On models 9002 and 9602, these terminals allow sensing of generator AC frequency. The speed calibration and over frequency trip level are set using pots VR1 and VR2 (see pin 7 above).

Pins 15 and 16 accept any nominal voltage between 90 and 300 VAC rms. A 1 Amp anti-surge fuse should be connected in series with pin 29.

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