



## Function Description 2-wire Motors

### BIAC Switch Operation/2-Wire Motor Solid State Controls

**Power-On:** When power is applied to the motor the bi-metal switch contacts are closed so that the TRIAC is conducting. This allows current to pass to the start winding, thus starting the motor.

The BIAC switch responds to voltage from a sensor coil located inside the motor. This sensor coil voltage is proportional to motor speed (RPM ).

As speed increases, the increased voltage in the sensor coil generates heat in the bi-metal, causing it to open the start winding circuit. This cuts the starting winding current and the motor continues to run on the main winding only .

**Power-off:** Approximately 5 seconds after power is cut from the motor, the bi-metal strip cools sufficiently to return into its NC position, and the motor is ready for the next start cycle. If during operation, the motor speed drops for some reason, the lowered voltage in the sensor coil allows the bi-metal contacts to re-close, supplying start winding current to bring the motor back to operation speed.

### Reverse Impact Torque:

This unique torque reversing feature will minimize the problems of polluted environments. In a locked rotor condition, the BIAC switch will supply full start winding current for approximately one second. Then the switch begins to open and close rapidly. This action chops the start winding current, switching it between leading and lagging the run winding current. This produces impact torque in both forward and reverse directions.

This reverse impact torque will literally shake and loosen many obstructions. Once cleared, the motor will run in proper rotation.

### Extreme Fast Cycling:

(Due to Water - Logged Tank)

The BIAC starting switch will reset within approximately 5 seconds after the motor is stopped. If an attempt is made to restart the motor before the starting switch has reset, the motor may not start; however, there will be current flow through the main winding until the overload protector interrupts the circuit. The reset time for the protector is longer than the reset of the starting switch. So, the start winding switch will have closed and the motor will operate. The repeated on-off cycle will continue until the overload will trip again.

When a severely water – logged condition does occur, the user will be alerted to the problem during the off time (overload reset time), since the pressure will drop dramatically. When a water – logged tank condition is detected, the condition should be corrected to prevent nuisance tripping of the overload protector.

### Bound Pump (sand-locked):

When the motor is not free to turn, as with a sand-locked pump, the BIAC switch creates a “reverse impact torque “ as described above. This is a unique feature, particularly interesting in sandy environments or applications where long stand-still periods are to be expected (seasonal usage of water).