## GENERAL CATALOGUE

- power T\&D

Secondary and Primary Distribution Protection

- Dual \& Self Powered Relays
- Overcurrent \& Earth Fault Protection Relays
- Feeder / Generator Protection Relays

IEC 61850

- protection \& control


## Protection \& Control

- Electronic Protection \& Control Relays for Motors, Generators and Pumps
- Control \& Measurement
- Earth Leakage Protection Relays
- Transformers
- Surge Protection


The last decade has been a period of strong growth and international expansion for Fanox, making us one of the leading companies specializing in the design and manufacture of electronic relays for Low and Medium Voltage applications.

Since its founding back in 1992, we have developed a wide range of products for multiple applications in the low voltage sector, designing and launching new products to the market every year. These products have always been designed with one major focus; namely to reduce and save high installation and running costs for end user.

FANOX' international growth, has also led to expansion into the medium sector. Our MV Division is now one of the main focus areas of development, thanks to the decisive contribution of a highly qualified R\&D department.

Resting on a strategy of sustainable growth, solid management capabilities and a very high technological potential, Fanox meets the future with a solid outlook, where we will be able to respond successfully to challenges thrown at us.

With the Quality Management System based on ISO 9001:2008 Fanox guarantees the highest quality services and products to its customers' satisfaction.

Fanox products meet the most relevant international standards. We carry the CE marking and have UL approvals (Underwriters Laboratories) for USA, c-UL for Canada and the PTB (Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt) for EEx e motors working in explosive atmospheres (ATEX Certified).

Fanox' human resources have undergone a tremendous growth over the past decade, becoming a highly specialized team with high capacity for adaptation and development. It is a multicultural team which faces the challenges set by a strategic business plan which has its people and integrity as its main values.

## FANOX PRODUCTS



## POWER T\&D

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## power T\&D

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## Spectalked in Rithg waits Units and Switoligear Protection

## Why is Fanox the world's leading manufacturer of SELF POWERED Relays?

Our innovative spirit, the direct care of the market requirements and our extensive experience in the manufacture of protection relays, have made our Self Powered Relays a reference worldwide.

The relays include the latest technology: LCD, keyboard, event recording, SCADA communication, PC software ...
Utilities worldwide have relied on our technology for over 20 years.

Main advantages over other brands:

- The relays are self powered by the operating current. No batteries, chargers or any other external power sources are required. This means that the maintenance of transmission and distribution centers is heavily reduced.
- High electromagnetic compatibility makes FANOX relays the safest in the market. KEMA certification proves it.
- 5 years warranty al least.
- Standard CTs /1A or /5A can be used saving money.
- The energy available to trip the striker is the highest in the market: $24 \mathrm{~V}-135 \mathrm{~mJ}$.
- Possibility of SCADA communication for all relays.
- Very intuitive menu, extremely easy to adjust.
- Our flexible design offers solutions for all the applications worldwide: coils,strikers, dual-powered installations..
- No one in the market gives more quality and specifications with so competitive prices.

Besides, all models can be powered from an external battery, in order to make easier the commissioning and start-up of installations, to manage the incidents that may occur and also to manage the devices in adverse conditions.

## Solutions for the Smart Grid and Predictive Maintenance Network

Our relays incorporate new industry trends in remote communication protocols for automatized substations.


## Evolution of RMU's Protection Systems

SIA-C Self and Dual Powered protection relay is the most effective protection relay for SF6 RMUs for secondary distribution (up to $13.8 \mathrm{kV}, 17.5 \mathrm{kV}, 24 \mathrm{kV}$ or 34.5 kV ). Its applications are quite varied.

## But first of all...

## What is a RMU?

We can define a Ring Main Unit as a standard piece of switchgear in distribution systems comprising of switches for switching power cable rings and of switches in series with fuses or circuit breakers for the protection of distribution transformers.


Breaking components:
1 Vacuum Circuit Breaker
2 Earth switch
3 Ring Switch with remote control
4 Ring Switch with remote control
5 Self Powered relay protection

## Changes and developments

RMUs protection systems have experienced in recent years an outstanding development and modernization. Protection, control measurement, communication in addition to the need of simplify the maintenance of the installations are behind the current trend of change.
Switchgears and RMUs need to be firmly and safely under control and traditional RMUs based on switches with fuses don't meet the requirements of the market.

The need for electronic devices without maintenance has passed from a desire to a necessity.
RMUs based on switches with 3 fuses are being substituted by SF6 circuit breakers and self powered protection relays. This way, batteries are removed, events and alarms of the RMU are stored in the relay and the Grid can be remotely motorized thanks to the communications that FANOX's protection relays have.

In most cases there is a lack of access to the installation. Not all facilities are roadside. Some are buried, or in areas of difficult access where replacing a fuse can entail a big problem.
Circuit breaker can be opened by the action of tripping coils or tripping strikers. When self powered relays are installed in the SF6 RMUs, the circuit breaker is opened by the action of a tripping striker that is activated by a 24 V supply that the self powered relay provides.

The striker is an electromagnet that is loaded at the closing of the switchgear, and is required lowenergy trigger to release them. Different models and tensions, and in general the selection of it is a compromise between mechanical security and tripping energy, but in general are a reliable and high quality element.


RMUs for primary distribution have a capacity of up to 50kA short circuits, rated currents up to 4000A. They usually use vacuum circuit breakers and air isolation.

RMUs for secondary distribution have a capacity of up to 21 kA short circuit, rated currents up to 630A. They usually use vacuum circuit breakers and SF6 isolation.


All these improvements are focused in having the installation under the safest control and in saving cost in terms of material and personnel.
Fanox as a specialist in SELF POWERED relays, is the best ally to adapt your switchgear to what market demands.

## Some success applications for our SIA-C Relay

- Withdrawable Self powered model with a very compact size makes the installation and maintenance much easier.

- Standby Earth Fault Relay model designed as a backup protection to clear a remote earth fault on the downstream network. This relay performs 50P + 50/51P + 50N/G + 50/51N/G functions and shows 3 magnetic flags in its front indicating the tripping reason.

- Perfect solution for RETROFIT applications. Combined with TCM adapter this application is performed in these RMUs where the existing protection relay is replaced with a new generation digital relay like FANOX SIA-C.

The auxiliary power of the RMU energizes the TCM that activates the coil when the relay detects a fault condition.

RMU manufacturer do not require changing the existing circuit breaker and coil, SIA-C along with TCM adapter work as one supplying the energy needed to trip the coil. TCM provides the most common variety of auxiliary voltages that coils require: $48 \mathrm{Vdc}, 110 \mathrm{Vdc}$ or 220 Vdc .


- Ring Main Unit used for Metering (MRMU) for MV applications ( $13.8 \mathrm{kV}, 36 \mathrm{kV}$ and 38 kV ) in a busbar rating up to 630A.
In this application a protection relay is included to protect the line by tripping the circuit breaker of the position, apart from voltage and current meter or energy analyzer.
Many MRMU manufacturers provide a 24 Vdc auxiliary power supply so the SIA-C Self and Dual Powered Relay at 24 Vdc is the appropriate solution.



## Self \& Dual powered

## Protection relays for Secondary Distribution. SIA

The range of SIA relays is designed to protect the secondary transformer and distribution substations of electrical networks. Features include protection against instantaneous and inverse time overcurrent (for phase and neutral) as well as an external trip support (temperature, pressure, etc.) for certain models.
The protection functions can be enabled by using both control panel and the communications link to the SICom progamme. Combining the setting and IEC curves available, allows for precise coordination with other equipment.

## Dual \& Self powered protection relays

The outstanding feature of the SIA-C, SIA-B, SIA-E and SIA-A models is that they are dual/self-powered and function by employing the operating current of the installation. This means that maintenance of transformer and distribution substations is heavily reduced. All batteries, chargers and other external power elements are made redundant.

Furthermore a great advantage is that these relays ease commissioning and start-up of installations, and also make it easier to manage the equipment in adverse conditions. All models can be powered from an external battery portable kit (KITCOM), guaranteeing total operation of the relay, including trip functions occurring due to external faults


## Protection relays for Primary and Secondary Distribution. SIL



The Energy sector is now in process of a deep transformation all over the world. Due to the high demand of energy, new distribution lines are needed as well as advanced systems of supervision. Assuming the need of intelligent infrastructures, FANOX has developed SIL family in order to perform this function.
Relays of SIL family, formed by SIL-A and SIL-B, are designed for protection of primary and secondary switching substations of electric distribution network. The protection features include protection against overcurrent (SIL-A and SIL-B), overvoltage (SIL-B) and undervoltage (SIL-B) but always with the option of reclosing in both models (SIL-A and SIL-B).
The protection functions can be enabled by using both the front panel and the communications link to the SICom programme.

The combination of the available IEC and ANSI curves and settings allows a precise combination with other equipments.
One advantage over other equipments available on the market is that SIL relays facilitate the start-up of installations and the carrying out specific operations in adverse conditions.

## Communication protocols

Our relays incorpórate new industry trends as remote communication to facilitate the implementation of Smart Grid and predictive maintenance network:

IEC 61850
IEC 60870-5-103
IEC 60870-5-104
DNP3.0
ModBus RTU

## Protection functions \& Standards

## Function 50P

Instantaneous phase overcurrent
Function 50N and 50N/G
$50 \mathrm{~N}=$ Instantaneous neutral overcurrent internally calculated $\left(l_{A}+l_{B}+l_{C}\right)$
50N/G = Instantaneous neutral overcurrent measured

## Function 50/51P

Inverse time phase overcurrent

## Function 50/51N and 50/51 N/G

$50 / 51 \mathrm{~N}=$ Inverse time neutral overcurrent internally calculated $\left(I_{A}+I_{B}+I_{C}\right)$
50/51 N/G = Inverse time neutral overcurrent measured

## Curves IEC 60255-151 and ANSI

Standard curves are used for the protection functions - 50/51P, 50/51N, 46, 67P y 67N:

- Normally inverse
- Very inverse
- Extremely inverse
- Definite time


## Function 49

Thermal overload protection.

## Function 49T (External Trip)

There is a direct trip input, normally associated with a bimetallic contact that is fitted to the power transformer, which serves as a backup for the current functions. In order for it to be a real backup, this input is not related to the protection processors. This means that the processors do not read the input and trip the striker, but the input acts directly on the striker, remaining operational for as long as the equipment is powered. This input is especially protected against electromagnetic noise.

## Function 81U

Underfrequency protection

## Function 810

Overfrequency protection

## Function 25

Synchronism check

## Function 46

Inverse time negative sequence overcurrent

## Function 59P

Defined time phase overvoltage

## Function 59N

Defined time neutral overvoltage

## Function 27P

Defined time phase undervoltage

## Function 37

Phase undercurrent

## Function 32/40

Defined time directional overpower

## Function 79, auto-recloser

This function is the responsible of reclosing the breaker when a fault occurs.

## Function 67P

It uses the voltage between phases as the polarization magnitude and the phase current as the operating variable. If the directional function 67P is not enabled, it behaves as a $51 / 50 \mathrm{P}$ function.

The operative time starts when the following conditions are met simultaneously:

- Polarization voltage higher than setting
- Phase current higher than setting
- Gap between phase current and polarization voltage is such that the phase current is within the area of the intervention.


## Function 67N, Neutral directional protection

It uses the residual voltage as the polarization magnitude and the residual current as the operating variable. If the directional function 67 N is not enabled, it behaves as a 50/51 N/G Function. The operative time starts when the following conditions are met simultaneously:

- residual voltage higher than setting
- residual current higher than setting
- the gap between the residual current and residual voltage is such that the residual current is within the area of the intervention.


## Trip Block for Switch disconnector protection

Many transformation centers have a disconnector as a break element. As line breakers have a limited opening current, with short-circuit events at high currents the responsibility for opening falls on the fuses, because otherwise, opening the line breaker would mean destroying it. In order to deal with these situations, tripping either in phase or neutral is blocked when the measured current exceeds a preset value.

## Function 68, Logical Trip bus

Function 68 allows the creation of a coordinated net of equipments installed in different levels of the line which enables the blocking or the tripping and whose objective is clearing the fault in the least damaging place of the application.

## Function 86

Function 86 allows to latch (lock out) the contact trip due to programmable logic (PLC).

## Function 52

This function allows monitoring of circuit breaker state and makes a preventive maintenance.

## Function 50BF

This function allows showing a possible error of the circuit breaker opening.

## Function 74TCS, Trip Circuit Supervision

This function allows the supervision of breaker's trip circuit.

## Function CLP, Cold Load Pick-up

This unit is used in order to avoid non-desirable operations of overcurrent functions when the line is not energized.

## Function 74CT

Current transformer supervision

## Function 46BC

Open phase detection

## MEASUREMENTS

Phase and neutral are measured with an accuracy of $\pm 2 \%$ over a band of $\pm 20 \%$ of nominal and $\pm 4 \%$ over the rest of the measurement range. The measurement range is from 0.02 until 30 times nominal current.

## TIME SYNCHRONIZATION

- IRIG-B: GPS Time Synchronization Protocol
- Communications protocol synchronization.


## SETTINGS GROUPS

The relay has up to 3 settings groups for the protections settings.

## HMI

The HMI consists of:

- A $20 \times 2$ LCD screen with alphanumeric characters that allow the equipment parameters to be set (adjusted) and monitored (measurements, statuses, events).
- A membrane keyboard with six keys that allow you to navigate the menus and access information of interest. A seventh button "RESET", allows you to reset the bistable and led indicators and the events log. For security reasons, an access code is needed to modify the settings.
- LED indicators showing the type of power supply being used at all times. The relay can use more than one power source at one time.
- Bistable magnetic indicators that signal the cause of tripping. These indicators remain in position when the equipment loses power, reducing the time the maintenance service needs to identify the cause of tripping.


## EVENTS RECORD

Events are recorded and ordered chronologically (up to 1024), allowing you to analyse what has happened with the installation over time (start-ups, tripping power supplies, etc.). They are recorded chronologically to the nearest millisecond in real time, thanks to the Real Time Clock (RTC). Events can be recorded on a non-volatile FRAM memory.

## FAULT REPORT

A fault report is a record of specific events in the period of time when a fault occurs. Having a specific events record for the fault period is a significant help to resolve an incident.

## OSCILLOGRAPHY RECORDS

The relay stores up to 5 oscillographic logs and 20 fault reports, with a resolution of 16 samples/cycle. The oscillography can be downloaded by communications through the Modbus protocol. The SICom communications program allows the oscillography to be downloaded and saved in COMTRADE format (IEEE C37.111-1991).

## COM PORTS

The relay has up to 3 communication ports in different format: USB, RS232, RS485, FOP, FOC, RJ45 (Ethernet).

## COM PROTOCOLS

The relay supports the different protocols: ModBus RTU, IEC60870-5-103, IEC60870-5-104, DNP3.0 (TCP/IP), IEC61850.

## COMMUNICATIONS

The relays have a communication local port on the front of the equipment and rear ports on the back for remote communication. The SICom software with Windows® 2000/XP and Windows® 7 uses a graphic user interface to allow you to access all equipment information, modify the settings and save events.
The software can be used locally by using the front port or remotely by using the rear RS485 port when the protocol is ModBus RTU.

## TEST MENU

This allows you to use the HMI to verify correct operation of the LEDs, the bistable magnetic indicators, the trip contact and the outputs.
Activating the trip contact from the test menu allows you to verify correct operation of the opening mechanism simply.

## SELF-DIAGNOSIS

Diagnostic algorithms to generate the corresponding events are executed on starting up the equipment and all the time the relay is operating.


## Protection functions \& Standards

- EMC requirements - Emission

| Test Name | Relay Test | LEVELS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Radiated emission | $\begin{gathered} \text { IEC 60255-26 } \\ \text { EN 55022 } \\ \text { EN } 55011 \end{gathered}$ | Radiated emission limit for Class A (group 1 for EN 55011) on Enclosure port. Frequency range 30 MHz - 230 MHz (Quasi Peak $40 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$ ). Frequency range 230 MHz - 1000 MHz (Quasi Peak $47 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$ ) |
| Conducted emission | $\begin{gathered} \text { IEC 60255-26 } \\ \text { EN 55022 } \\ \text { EN } 55011 \end{gathered}$ | Conducted emission limit for Class A (group 1 for EN 55011) on Auxiliary power supply port. Frequency range $0.15 \mathrm{MHz}-0.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ (Quasi Peak $79 \mu \mathrm{~V}$, Avg $66 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ). Frequency range $0.5 \mathrm{MHz}-30 \mathrm{MHz}$ (Quasi Peak $73 \mu \mathrm{~V}$, Avg $60 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) |

- EMC requirements - Immunity

| Test Name | Relay Test | LEVELS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |, | Class 3, Repetition frequency 400Hz, Duration of each application 3s. |
| :--- |
| Common mode for all terminals $\pm 2.5 \mathrm{kV}$. Differential mode for all termi- |
| nals excepts Communication port $\pm 1 \mathrm{kV}$ |,

- Product safety requirements (including thermal short time rating)

| Test Name | Relay Test | LEVELS |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |

## - Burden

| Test Name | Relay Test | LEVELS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC burden for CT | IEC 60255-1 | Declared on manual |
| AC burden for VT |  |  |
| AC, DC burden for power supply |  |  |
| AC, DC burden for binary inputs |  |  |

- Contact performance

| Test Name | Relay Test | LEVELS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Contact performance | IEC 60255-27 |  |

- Communication requirements

| Test Name | Relay Test | LEVELS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Communication requirements | ModBus RTU |  |
|  | IEC 61850 |  |
|  | IEC 60870-5-103 |  |
|  | IEC 60870-5-104 |  |
|  | DNP 3.0 |  |

- Climatic environmental requirements

| Test Name | Relay Test | LEVELS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cold | IEC 60068-2-1 | Cold Operation $\mathrm{Ab},-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 72 h Cold transport \& Storage Ad, $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 72 \mathrm{~h}$ |
| Dry heat | IEC 60068-2-2 | Dry Heat Operation $\mathrm{Bb},+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 72 \mathrm{~h}$ <br> Dry Heat transport \& Storage Bd, $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 72 \mathrm{~h}$ |
| Change of temperature | IEC 60068-2-14 | Change of Temperature Nb , Upper temp $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Lower temp $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 5$ cycles, Exposure time 3h, Transfer time 2 min. |
| Damp heat | IEC 60068-2-30 | Damp Heat Cyclic Db, Upper temp $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Humidity $93 \%, 2$ cycles. Relay energized |
|  | IEC 60068-2-78 | Damp Heat Steady State Test Cab, Upper temp $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Humidity 85\%, 2 days. Relay not energized |

- Mechanical requirements

| Test Name | Relay Test | LEVELS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibration | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IEC 60255-21-1 } \\ & \text { IEC 60068-2-6 } \end{aligned}$ | Vibration response, Class $1,10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to $59 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0,035 \mathrm{~mm}$ and 59 Hz to $150 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.5 \mathrm{~g}_{\mathrm{n}}$ Vibration endurance, Class $1,10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 150 Hz , $1 g_{n}$ |
| Shock | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IEC 60255-21-2 } \\ & \text { IEC 60068-21-2 } \end{aligned}$ | Shock Response, Class 1, $5 g_{\mathrm{n}}$, Shock Withstands, Class 1, $15 \mathrm{~g}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| Bump | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IEC 60255-21-2 } \\ & \text { IEC 60068-21-2 } \end{aligned}$ | Bump, Class 1, 109 m |
| Seismic | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IEC 60255-21-3 } \\ & \text { IEC 60068-21-3 } \end{aligned}$ | Single Axis Sine Sweep, Class 1, X Axis: 1 to $9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ and 9 to $35 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 g_{n}$; Y Axis: 1 to $9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ and 9 to $35 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.5 \mathrm{~g}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |

- Electrical environmental requirements

| Test Name | Relay Test |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CT Input continuous overload | IEC 60255-27 | 3xIn without damage for continuous operation |
| CT Input short time overload | IEC 60255-27 | 70xIn without damage for 1s short time overloading |
| VT Input continuous overload | IEC 60255-27 | Declared on manual, without damage for continuous operation |
| VT Input short time overload | IEC 60255-27 | Declared on manual, without damage for 10s short time overloa- <br> ding |

- Enclosure protection

| Test Name | Relay Test |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Enclosure protection | IEC 60255-27 | IP-54 |

- Quality Management System

| Test Name | Relay Test | LEVELS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Quality Management System | ISO 9001:2008 |  |

## Product selection guide

|  | SIA-B | SIA-C | SIA-A | SIA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auxiliary Supply | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{Vdc} \\ & 110 \mathrm{Vac} \\ & 230 \mathrm{Vac} \end{aligned}$ | 24 Vdc 110 Vac 230 Vac 48 Vdc $85-265 \mathrm{Vac} / \mathrm{Vdc}$ | 230 Vac | 230 Vac |
| Self Power Supply | 3.2A, 6.4A, 12.8A, 25.6A or 51.2A depending on the CT. (x3) | 0,1 ln (x3) | 4A (x3) | 2 A (x3) |
| External battery | KITCOM | KITCOM | KITCOM | KITCOM |
| Consumption | 0,5 W | 0,5 W | 0,5 W | 0,5 W |
| CT | Specific CT | Standard 2,5VA | Dual Core | Dual Core |
| LPCT |  |  |  |  |
| 50P | 1 | 2 |  | 1 |
| 50N/G |  | 2 |  | 1 |
| 50 N | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 50/51P | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |
| 51P |  |  | 1 |  |
| 50/51N/G |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| 50/51N | 1 |  |  |  |
| 52 |  |  |  |  |
| 50BF |  |  |  |  |
| 49 |  |  |  |  |
| 49T | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 79 |  |  |  |  |
| 46 |  |  |  |  |
| CLP |  |  |  |  |
| 74TCS |  |  |  |  |
| Trip Block | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| 68 (Trip Bus) |  | 1 |  |  |
| 86 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| 74 CT |  |  |  |  |
| 46BC |  |  |  |  |
| Programmable Logic |  | V3 |  |  |
| 50/51/67N |  |  |  |  |
| 50/51/67P |  |  |  |  |
| 37 |  |  |  |  |
| 59P |  |  |  |  |
| 59 N |  |  |  |  |
| 27P |  |  |  |  |
| 32/40 |  |  |  |  |
| 81U/0 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |
| 81R |  |  |  |  |
| 78 |  |  |  |  |
| IRIG-B |  |  |  |  |
| Counters |  |  |  |  |
| Commands |  |  |  |  |
| Sett. Group | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Inputs | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Outputs | 1 | $2+1$ | 1 | 1 |
| Output for STRIKER | $24 \mathrm{Vdc}-135 \mathrm{~mJ}$ | $24 \mathrm{Vdc}-135 \mathrm{~mJ}$ | $6 \mathrm{Vdc}-4 \mathrm{~mJ}$ | $6 \mathrm{Vdc}-4 \mathrm{~mJ}$ |
| LEDs | 2+1MAG.FLAGS | 3+3 MAG.FLAGS | 3+3 MAG. FLAGS | 3+3 MAG. FLAGS |
| HMI | 20X2 LCD + 7 keys | 20X2 LCD + 7 keys | 20X2 LCD + 7 keys | 20X2 LCD + 7 keys |
| 52 \& 79 HMI |  |  |  |  |
| Event | 100 | 1024 | 100 | 100 |
| Fault Report | 4 | 20 |  |  |
| Oscillography |  |  |  |  |
| Local Port (frontal) | USB | RS232 | RS232 | RS232 |
| Remote Port (rear) |  | RS485 |  |  |
| Communications Protocols | ModBus RTU | ModBus RTU | ModBus RTU | ModBus RTU |
| Size of | $4 \mathrm{U} \times 1 / 4$ rack | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{U} \times 1 / 3 \mathrm{rack} \\ & 4 \mathrm{U} \times 3 / 5 \mathrm{rack} \end{aligned}$ | $5 \mathrm{U} \times 1 / 3$ rack | $4 \mathrm{U} \times 1 / 2 \mathrm{rack}$ |

## OC \& EF



## PRODUCT APPLICATION GUIDE



## SIA-B

SIA-C
SIA-A
SIA-E
SIA-F

## SIA-D

SIL-A
SIL-B
SIL-G

## Overcurrent and Earth Fault Protection Relay for Secondary Distribution

## Main characteristics



- The SIA-B is a Dual \& Self powered overcurrent protection relay using the operating current through three specific current transformers fitted on the lines. These transformers are also used to obtain current measurements. Optionally, SIAB relay can be used with auxiliary power supply ( $24 \mathrm{Vdc}, 110 \mathrm{Vac}$ or 230 Vac ). The equipment can be occasionally supplied by an external battery portable kit (KITCOM).
- 50P, 50/51P, 50N, 50/51N protection functions.
- Trip block for switch disconnector + 49T + 49 as optional.
- Its compact size makes SIA-B really easy to install and its light weight helps the customer to save costs in transport.
- Low power consumption (0.5 W, 24 Vdc ).
- Non-volatile RAM memory in order to store up to 100 events.
- USB connection on the front (Modbus RTU communication protocol).
- There are bistable magnetic indicators which indicate the trip cause, maintaining their position even though the relay loses the supply (flags).
- In self powered modes, SIA-B starts-up from 0.4 Is of primary three phase current using specific CTs.


Technical specifications and dimensions of this CT in page 22-23.

Functions diagram SIA-B

- 3 CT power supply-measurement Striker

Technical specifications SIA-B

## Connections diagram SIA-B



|  | Permission: yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating range: 0.20 to $20 \mathrm{x} \mathrm{Is} \mathrm{(step} \mathrm{0.01)}$ |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |
| Function 50P | Activation level 100\% |
|  | Deactivation level 90\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |
|  | Permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.20 to $20 \mathrm{x} \mathrm{Is} \mathrm{(step} \mathrm{0.01)}$ |
|  | Operating time: 0.05 to 300 s (step 0.01s) |
| Function 50N | Activation level 100\% |
|  | Deactivation level 90\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |
|  | Permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.20 to $7 \times$ Is (step 0.01) |
|  | Curves: IEC 60255-151 |
|  | Operating time: inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. Defined time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
| Function 50/51P | Dial: 0.05 to 1.25 (step 0.01) |
| Fund | Curve, activation level 110\% |
|  | Curve, deactivation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, activation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, deactivation level 90\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |
|  | Permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.20 to $7 \times$ Is (step 0.01) |
|  | Curves: IEC 60255-151 |
|  | Operating time: inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. Defined time: 0,05 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
| Function 50/51N | Dial: 0.05 to 1.25 (step 0.01) |
| Function 50/51N | Curve, activation level 110\% |
|  | Curve, deactivation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, activation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, deactivation level 90\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |
| Function 49T (*) | Charging time 10 s (optional) |


| Function 49 (*) | Function permission : yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Tap: 0.10 a 2.40 Is (step 0.01) |
|  | $\zeta$ heating: 3 a 600 minutes (step 1 min) |
|  | $\zeta$ cooling: 1 a $6 \times \zeta$ heating (step 1) |
|  | Alarm level: 20 a 99\% (step 1 \%) |
|  | Trip level: 100\% |
|  | Trip reset: 95\% of alarm level |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ regarding theoretical value |
| Trip Block (*) | Blocking: Yes/no |
|  | Blocking limit: 1.5 to $20 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
| Trip output | $24 \mathrm{Vdc} ; 135 \mathrm{~mJ}$ (activation of the striker or low powered coil) |
| Frequency | 50/60Hz |
| Current measure | True RMS |
|  | Sampling: 16 samples/cycle |
| Fault reports | Four fault reports |
| Communication | USB port: Modbus RTU |
| Auxiliary supply | $230 \mathrm{Vac}, \pm 20$ \% |
|  | $110 \mathrm{Vac}, \pm 20$ \% |
|  | $24 \mathrm{Vdc}, \pm 20$ \% |
| Battery supply | With USB KITCOM adapter |
| Self-power from current | Three phase self-power level: I > 0,4 x Is min |
| Environment | Operating temperature: -10 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage temperature: -20 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Humidity: 95\% |
| Transformers | Power supply and measurement specific CTs |
| Mechanical features | Metallic box |
|  | Panel Mounting |
|  | 1/4. Rack-4U |
|  | IP-54 panel mounted |

## Technical parameters CT SIA-B

| Application | Indoor Use |
| :--- | :--- |
| Class of insulation | Class E |
| Frequency | $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Primary Conductor | Cable max. $\varnothing 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Material | $\mathrm{PU} \&$ PA6.6 |
| Sec. wire diameter | $6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ solid $/ 4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ strand |
| Test winding | 0,288 A Nominal |
| Burden | $0,1 \mathrm{VA}$ |

(*) Optional depending on the model

Dimensions and cutout SIA-B



| SIA-B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROTECTION FUNCTIONS $50 \mathrm{P}+50 / 51 \mathrm{P}+50 \mathrm{~N}+50 / 51 \mathrm{~N}$ <br> PHASE MEASUREMENT <br> Defined by General Settings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | NEUTRAL MEASUREMENT <br> Internal measurement |
|  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | NET FREQUENCY <br> Defined by General Settings |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | POWER SUPPLY <br> Self powered <br> Self powered + 230 Vac (Dual) <br> Self powered + 110 Vac (Dual) <br> Self powered + 24 Vdc (Dual) |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & B \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS <br> $+49$ <br> + Trip Block for switch disconnector |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  | COMMUNICATIONS USB frontal |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | INPUTS-OUTPUTS <br> 2 led's + trip output (striker) <br> + External trip input (49T) + 1 FLAG |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { C } \\ & \text { D } \end{aligned}$ |  | LANGUAGE <br> English, Spanish and German English, Spanish and Turkish English, Spanish and French English, Spanish and Russian |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A | ADAPTATION |

Example of ordering code:

| SIA B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $B$ | $A$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Overcurrent and Earth Fault Protection Relay for Secondary Distribution

Dual \& Self Powered

## Main characteristics

## KEMAそ

- The SIA-C is a overcurrent protection relay with self powered and dual powered (self + auxiliary) models.
- The relay is self powered using the operating current through three /5 (5VA) or /1 (2.5VA) standard current transformers fitted on the lines. These transformers are also used to obtain current measurements. Optionally, SIAC relay can be used with auxiliary power supply ( $24 \mathrm{Vdc}, 110 \mathrm{Vac}, 230 \mathrm{Vac}, 48 \mathrm{Vdc}$ or $85-265 \mathrm{Vdc} / \mathrm{ac}$ ). The equipment can be occasionally supplied by an external battery portable kit (KITCOM).
- 50P, 50/51P, 50N/G, 50/51 N/G, 86, PLC protection functions.
- 49T and 68 as optional protection functions.
- Specific test menu is provided.
- High electromagnetic compatibility.
- The installation and subsequent maintenance of batteries is eliminated. The operating costs of the centre are reduced.
- In self powered modes, the start-up of the relay from 0.1 times of the nominal current in three phases ensures capacity to trip at low energy levels.
- The line opening mechanism is activated either by means of a striker PRT, operated by the energy supplied by the relay itself, or by a coil using the TCM trip adapter in case it is necessary.
- There are bistable magnetic indicators which indicate the trip cause, maintaining their position even though the relay loses the supply (flags).
- Different sizes of SIA-C relay available by model list to fulfil all the needs of our customers and make the installation easier.
- SIA-C is fitted with the demand of current with the following characteristics:

Number of records: 168
Recording mode circular
Sampling rate (interval): configurable through communications: 1-60 min

- Non-volatile RAM memory in order to store up to 1.024 events and 20 fault report.


Withdrawable Vertical Assembly


Horizontal Assembly


Vertical Assembly

Technical specifications SIA-C


- 3 CT power supply-measurement 1 CT sensitive neutral Striker

- 3 CT power supply

Striker
Withdrawable model


- 3 CT power supply-measurement

1 CT sensitive neutral
Potential free + TCM


## Technical specifications SIA-C

Technical parameters SIA-C

| Function 50P_1 <br> Function 50P_2 (*) | Permission: yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $30 \times \mathrm{ln}(\mathrm{step} 0.01 \times \mathrm{In}$ ) |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Activation level 100\% |
|  | Deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0.5 \%$ (greater of both) |
| Function 50N/G_1 <br> Function 50N/G_2 (*) | Permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $30 \times \ln ($ step $0.01 \times \mathrm{In}$ ) |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Activation level 100\% |
|  | Deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $: \pm 0.5 \%$ (greater of both) |
| Function 50/51P | Permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $7 \times \ln$ (step $0.01 \mathrm{x} \ln$ ) |
|  | Curves: IEC 60255-151 |
|  | Operating time: inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. Defined time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  | Dial: 0.05 to 1.25 (step 0.01) |
|  | Curve, activation level 110\% |
|  | Curve, deactivation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, activation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |
| Function 50/51N/G | Permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $7 \times \ln$ (step $0.01 \mathrm{x} \ln$ ) |
|  | Curves: IEC 60255-151 |
|  | Operating time: inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. Defined time: 0,02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  | Dial: 0.05 to 1.25 (step 0.01) |
|  | Curve, activation level 110\% |
|  | Curve, deactivation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, activation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |


| Function 68 (*) | Available through configurable inputs and outputs thanks to programmable logic |
| :---: | :---: |
| Function 49T (*) | Charging time 10 s |
| Programmable logic control (PLC) | OR4, NOR4, OR4_LACTH, NOR4_LACTH, OR4 PULSES, AND4, NAND4, AND4_PULSES, OR TIMER_UP, NOR_TIMER_UP, AND_TIMER_UP NAND_TIMER_UP, OR_PULSE, NOR_PULSE AND_PULSE, NAAND_PULSE |
| Function 86 | Allows to latch (lock out) the contact configured like trip due to programmable logic (PLC). |
| Fault reports | 20 fault reports, 16 events in each |
| Trip output | For Striker: $24 \mathrm{Vdc}-135 \mathrm{~mJ}$ <br> For coil (optionally with TCM adapter): $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{Vac}-8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 30 \mathrm{Vdc}-8 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ <br> Resistive charge $(\cos \phi=1)$ |
| Signalling outputs (*) | Up to 3 configurable outputs |
| Signalling inputs (*) | 2 configurable inputs |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Current measure | RMS |
|  | Sampling: 16 samples/cycle |
|  | Accuracy of $2 \%$ on a band of $\pm 20 \%$ over the nominal current and $4 \%$ over the rest of the range. |
| Communication | RS232 port: Modbus RTU |
|  | RS485 port: Modbus RTU (*) |
| Auxiliary supply (*) | $230 \mathrm{Vac}, \pm 20$ \% / $110 \mathrm{Vac}, \pm 20$ \% / $24 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 10$ \% / 48Vdc $\pm 10$ \% / 85-265 Vdc-ac $\pm 20$ \% |
| Battery supply | With adapter (Kitcom) port DB9 |
| Self-power from current | One phase self-power level: $\mathrm{I}>0,2 \times \ln$ |
| Environment | Operating temperature: -10 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage temperature: -20 to $80{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Humidity: 95\% |
| Transformers | Power supply and measurement CT /5 or /1 |
| Mechanical features | Metallic box |
|  | Panel Mounting |
|  | 1/3 Rack - 4 U (mechanics type A, D, E, F and G) <br> 0.6 Rack - 4 U (mechanics type B and C) |
|  | IP-54 |
| Demand of current | Demand of current with the following characteristics: <br> - Number of records: 168 <br> - Recording mode circular <br> - Sampling rate (interval): configurable through communications: 1-60 min <br> - Record format: <br> Date/Time <br> IMAX (in interval) <br> IMAX (actual) <br> IA <br> IB <br> IC <br> IN |

(*) Optional depending on the model

## Dimensions and cutout SIA-C

Vertical assembly

Mechanical assembly: A, D


Withwadrable Vertical assembly Compact size

Mechanical assembly:
F


Vertical assembly Compact size

Mechanical assembly: E, G


Horizontal assembly

Mechanical assembly: B, C



Example of ordering code:

| SIA C | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | D | A | A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

SIAC 15600122 DAA

## Overcurrent and Earth Fault Protection Relay for Secondary Distribution

Dual Powered



## Main specifications

- The SIA-A is a Dual powered overcurrent protection relay using the operating current through specific dual-core current transformers, one used for measuring and the other for powering.
- Protection functions: 50N, 51P, 49T, TRIP BLOCK.
- The events are recorded.
- High electromagnetic compatibility.
- Self power allows for the minimisation of costs for installation and maintenance of the centre as there is no need for batteries or other external power supply items.
- SIA-A starts up from 4 A of primary three phase and 10 A of primary single phase with the relay fully operative at this low energy level.
- Its reduced depth of 60 mm makes it easy to install.
- It includes the switch disconnector protection function by means of trip blocking.
- The line opening mechanism is activated by means of a striker PRT operated by the energy supplied by the relay itself.


CT-60-100
Highest voltage/Insulation rating: $0.72 \mathrm{kV} / 3 \mathrm{kV}$
Insulation class: Class B, $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Short-circuit thermal intensity/Dynamic: 20 kA - $1 \mathrm{~s} / 50 \mathrm{kA}$
Dual Core

## $S A-E$

With additional features regarding to SIA-A model

## Additional specifications



- It can be powered up from 2 A of primary three phase current.
- It includes 50P and 50/51N/G protection functions.
- It has Neutral input, getting higher sensibility.
- It is provided with Multilanguage menu (English/Spanish/French) and optional Real Time Clock (RTC).
- It is available with remote communication through RS-485 port and Modbus RTU protocol.
- It has different dimensions.



CT-35-60 CT-60-100

Highest voltage/Insulation rating: 0.72 kV/3 kV

Insulation class: Class B, $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Short-circuit thermal intensity/Dynamic:
20 kA - 1 s / 50 kA
Dual Core

- 3 CT measurement 3 CT power supply Dual Core CT


WARNING
Ground PC to relay ground

## Technical specifications SIA-A <br> Functions diagram SIA-A


*optional

Technical parameters SIA-A

| Function 51P | Permission: yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating range: <br> 3 to 100A primary (step 0.01) |
|  | Curves: IEC 60255-151 |
|  | Operating time: <br> Inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. |
|  | Dial: 0.05 to 1.25 |
|  | Curve, activation level 120\% |
|  | Curve, deactivation level 100\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |
| Trip blocking | Blocking level: 300 A or $20 \times 51 \mathrm{P}$ tap (lower of both) |
| Function 49T | Charging time 10 s |
| Trip output | $6 \mathrm{~V}-4 \mathrm{~mJ}$ (activation of the strike) |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Current measure | True RMS |
|  | Sampling: 16 samples/cycle |
|  | Accuracy $\pm 2 \%$ over band of $\pm 20 \%$ of rated current and $\pm 4 \%$ over the rest of the range. |
| Communications | RS232 port: Modbus RTU |


| Function 50N | Permission: yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating range: 0.5 to 20 A primary (step 0.1) |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01) |
|  | Activation level 100\% |
|  | Deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
| Function 50N | Permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.5 to 20 A primary (step 0.1) |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01) |
|  | Activation level 100\% |
|  | Deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
| External battery | With DB9 KITCOM adapter (9 Vdc) |
| Self power from current | 3 phase self-power level I > 4 A (primary) |
| Maximum permanent current | 200 A primary |
| Environment | Operating temperature: -10 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage temperature: -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Humidity: 95\% |
| Transformers | Power supply and measurement. Transformers with double core CT-DB |
| Mechanical features | Metallic box |
|  | Panel mounting |
|  | $160 \times 202 \times 60 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | IP-54 panel mounted |
| Auxiliary Supply | $230 \mathrm{Vac} \pm 20$ \% |



| SIA-A |
| :--- |

[^0]
## Overcurrent and Earth Fault Protection Relay for Secondary Distribution



## Main specifications

- The SIA-F is an overcurrent protection relay with a switched auxiliary power supply (110-230 Vac / 90-300 Vdc or 24-48 Vdc). The current is measured by using /5 or /1 current transformers. The equipment can be occasionally supplied by an external battery portable kit (KITCOM).
- 50P, 50/51P, 50N/G, 50/51 N/G, CLP, 86 protection functions.
- Trip block for switch disconnector, 49, 49T, 52, 50BF, as optionals.
- High electromagnetic compatibility.
- With circuit breaker control and monitoring (circuit breaker status, number of openings, accumulated amperes, etc.).
- Compact size with reduced depth makes it easier to install and saves costs.
- Low power consumption (0.5 W, 24 Vdc ).
- USB connection on the front (Modbus RTU communication protocol).
- The events are recorded and a specific test menu is provided.
- Possibility of external battery power supply (KITCOM).
- There are three configurable LED indicators on the front of the SIA-F equipment. By default, they indicate indicate if the equipment is On (LED ON), if an alarm has happened (LED ALARM) or if a trip has happened (LED TRIP).
- Programmable logic (PLC)
- 2 Oscillographic records, 4 faults reports and non-volatile RAM memory: Stores 200 events with date/time event without power supply thanks to its


Additional information to fault reports

Functions diagram SIA-F



## Technical specifications

Technical parameters SIA-F

| Function 50P | Permission: yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $30 \times \ln (\operatorname{step} 0.01)$ |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Activation level 100\% |
|  | Deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |
| Function 50N/G | Permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $30 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Activation level 100\% |
|  | Deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |
| Function 50/51P | Permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $7 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
|  | Curves: IEC 60255-151 and ANSI |
|  | Operating time: inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. <br> Defined time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Dial: 0.02 to 1.25 (step 0,01) |
|  | Curve, activation level 110\% |
|  | Curve, deactivation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, activation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |
| Function 50/51 N/G | Permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $7 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
|  | Curves: IEC 60255-151 and ANSI |
|  | Operating time: inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. <br> Defined time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |
|  | Dial: 0.02 to 1.25 (step 0,01) |
|  | Curve, activation level 110\% |
|  | Curve, deactivation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, activation level 100\% |
|  | Defined time, deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |
| Function 49T(*) | Available through configurable inputs (optional) |
| Trip block(*) | Blocking: Yes/no |
|  | Blocking limit: 1.5 to $20 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
| Function 68(*) | Available through configurable inputs (optional) |
| Circuit breaker monitoring(*) | Circuit Breaker state: start, open, closed, error, opening time, opening error, closing time, closing error |
|  | Input 52a and/or input 52b |
|  | Opening and closing command |
|  | Alarm, maximum number of openings: 1 a 10000 |
|  | Alarm, accumulated amps: 0 a $100000 \mathrm{M}\left(\mathrm{A}^{2}\right)$ |
|  | Excessive repeated openings: 1 a 10000 |
|  | Time of excessive repeated openings: 1 a 300 min |
| Function 50BF(*) | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Opening failure time: 0.02 to 1.00 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Open breaker activation threshold: $8 \% \mathrm{ln}$ |
|  | Open breaker reset threshold: 10\% In |
|  | Function start: Device trip, opening failure input activation, breaker opening command activation |


| CLP | Function permission; yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Setting groups: 1 to 3 (step 0.01) |
|  | No load time: 0,02 to 300 s (step 0.01s) |
|  | Cold load: 0,02 to 300 s (step 0.01s) |
| Setting tables | 3 setting table |
|  | Activated, by inputs, by communications, by settings |
| Function 49(*) | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Tap: 0.10 a 2.40 Inominal (step 0.01) |
|  | $\zeta$ heating: 3 a 600 minutes (step 1) |
|  | $\xi$ cooling: 1 a $6 \times \zeta$ heating (step 1) |
|  | Alarm level: 20 a 99\% (step 1) |
|  | Trip level: 100\% |
|  | Trip reset: 95\% of alarm level |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 2$ s (greater of both) regarding theoretical value |
| Programmable <br> Logic Control (PLC) | OR4, NOR4, OR4_LACTH, NOR4_LACTH, OR4_PULSES, AND4, NAND4, AN̄D4_PULSES, OR_TIMER_UP, NOR_TIMER_UP, AND_TIMER UP, NAND_TIMER_UP, OR_PULSE, NOR_PULS̄E, AND_PULSE, NAND_PULSE |
| Function 86 | Allows to latch (lock out) the contact trip due to programmable logic (PLC). |
| 2 inputs configurable | The same voltage as auxiliary power supply |
| Configurable outputs | 2 configurable outputs |
| Frequency | 50/60Hz |
| Current measure | True RMS |
|  | Sampling: 16 samples/cycle |
|  | Accuracy of $\pm 2 \%$ in a band of $20 \%$ over the rated current and $\pm 4 \%$ for the rest of measurement range |
|  | Saturation limit: 30 times rated current |
| Oscillography | 16 samples/cycle |
|  | Oscillo starting configuration |
|  | 2 records: 3 cycles pre-fault and 19 post-fault |
|  | COMTRADE IEEE C37.111-199 |
|  | 4 analogue channels and 32 digital channels |
| Communications | USB port: Modbus RTU |
|  | RS485 port: Modbus RTU(*) |
| Auxiliary power supply(*) | 110-230 Vac / 90-300 Vdc $\pm 20 \%$ |
|  | 24-48 Vdc $\pm 20 \%$ |
| External battery | With USB KITCOM adapter |
| Environment | Operating temperature: -10 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage temperature: -20 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Humidity: 95\% |
| Transformers | 3 or 4 standard CT: /5, /1 |
| Mechanical features | Metallic box |
|  | Panel Mounting |
|  | 1/4 Rack - 4 U |
|  | Fondo: 74,6 mm |
|  | IP-54 on panel |
| Fault report | 4 fault reports with 16 events each |

[^1]Dimensions and cutout SIA-F



Example of ordering code:

| SIA F | 1 | 1 | 0 | $B$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | $C$ | $A$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Overcurrent and Earth Fault Protection Relay for Secondary Distribution

## Main specifications



- The SIA-D is an overcurrent protection relay with a switched auxiliary power supply (110-230 Vac / 90-300 Vdc or 24-48 Vdc). The current is measured by using / 5 or $/ 1$ current transformers.
- Protection functions: $50 \mathrm{P}, 50 / 51$ P, $50 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{G}, 50 / 51 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{G}, 52,49 \mathrm{~T}$.
- It includes switch disconnector protection functions by means of trip blocking + 67N + 68 optionals.
- Up to 500 events can be recorded and a specific test menu is provided.
- High electromagnetic compatibility.
- Its reduced depth of 75 mm makes it easy to install.
- It is ideal for transformation and distribution centres with auxiliary power supplies and/or rechargeable batteries.
- It is fitted with two 67 N neutral directional units.
- With circuit breaker control and monitoring (circuit breaker status, number of openings, accumulated amperes, etc.)
- It has 4 configurable inputs and 4 free-potential outputs.
- There are bistable magnetic indicator which indicate the cause of the trip, maintaining their position even though the relay loses the supply (flags).
- Oscillography records are available.


Additional information to fault reports


- 3 CT measurement 1 CT sensitive neutral
1 neutral voltage



## Technical specifications SIA-D

## Technical parameters

| Function 50P | Permission: yes/no |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $30 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01) |
|  | Activation level $100 \%$ |
|  | Deactivation level $95 \%$ |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |


| Function 50 N/G | Permission: yes/no |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $30 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01) |
|  | Activation level $100 \%$ |
|  | Deactivation level $95 \%$ |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |


| Function 50/51P | Permission: yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $7 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
|  | Curves: IEC 60255-151 |
|  | Operating time: <br> Inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. <br> Definite time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |
|  | Dial: 0.05 to 1.25 (step 0.01) |
|  | Curve, activation level 110\% |
|  | Curve, deactivation level 100\% |
|  | Definite time, activation level 100\% |
|  | Definite time, deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |


| Function 50/51 N/G | Permission: yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to $7 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
|  | Curves: IEC 60255-151 |
|  | Operating time: <br> Inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. <br> Definite time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |
|  | Dial: 0.05 to 1.25 (step 0.01) |
|  | Curve, activation level 110\% |
|  | Curve, deactivation level 100\% |
|  | Definite time, activation level 100\% |
|  | Definite time, deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ (greater of both) |


| Function 67N (2 units) (*) | Permission: yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating range lo: 0.1 to $30 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
|  | Operating range Vo: 4 to 110 V (step 1 V ) |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Directionality: yes/no |
|  | Operating angle: 0 to $359^{\circ}\left(\operatorname{step} 1^{\circ}\right.$ ) |
|  | Semicone angle: 0 to $170^{\circ}\left(\right.$ step $1^{\circ}$ ) |
|  | Current, activation level 100\% |
|  | Current, deactivation level 95\% |
|  | Voltage, activation level 100\% |
|  | Voltage, deactivation level 95\% |


| Function 49T | Available through configurable inputs |
| :--- | :--- |
| Communications | RS232 port: Modbus RTU |
|  | RS485 port: Modbus RTU(*) |
|  | $110-230 \mathrm{Vac} / 90-300 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 20 \%$ |
| Environment | $24-48 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 10 \%$ |
|  | With DB9 KITCOM adapter |
|  | Operating temperature: -10 to $+70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Humidity: $95 \%$ |
|  | Measurement $\mathrm{CT} / 5$ or $/ 1$ |
|  | Metallic box |
|  | Panel mounting |
|  | $1 / 2$ Rack -4 U |
|  | IP-54 panel mounted |


| 4 inputs configurables | $110 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 40$ \% |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 outputs configurables | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{Vac}-8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 30 \mathrm{Vdc}-5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| Trip block (*) | Blocking: Yes/no |
|  | Blocking level: 1.5 to $20 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
| Circuit breaker monitoring | Circuit breaker status: Pickup, open, closed, error, opening time, opening fault, closing time and closing fault. |
|  | Input 52a and/or input 52b |
|  | Open and close command |
|  | Alarm for maximum opening number: 1 to 10000 |
|  | Alarm for accumulated amps: 0 to 100000 (M(A)) |
|  | Maximum repeated openings: 1 to 10000 |
|  | Time of maximum repeated openings: 1 to 300 min |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Current measure | True RMS |
|  | Sampling: 16 samples/cycle |
|  | Accuracy $\pm 2 \%$ over band of $\pm 20 \%$ of rated current and $\pm 4 \%$ over the rest of the range. |
| Oscillography (*) | 16 records per cycle |
|  | The beginning of the oscillography is configurable |
|  | 2 registers: 3 cycle previous to the fault and 30 after fault |
| Function 68 (*) (Trip Bus) | Blocking permission for 50 P, 50/51P, 50N/G, 50/51 N/G, 67N1, 67 N2 |
| Fault report | 2 |



Dimensions and cutout pattern SIA-D



Example of ordering code:

| SIA D | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{A}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Note: Accessories, page 60-61.

## Overcurrent and Earth Fault Relay for Primary and Secondary Distribution

## Main characteristics



- The SIL-A is an overcurrent and earth fault protection relay for primary and secondary distribution with auxiliary power supply (110-230 Vac/ 90-300 Vdc, 24-48 Vdc or 24-110 Vdc/ 48-230 Vac). The current measurement is obtained either by standard current transformers $/ 1$ or $/ 5$, or by special Low Power Current Transformers (LPCT).
- Many protection functions: 50P(2), 50N/G (2)(1), 50/51P, 50/51N/G(1), 50BF, 46, 52, 79, 74TCS, COLD LOAD PICK-UP, 86, 49T and optionally 49, 74CT, 37, 46 BC, trip block for switch disconnector.
- Metallic box with high electromagnetic compatibility level (EMC) and wide range of operating temperature.
- Different mechanics (Adaptation A and Adaptation B) make the SIL-A relay easy to install and its light weight helps the customer to save costs in transport.
- Direct signalling/control both of the circuit breaker ( 52 function), both of the recloser ( 79 function).
- SIL-A with Adaptation B with trip bus protection function is available through configurable inputs and outputs thanks to the programmable logic.
- To allow the communication, relays have a communication port on the front of the equipment and remote communication with different options:

One rear port on the back with the following options respect to communication protocols:

- IEC60870-103 or Modbus RTU selectable by settings
- IEC 61850, DNP 3.0 or IEC 60870-5-104 (depending on model).

Two rear ports on the back for remote communication. Two communication protocols can be used simultaneously:

- MODBUS RTU.
- IEC 60870-5-103, IEC 61850, DNP 3.0 or IEC 60870-5-104 (depending on model).
- The SIL-A has configurable inputs and configurable outputs:

| Adaptation A | Adaptation B |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8 inputs + specific inputs for 74 TCS | 6 inputs (74TCS through configurable inputs) |
| 5 outputs | 4 outputs |

- SIL-A with adaptation B is fitted with the demand of current with the following characteristics:

Number of records: 168
Recording mode circular
Sampling rate (interval): configurable through communications: 1-60 min


SIL-A relays installed in Azadi Football Stadium's electrical substation.
(1) Note:

- LPCT model: neutral current is calculated so overcurrent protection functions are $50 \mathrm{~N}(2)$ and $50 / 51 \mathrm{~N}$
- Compact model: neutral current is measured so overcurrent protection functions are 50N/G(2) and 50/51 N/G
- Oscillographic records, fault reports and events saved in non-volatile RAM memory with date / time even without power supply thanks to its internal RTC (Real Time Clock).

| Adaptation A | Adaptation B |
| :--- | :--- |
| 500 events | 200 events |
| 20 fault reports $/ 80$ events in each | 20 fault reports $/ 24$ events in each |
| $2 \times 50$ cycles oscillographic records | $5 \times 100$ cycles oscillographic records |



Additional information to fault reports


## Technical specifications SIL-A



## Technical specifications

## Technical parameters SIL-A



|  | Adaptation A | Adaptation B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuit breaker monitoring | Circuit breaker status: Pickup, open, closed, error, opening time, opening fault, closing time and closing fault. |  |
|  | Input 52a and/or input 52b |  |
|  | Open and close command |  |
|  | Alarm for maximum opening number: 1 to 10000 |  |
|  | Alarm for accumulated amps: 0 to 100000 (M(A ${ }^{2}$ ) $)$ |  |
|  | Maximum repeated openings: 1 to 10000 |  |
|  | Time of maximum repeated openings: 1 to 300 min |  |
| 79 | Function Permission: yes/no |  |
|  | Hold permission: yes/no |  |
|  | Number of reclosings: 1 to 5 |  |
|  | Reclosing time 1, 2, 3, 4, 5: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |  |
|  | Hold time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |  |
|  | Locking possibilities: pulse inputs, level inputs, commands. |  |
|  | Replacement time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |  |
|  | Definitive opening time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |  |
| 74TCS | Function permission: yes/no |  |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |  |
|  | Trip continuity, in circuits A and B |  |
|  | Control voltage presence: $-40 \%$ | Configurable inputs |
|  | Specific inputs |  |
| CLP | Function permission: Yes/no | Function permission: Yes/no |
|  | 50P_1 Multiplier range: 1 to 5 | Setting table: 1 to 4 (step 1) |
|  | 50P_2 Multiplier range: 1 to 5 | No load time:0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  | 50N/G_1 Multiplier range: 1 to 5 | Cold load time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  | 50N/G_2 Multiplier range: 1 to 5 | CLP activation threshold: 8\% In |
|  | 50/51N/G Multiplier range: 1 to 5 | CLP reset threshold: 10\% In |
|  | 50/51P Multiplier range: 1 to 5 |  |
|  | CLP pass time: 1 to 18000 s (step 1 s) |  |
|  | CLP duration: 1 to 18000 s (step 1 s) |  |
|  | CLP activation threshold: 8\% In |  |
|  | CLP reset threshold: 10\% In |  |
| PLC | OR16, OR16_LATCH, NOR16, NOR16_LATC̄H | OR4, NOR4, OR4_LATCH, NOR4_LATCH, OR̄4_PULSES, AND4_LATCH, NAND4 LATCH, AND4_PULSES̄, OR4 TIMER, NOR4_TIMER_UP, AND4_TIMER_UP, NAND4_ TIMER_UP |
| 86 | Allows to latch (lock out) the co logic (PLC: LATCH). | tact trip due to programmable |
| 49T | Available through configurable programmable logic | hputs thanks to the |
| 49 (*) | Function permission: yes/no |  |
|  | Operating range: 0.1 to 2.4 xln (step 0.01) |  |
|  | $\zeta$ heating: 3 to $600 \mathrm{~min}(\mathrm{step} 1 \mathrm{~min}$ ) |  |
|  | $\zeta$ cooling: 1 to $6 \zeta$ heating (step 1) |  |
|  | Alarm: 20 to $99 \%$ (step 1\%) |  |
|  | Trip level: 100\% |  |
|  | Deactivation level: 95\% of alarm level |  |
|  | Trip time accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ over the theoretical value |  |
|  | Trip time curves are valid under 20 times the adjusted tap. With currents higher than 20 times the adjusted tap, trip time and thermal image value are truncated to 20 times the adjusted tap. |  |


|  | Adaptation A | Adaptation B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 74CT (*) | Not available | Function permission: yes/no |
|  |  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0.5 \%$ (greater of both) |
| 37 (*) | Not available | Function permission : yes/no |
|  |  | Operating range: 0.10 to 30 xln (step 0.01) |
|  |  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  |  | Activation level: 100\% |
|  |  | Deactivation level: 105\% |
|  |  | Instantaneous reset |
|  |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0.5 \%$ (greater of both) |
| 46BC (*) | Not available | Function permission : yes/no |
|  |  | Current tap: 15 to 100 \%(step 1\%) |
|  |  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0.5 \%$ (greater of both) |
| Trip Block (*) | Not available | Blocking: Yes/no |
|  |  | Blocking limit: 1.5 to $20 \times \mathrm{In}$ (step 0.01) |
| 68 (*) | Not available | Available through configurable inputs and outputs thanks to programmable logic |
| Settings tables | 3 settings tables | 4 settings tables |
|  | Activated by inputs or by general settings. | Activated by inputs or by general settings. |
| RTC | Capacitor charge time: 10 minutes |  |
|  | Operation with no auxiliary voltage: 72 hours |  |
| Oscillography | 16 samples/cycle | 16 samples/cycle |
|  | Fault init configurable | Fault init configurable |
|  | 2 records of 50 cycles: 3 prefault and 47 postfault cycles | 5 records of 100 cycles: 3 prefault and 97 postfault cycles |
|  | COMTRADE IEEE C37.1111991 | COMTRADE IEEE C37.1111991 |
|  | 4 analog channels y 80 digital channels | 4 analog channels y 48 digital channels |
| Fault reports | 20 fault reports with 80 events each one | 20 fault reports with 24 events each one |
| Demand of current | Not available | Demand of current with the following characteristics: <br> - Number of records: 168 <br> - Recording mode circular <br> - Sampling rate (interval): configurable through communications: 1-60 min <br> - Record format: <br> Date/Time <br> IMAX (in interval) <br> IMAX (actual) <br> IA <br> IB <br> IC <br> IN |
| Configurable inputs | Same voltage as the auxiliary power supply 8 configurable inputs | Same voltage as the auxiliary power supply 6 configurable inputs |


|  | Adaptation A | Adaptation B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Configurable outputs | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{Vac}-8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 30 \mathrm{Vdc}-5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 5 configurable outputs: <br> - Output 1 and output 2: NC + NO <br> - Output 3, output 4 and output 5: NO | 4 configurable outputs: <br> - Output 1 and output 2: NC $+\mathrm{NO}$ <br> - Output 3 and output 4: NO |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (*) | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ selectable by general settings |
| Current measurement | Phase current (IA, IB, IC), neutral (IN), positive sequence (I1), negative sequence(I2) and maximum current (Imax) |  |
|  | Real RMS |  |
|  | Sampling: 16 samples/cycle |  |
|  | $\pm 2 \%$ Accuracy over a band of $\pm 20 \%$ over the nominal current and $4 \%$ over the rest of the range |  |
|  | Saturation limit: 30 times rated current |  |
| Communications | LOCAL COMMUNICATION <br> 1 Local port RS232: ModBus RTU |  |
|  | REMOTE COMMUNICATION (*) <br> 2 remote ports with the following options: <br> - 2 Remote ports RS485: ModBus RTU and IEC 60870-5-103 <br> - 1 Remote port RS485 ModBus RTU and 1RJ45 port: IEC 61850, DNP3.0 or IEC 60870-104 | REMOTE COMMUNICATION (*) <br> 1 remote port with the following options : <br> - 1 Remote port RS485: ModBus RTU or IEC 60870-5-103 (by general settings) <br> - 1 RJ45 port: IEC 61850, DNP3.0 or IEC 60870-104 |
| Auxiliary power (*) | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \mathrm{Vdc}-300 \mathrm{Vdc} / 110 \mathrm{Vac}- \\ & 230 \mathrm{Vac} \pm 20 \% \end{aligned}$ | 24-110 Vdc / 48-230 Vac $\pm 20 \%$ |
|  | 24-48 Vdc $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| Environmental conditions | Operating temperature : -10 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  | Storage temperature: -20 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  | Relative humidity: 95\% |  |
| Transformers | Measurement 3 or 4CT/5 or /1 |  |
|  | Measurement 3 LPCT (current transformers with voltage output) |  |
| Mechanical Characteristics | Metallic box |  |
|  | Panel mounted. |  |
|  | 1/2Rack - 4 U | 1/4Rack-4 U |
|  | IP-54 on pannel |  |

(1) Note:

- LPCT model: neutral current is calculated so overcurrent protection functions are $50 \mathrm{~N}(2)$ and $50 / 51 \mathrm{~N}$
- Compact model: neutral current is measured so overcurrent protection functions are $50 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{G}(2)$ and $50 / 51 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{G}$
(*) Optional depending on model

Technical specifications
Connections diagram SIL-A


SIL-A LPCT



Line


Dimensions and cutout pattern SIL-A
Adaptation A


Adaptation B


## Selection \& Ordering data

SIL-A

*not available in LPCT model

Example of ordering code:

(1) Note:

- LPCT model: neutral current is calculated so overcurrent protection functions are $50 \mathrm{~N}(2)$ and $50 / 51 \mathrm{~N}$
- Compact model: neutral current is measured so overcurrent protection functions are 50N/G(2) and 50/51 N/G


## Main characteristics

- The SIL-B is a relay for primary distribution which is able to protect a feeder by means of current and voltage functions.
It is normally used with a circuit breaker as cutting element.
- SIL-B is used with auxiliary power supply (110-230 Vac/ 90-300 Vdc and optionally 24-48 Vdc).
- Protection functions available in SIL-B are the following:

50P (2), 50N/G (2), 67P (2), 67N (2), 46, 59P (2), 59N (2), 27P (2), 32/40 (4), 79, 50BF, 52, 49, 86 Cold Load Pick-up, 49T, 74TCS.

Optionally: 81 U/O, 25, 37 and IRIG-B.

- 79 protection function (Recloser) allows up to 5 attempts of reclosing which can be programmed by the user.
- SIL-B has metallic box with high electromagnetic compatibility level (EMC) and wide range of operating temperature.
- Its reduced size makes the SIL-B relay easy to install and its light weight helps the customer to save costs in transport.
- Direct signalling/control both of the circuit breaker ( 52 function), both of the recloser (79 function).
- To allow the communication relays have a communication port on the front of the equipment
- Two rear ports on the back for remote communication. Two communication protocols can be used simultaneously:
-MODBUS RTU
- IEC 60870-5-103, IEC 61850, DNP 3.0 or IEC 60870-5-104
- SIL-B can show different measurements like:
- Phase r.m.s. currents, neutral r.m.s. current, positive / negative sequence currents
- Phase r.m.s. voltages, residual neutral voltage r.m.s, voltage between phases and Busbar phase voltage
- Angle current of each phase respect to phase A voltage
- Cos Phi (power factor and each phase power factor)
- Active power, reactive and apparent power (Total power and each phase power)
- Line frequency and Busbar frequency
- Phase difference between phase B line voltage and busbar voltage
- The SIL-B has 8 configurable inputs and 7 configurable outputs.
- 2 oscillographic records, 20 fault reports and non-volatile RAM memory: stores 1.000 events with date/time event without power supply thanks to its internal RTC (Real Time Clock).


Additional information to fault reports

Technical specifications SIL-B
Functions diagram SIL-B


67P(1) $67 P \rightarrow 50 / 51 P$

* available trough configuration
(27) $67 \mathrm{~N} \rightarrow 50 / 51 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{G}$


## Technical specifications

## Technical parameters SIL-B

| Function 50P(2) | Function permission : yes/no |  | Function permission : yes/no |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to 30 xln (step 0.01) |  | Tap: 0.10 a 2.40 Inominal (step 0.01) |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300.00 s (step 0.01 s ) |  | heating: 3 a 600 minutos (step 1 min ) |
|  | Activation level: 100\% |  | cooling: 1 a 6 veces heating (step 1) |
|  | Deactivation level: 95\% |  | Alarm level: 20 a 99\% (step 1\%) |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation | Function 49 | Trip level: 100\% |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  | Deactivation level: 95\% of alarm level |
| Function 50N/G(2) | Function permission : yes/no |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ respect of theorical value. |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to 30 xln (step 0.01) |  | Trip time curves are valid under 20 times the adjusted tap. |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300.00 s (step 0.01 s ) |  | With currents higher than 20 times the adjusted tap, trip |
|  | Activation level: 100\% |  | the adjusted tap. |
|  | Deactivation level: 95\% | Function 49T | Available through configurable inputs |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation | Function 37(2) (*) | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  | Operating range: 0.10 to $30 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Function } \\ \text { 67P(2) } \end{array}$ | Function permission : yes/no |  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Operating range I: 0.10 to $7 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |  | Activation level: $100 \%$ |
|  | Operating range V: 4 to 170 V ( step 1 V ) |  | Deactivation level: 105\% |
|  | IEC 60255-151 and ANSI curves |  | Instantaneous reset |
|  | Operating time: Inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | Defined time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ | Function 59P(2) | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Dial: 0.05 to 2.20 (step 0.01) |  | Operating range: 4 to $170 \mathrm{~V}($ step 1 V$)$ |
|  | Directionality: yes/no |  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |
|  | Operating angle: 0 to $359^{\circ}\left(\right.$ step $1^{\circ}$ ) |  | Reset time: 0.2 to 1200.0 s (step 0.1 s) |
|  | Half cone angle: 0 to $170^{\circ}\left(\right.$ step $1^{\circ}$ ) |  | Activation level: $100 \%$ |
|  | Curve, current activation level: 110\% |  | Deactivation level: 95\% |
|  | Curve, current deactivation level: 100\% |  | Temporized deactivation |
|  | Defined time, current activation level: $100 \%$ |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | Defined time, current deactivation level: 95\% |  | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Voltage activation level: 100\% |  | Operating range: 4 to $170 \mathrm{~V}($ step 1 V ) |
|  | Voltage deactivation level: 95\% |  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |  | Reset time: 0.2 to 1200.0 s (step 0.1 s) |
|  | Timing accuracy: $5 \%$ or 30 ms (whichever is higher) | Function 59N(2) | Activation level: $100 \%$ |
| Function67N(2) | Function permission : yes/no |  | Deactivation level: 95\% |
|  | Operating range I: 0.10 to 7 xln (step 0.01) |  | Temporized deactivation |
|  | Operating range V: 4 to 170 V (step 1 V ) |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | IEC 60255-151 and ANSI curves |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | Operating time: Inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely | Function 27P(2) | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | inverse curve. |  | Operating range: 4 to $170 \mathrm{~V}($ step 1 V$)$ |
|  | Defined time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |
|  | Dial: 0.05 to 2.20 (step 0.01) |  | Reset time: 0.2 to 1200.0 s (step 0.1 s ) |
|  | Directionality: yes/no |  | Activation level: $100 \%$ |
|  | Operating angle: 0 to $359^{\circ}\left(\right.$ (step $1^{\circ}$ ) |  | Deactivation level: 105\% |
|  | Half cone angle: 0 to $170^{\circ}\left(\right.$ step $1^{1}$ ) |  | Temporized deactivation |
|  | Curve, current activation level: $110 \%$ |  |  |
|  | Curve, current deactivation level: 100\% | Function 32(4) | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Defined time, current deactivation level: 95\% |  | Operating range: 0 to 10000 VA (step 1 VA) - secondary values |
|  | Voltage activation level: 100\% |  | Operating angle: 0 to $359^{\circ}\left(\right.$ step $1^{\circ}$ ) |
|  | Voltage deactivation level: 95\% |  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |  | Activation level: $100 \%$ |
|  | Timing accuracy: $5 \%$ or 30 ms (whichever is higher) |  | Deactivation level: 95\% |
| Function 46 | Function permission : yes/no |  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to 1 xln (step 0.01) | Function81(4) (*) | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | IEC 60255-151 and ANSI curves |  | Type: Underfrequency or overfrecuency |
|  | Operating time: Inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. <br> Defined time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |  | Operating range: 45.00 to 65.00 Hz (step 0.01 Hz ) |
|  |  |  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |
|  | Dial: 0.05 to 2.20 (step 0.01) |  | Reset time: 0.2 to 1200.0 s (step 0.1 s) |
|  | Curve, current activation level: 110\% |  | Block function if phase b voltage is lower than 30 volts |
|  | Curve, current deactivation level: 100\% |  | Activation level: $100 \%$ |
|  | Defined time, current activation level: 100\% |  |  |
|  | Defined time, current deactivation level: 95\% |  | Overfrequency reset level: activation level -50 mHz |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |  | Temporized deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: 5\% or 30 ms (whichever is higher) |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ or $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ |


| Circuit breaker monitoring | Breaker state: start, open, closed, error, opening time, opening error, closure time, closure error |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 52a input and/or 52b input |
|  | Opening and closure commands |
|  | Maximum number of openings alarm: 1 a 10000 |
|  | Total amps alarm: 0 to $100000 \mathrm{M}\left(\mathrm{A}^{2}\right)$ |
|  | Excess repeated openings: 1 a 10000 |
|  | Repeated openings excess time: 1 to 300 min |
| Function 50BF | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Opening failure time: 0.02 to 1.00 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Open breaker activation threshold: $8 \%$ In |
|  | Open breaker reset time: 10\% In |
|  | Function start: Device trip, opening failure input activation, breaker opening command activation |
| Function 79 | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Wait permission: yes/no |
|  | Number of reclosings: 1 to 5 |
|  | Reclosure times 1, 2, 3, 4, 5: 0.02 to 300.00 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Hold time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  | Locking possibilities: pulse inputs, level inputs, commands. |
|  | Replacement time: 0.02 to 300.00 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Definitive opening time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |
| Function 25 (*) | Closure permission LLLB, LLDB, DLLB, DLDB: yes/no |
|  | Live line/bar voltage level: 30 to 170 V (step 0.1 V ) |
|  | Dead line/bar voltage level: 4 to 170 V (step 0.1 V ) |
|  | Voltage supervisión temporisation: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Line-bar voltage difference: 4 to 170 V (step 0.1 V ) |
|  | Line-bar phase difference: 0 to $359^{\circ}$ (step $1^{\circ}$ ) |
|  | Line-bar frequency difference : 0.02 to 0.50 Hz (step 0.01 Hz ) |
|  | Synchro temporization: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Phase B line voltage and busbar voltage: <br> - Modules and phases using DFT <br> - Frequency using hardware circuit with the passing through zero detection. |
|  | Permission signal minimum time 150 ms |
| 74TCS | Function permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Command voltage presence: -40\% |
|  | Trip continuity, in circuit a and b. |
| CLP | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | 50P_1 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 50P_2 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 67P_1 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 67P_2 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 50N/G_1 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 50N/G_2 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 67N_1 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 67N_2 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | Time to pass to CLP: 1 to 18000 s (step 1 s ) |
|  | CLP duration time: 1 to 18000 s (step 1 s ) |
|  | CLP activation threshold: 8\% In |
|  | CLP deactivation threshold: $10 \% \mathrm{In}$ |
| Programmable logic control (PLC) | OR16, OR16_LATCH, NOR16, NOR16_LATCH |
| Function 86 | Allows to latch (lock out) the contact trip due to programmable logic (PLC: OR_LATCH). |
| Settings tables | 3 setting tables |
|  | Selectable by input or general setting. |
| RTC | Condenser charge time: 10 minutes |
|  | Functioning without auxiliary voltage: 72 hours |


| Oscillography | 16 samples/cycle |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Oscillo starting configuration |
|  | 2 records: 10 cycles pre-fault and 128 post-fault |
|  | COMTRADE IEEE C37.111-1991 |
|  | 8 analogue channels and 120 digital channels |
| Fault report | 20 fault reports with 80 events in each |
| 8 configurable inputs | The voltage of the inputs is the same as the auxiliary power supply |
| 7 configurable outputs | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}-8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 30 \mathrm{VDC}-5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Output 1 and output 2:Commuted ( NC + NO) Others: NO |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Current measurement | Phase currents (IA,IB,IC), neutral (IN), positive sequence (11) and negative sequence (I2) |
|  | Real RMS |
|  | Sampling: 16 samples/cycle |
|  | $\pm 2 \%$ precision in a band covering $\pm 20 \%$ of nominal current and $\pm 4 \%$ in the rest of the range |
| Voltage measurement | Phase voltage (VA,VB,VC), phase-phase voltage (VAB,VBC,VCA), neutral voltage (VN), bus voltage (VBB) |
|  | The neutral voltage is calculated internally from the phase voltages. |
|  | Real RMS |
|  | Sampling: 16 samples/cycle |
|  | $\pm 2 \%$ precision in a band covering $\pm 20 \%$ of nominal current and $4 \%$ in the rest of the range |
|  | Measure: 4 to 185 V |
| Angle accuracy | $\pm 2^{\circ}$ |
| Power measurement | Total and per phase active power |
|  | Total and per phase reactive power |
|  | Total and per phase apparent power |
|  | Total and per phase power factor |
|  | $2 \%$ accuracy in rated values with power factor between 1 and 0.7 (phase shift from 0 to $\pm 45^{\circ}$ ). |
| Energy measurement | Positive and negative active energy |
|  | Positive and negative reactive energy |
| Frequency measurement | Starting from phase B line voltage, passing through zero detection to line frequency Starting from phase B busbar voltage, passing through zero detection to busbar frequency. |
|  | Minimum voltage: 30V |
|  | Accuracy: $\pm 0.01 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Communications | Local port (USB): Modbus RTU |
|  | Remote port RS485: Modbus RTU |
|  | Remote port RS485: IEC 60870-5-103 (*) |
|  | Remote port RJ45: IEC 61850, DNP3.0 and IEC60870-5-104 (*) |
| Auxiliary power supply (*) | 90 V DC - 300V DC / 110 V AC - 230 V AC $\pm 20 \%$ |
|  | 24 V DC-48V DC $\pm 10 \%$ |
| Environmental conditions | Operating temperature: -10 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage temperature: -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Relative humidity: 95\% |
| Mechanical characteristics | Metal case |
|  | Panel mounting |
|  | 1/2 Rack-4 U |
|  | IP-54 |

[^2]Technical specifications
Connections diagram SIL-B



C




## Example of ordering code:

| SIL B | 1 | 5 | 6 | B | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | D | A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Generator Protection Relay



## Main characteristics

- The SIL-G is a relay for the protection of generators which is able to protect a generator by means of current, voltage and frequency functions. It is normally used with a circuit breaker as cutting element.
- It is normally used in Cogeneration in power stations from gas, steam, hydraulic turbine, or diesel driven generators.
- SIL-G is used with auxiliary power supply (110-230 Vac/ 90-300 Vdc or 24-48 Vdc).
- Protection functions available in SIL-G are the following:

81R (4), 78 (2), 81 U/O (4), 27P, 32/4 (4), 59P (2), 59N (2), 25, 79, 50P (2), 50N/G (2), 67P (2), 67N (2), 46, 50BF, 52, 49, 86, Cold Load Pick-up, 49T, 74TCS, 37 and IRIG-B.

- 79 protection function (Recloser) allows up to 5 attempts of reclosing which can be programmed by the user.
- SIL-G has metallic box with high electromagnetic compatibility level (EMC) and wide range of operating temperature.
- Its reduced size makes the SIL-G relay easy to install and its light weight helps the customer to save costs in transport.
- Direct signalling/control both of the circuit breaker (52 function), both of the recloser (79 function).
- To allow the communication relays have a communication port on the front of the equipment
- Two rear ports on the back for remote communication. Two communication protocols can be used simultaneously:
- MODBUS RTU
- IEC 60870-5-103, IEC 61850, DNP 3.0 or IEC 60870-5-104
- SIL-G can show different measurements:
- Phase r.m.s. currents, neutral r.m.s. current, positive / negative sequence currents
-Phase r.m.s. voltages, residual neutral voltage r.m.s, voltage between phases and Busbar phase voltage
- Angle current of each phase respect to phase A voltage
- Cos Phi (power factor and each phase power factor)
- Active power, reactive and apparent power (Total power and each phase power)
- Line frequency and Busbar frequency
-Phase difference between phase B line voltage and busbar voltage
- The SIL-G has 8 configurable inputs and 7 configurable outputs apart from the specific inputs for the supervisión of trip coils (function 74TCS)
- 2 oscillographic records, 20 fault reports and non-volatile RAM memory: stores 1.000 events with date/time event without power supply thanks to its internal RTC (Real Time Clock).


Additional information to fault reports

Technical specifications SIL-G
Functions diagram SIL-G


## Technical specifications

Technical parameters SIL-G

| Function 81R(4) | Function permission : yes/no | Function 79 | Function permission : yes/no |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Type: Increment/Decrement |  |  |
|  | Level: 0.1 to $5 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{s}$ (step $0.1 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{s}$ ) |  | Wait permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating time: 0.3 to 40 s (step 0.1 s ) |  | Number of reclosings: 1 to 5 |
|  | Block function if phase b voltage is lower than 30 volts |  |  |
|  | Activation level: 100\% |  | Reclosure times 1, 2, 3, 4, $5: 0.02$ to 300.00 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  | Reset time: 0.2 to 120 s (step 0.1s) |  | Hold time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  | Deactivation level: 95\% |  | Locking possibilities: pulse inputs, level inputs, commands. |
| Function 78(2) | Function permission : yes/no |  | Replacement time: 0.02 to 300.00 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  | Level: 1 to $25^{\circ}$ (step $1^{\circ}$ ) |  |  |
|  | Reset time: 0.2 to 120 s (step 0.1 s ) |  | Definitive open |
|  | Block function if phase b voltage is lower than 30 volts | Function 37(2) | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Activation level: 100\% |  | Operating range: 0.10 to 30 xln (step 0.01) |
|  | Deactivation level: 95\% |  |  |
|  | Temporized deactivation |  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |
| Function 81(4) | Function permission : yes/no |  | Activation level: 100\% |
|  | Type: Underfrequency or overfrecuency |  | Deactivation level. 105\% |
|  | Operating range: 45.00 to 65.00 Hz (step 0.01 Hz ) |  | Deactivation level: 105\% |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s ) |  | Instantaneous reset |
|  | Reset time: 0.2 to 1200.0 s (step 0.1 s ) |  |  |
|  | Block function if phase b voltage is lower than 30 volts |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0,5 \%$ (greater of both) |
|  | Activation level: 100\% | Function 50P(2) | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Underfrequency reset level: activation level +50 mHz Overfrequency reset level: activation level -50 mHz |  | Operating range: 0.10 to $30 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
|  | Temporized deactivation |  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300.00 s (step 0.01 s ) |
| Function 59P(2) | Function permission : yes/no |  |  |
|  | Operating range: 4 to 170V (step 1 V ) |  | Activation level: 100\% |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s ) |  | Deactivation level: 95\% |
|  | Reset time: 0.2 to 1200.0 s (step 0.1 s ) |  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Activation level: 100\% |  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Deactivation level: 95\% |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0,5 \%$ (greater of both) |
|  | Temporized deactivation | Function 50N/G(2) |  |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0,5 \%$ (greater of both) |  | Function permission : yes/no |
| Function 59N(2) | Function permission : yes/no |  | Operating range: 0.10 to $30 \times \ln$ (step 0.01) |
|  | Operating range: 4 to 170V (step 1 V ) |  |  |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300.00 s (step 0.01 s) |
|  | Reset time: 0.2 to 1200.0 s (step 0.1 s ) |  | Activation level: 100\% |
|  | Activation level: 100\% |  | Deactivation level: 95\% |
|  | Temporized deactivation |  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{or} \pm 0,5 \%$ (greater of both) |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0,5 \%$ (greater of both) |
| Function 27(2) | Function permission : yes/no |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0,5 \%$ (greater of both) |
|  | Operating range: 4 to 170V (step 1 V ) | Function 67P(2) | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |  | Operating range I: 0.10 to 7 xln (step 0.01) |
|  | Activation level: 100\% |  | Operating range V: 4 to 170 V (step 1 V ) |
|  | Deactivation level: 105\% |  | IEC 60255-151 and ANSI curves |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0,5 \%$ (greater of both) |  | IEC 6025s-151 and ANSI curves |
| Function 32(4) | Function permission : yes/no |  | Operating time: Inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely |
|  | Operating range: 0 to 10000 VA (steps 1 VA) - secondary values |  | inverse curve. <br> Defined time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |
|  | Operating angles: 0 to $359^{\circ}\left(\right.$ step $1^{\circ}$ ) |  | Dial: 0.05 to 2.20 (step 0.01) |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to 300.00 s (step 0.01 s ) |  |  |
|  | Activation level: 100\% |  | Directionality: yes/no |
|  | Deactivation level: 95\% |  | Operating angle: 0 to $359^{\circ}\left(\right.$ step $1^{\circ}$ ) |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |  |  |
| Function 25 | Closure permission LLLB, LLDB, DLLB, DLDB: yes/no |  | Half cone angle: 0 to $170^{\circ}\left(\right.$ step $1^{\circ}$ ) |
|  | Live line/bar voltage level: 30 to $170 \mathrm{~V}($ step 0.1 V ) |  | Curve, current activation level: 110\% |
|  | Dead line/bar voltage level: 4 to 170 V (step 0.1 V ) |  |  |
|  | Voltage supervision temporization: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |  | Curve, current deactivation level: 100\% |
|  | Line-bar voltage difference: 4 to 170 V (step 0.1 V ) |  | Defined time, current activation level: $100 \%$ |
|  | Line-bar phase difference: 0 to $359^{\circ}$ (step $1^{\circ}$ ) |  | Defined time, current deactivation level: 95\% |
|  | Line-bar frequency difference : 0.02 to 0.50 Hz (step 0.01 Hz ) |  | Defined time, current deactivation level. 95\% |
|  | Synchro temporization: 0.02 to 300 s (step 0.01 s ) |  | Voltage activation level: 100\% |
|  | Phase B line voltage and busbar voltage. Modules and phases using DFT <br> - Frequency using hardware circuit with the passing through zero detection. |  | Voltage deactivation level: 95\% |
|  |  |  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Permission signal minimum time 150 ms |  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 5 \%$ (greater of both) |


| Function 67N(2) | Function permission : yes/no |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating range I: 0.10 to 7 xln (step 0.01) |
|  | Operating range V: 4 to 170 V (step 1 V ) |
|  | IEC 60255-151 and ANSI curves |
|  | Operating time: Inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. <br> Defined time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s$)$ |
|  | Dial: 0.05 to 2.20 (step 0.01) |
|  | Directionality: yes/no |
|  | Operating angle: 0 to $359^{\circ}\left(\right.$ step $1^{\circ}$ ) |
|  | Half cone angle: 0 to $170^{\circ}\left(\right.$ step $1^{\circ}$ ) |
|  | Curve, current activation level: 110\% |
|  | Curve, current deactivation level: 100\% |
|  | Defined time, current activation level: 100\% |
|  | Defined time, current deactivation level: 95\% |
|  | Voltage activation level: 100\% |
|  | Voltage deactivation level: 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{or} \pm 5 \%$ (greater of both) |
| Function 46 | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Operating range: 0.10 to 1 xln (step 0.01) |
|  | IEC 60255-151 and ANSI curves |
|  | Operating time: Inverse curve, very inverse curve, extremely inverse curve. <br> Defined time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s) |
|  | Dial: 0.05 to 2.20 (step 0.01) |
|  | Curve, current activation level: 110\% |
|  | Curve, current deactivation level: 100\% |
|  | Defined time, current activation level: $100 \%$ |
|  | Defined time, current deactivation level: 95\% |
|  | Instantaneous deactivation |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\pm 0,5 \%$ (greater of both) |
| Function 49 | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Tap: 0.10 to 2.40 Inominal (step 0.01) |
|  | $\zeta$ heating: 3 to 600 minutes (step 1 min ) |
|  | $\zeta$ cooling: 1 to 6 times $\zeta$ heating (step 1) |
|  | Alarm level: 20 a 99\% (step 1\%) |
|  | Trip level: 100\% |
|  | Deactivation level: 95\% of alarm level |
|  | Timing accuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ respect of theorical value. |
|  | Trip time curves are valid under 20 times the adjusted tap. With currents higher than 20 times the adjusted tap, trip time and thermal image value are truncated to 20 times the adjusted tap. |
| Circuit breaker monitoring | Breaker state: start, open, closed, error, opening time, opening error, closure time, closure error |
|  | 52a input and/or 52b input |
|  | Opening and closure commands |
|  | Maximum number of openings alarm: 1 a 10000 |
|  | Total amps alarm: 0 to 100000 (M(A2)) |
|  | Excess repeated openings: 1 to 10000 |
|  | Repeated openings excess time: 1 to 300 min |
| Function 50BF | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | Opening failure time: 0.02 to $1.00 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{step} 0.01 \mathrm{~s}$ ) |
|  | Open breaker activation threshold: $8 \%$ In |
|  | Open breaker reset time: 10\% In |
|  | Function start: Device trip, opening failure input activation, breaker opening command activation |
| Function 74TCS | Function permission: yes/no |
|  | Operating time: 0.02 to $300 \mathrm{~s}($ step 0.01 s ) |
|  | Command voltage presence: -40\% |
|  | Trip continuity, in circuit a and b. |
| Function CLP | Function permission : yes/no |
|  | 50P_1 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 50P_2 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 67P_1 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 67P_2 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 50N/G_1 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 50N/G_2 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 67N_1 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | 67N_2 multiplier range: 1 to 5 |
|  | Time to pass to CLP: 1 to 18000 s (step 1 s) |
|  | CLP duration time: 1 to 18000 s (step 1 s) |
|  | CLP activation threshold: 8\% In |
|  | CLP deactivation threshold: $10 \%$ In |


| Function 49T | Available through configurable inputs |
| :---: | :---: |
| Programmable logic control (PLC) | OR16, OR16_LATCH, NOR16, NOR16_LATCH. |
| Function 86 | Allows to latch (lock out) the contact trip due to programmable logic (PLC: OR_LATCH). |
| Settings tables | 3 setting tables |
|  | Selectable by input or general setting. |
| RTC | Condenser charge time: 10 minutes |
|  | Functioning without auxiliary voltage: 72 hours |
| Oscillography | 16 samples/cycle |
|  | Oscillo starting configuration |
|  | 2 records: 10 cycles pre-fault and 128 post-fault |
|  | COMTRADE IEEE C37.111-1991 |
|  | 8 analogue channels and 120 digital channels |
| Fault report | 20 fault reports with 80 events in each |
| 8 configurable inputs | The voltage of the inputs is the same as the auxiliary power supply |
| 7 configurable outputs | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{VAC}-8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 30 \mathrm{VDC}-5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Output 1 and output 2:Commuted ( $\mathrm{NC}+\mathrm{NO}$ ) Others: NO |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Current measurement | Phase currents (IA,IB,IC), neutral (IN), positive sequence (I1) and negative sequence (12) |
|  | Real RMS |
|  | Sampling: 16 samples/cycle |
|  | $2 \%$ precision in a band covering $\pm 20 \%$ of nominal current and $\pm 4 \%$ in the rest of the range |
|  | Saturation limit: 30 times the rated current |
| Voltage measurement | Phase voltage (VA, VB, VC), phase-phase voltage (VAB,VBC,VCA), neutral voltage (VN), bus voltage (VBB) |
|  | The neutral voltage is calculated internally from the phase voltages. |
|  | Real RMS |
|  | Sampling: 16 samples/cycle |
|  | $2 \%$ precision in a band covering $\pm 20 \%$ of nominal current and $4 \%$ in the rest of the range |
|  | Measure: 4 to 185 V |
| Angle accuracy | $\pm 2^{\circ}$ |
| Power measurement | Total and per phase active power |
|  | Total and per phase reactive power |
|  | Total and per phase apparent power |
|  | Total and per phase power factor |
|  | $2 \%$ accuracy in rated values with power factor between 1 and 0.7 (phase shift from 0 to $\pm 45^{\circ}$ ). |
| Energy measurement | Positive and negative active energy |
|  | Positive and negative reactive energy |
| Frequency measurement | Starting from phase B line voltage, passing through zero detection to line frequency Starting from phase B busbar voltage, passing through zero detection to busbar frequency. |
|  | Minimum voltage: 30 V |
|  | Accuracy: $\pm 0.01 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Communications | Local port (USB): Modbus RTU |
|  | Remote port RS485: Modbus RTU |
|  | Remote port RS485: IEC 60870-5-103 (*) |
|  | Remote port RJ45: IEC 61850, DNP3.0 and IEC60870-5-104 (*) |
| Auxiliary power supply (*) | 90 V DC - 300V DC / 110 V AC - 230 V AC $\pm 20 \%$ |
|  | 24V DC - 48 V DC $\pm 10 \%$ |
| Environmental conditions | Operating temperature: -10 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage temperature: -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Relative humidity: 95\% |
| Mechanical characteristics | Metal case |
|  | Panel mounting |
|  | 1/2 Rack-4 U |
|  | IP-54 |

(*) Optional depending on the model

Technical specifications
Connections diagram SIL-G



C




Example of ordering code:

| SIL G | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{A}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Note: Accessories, page 60-61.

## Accesories

## Battery supply Kitcom

The KitCom is an adapter that allows you to feed SIA relays from the front communications port, allowing also to communicate with the computer locally.

## SIA-C and SIA-D

The power comes from two AA batteries (IEC LRO6) of 1.5 Volts placed at the bottom of the device. The equipment has a small Dc/Dc power supply that raises the voltage till the required 12 volts to operate the equipment. This operation includes the energy necessary to trip. With DB9 connection.

## SIA-F and SIA-B

The power comes from two AA batteries (IEC LR06) of 1.5 Volts placed at the bottom of the device. The equipment has a small Dc/Dc power supply that raises the voltage till the required 5 volts to operate the equipment. This operation includes the energy necessary to trip. With USB connection.

## SIA-A and SIA-E

The power comes from one PP3 battery (IEC GLR061) of 9 Volts placed at the bottom of the device.

The battery supplies the voltage of 9V required to operate the equipment, including the energy necessary to trip.
With DB9 connection.
The KitCom is an adapter to supply SIA relays through the front communication port, allowing the communication with the computer simultaneously.
This adapter is very useful in the commissioning processes of the transformation centres, allowing full verification of the centre, without any auxiliary power supply.
The equipment has a microswitch that feeds the power supply with a LED (ON) when the voltage is adequate.

In addition to all the necessary to give the power supply, this device has two LED associated with the Rx and Tx lines of communication, and they are used to verify that there is data traffic between the PC and the SIA relay.

## Striker PRT

This is a single effect solenoid. The striker is spring operated. The striker is activated by low-power polarised electrical signal supplied by the relay in case of a fault.
The striker is reset to its starting position manually.
Travel: 8 mm
Spring strength:

- Start of travel: 37 N
- End of travel: 18 N


Response time: 4 ms
Protection rating: IP-40

## Trip coil module TCM

This item is connected to the potential-free trip contact of the relay and supplies the energy needed to trip the coil (30J).
It is loaded using the auxiliary voltage supply of the transformation centre and retains power for up to 3 days without external power supply.


## Communications

The relays have a communication local port on the front of the equipment and two rear ports on the back for remote communication.

The SICom programme with Windows® ${ }^{\circledR} / 8$ uses a graphic user interface to allow you to access all equipment information, modify the settings and save events.
The programme can be used locally by using the front port or remotely by using the rear port.
There are 4 levels of access with user-definable codes.


(

## PROTECTION \＆CONTROL

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## protection \＆control

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CUSTOMIZED PRODUCTS AND BRANDLABELING

】 Customized products and Brandlabeling


## ELECTRONIC PROTECTION \& CONTROL OF MOTORS, GENERATORS AND PUMPS

## Introduction

Fanox designs and manufactures the most reliable protection \& control relays in the market. Products that efficiently prevent engine burnouts, saving costly repairs and preventing dreaded and unnecessary downtime in any important process.
The electric motor is one of the most important drives in industry, and plays a decisive role in the success of a production process. Valuable production processes and high value machinery can be completely paralyzed by one single motor failure. This poses the risk of great expenses, with the resulting costs significantly exceeding the cost of repairing the motor itself.
Experience shows that motor protection is still a novelty, and still not a priority amongst users. The high numbers of faults that occur every day are mainly due to overloads, locked rotor, phase failure or imbalance, heavy bursts of long duration or high duty cycle of operations, or overheating.

Over 60\% of failures are due to causes not detected by conventional protection systems, causing excessive heat in the windings, leading to a drastic reduction of the electrical life of the motor.

The most significant technical advantages of Fanox designed equipment is:

- Continuous Thermal image memory of heating and cooling cycles of the engine's starting cycles, work overload and stoppages.
- The prompt detection of phase loss, even with the engine running at low loads, stopping quickly to avoid costly breakdowns.
- Identification of trip cause. The relays indicate the reason for tripping instantly allowing you to identify and act quickly on faults.



## PBM Protection, Control and Monitoring System

## MOTOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

INTEGRAL SOLUTION FOR MCCs ADAPTABLE TO EVERY CUSTOMER NEEDS

## MULTIFUNCTION

FAULT REPORTS
4 fault reports with the following information: dates, measurements, status bits, inputs and outputs.
SELF-DIAGNOSIS, INSTALLATION
MONITORING AND STATISTICS

- Earth toroidal disconnection monitoring.
- PTC sensor open circuit and short circuit detection.
- Magnetic module hardware monitoring.
- Non-volatile memory stored information coherence.
- Number of motor start ups.
- Medium and maximum current of last start up.
- Number of faults for the following functions: Overload, PTC, JAM, locked rotor and neutral faults.
- Operating hours counter.

TEST MENU
Operation check on LEDs and outputs.

## DESIGNED FOR SCADA APPLICATIONS

RTU Modbus protocol and RS485 communication
MODULAR AND SCALABLE
The basic functions of the system can be extended with different modules (PBM H, PBM D...)
COMMUNICATION SOFTWARE PBCom

PBM B


PBM H


PBM Motor Management System Video demo:

PROTECTION FUNCTIONS
$\theta>$ Overload with thermal image
$-\square-$ Overheating protection (PTC sensor)

A Phase imbalance or phase failure
(\%) Phase sequence
JAM JAM detection

* Locked rotor detection
$I_{g} \gg$ Instantaneous earth leakage overcurrent
$I_{g}>$ Earth leakage inverse time overcurrent
$I_{0} \gg$ Instantaneous neutral overcurrent
$I_{0}>$ Neutral inverse time overcurrent

I< Undercurrent

## PBM B

## BASE MODULE

Current measurement is obtained from the motor line through the magnetic module without need of external current transformers.

From 0,8 up to 25 A with internal current transformers. Over 25 A with external current transformers.

| MODELS | PBM-B1 |  | PBM-B5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PBM-B11 | PBM-B12 | PBM-B51 | PBM-B52 |
| Adjustment range $\quad$ Ib (A) | 0,8-6A | 0,8-6A | 4-25A | 4-25A |
| Auxiliary supply | 110/230Vac-dc | 24/48Vdc | 110/230Vac-dc | 24/48Vdc |
| Frequency | 50/60/ variable (45-65) Hz |  |  |  |
| Maximum motor nominal voltage | 1.000 Vac |  |  |  |
| CODE | 17000 | 17002 | 17001 | 17003 |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor below the minimum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ | Pass the cables several times (n) through the holes in the relay $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{n} \times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |  |  |  |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor above the maximum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ | Use 3 CT .../5 and the relay PBM B and pass the secondary through the holes |  |  |  |
| OTHERS CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |
| Optional | PBM-H display module HMI |  |  |  |
| Inputs | $1 \times$ PTC temperature sensor, $1 \times$ Toroidal transformer (external earth fault), $1 \times$ Digital input 24 Vdc |  |  |  |
| Outputs | $2 \times$ NO-NC contact |  |  |  |
| Short circuit withstand rating | 5000 A to 0,5s (SCR 5000@0,5s) |  |  |  |
| Communication | RS485 ModBus RTU |  |  |  |
| Signalling | 5 signalling LEDs |  |  |  |
| Reset mode | Manual, automatic and automatic time delayed |  |  |  |
| Test | Specific test menu |  |  |  |
| Operating temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |

## PBM H

## DISPLAY MODULE HMI

This is an optional display module with an LCD screen for signalling, control and setting.
The LEDs can be configured and are identified by labels.
Access to menus is intuitive and direct, making protection system commissioning easier.

| CODE | ACCESORIES | LANGUAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17004 | PBM-HS display | Spanish |
| 17005 | PBM-HS display | French |
| 17006 | PBM-HS display | English |
| 17007 | PBM-HS display | Polish |
| 17010 | PBM-HS display | German |
| 79229 | CD PBM |  |
| 17008 | CDCNB CABLE 0,5 M |  |
| 17009 | CDCN1 CABLE 1 M |  |
| CHARACTERISTICS PBM H |  |  |
| LCD Display | $20 \times 2$ alphanumeric characters |  |
| Keyboard | 9 keys |  |
| Communication | RJ45 connector to relay |  |
| Signalling | 6 configurable signalling LEDs |  |
| Reset mode | Manual, automatic and automatic time delayed |  |
| Test | Specific test menu |  |

## FUNCTION DIAGRAM PBM B



## CONNECTION DIAGRAM PBM B



M
$3 \sim$

DIMENSIONS (mm)


PBM H



Motor Protection Relays

## INTEGRAL MOTOR PROTECTION

- For 3-phase motors from 1 to 630 A and over. Cable feed through relay.
- Precise motor heating and cooling memory, reproduces its thermal image.
- Immediate detection of phase loss (3 s), even at reduced load.
- Visual indication of tripping cause.

For motors ( 1 to 630 A and over), in applications such as surface mounted pumps, compressors, mixers, ventilators, elevators, cranes, industrial refrigeration and in general for those motors requiring complete protection where over temperature (by means of PTC sensor) and incorrect phase sequence protection is required.
Its 7 trip classes cover all types of starting or working cycles.

## EXTERNAL DISPLAY MODULE

By means of this plug-in optional accessory, the relay status can be seen and reset from the exterior of the electrical panel board.
Easy to install. Size of a $\varnothing 22 \mathrm{~mm}$ push button.
Suitable for motor control centres (MCC) and panel boards.


I> Overload
\& Phase imbalance or phase loss
$+\underset{+t^{-}}{+}$Overtemperature
(C) Phase sequence

| MODELS |  | GL 16 | GL 40 | GL 90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjustment range Motor 400 V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{A})$ | 4-16,7 | 15-40,5 | 40-91 |
|  | CV | 3-10 | 10-25 | 30-60 |
|  | kW | 2,2-7,5 | 7,5-18,5 | 22-45 |
| according to the relay voltage supply (+15\% -10\%) ac: $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 230 Vac single phase | 11303 | 11323 | 11343 |
|  | 115 Vac single phase | 11302 | 11322 | 11342 |
|  | 24 Vac , dc single phase | 11300 | 11320 | 11340 |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor below the minimum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  | Pass the cables several times (n) through the holes in the relay $I_{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{n} \times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |  |  |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor above the maximum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  | Use 3 CT .../5 and the relay GL16 and pass the secondary through the holes |  |  |
| External display module (optional) |  | ODGL |  |  |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |
| Thermal memory / Overload trip |  | Yes / From 1,1 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\text {B }}$ |  |  |
| Maximum motor nominal voltage |  | 1000 Vac |  |  |
| Trip classes (IEC 947-4-1) |  | 5-10-15-20-25-30-35 |  |  |
| Phase sequence protection |  | ON $\square$ OFF Actuates during the motor start |  |  |
| Phase imbalance protection |  | Over 40\%. Tripping time < 3s |  |  |
| PTC Min/max cold resist.-Average trip / reset resist. |  | 25 / / 1500 - 3600 / 1800 |  |  |
| Reset mode |  | Manual and remote |  |  |
| Signalling LED's |  |  |  |  |
| Output contacts |  | 1 relay with $1 \mathrm{NA}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ |  |  |
| Switching power |  | $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{th}}$ : $5 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{AC} 15-250 \mathrm{~V}-2 \mathrm{~A}$; DC13-30V-2A |  |  |
| Terminals: Max. section / screw torque |  | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |  |  |
| Power consumption |  | 2,5 VA (115-230 Vac) - 1,5 W (24 Vdc) |  |  |
| Protection degree / weight / mounting |  | IP20 / 0,5 kg / DIN rail |  |  |
| Storage temperature |  | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Operating temperature / max. altitude |  | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 1000 \mathrm{~m} ;-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 3000 \mathrm{~m}$ |  |  |
| Standards |  | IEC 255, IEC 947, IEC 801, EN 50081-2 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $c \mathrm{UH}_{\mathrm{L}} \text { us }$ |  |

Settings and curves, see pages 87 to 93.

## DIMENSIONS GL RELAY (mm)



DIMENSIONS ODGL MODULE (mm)


WIRING DIAGRAMS


## INTEGRAL MOTOR PROTECTION

- For 3-phase motors from 60 to 200 A and over. Cable feed through relay.
- Precise motor heating and cooling memory, reproduces its thermal image.
- Immediate detection of phase loss (3 s), even at reduced load.


## - Visual indication of tripping cause.

For 3 phase motors up to 200A, in applications such as surface mounted pumps, compressors, mixers, ventilators, elevators, cranes, industrial refrigeration and in general for those motors requiring complete protection where over temperature (by means of PTC sensor) and incorrect phase sequence protection is required.
Its 7 trip classes cover all types of starting or working cycles.

## EXTERNAL DISPLAY MODULE

By means of this plug-in optional accessory, the relay status can be seen and reset from the exterior of the electrical panel board.
Easy to install. Size of a $\varnothing 22 \mathrm{~mm}$ push button.
Suitable for motor control centres (MCC) and panel boards.


PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

I> Overload
\& Phase imbalance or phase loss
$-\square+t^{-}$Overtemperature
(c) Phase sequence

| MODELS |  |  |  | GL 200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjustment range Motor 400 V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{A})$ |  |  | 60-200 |
|  | CV |  |  | 50-150 |
|  | kW |  |  | 37-110 |
| according to the relay voltage supply ac: $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 15\% | 230 Vac | single phase | 11363 |
|  | 15\% | 115 Vac | single phase | 11362 |
|  | 20\% | 24 Vac , | single phase | 11360 |
| External display module (optional) |  |  |  | ODGL |


| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Thermal memory / Overload trip | Yes / From 1,1 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\text {B }}$ |
| Maximum motor nominal voltage | 1000 Vac |
| Trip classes (IEC 947-4-1) | 5-10-15-20-25-30-35 |
| Phase sequence protection | ON $\square$ OFF Actuates during the motor start |
| Phase imbalance protection | Over 40\%. Tripping time < 3s |
| PTC Min/max cold resist.-Average trip / reset resist. | 25ת / 1500 $-3600 \Omega / 1800 \Omega$ |
| Reset mode | Manual and remote |
| Signalling LED's | 4 LED's: $\mathrm{ON}+\mathrm{I}>+\boldsymbol{\lambda}(\mathrm{r} 8$ ) $+-7-$ |
| Output contacts | 1 relay with $1 \mathrm{NA}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ |
| Switching power | $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{th}}$ : 5 A ; AC15-250V-2A; DC13-30V-2A |
| Terminals: Max. section / screw torque | $4.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, No. $30-12 \mathrm{AWG} / 50 \mathrm{Ncm}$, 4.4 LB - IN |
| Power consumption | 2,5 VA (115-230 Vac) - 1,5 W (24 Vdc) |
| Protection degree / weight / mounting | IP20 / $1 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{DIN}$ rail |
| Storage temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature / max. altitude | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 1000 \mathrm{~m} ;-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 3000 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Standards | IEC 255, IEC 947, IEC 801, EN 50081-2 |
|  | CE © ULUs LISIED |

Settings and curves, see pages 87 to 93.

## DIMENSIONS GL RELAY (mm)



## WIRING DIAGRAMS



## Motor Protection Relays

## BASIC MOTOR PROTECTION

- For 3-phase motors from 1 to 630 A and over. Cable feed through relay.
- Precise motor heating and cooling memory, reproduces its thermal image.
- Immediate detection of phase loss (3 s), even at reduced load.
- Visual indication of tripping cause.

For motors of low and medium power in several applications such as compressors, ventilators, surface mounted pumps conveyor belts, machine tools, and in general to protec motors which need dependable and accurate protection relays for every type of start.
Its 3 trip classes cover many types of starting or working cycles.

## EXTERNAL DISPLAY MODULE

By means of this plug-in optional accessory, the relay status can be seen and reset from the exterior of the electrical panel board.
Easy to install. Size of a Ø22 mm push button.
Suitable for motor control centres (MCC) and panel boards.


PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

I> Overload
人
Phase imbalance or phase loss


| MODELS |  | C 9 | C 21 | C 45 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjustment range Motor 400 V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{A})$ | 3-9,3 | 9-21,6 | 20-45,2 |
|  | CV | 2-5,5 | 7,5-12 | 15-30 |
|  | kW | 1,5-4 | 5,5-9 | 11-22 |
| according to the relay voltage supply$\begin{aligned} & (+15 \%-10 \%) \\ & \text { ac: } 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | 230 Vac single phase | 11203 | 11223 | 11243 |
|  | 115 Vac single phase | 11202 | 11222 | 11242 |
|  | 24 Vac , dc single phase | 11200 | 11220 | 11240 |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor below the minimum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  | Pass the cables several times (n) through the holes in the relay $I_{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{n} \times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |  |  |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor above the maximum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ External display module (optional) |  | Use 3 CT .../5 and the relay C9 and pass the secondary twice through the holes |  |  |
|  |  | ODC |  |  |

## DIMENSIONS C RELAY (mm)



## DIMENSIONS ODC MODULE (mm)



[^3]| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Thermal memory / Overload trip | Yes / From 1,1 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\text {B }}$ |
| Maximum motor nominal voltage | 1000 Vac |
| Trip classes (IEC 947-4-1) | 10-20-30 |
| Phase imbalance protection | Over 40\%. Tripping time < 3s |
| Reset mode | Manual and remote |
| Signalling LED's | 3 LED's: ON + I> + ג |
| Output contacts | 1 relay with $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ |
| Switching power | $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{th}}$ : 5A; AC15-250V-2A; DC13-30V-2A |
| Terminals: Max. section / screw torque | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |
| Power consumption | C9: 6,5VA (230Vac) - 3VA (115Vac) / C21-C45: 2,5VA |
| Protection degree / weight / mounting | IP20 / 0,3 kg / DIN rail |
| Storage temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature / max. altitude | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 1000 \mathrm{~m} ;-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 3000 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Standards | IEC 255, IEC 947, IEC 801, EN 50081-2 |
|  | CE c UL us USTEED |

## EEx e Motor Protection Relays

MOTOR PROTECTION IN EXPLOSIVE OR
HAZARDOUS AREAS

- Certificates for use as category 3 - Directive ATEX 94/9/EC.
- For 3-phase motors up to 1000 Vac.
- Currents from 1,5 to 630 A and over.
- With thermal memory.
- Visual indication of tripping cause.

These relays are applicable for EEx e motors with ratings up to 630A and above, operating in potentially explosive or hazardous areas such as petrochemical industries, plastic factories, etc. The relay is installed outside the explosive area.

G


PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

I> Overload
\& Phase imbalance or phase loss
$+\underset{+t^{\circ}}{+}$ Overtemperature


The models G and BG are ATEX marked with certification for Category 3 use.

## PTB approval:

G and BG relays have been approved by the Physikalisch-Technische BundesanstaltPTB for the protection of EEx e explosion proof motors (DIN EN 50019 / DIN VDE 0170 /DIN VDE 0171 part 6) according to the stipulations and requirements of PTB. PTB report no. PTB Ex 3.43-30004/00

## 

| MODELS |  | G 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjustment range Motor 400 V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{A})$ | 5-17,7 |
|  | CV | 3-10 |
|  | kW | 2,2-7,5 |
| according to the relay voltage supply$\begin{aligned} & \text { (+15\%-10\%) } \\ & \text { ac: } 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | 230 Vac single phase | 10723 |
|  | 115 Vac single phase | 10722 |
|  | 24 Vdc , ac | 10720 |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor below the minimum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  | Pass the cables several times (n) through the holes in the relay $I_{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{n} \times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor above the maximum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  | Use 3 CT's .../5 and pass their secondary twice $(\mathrm{n}=2)$ through the relay holes |
| External display module / Code no. |  | No |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |
| Thermal memory / Overload trip |  | Yes / From 1,1 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\text {B }}$ |
| Maximum motor nominal voltage |  | 1000 V |
| 15 adjustable tripping curves |  | Cold tripping times at $6 \times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ from 2 to 30 s |
| Phase imbalance protection |  | Over 40\%. Tripping time < 3s |
| PTC min/max cold resist. / Average trip resistance |  | $100 \Omega / 1500 \Omega-2750 \Omega$ |
| Reset mode |  | Manual and remote |
| Signalling LED's |  | 4 LED's: ON + one for each protection |
| Alimentación auxiliar monofásica <br> - Voltage Us <br> - Frequency <br> - Consumption <br> - Protection fuse |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115-230 \mathrm{Vac}(+15 \%-6 \%) / 24 \mathrm{Vdc}( \pm 10 \%) \\ & 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { (from } 49 \text { to } 61,2 \mathrm{~Hz}) \\ & 2,5 \mathrm{VA}(115-230 \mathrm{Vac}) / 1,5 \mathrm{~W}(24 \mathrm{Vdc}) \\ & \text { GL } 6 \text { A } \end{aligned}$ |
| Output contacts <br> - Switching capacity in abnormal conditions <br> - Short-circuit resistance |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { relay with } 1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{4 n}: 5 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{AC} 15-250 \mathrm{~V}-2 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{DC} 13-30 \mathrm{~V}-2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| Short circuit withstand rating |  | 5000 A at 0,5 s (SCR 5000@0,5 s) |
| Terminals max. section / Screw torque |  | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |
| Protection degree / weight / mounting |  | IP20 / 0,5 kg / DIN rail |
| Storage temperature |  | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature |  | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Standards |  | EN 50081-2, EN 61000-4-2, EN 61000-4-3, EN 61000-4-4, EN 60529, EN 60947-5-1, UL 508 EN 60947-1, EN 60947-4-1, EN 60255-8, EN 954-1, EN 60079-14, EN 60034-1, EN 50019 |



## WIRING DIAGRAM



Settings and curves, see pages 87 to 93 .

## SINGLE PHASE Pump Protection Relay without Level Sensors

## SINGLE PHASE PUMP PROTECTION

Underload protection by undercurrent

- Eliminates need for level sensors to detect dry running.
- For 1-phase motors from 3 to 16 A.
- Precise motor heating and cooling memory, reproduces its thermal image.
- Visual indication of trip cause.
- Adjustable reset time for $I<$.

Suitable for 1-phase submersible pumps. By monitoring undercurrent it avoids problems caused by dry running, cavitation, etc.
The great advantage of the PS relay is that, without requiring any external detectors like level electrodes, it monitors the load of the motor and stops it before an expensive breakdown occurs.


PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

I> Overload
I< Undercurrent
U> Overvoltage

## WITHOUT LEVEL SENSORS

WTHVELSENSORS ENSORS


| MODELS |  |  |  | PS 11-R | PS 16-R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjustment range Motor 400 V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{A})$ |  | 3-11 | 3-16 |
|  |  | CV |  | 0,5-2 | 0,5-3 |
|  |  | kW |  | 0,37-1,5 | 0,37-2,2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \hline 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | according to the relay voltage supply$\begin{aligned} & \text { (+15\%-10\%) } \\ & \text { ac: } 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | 230 Vac | single phase | 12164 | 12163 |
|  |  | 115 Vac | single phase | 12171 | 12172 |


| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Thermal memory / Overload trip | Yes / From 1,1 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\text {B }}$ |
| Maximum motor nominal voltage | 230 Vac |
| Trip classes (IEC 947-4-1) | 10 |
| Undercurrent protection adjustable / Trip delay | From 0,4 to 0,9 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}} / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Overvoltage protection | From nominal V + 15\% |
| Reset mode for protection against dry running | $\boldsymbol{I}$ < automatic (adjustable) and remote. More info in page 92 |
| Reset mode for other protection functions | $\boldsymbol{I} \boldsymbol{>}$ automatic and remote, $\boldsymbol{U}>$ automatic. More info in page 92 |
| Signalling LED's | 3 LED's: ON + I> I< + U $>$ |
| Output contacts | 1 relay with 1 NO |
| Switching power | $\mathrm{It}_{\mathrm{n}}$ : 5A; AC15-250V-2A; DC13-30V-2A |
| Terminals: Max. section / screw torque | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |
| Power consumption | PS11-R: $7 \mathrm{VA}(230 \mathrm{Vac})-4 \mathrm{VA}(115 \mathrm{Vac})$ PS16-R: $3 \mathrm{VA}(115-230 \mathrm{Vac})$ |
| Protection degree / weight / mounting | IP20 / 0,15 kg / DIN rail |
| Storage temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature / max. altitude | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 1000 \mathrm{~m} ;-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 3000 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Standards | IEC 255, IEC 947, IEC 801, EN 50081-2 |
|  | CE |

[^4]
## DIMENSIONS PS RELAY (mm)

## PS 11-R



PS 16-R


## WIRING DIAGRAM



## THREE PHASE Pump Protection Relay without Level Sensors

## THREE PHASE PUMP PROTECTION

Underload protection by undercurrent

- Eliminates need for level sensors to detect dry running.
- For 3-phase motors from 1 to 630 A and over. Cable feed through.
- Precise motor heating and cooling memory, reproduces its thermal image.
- Visual indication of tripping cause.
- Manual, remote and automatic reset.

Suitable where the undercurrent (running without load) is critical, such us submersible pumps, surface pumps, etc. In these cases, when the equipment runs without load (dry well) the relay trips by undercurrent.
The great advantage of the P relay is that, without requiring any external detectors such as level electrodes, it monitors the load of the motor and stops it before an expensive breakdown occurs.

## EXTERNAL DISPLAY MODULE

By means of this plug-in optional accessory, the relay status can be seen and reset from the exterior of the electrical panel board.
Easy to install. Size of a Ø 22 mm push button.
Suitable for motor control centres (MCC) and panel boards.

P
PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

I> Overload
I< Undercurrent
A Phase imbalance or phase loss
(cy) Phase sequence

WITHOUT LEVEL SENSORS
NTMHOUTLNSERSENSORS


| MODELS |  | P 19 | P 44 | P 90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjustment range Motor 400 V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{A})$ | 7-19,6 | 19-44,2 | 40-90,4 |
|  | CV | 4-10 | 12,5-27,5 | 27,5-55 |
|  | kW | 3-7,5 | 9,2-20 | 20-40 |
| according to the relay voltage supply$\begin{aligned} & \text { (+15\% -10\%) } \\ & \text { ac: } 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | 230 Vac single phase | 11403 | 11423 | 11443 |
|  | 115 Vac single phase | 11402 | 11422 | 11442 |
|  | 24 Vac , dc single phase | 11400 | 11420 | 11440 |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor below the minimum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  | Pass the cables several times ( $n$ ) through the holes in the relay $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{n} \times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |  |  |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor above the maximum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  | Use 3 CT .../5 and the relay P 19 |  |  |
| External display module (optional) |  | ODP |  |  |


| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Thermal memory / Overload trip | Yes / From 1,1 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\text {B }}$ |
| Maximum motor nominal voltage | 1000 Vac |
| Trip classes (IEC 947-4-1) | 5-10-15 |
| Phase sequence protection | Yes |
| Phase imbalance protection | Over 40\%. Tripping time < 3s |
| Undercurrent protection adjustable / Trip delay | From 0,5 to 0,9 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$. Operative from 0,3 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}} / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Reset mode for protection against dry running | $\boldsymbol{I}$ < manual, remote and automatic. More info in page 92 |
| Reset mode for other protection functions | Manual, remote and automatic (every 15 minutes) |
| Short circuit withstand rating | 5000 A at 0,5 s (SCR 5000@0,5 s) |
| Signalling LED's | 4 LED's: ON + I> + I $\mathbf{+}+\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ ( $\mathbf{( 8 \%}$ ) |
| Output contacts | 1 relay with $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ |
| Switching power | $\mathrm{I}_{4}$ : 5 A ; AC15-250V-2A; DC13-30V-2A |
| Terminals: Max. section / screw torque | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |
| Power consumption | 2,5 VA |
| Protection degree / weight / mounting | IP20 / 0,5 kg / DIN rail |
| Storage temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature / max. altitude | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 1000 \mathrm{~m} ;-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 3000 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Standards | IEC 255, IEC 947, IEC 801, EN 50081-2 |
|  | CE © UL us Lsisto |



## DIMENSIONS ODP MODULE (mm)



Settings and curves, see pages 87 to 93 .

## THREE PHASE Pump Protection Relay without Level Sensors

## THREE PHASE PUMP PROTECTION

Underload protection by $\cos \varphi$

- Eliminates need for level sensors to detect dry running.
- For 3-phase motors from 1 to 630 A and over. Cable feed through relay itself.
- Precise motor heating and cooling memory, reproduces its thermal image.
- Visual indication of tripping cause.
- Adjustable reset time for $\cos \varphi$.

Suitable for 3-phase submersible pumps, petrol station pumps, and other type of pumps and systems where running without load is critical (dry well, broken transmission belt, etc.).
The great advantage of these relays is that, by using the motor itself as a sensor and without requiring any external detectors, they monitor the $\cos \varphi$ of the motor and stop it before a breakdown caused by dry running, cavitation or closed valve occurs.


RROTECTION FUNCTIONS

I> Overload
$\cos \varphi$ Underload
A Phase imbalance or phase loss
(c) Phase sequence

## WITHOUT LEVEL SENSORS

NTTHOUT LEVEL SENSORS

| MODELS |  |  | PF 16-R | PF 47-R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjustment range Motor 400 V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{A})$ |  | 4-16,6 | 16-47,5 |
|  | CV |  | 3-10 | 10-30 |
|  | kW |  | 2,2-7,5 | 7,5-22 |
| Adjustment range Motor 230 V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{A})$ |  | 4-16,6 | 16-47,5 |
|  | CV |  | 1,5-5,5 | 5,5-15 |
|  | kW |  | 1,1-4 | 4-11 |
| according to the relay voltage supply$\begin{aligned} & \text { (+15\%-10\%) } \\ & \text { ac: } 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | 400/440 Vac | 3-phase (motor) | 12165 | 12167 |
|  | 230 Vac | 3-phase (motor) | 12173 | 12168 |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor below the minimum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  |  | Pass the cables several times (n) through the holes in the relay $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{n} \times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |  |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor above the maximum setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  |  | Use 3 CT .../5 and the relay PF16-R |  |
| External display module (optional) |  |  | ODPF |  |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |
| Thermal memory / Overload trip |  |  | Yes / From 1,1 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\text {B }}$ |  |
| Maximum motor nominal voltage |  |  | 440 Vac |  |
| Trip classes (IEC 947-4-1) |  |  | 10-20-30 |  |
| Phase sequence protection |  |  | Yes |  |
| Phase imbalance protection |  |  | Over 40\%. Tripping time < 3s |  |
| Underload protection by $\cos \varphi$ / Trip delay |  |  | $\cos \varphi$ adjustable from 0,15 to 1,0 / adjustable from 5 to 45s |  |
| Reset mode for protection against dry running |  |  | $\cos \varphi$ automatic (adjustable) and remote. More info in page 92 |  |
| Reset mode for other protection functions |  |  | $\boldsymbol{I}>\boldsymbol{\lambda}(\mathbf{8} 8)$ Manual, remote and automatic. More info in page 92 |  |
| Signalling LED's |  |  | 4 LED's: ON + I> + $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s }} \varphi+\boldsymbol{\lambda}(\mathrm{P} \%$ ) |  |
| Output contacts |  |  | 1 relay with $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ |  |
| Switching power |  |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {th }}$ : 5A; AC15-250V-2A; DC13-30V-2A |  |
| Terminals: Max. section / screw torque |  |  | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |  |
| Power consumption |  |  | 1,5W-12 VA (230 Vac) - 20 VA (400 Vac) |  |
| Protection degree / weight / mounting |  |  | IP20 / 0,5 kg / DIN rail |  |
| Storage temperature |  |  | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Operating temperature / max. altitude |  |  | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 1000 \mathrm{~m} ;-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 3000 \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
| Standards |  |  | IEC 255, IEC 947, IEC 801, EN 50081-2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Settings and curves, see pages 87 to 93 .

DIMENSIONS PS RELAY (mm)


## EXTERNAL DISPLAY MODULE

By means of this plug-in optional accessory, the relay status can be seen and reset from the exterior of the electrical panel board.

Easy to install. Size of a Ø 22 mm push button.
Suitable for motor control centres (MCC) and panel boards.
This optional display module is mounted externally, e.g. on the panel door or a draw-out unit in a motor control centre (MCC) and connected to the relay by a flat cable (length 2 meters).
The module has the appropriate LED's to signal the trip cause and a reset push-button.
Weight: $0,05 \mathrm{~kg}$.
Protection degree: IP50

ODPF


| Model | Code | Relay type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ODPF | $\mathbf{1 2 5 5 5}$ | PF |

## DIMENSIONS ODPF MODULE (mm)


"The PS and PF electronic relays have been specially designed to provide complete protection for both single and three phase pumps and any other system where dry running is a critical factor."


Conventional panel
Thermal relay Level electrode relay as well as
Level electrodes Level electrode wiring


The graph shows that with FANOX SOLUTION you can save up to $35 \%$ of the cost of a pump protection system.




## CBM

## Panels for SUBMERSIBLE Pumps

## SINGLE PHASE PUMPS

- Thermal memory of motors heating and cooling cycles.
- Automatic reset, adjustable from 2 to 240 minutes for well filling,
- Indication of trip cause.
- Control point for pressure switch, buoy, programmer...
- Includes: circuit breaker 1P+N, PS-R electronic relay, contactor, LEDs and on/off switch.

One of the most critical situations in pump operation is dry running. The solution offered by FANOX single-phase protection panels is based on measuring the undercurrent. In dry running situations a current decrease is detected. This reduction of consumed current is measured by the PS-R electronic relay fitted to the protection panel: when the preset undercurrent value is reached, it switches the pump off.

WITHOUT LEVEL SENSORS


Pump protection without level sensor video demo:

| Models | Code | Approx. motor current (Amps) | Power of single-phase 230 V motor |  | Adjustable well filling time (minutes) | Dimensions (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | HP | kW |  |  |
| CBM-2 | 12312 | 3-11 | 0.5-2 | 0.37-1.5 | 2-70 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |
| CBM-3 | 12314 | 11-16 | 2-3 | 1.5-2.2 | 2-240 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |

- Equipment with halogen-free wiring

Fanox Control Panels protect pumps against dry running without using level sensors.

- Maximum protection without level electrodes or level relays.
- Electronic relay incorporated.
- Quick and easy installation, maintenance-free.
- Installation costs are significantly reduced.
- Can be adapted to installations already in service, without removing the pump.



## Panels for SUBMERSIBLE Pumps

## THREE PHASE PUMPS

- Thermal memory of motors heating and cooling cycles.
- Automatic reset for well filling. Adjustable from 2 to 75 minutes.
- Trip cause indication.
- Control point for pressure switch, buoy, programmer...
- Includes: circuit breaker 3P or 3P+N, PF-R electronic relay, contactor, LEDs and on/off switch.
- Models with metal enclosure also include voltmeter, ammeter and $\varphi$ meter.

The cosine of phi $(\operatorname{Cos} \varphi)$ is the value of the cosine of the phase angle between the voltage and the intensity of the electrical current. This oscillates from a value slightly below 1 for a full load operating motor to almost 0 when it is dry running. Therefore, in dry running situations, $\cos \varphi$ falls significantly. This reduction is monitored by the PF-R relay installed in FANOX three-phase protection panels, meaning that when it falls beneath the adjusted value, the panel shuts down the pump and protects it from damage.

WITHOUT LEVEL SENSORS
CBT $\cos \varphi$ Underload


|  | Models | Code | Approx. motor current <br> (Amps) | Power of single-phase 230 V motor |  | Adjustable well filling time (minutes) | Dimensions (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | HP | kW |  |  |
|  | CBT-1 | 12301 | 1.1-2.0 | 0.5-1 | 0.37-0.75 | 2-75 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |
|  | CBT-2 | 12302 | 2.8-3.8 | 1.5-2 | 1.1-1.5 | 2-75 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |
|  | CBT-5 | 12305 | 5.5-9.5 | 3-5.5 | 2.2-4 | 2-75 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |
|  | CBT-7 | 12307 | 13 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 2-75 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |
|  | CBT-10 | 12310 | 16.5 | 10 | 7.5 | 2-75 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |
|  | CBT-15 | 12315 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 2-75 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |
| $\stackrel{\dot{1}}{\stackrel{1}{を}}$ | CBT-20M | 12316 | 32 | 20 | 15 | 2-75 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |
|  | CBT-25M | 12317 | 40 | 25 | 18.5 | 2-75 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |
|  | CBT-30M | 12318 | 47 | 30 | 22 | 2-75 | $230 \times 250 \times 150$ |
|  | CBT-40M | 12319 | 64 | 40 | 30 | 2-75 | $600 \times 500 \times 200$ |
|  | CBT-50M | 12320 | 79 | 50 | 37 | 2-75 | $600 \times 500 \times 200$ |
|  | CBT-60M | 12332 | 92 | 60 | 45 | 2-75 | $600 \times 500 \times 200$ |

[^5]
## Panels for SUBMERSIBLE Pumps

THREE PHASE PUMPS WITH SOFT STARTER

- Thermal memory of motors heating and cooling cycles.
- Automatic reset for well filling. Adjustable from 2 to 75 minutes.
- Trip cause indication.
- Control point for pressure switch, buoy, programmer...
- Metal case.
- Includes: circuit breaker 3P+N, PF-R electronic relay, ES soft starter, contactor, LEDs and on/ off switch.

FANOX protection panels with progressive startup and shut -down are fitted with ES soft starters to prevent problems caused by water hammering or sudden start-ups and shut-downs.
Protection against dry running is provided by the PF-R relay that monitors the value of $\cos \varphi$ and shuts down the pump when it falls below the selected value.

CBS
PROTECTION FUNCTIONS
$\boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s }} \varphi$ Underload
I> Overload
A Phase imbalance or phase loss
(r) Phase sequence

I>> Short-circuit

- Soft start
- Soft stop


## WITHOUT LEVEL SENSORS

|  | Models | Code | Approx. motor current (Amps) | Power of single-phase 230 V motor |  | Adjustable well filling time (minutes) | Dimensions (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | HP | kW |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\underset{1}{\overleftarrow{E}}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\Sigma}}$ | CBS-2* | 12321 | 3.8 | 0.5-2 | 0.37-1.5 | 2-75 | $400 \times 300 \times 200$ |
|  | CBS-3* | 12322 | 5.5 | 3 | 2,2 | 2-75 | $400 \times 300 \times 200$ |
|  | CBS-5* | 12323 | 7.0-9.5 | 4-5.5 | 3-4 | 2-75 | $400 \times 300 \times 200$ |
|  | CBS-7* | 12324 | 13 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 2-75 | $500 \times 400 \times 200$ |
|  | CBS-10 | 12326 | 16.5 | 10 | 7.5 | 2-75 | $500 \times 400 \times 200$ |
|  | CBS-12 | 12327 | 21 | 12.5 | 9.2 | 2-75 | $500 \times 400 \times 200$ |
|  | CBS-15 | 12328 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 2-75 | $500 \times 400 \times 200$ |
|  | CBS-20 | 12329 | 32 | 20 | 15 | 2-75 | $600 \times 400 \times 200$ |
|  | CBS-25 | 12330 | 40 | 25 | 18.5 | 2-75 | $600 \times 400 \times 200$ |
|  | CBS-30 | 12331 | 47 | 30 | 22 | 2-75 | $600 \times 500 \times 200$ |

## - Equipment with halogen-free wiring

* Models available in plastic box.

FANOX

- protection \& control


## Generator Protection Relay

## GENERATOR PROTECTION

- For generators up to 1000 Vac.
- With thermal memory.
- Visual indication of trip cause.
- Fast trip curves.

This relay is specially applicable for protecting low voltage generators up to 1000 Vac, and currents up to 2000 A or higher. Precise motor heating and cooling memory, reproduces its thermal image.
It offers a suitable protection offering the choice between 15 trip curves thus avoiding the generator working over its damage curve.

## EXTERNAL DISPLAY MODULE

By means of this plug-in optional accessory the relay status can be seen and reset from the exterior of the electrical panel board.
Easy to install. Size of $\varnothing 22 \mathrm{~mm}$ push button.

## OTHER RELAYS FOR GENERATORS:

- H: Frequency relay (See page 102).
- U3N: Three-phase voltage relay (See page 101).


PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

I> Overload
d Phase imbalance or phase loss

| MODELS | GEN 10 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Adjustment range $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{A})$ | $4-10,3$ |
| Auxiliary voltage supply $(+15 \%-10 \%)$ | 24 Vdc |
| Code | $\mathbf{1 1 3 5 0}$ |
| For $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the generator above 10,3 A | Use 3 current transformers.../5 |
| External display module (optional) | ODGEN |


| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Thermal memory / Overload trip | Yes / From 1,1 $\times \boldsymbol{I}_{\text {B }}$ |
| Maximum generator nominal voltage | 1000 Vac |
| Trip time t6 $\times 1 I_{B}$ | 15 adjustable curves from 0,2 to 3 s . |
| Phase imbalance protection | Over 20\%. Tripping time < 3s |
| Reset mode | Manual and remote |
| Signalling LED's | 3 LED's: ON + one for each protection |
| Output contacts | 1 relay with $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ |
| Switching power | $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{th}}: 5 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{AC15}-250 \mathrm{~V}-2 \mathrm{~A}$; DC13-30V-2A |
| Short circuit withstand rating | 5000 A at 0,5 s (SCR 5000@0,5 s) |
| Terminals: Max.section / screw torque | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |
| Power consumption | 1,5 W |
| Protection degree / weight / mounting | IP20 / 0,5 kg / DIN rail |
| Storage temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature / max. altitude | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 1000 \mathrm{~m} ;-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 3000 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Standards | IEC 255, IEC 801, EN 50081-2 |
|  | CE c UL) us USTED |

[^6]
## Soft Starters and Motor Controller

- For three-phase induction motors of up to 22 kW / 400 V .
- Built in heat dissipater and electro-mechanical bypass relay.
- Substitutes the conventional contactors. One in direct start-up and three in star-delta start-up cycle. Offers greater life cycle.
- Lower maintenance cost.
- No pressure surge when using pumps and compressors. Reduces hammering.
- Less current and voltage drop during start up. Allows for reduced power consumption.
- Mechanical dimensioning can be optimised.
- Simplified automation.
- Assembly, setting, installation, commissioning and maintenance are made easy by the compact design.
- Reduces start and stop torque, eliminating mechanical problems.
- Additional cooling is not necessary thanks to the bypass built-in relay.
- Substitutes the conventional contactors: one for direct start-up and three for star-delta start-up $\lambda-\Delta$


ES 400-25
ES 400-45

PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

- Soft start
- Soft stop

ES 230-45 and ES 400-45 model include:
\& Phase imbalance or phase loss
$-\underset{+t^{\circ}}{ }$ Overtemperature
(c) Phase sequence

| MODELS* | ES 400-3 | ES 230-12 | ES 400-12 | ES 230-25 | ES 400-25 | ES 230-45 | ES 400-45 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage 50/60 Hz | $\mathrm{V} \pm 15 \%$ | 400 | 230 | 400 | 230 | 400 | $\mathbf{2 3 0}$ | 400 |
| Maximum current A |  | 3 | 12 | 12 | 25 | 25 | 45 | 45 |
| Motor power | kW | 1,1 | 3 | 5,5 | 5,5 | 11 | 11 |  |
|  | CV | 1,5 | 4 | 7,5 | 22 |  |  |  |
| Code | $\mathbf{4 1 8 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 8 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 8 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 8 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 8 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 8 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 8 4 5}$ |  |

* Other voltages available upon request. (380V,480V and 600V)




## OPERATION

These units represent the best protection against premature ageing of motors and mechanical items.
Sudden starts and stops, that can produce damages in the bearings and gears of the motors, are eliminated.
They prevent frequent faults and objects falling onto conveyer belts.
They reduce mechanical impact in motors, axles, gears and belts, significantly prolonging the operating life of the controlled units.
An electronic circuit with semiconductors starts the motor without using the contacts. Hence these do not withstand sparks or erosion.
When the minimal voltage of the motor is reached the semiconductors are bypassed by the relay contacts. Thanks to this technology, the ES starters have a longer operating life than conventional contactors.

They are easy to install and control. They can operate by means of an external control signal, such as a programmable automation.

## POTENTIOMETER SETTING


(1) Ramp up time: RAMP UP.
(2) Ramp-down time: RAMP DOWN.
(3) Par: INITIAL TORQUE. Voltage when ramp-up begins.

Potentiometers (1) (2) and (3)

- Initially set potentiometers (1) and (2) to maximum.
- Connect the supply and set potentiometer (3) so that the motor begins to rotate as soon as the supply is applied.
- Set the ramp-up and ramp-down times to the desired value.


## MODE OF OPERATION

a) Change from on line direct start to soft start:

1) Cut off the cable from the motor and insert the ES starter.
2) Connect the control input to two of the input lines. Set the potentiometers according to the settings mode.
3) Reconnect the power supply.

On connecting C1, the starter performs a soft motor start. On disconnecting C1, the motor stops, the starter resets to zero and after 0.5 seconds a new soft start up may be performed. (fig. 1 and fig. 4).
b) Soft Start / Soft Stop (fig. 2 and fig. 3)

When S1 is closed (connection diagram), the soft motor start is realised according to the potentiometers setting of initial $t$ and \% torque.
When S1 is open the soft stop is done in accordance with the ramp down potentiometer setting.

## APPLICATIONS

For three-phase motors in applications such as:

- Pumps.
- Cold compressors.
- Conveyor belts, lifting devices, etc.
- Mixers.
- Fans, extractor fans and blowers.
- Garage doors and elevators.
- Concrete mixers.
- Palletizer devices, etc.


## DIMENSIONS (mm)




## WIRING DIAGRAMS

ES 230-12 and 45

## Soft start



Soft start / soft stop

fig. 2

ES 230-45 ES 400-45


## Manual Motor Starters

## MANUAL MOTOR STARTERS

- Overload and short-circuit protection.
- Overload range adjustable from 0,1 to 32A.
- Wide range of accessories.
- Suitable for small size motors in machine-tools, conveyor systems, etc.
- Modular size 45 mm . DIN rail mounting (EN 50022-35).
- Isolating and main switch function (IEC 204-1)

| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated operational voltage Ue | 690 V |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage Vimp | 6 kV |
| Frequency | $40 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Mechanical or electrical operations | 100.000 |
| Max. operating frequency | $30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{h}$ |
| Current heat losses (3-phases) | $5,8 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Opening time | 7 ms |
| Terminal section | $2 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Screw torque | $1,2 \mathrm{Nm}$ |
| Protection degree | IP 20 |
| Fixed magnetic trip (A) | $12 \times \mathrm{I} \pm 20 \%$ |


| AUXILIARY CONTACTS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated operational voltage | 500 V |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage | 4 kV |
| Maximum current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{m}}$ | 6 A |
| Rated current AC-15:230/400 V | $3,5 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Terminal section | $2 \times 2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Screw torque | 1 Nm |

CE: UL) Us LIstio

## M



| Code | Model | Range A | Motor 3F, AC3 <br> kW - 400 $\mathbf{~}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 1 6}$ | M-0,16 | $0,1-0,16$ | - |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 0 0}$ | M-0,25 | $0,16-0,25$ | 0,06 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 0 1}$ | M-0,4 | $0,25-0,4$ | 0,09 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{M - 0 , 6 3}$ | $0,4-0,63$ | 0,12 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{M - 1}$ | $0,63-1$ | 0,25 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{M - 1 , 6}$ | $1-1,6$ | 0,55 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{M - 2 , 5}$ | $1,6-2,5$ | 0,75 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{M - 4}$ | $2,5-4$ | 1,5 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{M - 6 , 3}$ | $4-6,3$ | 2,2 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{M - 1 0}$ | $6,3-10$ | 4 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{M - 1 6}$ | $10-16$ | 7,5 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{M - 2 0}$ | $16-20$ | 9 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{M - 2 5}$ | $20-25$ | 12,5 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{M - 3 2}$ | $25-32$ | 15 |

Cold state curve.
For warm state multiply $\mathrm{x} 0,25$


| Rated short circuit breaking capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cu}}$ (DIN VDE 0660 part 101; IEC 947-2) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Back-up fuse |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manual motor starter models | Switching capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cu}}$ [ kA ] |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { With limiter } \\ & \mathrm{M}-\mathrm{SB} \end{aligned}$ |  | Fuses gL, aM (A) |  |  |  |
| V | 230 | 400 | 500 | 690 | 230 | 400 | 230 | 400 | 500 | 690 |
| M-0,16 a M-1,6 | Not required |  |  |  | Not required |  | Not required |  |  |  |
| M - 2,5 |  |  | 3 | 2,5 |  |  | 25 | 20 |
| M - 4 |  |  | 3 | 2,5 |  |  | 35 | 25 |
| M - 6,3 |  |  | 3 | 2,5 |  |  | 50 | 35 |
| M - 10 |  | 6 | 3 | 2,5 |  | 50 |  |  |  | 80 | 50 | 35 |
| M - 16 | 10 | 6 | 2,5 | 2 | 100 | 50 |  |  | 80 | 80 | 63 | 35 |
| M-20 a M-32 | 10 | 6 | 2,5 | 2 | 100 | 50 |  |  | 80 | 80 | 63 | 50 |

## ACCESORIES

- Current limiter M-SB (IN=32A), increases the short circuit capacity up to $50 \mathrm{kA} / 400 \mathrm{~V}$. Assembly: under the manual motor starter or remotely.
- Undervoltage trip and remote trip.
- Enclosures, auxiliary contacts, emergency push-button and indicator lights.

DESCRIPTION / MODEL / CODE

- Current limiter M-SB 03990
- Auxiliary contacts (*NO early make)

| Contact | Side mounting |  | Inside mounting |  | Front mounting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 NA | M-HS20 | 03901 |  |  |  |  |
| NO + NC | M-HS11 | 03900 |  |  | FHMS11 | 03931 |
| NO | M-HS10 | 39011 | M-SHS10 | 03906 | FHMS10 | 03932 |
| 2 NC | M-HS02 | 03903 |  |  |  |  |
| NC | M-HS01 | 39031 | M-SHS01 | 03907 | FHMS01 | 03933 |
| NO $^{*}+$ NC | M-VHS11 | 03902 |  |  |  |  |

- Remote trip and undervoltage trip (Inside mounting)

| V / Hz | Remote |  | Undervoltage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $24 / 50-60$ | M-AS-05 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 2 3}$ | M-UN-05 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 1 3}$ |
| $110 / 50$ <br> $120 / 60$ | M-AS-15 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 2 0}$ | M-UN-15 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 1 0}$ |
| $220-240 / 50$ <br> $240 / 60$ | M-AS-25 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 2 1}$ | M-UN-25 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 1 1}$ |
| $380-415 / 50$ <br> $440 / 60$ | M-AS-45 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 2 2}$ | M-UN-45 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 1 2}$ |
| $500 / 50$ |  |  | M-UN-55 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 1 5}$ |



- Enclosures

| Surface mounting IP41 | M-GE | $\mathbf{0 3 9 5 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Flush mounting IP41 | M-FP | $\mathbf{0 3 9 4 0}$ |
| IP55 Kit (M-GE and M-FP) | M-BS | $\mathbf{0 3 9 4 8}$ |
| IP 54 Enclosure, 5 poles CEE-17 | M-GC | $\mathbf{0 4 0 5 5}$ |
| Idem with phase inverter | M-GC1 | $\mathbf{0 4 0 5 6}$ |

- Emergency stop-operation for M-GE and M-FP

| Push-button type IP55 | M-PT | $\mathbf{0 3 9 8 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Self-locking type IP55 | M-PV | $\mathbf{0 3 9 8 1}$ |
| Self-locking with key IP55 | M-PS | $\mathbf{3 9 8 2 2}$ |

- Busbar

| Busbar-2 | M-SBD-12 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 9 1}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Busbar-3 | M-SBD-13 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 9 2}$ |
| Busbar-4 | M-SBD-14 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 9 3}$ |
| Busbar-5 | M-SBD-15 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 9 4}$ |
| Input terminals | M-SBDE1 | $\mathbf{0 3 9 9 5}$ |




- Others for enclosures M-GE and M-FP

| Padlocking feature (max. 3) | M-VSL | $\mathbf{0 3 9 8 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| N-terminal | M-N | $\mathbf{0 3 9 4 9}$ |
| Pilot light, white, 220-240V | M-LM | 39701 |
| Pilot light, white, 380-440V | M-LM1 | 39702 |
| Pilot light, green, 220-240V | M-LM-G | $\mathbf{3 9 7 1 1}$ |
| Pilot light, green, 380-440V | M-LM1-G | 39712 |
| Pilot light, red, 220-240V | M-LM-R | 39721 |
| Pilot light, red, 380-440V | M-LM1-R | $\mathbf{3 9 7 2 2}$ |

## DIMENSIONS (mm)



M-SB



## Thermistor Sensors

## PTC

## THERMISTOR SENSORS PTC

- Connected to PBM B, GL, G, ST or MT relays to protect motors against overtemperature.
- PTC. Positive temperature coefficient
- PTC 120, for internal mounting. Temperature threshold $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- PTCEX 70, for external mounting. Temperature threshold $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Models | PTC 120 | PTCEX 70 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Code | $\mathbf{4 1 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 7 0 5}$ |
| Threshold temperature | $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Threshold resistance | $\geq 1330 \Omega$ | $\geq 1330 \Omega$ |
| Mounting | internal | external |

## DIMENSIONS PTC (mm)

## $\varnothing 3$ mm

|=500 mm

PTCEX 70


PTC 120

CONNECTION WIRES

| Models | Code | Length |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CDCNB | $\mathbf{1 7 0 0 8}$ | 0.5 m |
| CDCN1 | $\mathbf{1 7 0 0 9}$ | 1 m |

## THE MOTOR PROTECTION

The electric motor is one of the most important operating devices in industry. Many times the shutdown of an industrial process is caused by a simple motor. High-cost production runs and valuable machinery can become paralysed at great cost, even more than the cost of rewinding the motor.

Experience shows that motor protection continues to be a problem, based on the number of breakdowns occuring every day.

Over 60\% of failures are caused by overheating of the motor windings. These can be detected, and prevented, by measuring and analysing the current being absorbed by the motor, or by controlling temperature limits of the winding. The major causes are as follows:

- Overloads
- Locked rotor
- Over and undervoltage
- Phase imbalance or phase loss
- Long and heavy start-ups
- Excessive operating cycles
- Heating from non-electrical causes
- Inadequate motor ventilation
- High room temperature
- Insulation failure

The following diagram shows the dramatic decrease suffered in the electric life of a motor due to the excessive heat of the motor windings (Montsinger's rule).


As one can see, a $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ increase in temperature reduces the useful life of the motor by half.

The most reliable protection options in common use are:

- Fuses or circuit breakers for short-circuit protection.
- Electronic motor protection relays with thermal memory.
- Contactors for motor control.


## FANOX RELAYS

Our R+D Division has allowed FANOX to develop a wide range of easy-toinstall and operate electronic relays, at truly competitive prices, which will save downtime and money.

FANOX motor protection relays work with the current measured in real time. The current, which is read by three current transformers built into the relays, is electronically processed and used as a model of the thermal image of the motor, and is continously compared to the values set on the relay.

The three power supply cables to the motor are not directly connected to the relay, but pass through its corresponding CT holes.
This provides motor protection against:

- Overload: The relay creates a model of the thermal image of the motor during its heating and cooling cycles. In this way, in overload conditions, the relay will take into consideration previous operating conditions of the motor, and will trip quicker if the relay has detected previous occasions of overload. This thermal memory is independent of the auxiliary voltage supply of the relay and is stored even when this voltage is cut off or disconnected. The different trip curves available for selection in the relays allow for precise adjustment to any kind of motor start-up or work ing cycle.
- Phase imbalance and phase loss: even if the motor is running below its full load current.
- Incorrect phase sequence detection is highly important when the correct phase sequence is critical as in compressors, pumps, fans and other applications (GL, P, PF).
- Underload by undercurrent: protects the motor against working without load, very important in pumps ( P and PS ).
- Protection against no-load operation: underload protection by $\cos \varphi$ has been incorporated so that the relay differentiates precisely between very low load and no-load operations, and drops out in the latter case (PF).

In addition, when the relay is connected to thermistor sensors (PTC), it protects the motor against electrical and non-electrical overheating (GL, G).
A visual display of the cause allows maintenance personnel to identify and immediately act on the underlying causes. The use of the OD display makes this operation much easier.

FANOX relays guarantee ideal protection for motors (pumps, compressors, fans, etc).

## Installation and Adjustment guide

## General

For correct installation and operation of Fanox relays, it is important to consider the following:


- After being fixed to the DIN rail, the cables for the three phases should be passed through the holes in the relay.
The maximum section of 700 V insulated wires that can pass through the holes are:

| C | $16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| GL, P, PF, G, GEN | $35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| GL $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |

- Assembly attached to other components: it is recommended to separate the relays of other units or items that could cause strong magnetic fields, such as power or control transformers, contactors, frequency variators or high current busbars.
- In star-delta starting, the relay or the current transformers must be installed between the fuses or circuit breaker and the contactor.
- Relays used in combination with frequency inverters:
a) Not to be used with frequency inverters:
- GL relays if the protection against phase sequence selector is in the "ON" position.
- P and PF relays.
b) The following can be used with frequency inverters:
- GL relays if the protection against phase sequence selector is in the "OFF" position.
- C and G relays.

Never connect the relay or current transformers of the auxiliary power supply to the inverter output.

- Connection between the PTC sensors and the relay (GL and G). For PTC connection lengths over 100 m or when the influence of high frequency transient voltages is expected, it is adviseable to use screened cable and connect the screen to terminal T1.

Note: every relay comes with an instruction manual providing information on its correct installation and setup. Please follow this for guidance.

## 2 SETUP PROCEDURE

Correct order of steps during installation:

|  | C | GL | G | PS | P | PF | GEN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.1 Select the trip class / tripping time | $1^{\text {st }}$ | $1^{\text {st }}$ | $1{ }^{\text {st }}$ |  | $1{ }^{\text {st }}$ | $1^{\text {st }}$ | $1^{\text {st }}$ |
| 2.2 Adjust the $I_{\mathrm{B}}$ current of the relay | $2^{\text {nd }}$ | $2^{\text {nd }}$ | $2^{\text {nd }}$ | $1^{\text {st }}$ | $2^{\text {nd }}$ | $2^{\text {nd }}$ | $2^{\text {nd }}$ |
| 2.3 Adjust the $\cos \varphi$ value (underload) |  |  |  |  |  | $3{ }^{\text {rd }}$ |  |
| 2.3 Adjust the $\cos \varphi$ trip delay |  |  |  |  |  | $4^{\text {th }}$ |  |
| 2.4 Adjust the undercurrent level $I<$ (underload) |  |  |  | $2^{\text {nd }}$ | $3{ }^{\text {rd }}$ |  |  |
| 2.5 Select ON /OFF incorrect phase sequence |  | $3{ }^{\text {rd }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.6 Reset | $3{ }^{\text {rd }}$ | $4^{\text {th }}$ | $3{ }^{\text {rd }}$ | $3^{\text {rd }}$ | $4^{\text {th }}$ | $5^{\text {th }}$ | $3{ }^{\text {rd }}$ |

After installation and setup and before starting up the motor, make sure the motor is in a cold state. This will ensure that both the relay and motor, will operate with the same thermal memory (cold condition).
2.1 Trip class / tripping time (IEC 947-4-1). Relays C, GL, P, PF, G and GEN

The different trip classes / tripping times enable the user to select the overload protection according to the various motor applications in either short or long start-ups and for different generator uses.
The class number or the tripping time refers to the maximum approximate time in seconds allowed for the direct start of the motor from a cold condition.
To select the trip class or tripping time $\left(\mathrm{t}_{6 \times I_{B}}\right)$ use the corresponding dip switches. The recommended values are listed in the following tables.

Motor with direct start-up

| Start time (s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trip classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Trip time <br> Model G17 |
|  | Models |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | C9 | C21 | C45 | GL16 | GL40 | GL90 | GL200 | P19 | P44 | P90 | PF16-R | PF47-R |  |
| 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 4 |
| 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 |
| 3 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 10 |
| 4 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 12 |
| 5 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 16 |
| 6 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |  |  |  | 30 | 30 | 18 |
| 7 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |  |  |  | 30 | 30 | 22 |
| 8 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 35 |  |  |  | 30 | 30 | 24 |
| 9 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |  |  |  | 30 | 30 | 28 |
| 10 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |  |  |  | 30 | 30 | 30 |

Motor with star-delta start

| $\underset{\text { Start }}{\lambda}-\Delta$ time (s) RPM $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trip classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Trip time <br> Model G17 |
|  | Models |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | C9 | C21 | C45 | GL16 | GL40 | GL90 | GL200 | P19 | P44 | P90 | PF16-R | PF47-R |  |
| 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 4 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 |
| 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 8 |
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 10 |
| 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 14 |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 30 |  |  |  | 20 | 30 | 16 |
| 35 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 35 | 35 |  |  |  | 20 | 30 | 18 |
| 40 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 35 |  |  |  | 30 | 30 | 20 |

Average trip curves (IEC 947-4-1)


## Installation and Adjustment guide

### 2.2 Current setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$.

## Relays C, GL, P, PF, G, BG and GEN

Adjust the current $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ on the corresponding dipswitches (full load current). When setting the current take into account that the base current of the relay always remains added to the current selected with the dipswitches in "ON" position (to the right). The total addition is the set current $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$.
Overload tripping current from $1,1 \times \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { e.g.: relay GL16 } \\
& \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=8+4=12 \mathrm{~A}
\end{aligned}
$$

a) For motor or generator rated currents $\left(\boldsymbol{I}_{N}\right)$ within the range of the relay, the setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ must be equal to the $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ of the motor or generator.

$$
\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}
$$

b) For motor rated currents below the range of the relay, the setting $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ must be equal to the rated current of the motor $\boldsymbol{I}_{N}$ multiplied by the number of times that the conductors have been passed through the relay holes.


$$
\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}} \times \mathrm{n}
$$

c) For motor or generator rated currents $\left(\boldsymbol{I}_{N}\right)$ above the range of the relay, use three current transformers .../5 in combination with the C9, GL16, P19, PF16-R, G17, BG17 or GEN10 according to application.


With current transformers it is always a must to pass the conductors 2 times or more through the holes of the relay.

## PS relay

This adjustment is to be made according to the nominal current of the motor $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ indicated in its characteristics plate. The value to be set $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ is the same as $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$. The relay trips with overloads above $1,1 \times \mathrm{IB} \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$.

$$
\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}
$$

### 2.3 Underload by $\cos \varphi$. PF.

The $\cos \varphi$ underload trip level is set by means of a potentiometer with settings from 0,15 to 1,0.

Select this value taking into consideration the no-load motor $\cos \varphi$ and that corresponding to the estimated minimum operating load. Choose an intermediate value between these two $\cos \varphi$ levels and set it in the relay.

Select the underload trip delay from 5 to 45 seconds using the 3 corresponding dipswitches (trip delay).
For your guidance you can find two practical examples below.
a) A very oversized motor for its application. The $\cos \varphi$ of the motor is 0,15 when working without load.

b) A slightly oversized motor for its application. The $\cos \varphi$ of the motor is 0,25 when working without load.


If the above mentioned $\cos \varphi$ values are unknown, the underload trip setting can be made in the following way:

1. Set the underload trip delay to zero by moving the three dipswitches to the left (trip delay).
2. Using the potentiometer ( $\cos \varphi$ setting), set the $\cos \varphi$ value to the minimum: 0,15.
3. Set the reset time to the minimum value using the potentiometer ( $\cos \varphi$ reset time).
4. Start up the motor and run it with the minimum estimated load.
5. Slowly turn the $\cos \varphi$ potentiometer clockwise until the relay trips and the $\cos \varphi$ LED lights up.
6. Turn the $\cos \varphi$ potentiometer anticlockwise until the $\cos \varphi$ is set at approximately $30 \%$ less than the previous value (point 5).
7. Set the underload trip delay using the 3 corresponding dip switches. Set the reset time using the adequate potentiometer.

### 2.4 Undercurrent.

## Single phase relay PS

The setting of the underload trip level is made using a potentiometer in wich a factor between 0,4 and 0,9 is to be chosen. By multiplying this factor by the adjusted $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ we obtain a current value under which the relay will trip and disconnect the motor. The trip is delayed by 5 seconds.
a) If the value of the $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ of the motor without load is known:

- To avoid unwanted trips it is recommended to adjust the value $15 \%$ above the $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ of the motor without load.

Example:

b) If the value of the $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ of the motor without load is unknown:

- If the pump is adequately dimensioned, the recommended value for this factor is 0,7 . Adjust the potentiometer "undercurrent" to 0,7 .
- If the pump is excessively dimensioned, and during its operation unwanted trips could occur, the underload adjusted factor should be reduced to approximately 0,6.


## Three phase relay $\mathbf{P}$

The undercurrent trip level in P relays is set using three dipswitches. To avoid nuisance trips, set this level to approximately 10\% above the no-load motor current.

## Example:



### 2.5 Phase sequence

## Monitoring the current. GL and P relays

An incorrect phase sequence is detected by current sensing and it is only operative during the motor start-up. For correct detection the starting time must be longer than 0.2 s .

In GL relays the user can activate or desactivate this protection by means of a dipswitch. Should the right phase sequence be critical, move the dipswitch to the "ON" position. If this protection is not required, always leave it in the "OFF" position.

As this function is not compatible with the use of frequency inverters, where it is necessary to protect phase sequence in these installations, move the dipswitch to "OFF" and install the Fanox "S" model relay.

## Monitoring the voltage. PF relays

An incorrect phase sequence is detected by voltage monitoring.
In the event that an incorrect phase sequence has been detected, the motor will not start-up since the relay has tripped because of previously detecting the wrong phase sequence.

## Installation and Adjustment guide

### 2.6 Reset

| Relays | manual | remote | autom. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C, GL, G, GEN | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |
| P, PF | man | man | $\square$ auto |
| PS |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |

## Manual reset:

|  | PS | P | PF | C | GL | G | GEN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I> | NO | <5 m | <7 m | <8 m | <8 m | <8 m | <1 m |
| I< | NO | 2 s | - | - | - | - | - |
| $\cos \varphi$ | - | - | NO | - | - | - | - |
| 人 | - | 2 s | 2 s (*) | 2 s | 2 s | 2 s | 2 s |
| (\%) | - | 2 s | $2 \mathrm{~s}\left(^{*}\right.$ ) | 2 s | 2 s | - | - |
| U> | NO | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| $\underline{+}+t^{\circ}$ | - | - | - | - | 1 s (*) | 1 s (*) | - |

(*) After recovering normal conditions.

## Remote reset:

|  | PS | P | PF | C | GL | G | GEN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I> | <1 m | <1 m | <3 m | <3 m | <3 m | <3 m | <1 m |
| I< | 10 s | 10 s | - | - | - | - | - |
| $\cos \varphi$ | - | - | 10 s | - | - | - | - |
| $\lambda$ | - | 10 s | 10 s | 20 s | 20 s | 10 s | 10 s |
| (\%) | - | 10 s | 10 s | 10 s | 10 s | - | - |
| U> | NO | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| $-7+{ }_{+}^{+}$ | - | - | - | - | 1 s (*) | 1 s (*) | - |

It is necessary to disconnect the auxiliar voltage more than 3 seconds after having waited the time indicated in the table.

## Automatic reset:

|  | PS | P | PF | C | GL | G | GEN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I> | 4 m | 15 m | 4 m | NO | NO | NO | NO |
|  |  | 15 m | - | - | - | - | - |
| $\cos \varphi$ | - | - | 2-75m | - |  | - |  |
| $\lambda$ | - | 15 m | 4 m (*) | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| (8) | - | 15 m | 4 m (*) | - | NO | - | - |
| U> | $1 \mathrm{~s}{ }^{*}$ ) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - + + ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | - |  | - | - | NO | NO | - |

[^7]
## OPERATING TEST. C, GL, P, PF, G and GEN

To perform the trip test for phase loss, the current which passes through the relay must be higher than 0.7 of the set current $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$. Under these conditions, push and hold the TEST button for three seconds, the relay will trip due to phase loss and the corresponding LED will light up.

## 4 APPLICATIONS

## Industries

- OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturers)
- Chemical and petrochemical
- Quarries, gravel pits and cement factories
- Steelworks, iron and steel industry
- Automotive
- Utilities and electric generation
- Water treatment and distribution
- Mining
- Food industry, sugar industry
- Marine and shipbuilding
- Timber industry
- Elevation industry
- HVAC (Heat Ventilation Air Condition)


## Installations

- Motor Control Centers (MCC)
- EEx e motors in explosive environments
- Submergible pumps, in service stations and water pumping, surface pumps, etc
- Compressors
- Fans, blowers and ventilators
- Industrial refrigeration and air conditioning
- Centrifuges
- Presses
- Cranes, elevators, escalators and lifting machinery
- Machine tool
- Conveyor belts
- Mills and mixers
- Generators and alternators.


## 5 NOMINAL CURRENT RATING OF ASYNCHRONOUS THREE-PHASE MOTORS

The current values listed in the following table correspond to the average ratings given by various manufacturers. In some cases, these may not coincide exactly with the ratings listed on the motor data plates.

| kW |  |  | 0,75 | 1,1 | 1,5 | 2,2 | 3 | 3,7 | 4 | 5,5 | 7,5 | 11 | 15 | 18,5 | 22 | 30 | 37 | 45 | 55 | 75 | 90 | 110 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CV |  |  | 1 | 1,5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5,5 | 7,5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 |
| $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ <br> (A) <br> Average values | $\begin{gathered} \text { MOTOR } \\ 4 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | 3,5 | 5 | 6,5 | 9,5 | 11 | - | 15 | 22 | 28 | 42 | 54 | 68 | 80 | 104 | 130 | 154 | 192 | 248 | 312 | 360 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 2,5 | 3,5 | 5 | 6,5 | - | 8,5 | 11 | 15 | 22 | 29 | 35 | 42 | 57 | 69 | 81 | 100 | 131 | 162 | 195 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 440 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | 1,7 | 2,4 | 3,2 | 4,5 | 6 | - | 8 | 10,5 | 14 | 20 | 27 | 33 | 39 | 52 | 64 | 76 | 91 | 120 | 147 | 178 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 220 / 240 \mathrm{~V} \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ | 3,2 | 4,4 | 6,2 | 8,5 | 10,5 | - | 14 | 20 | 26 | 38 | 50 | 63 | 74 | 98 | 122 | 146 | 180 | 233 | 290 | 345 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 440 / 460 \mathrm{~V} \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ | 1,5 | 2,2 | 3 | 4,3 | 5,5 | - | 7,5 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 31 | 37 | 49 | 61 | 73 | 90 | 116 | 144 | 173 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MOTOR } \\ & 2 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | 2,0 | 2,8 | 3,8 | 5,5 | 7 | - | 9,5 | 13 | 16,5 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 47 | 64 | 79 | 92 | 113 | 149 | 183 | 220 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 440 / 460 \mathrm{~V} \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ | 1,9 | 2,5 | 3,4 | 4,8 | 6 | 7,5 | - | 11 | 15 | 21 | 27 | 33 | 39 | 53 | 65 | 79 | 95 | 120 | 153 | 183 |

## Selection guide

- Motor management system

| MODELS | Adjustment range $I_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{A})$ | MOTOR CHARACTERISTICS 400 V |  | PROTECTION FUNCTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | HP | kW | I< | $\lambda$ | (\%) | $\stackrel{+}{+}+$ | JAM | * | $\boldsymbol{I g} / I_{o}$ |
| PBM B1 | 0,8-6 | 0,33-3 | 0,25-2,2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PBM B5 | 4-25 | 3-15 | 2,2-11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

- Protection relays

| MODELS | Adjustment range $I_{B}(A)$ | MOTOR CHARACTERISTICS 400V |  | PROTECTION FUNCTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | HP | kW | I> | I< | $\cos \varphi$ | $\lambda$ | (\%) | + + + | $\boldsymbol{U}>$ |
| C 9 | 3-9,3 | 2-5,5 | 1,5-4 | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| C 21 | 9-21,6 | 7,5-12 | 5,5-9 | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| C 45 | 20-45,2 | 15-30 | 11-22 | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| GL 16 | 4-16,7 | 3-10 | 2,2-7,5 | - |  |  | - | ON | - |  |
| GL 40 | 15-40,5 | 10-25 | 7,5-18,5 | - |  |  | - | ON | - |  |
| GL 90 | 40-91 | 30-60 | 22-45 | - |  |  | - | ON | - |  |
| GL 200 | 60-200 | 50-150 | 37-110 | - |  |  | - | ON | - |  |
| PS 11-R | 3-11 | 0,5-2 | 0,37-1,5 | - | - |  |  |  |  | - |
| PS 16-R | 3-16 | 0,5-3 | 0,37-2,2 | - | - |  |  |  |  | - |
| P 19 | 7-19,6 | 4-10 | 3-7,5 | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |
| P 44 | 19-44,2 | 12,5-27,5 | 9,2-20 | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |
| P90 | 40-90,4 | 27,5-55 | 20-40 | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |
| PF 16-R | 4-16,6 | 3-10 | 2,2-7,5 | - |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| PF 47-R | 16-47,5 | 10-30 | 7,5-22 | - |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| G 17 | 5-17,7 | 3-10 | 2,2-7,5 | - |  |  | - |  | - |  |
| GEN 10 | 4-10,3 | - | - | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |

[^8]

## CONTROL \& MEASUREMENT

## Introduction

Fanox' range of Control and Measurement relays come with many functions:

- Phase and temperature control relays for elevators with and without machine room. These indicate cause of failure, are self-powered and have a compact size of 22.5 mm (standard industrial size) which facilitates the installation of the product assembly.
- Voltage relays with direct adjustment potentiometer, which eliminates the calculation of percentage facilitating installation and commissioning.

- Electrical multimeters that measure up to 30 parameters of the power line being able to display all the values without programming changes.
- Temperature and process controllers that enable a reliable and simple, fast and accurate performance, combining PID function with Fuzzy Logic and Autotuning.
- Timers multifunction microprocessor with built-in battery that allows programming without connecting auxiliary voltage.



## PHASE Control Relays

## PHASE CONTROL

- Self-powered by the voltage to be monitored.
- Visual indication of trip cause.
- DIN rail mounting.
- To protect 3-phase devices and during operation of Lifts \& Elevators.
- Suitable for air conditioning, cranes, hoists and similar installations for protection during startup.
- Sensitive to incorrect phase sequence.


## $S$



PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

$\lambda$
Phase imbalance or phase loss
(c) Phase sequence

| MODELS | S2 | S4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage of the line to <br> be monitored ( $\pm 15 \%)$ | $3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}$ | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Voltage supply $( \pm 15 \%)$ | Self-powered (3-phase) |  |
| Code | $\mathbf{1 2 0 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 3 4}$ |

## DIMENSIONS S RELAY (mm)



## WIRING DIAGRAM



## WORK LOGIC



## PHASE and TEMPERATURE Relays

## PHASE AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL

ST


PROTECTION FUNCTIONS
\& Phase imbalance or phase loss
(c) Phase sequence

Overtemperature
(4) Thermistor
short-circuit

## ST-D



| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal frequency | 50/60 Hz |  |
| Control range | Phase loss: with resistive loads it trips when a phase loss occurs. With three-phase motors it trips if the voltage regenerated by the motor is lower than $60 \%$ of the main voltage. Phase imbalance > 40\% |  |
| PTC sensor: min/max cold resist <br> - Trip resist | 100 / 1500 - $2300 \Omega$ |  |
| Trip time delay | <0,1 s |  |
| Reset mode | Automatic |  |
| Signalling LED's |  |  |
| Output contacts | 1 relay with 1 change over NO - NC |  |
| Switching power | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{th}}$ : 5A; AC15-250V-2A; DC13-30V-2A |  |
| Maximum terminal section / screw torque | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |  |
| Power consumption | 7,5 VA (230 Vac) - $11 \mathrm{VA}(400 \mathrm{Vac})$ |  |
| Protection degree / weight | IP20 / 0,12 kg | IP20 / 0,13 kg |
| Storage / operation temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |


| MODELS | ST2 | ST4 | ST2-D | ST4-D |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage of the line to <br> be monitored ( $\pm 15 \%)$ | $3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}$ | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ | $3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}$ | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| Voltage supply ( $\pm 15 \%)$ | Self-powered (3-phase) |  |  |  |  |
| Code | $\mathbf{1 2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 1 3}$ |  |



## WIRING DIAGRAM



## WORK LOGIC




## T2 - TST24

## PHASE and TEMPERATURE Control Relays (Lifts)

- Protection relay against variations of the ambient temperature (min/max), overtemperature of the motor, phase sequence and phase imbalance or phase loss.
- DIN rail mounting.
- Visual indication of trip cause.


## TEMPERATURE CONTROL

- Controls the temperature of the motor room (relay + external module OD-T2) or the temperature inside switchboards where no motor room is present. (relay + internal sensor IN-T2).
- Designed according to the EN 81-1 standard and complying with the European Union Directive for Lifts (95/16/CE).
- Two adjustable temperature thresholds.


## PHASE AND TEMPERATURE (PTC) RELAY

- To Protect 3-phase devices.
- Suitable for Motors with built-in PTC sensors in applications such as elevators, cranes, hoists and similar installations.
- Sensitive to incorrect phase sequence.
- Monitoring of short circuit and ruptured wire in PTC circuit.


| MODELS | T2 |  | TST24 | ODT2 | INT2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage of the line to be monitored ( $\pm 15 \%$ ) |  |  | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - |
| Voltage supply ( $\pm 15 \%$ ) | $\begin{gathered} 230 \mathrm{Vac} \\ \text { (Aux) } \end{gathered}$ | 24 Vac, dc (Aux) | $24 \mathrm{Vac}, \mathrm{dc}$ (Aux) | - | - |
| Code | 12051 | 12052 | 12090 | 12037 | 12036 |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal frequency | 50/60 Hz |  |  |  |  |
| Control range | Maximum temperature from $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. <br> Minimum temperature from $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  | Phase loss: with resistive loads relay trips when a phase loss occurs. With three-phase motors relay trips if the voltage regenerated by the motor is lower than $60 \%$ of the main voltage. Phase imbalance > $40 \%$. Maximum temperature setting from $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ a $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Minimum temperature setting from $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ a $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  |  |
| Hysteresis | $2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| PTC sensor: min/max cold resist <br> - Trip resist | - |  | 100 / / $1500 \Omega-2300 \Omega$ |  |  |
| Trip time delay | - |  | $<0,1$ s |  |  |
| Reset mode | Automatic |  |  |  |  |
| Signalling LED's | 2 LED's: ON + I |  |  |  |  |
| Output contacts | 1 relay with 1 change over NO - NC |  | 1 relay NO-NC ( $\boldsymbol{\lambda}-\underline{+t^{-}}$) -1 relay NO-NC ( $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ ( $\mathbf{( \% )}$ ) |  |  |
| Switching power |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum terminal section / screw torque | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |  |  |  |  |
| Power consumption | 7,5 VA (230 Vac) - $11 \mathrm{VA}(400 \mathrm{Vac})$ |  |  |  |  |
| Protection degree / weight | IP20 / 0,12 kg |  | IP20 / 0,13 kg |  |  |
| Storage / operation temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |

WORK LOGIC


TST-24
$\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { Tripped } \\ & \text { or Us=0 }\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$
Normal


## WIRING DIAGRAM




FANOX

- protection \& control


## TEMPERATURE Control Relay by Thermistors

TEMPERATURE CONTROL BY
THERMISTORS

- Protection of the motor against overtemperature.
- DIN rail mounting.
- Visual indication of trip cause.
- Controls the temperature by the use of thermistors (PTC sensors).
- Detects short-circuit (<25』) and rupture in the circuit of sensors
- Protects the motors against over temperature caused by excessive ambient temperature, insufficient ventilation or cooling, etc
- Applicable in transformers and other machines.

MT2
PROTECTION FUNCTIONS
$\rightarrow+$ Overtemperature
(7) Thermistor short-circuit

| MODELS | MT2 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Voltage supply $( \pm 15 \%)$ | 230 Vac (Aux. supply) |
| Code | $\mathbf{1 2 0 3 9}$ |


| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nominal frequency | 50/60 Hz |
| Control range | According to the PTC installed |
| PTC sensor: min/max cold resist <br> - Trip resist | 25 / / 1500 $-3600 \Omega$. Reset 1800 |
| Trip time delay | < 0,1 s |
| Reset mode | Automatic (30s delay) |
| Signalling LED's |  |
| Output contacts | 1 relay with NO-NC |
| Switching power | Im: 5 A; AC15-250V-2A; DC13-30V-2A |
| Maximum terminal section / screw torque | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |
| Power consumption | 6 VA (230 Vac) |
| Protection degree / weight | IP20 / 0,12 kg |
| Storage / operation temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |



## WIRING DIAGRAM



WORK LOGIC


## VOLTAGE Control Relays

## SINGLE - PHASE VOLTAGE RELAY

- Self-powered by the voltage to be monitored.
- Visual indication of trip cause.
- DIN rail mounting.
- Minimum and maximum thresholds adjustable (two potentiometers).
- U1D: Adjustable trip time delay. Instantaneous reset. Protects equipment such as digital instruments or electrical equipment from voltage variations in the network.


## U1 D

PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

U> Overvoltage
$\boldsymbol{U}<$ Undervoltage

| MODELS | U1D-24D | U1D-115 | U1D-230 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | DC | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Maximum threshold $V$ | $23-28$ | $105-135$ | $215-275$ |
| Minimum threshold $V$ | $19-25$ | $90-120$ | $160-230$ |
| Code | $\mathbf{1 2 0 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 2 7}$ |

## DIMENSIONS U1D RELAY (mm)



| Type of supply to be monitored | Single phase |
| :--- | :--- |
| Auxiliary supply $\pm 10 \%$ | Self-powered |
| Accuracy | $\boldsymbol{U}>+4 \%-1 \% ; \boldsymbol{U} \boldsymbol{<}+1 \%-4 \%$ |
| Trip time delay (TD) | 0,1 to $6 \mathrm{~s}( \pm 20 \%)$ for $\boldsymbol{U}>\boldsymbol{U} \boldsymbol{<}$ |
| Reset time delay (RD) | U1D: No / U1M: fix 5 min. |
| Reset mode | Automatic |
| Hysteresis | $4 \%$ of the nominal voltage |
| Signalling LED's | 3 LED's: ON $+\boldsymbol{U}>+\boldsymbol{U} \boldsymbol{<}$ |
| Output contacts | 1 relay with 1 change-over NO - NC |
| Switching power | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}: 5 \mathrm{5A} ; \mathrm{AC} 15-250 \mathrm{~V}-2 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{DC} 13-30 \mathrm{~V}-2 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Terminals: Max. section / <br> Screw torque | $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{2}, \mathrm{No} .22-12 \mathrm{AWG} / 20 \mathrm{Ncm}, 1.8 \mathrm{LB}-\mathrm{IN}$ |
| Power consumption | $3 \mathrm{VA}(115 \mathrm{Vac})-7 \mathrm{VA}(230 \mathrm{Vac})-0,7 \mathrm{~W}(24 \mathrm{Vdc})$ |
| Protection degree / weight | IP20 / 0,11 kg |
| Storage / operation temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## WIRING DIAGRAM



Tripped
or $\mathrm{V}=0$


Normal


WORK LOGIC


## VOLTAGE Control Relays

THREE - PHASE VOLTAGE RELAY

- Self-powered by the voltage to be monitored.
- Visual indication of trip cause.
- DIN rail mounting.
- Protects three-phase installations against voltage variations between phases, incorrect sequence of phases and phase loss.
- Adjustable minimum and maximum thresholds.
- Adjustable trip time delay.


## U3S model:

- Model U3S-420 is valid for 400 and 440 nominal voltage.


## U3N models:

- Two independent output relays.
- Includes protection against neutral loss.


PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

U> Overvoltage
$\boldsymbol{U}<$ Undervoltage
A Phase imbalance or phase loss
(7) Phase sequence

Model U3 N includes:

* Loss of neutral

| MODELS | U3S-230 | U3S-420 | U3N-230 | U3N-400 | U3N-440 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Maximum threshold V | $210-290$ | $380-500$ | $230-260$ | $400-460$ | $440-500$ |
| Minimum threshold $V$ | $185-230$ | $350-430$ | $200-230$ | $340-400$ | $380-440$ |
| Code | $\mathbf{1 2 0 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 5 7}$ |


| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of supply to be monitored | Three phase | Three-phase with neutral |
| Auxiliary supply $\pm 10 \%$ | Self-powered |  |
| Accuracy | $\boldsymbol{U}>+4 \%-1 \% ; \boldsymbol{U}<+1 \%-4 \%$ |  |
| Trip time delay (TD) | 0,1 to 6s ( $\pm 20 \%$ ) for $\boldsymbol{U}>\boldsymbol{U}<$ | 0,1 to 3,7s ( $\pm 20 \%$ ) for $\boldsymbol{U}>\boldsymbol{U}<{ }^{*}{ }_{\text {N }}$ |
| Reset mode | Automatic |  |
| Hysteresis | 4\% of the nominal voltage |  |
| Signalling LED's |  |  |
| Output contacts | U3S: 1 relay with 1 change-over NO-NC / U3N: 2 relays with 1 NO |  |
| Switching power | Ith : 5 A ; AC15-250V-2A; DC13-30V-2A |  |
| Terminals: Max. section / Screw torque | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |  |
| Power consumption | U3S: 7,5 VA (230 Vac) - $11 \mathrm{VA}(230 \mathrm{Vac}) /$ U3N: $12 \mathrm{VA}(230 \mathrm{Vac})-20 \mathrm{VA}(230 \mathrm{Vac})$ |  |
| Protection degree / weight | IP20 / 0,11 kg | IP20 / 0,35 kg |
| Storage / operation temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |



## WIRING DIAGRAM



WORK LOGIC


FREQUENCY Monitoring Relays

## SINGLE-PHASE FREQUENCY MONITORING RELAY

## H

PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

Hz Frequency variation

| MODELS | $\mathbf{1 1 5}$ Vac | $\mathbf{2 3 0}$ Vac |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ selectable by a dip switch |  |
| Maximum threshold $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{Hz}$ | $\mathrm{Hz}>$ From $+0,5$ to $+3,5 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Steps of $0,5 \mathrm{~Hz}( \pm 0,1 \%)$ |  |
| Minimum threshold $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{Hz}$ | $\mathrm{Hz}<$ From $-0,5$ to $-3,5 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Steps of $0,5 \mathrm{~Hz}( \pm 0,1 \%)$ |  |
| Code | $\mathbf{1 2 1 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 1 0 2}$ |

## CHARACTERISTICS

| Type of supply to be monitored | 1-phase, 3-phase and 3-phase with neutral |
| :--- | :--- |
| Auxiliary supply $\pm 10 \%$ | Self powered single phase |
| Accuracy | $\pm 0,1 \%$ |
| Trip time delay (TD) | Adjustable from 0,2 to $30 \mathrm{~s} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Reset mode | Automatic |
| Hysteresis | $\leq 0,5 \%$ of the nominal frequency |
| Signalling LED's | 3 LED's: ON + Hz> + Hz< |
| Output contacts | 2 relays, 1 per limit, with 1 change over NO - NC |
| Switching power | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{m}:}: 5 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{AC} 15-250 \mathrm{~V}-2 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{DC} 13-30 \mathrm{~V}-2 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Terminals: Max. section / <br> Screw torque | $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{2}, \mathrm{No} .22-12 \mathrm{AWG} / 20 \mathrm{Ncm}, 1.8 \mathrm{LB}-\mathrm{IN}$ |
| Power consumption | $3,7 \mathrm{VA}(230 \mathrm{Vac})$ |
| Protection degree / weight | $\mathrm{IP} 20 / 0,3 \mathrm{~kg}$ |
| Storage / operation temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## WORK LOGIC



## DIMENSIONS H RELAY (mm)



## WIRING DIAGRAM



## Timers

## - Multifunction digital timer.

- Possibility of programming up to 9 different times. Each time can be set from 0,1 seconds to 99 hours.
- With built-in battery which allows timer to be programmed without connecting to auxiliary voltage. Complete battery discharge does not affect operation or adjustment settings.
- For control and automation systems in industry.
- Command contact with 5 programmable functions.
- 2 digit, 7 segment LED displays and pushbuttons provide programming, and during operation allow for monitoring of the time period and reviewing the programmed settings.
- 45 mm module size, 35 mm wide. DIN EN 50022-35 rail mounting.


## MTR 10



\section*{| MODEL | MTR $\mathbf{1 0}$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Auxiliary power supply (+15-10\%) | $230 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 24 \mathrm{Vdc}$, ac | 48 Vdc |
| Code | $\mathbf{1 2 1 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 1 1 1}$ |}


| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time setting range | From 0,1 seconds to 99 hours |  |
| Accuracy | $1 \% \pm 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |
| Repeat accuracy | 0,5\% |  |
| Number of different times per program | Up to 8 in cycle mode and 9 in no-cycle |  |
| Output contacts | 1 relay with 2 timed change over contacts NO-NC |  |
| Switching power | $\mathrm{Ith}^{\text {t }}$ 5A; AC15-250V-2A; DC13-30V-2A |  |
| Terminals: max section / screw torque | 2,5 mm², No. 22-12AWG / 20Ncm, 1.8 LB - IN |  |
| Mechanical / electrical life | $>20 \times 10^{6}$ operations / $>10^{5}$ operations |  |
| Consumption | $8 \mathrm{VA}(230 \mathrm{Vca})-1 \mathrm{~W}$ (24 Vdc) | 2.5 VA (48 Vdc) - 1W (24 Vdc) |
| Protection degree / weight | IP 40 front / 0,15 kg |  |
| Storage / operation temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Standards | IEC 255 |  |

## C

## FUNCTION EXAMPLE DIAGRAMS

U: power supply $\quad \mathbf{R}$ : relay output
Output relay at start: $\mathbf{1 L}$ de-energized; $\mathbf{1 H}$ energized. Work mode: CO non-cycle; C1 cycle.
Command contact: cu, cr, cl, ci, co.

## Delay on

1L - CO - cu

## Timing on

1H-CO-cu

Delay off
With command contact 1H-CO-co


## Double timing

1L-CO - cu

## Double timing

Cycle work mode $1 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{cu}$

## Four timings

 Cycle work mode $1 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{Cu}$

## Timing with pause by command contact

 1L-CO-cl

## Programmable parameters

- Initial state of output relays: energized (1H) or de-energized (1L).
- Working mode: cycle (C1) or non-cycle (C0).
- Number of different times per program: up to 8 in cycle mode and up to 9 in non-cycle mode.
- Time setting range: from 0,1 seconds to 99 hours.
- Command contact.


Command contact Can be switched on in two ways:

- By closing an external voltage free contact between M and S
- By connecting 5-35 Vac,dc between $\mathrm{M}(+)$ and $\mathrm{R}(-)$ One of the following arrangements can be programmed:
Each diagram represents the effect of the command contact for the two initial states of the output relay: de-energized (1L) and energized (1H).
cu Switched off contact
Its function is blocked
cr Reset contact
When connected the output relay is de-energized; upon disconnecting, the programmed timing starts.
cl Pause contact
A pause in the timing takes place during its operation.
ci Delay on contact When disconnected the output relay is de-energized; when connected the programmed timing starts.

co Delay off contact
When disconnected the output relay is de-energized. When connected, the relay is energized. When disconnected again, the
 programmed timing starts.


## DIMENSIONS MTR 10 RELAY (mm)



## Electrical Multimeters

- Measure and display more than 30 parameters of a three phase line with or without neutral. True RMS values.
- All values can be read without making program changes.
- Reduced size $96 x 96 \mathrm{~mm}$. Flush mounted in panel.
- EMM 5 and EMM 7 with ModBus communication.
- Displays with red LED's of 3 digits with 7 segments for easy reading.
- Membrane push-buttons.
- Automatic scale of units.
- With active, reactive and apparent energy counter.
- Calculates the current demand and the active, reactive and apparent power demand.
- Models with ModBus communication.
- Suitable for all electrical switchboards used in the industrial field for instruments, motors, generators, etc.
- The multimeter EMM 3 has the functions of Ampermeter, Voltmeter and Frequencymeter.
- The multimeter EMM 5 has pulses output and optional communication facility.
- The multimeter EMM 7 has the following options: X: Power supply of 20~60 Vac/dc.
Y: Power supply of 90~250 Vac/dc.
A: Analogue output.
- D: Digital input for doble tariff of energy.

F: Profibus protocol.
N : Direct neutral measure.
T: Galvanic insulation on current inputs.

- NGR2 Communication software.

Available for models with communication.

EMM 3


EMM 5


## PARAMETERS

V Voltage
A Current
$\operatorname{Cos} \varphi$ Power factor (PF)
W Active power (P)
VAr Reactive power ( $Q$ )
VA Apparent power (S)
kWh Active energy counter
kVArh Reactive energy counter
kVAh Apparent energy counter

Hz Frequency
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Temperature
Max Maximum values
Avg Average values
MaxD Maximum average values
(2) Hour counter

- Alarm

| MODELS |  |  |  | EMM 3 | EMM 5-P / EMM 5-C | EMM 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \hline 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | according to the auxiliary supply of the electrical multimeter ( $\pm 15 \%$ ) $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 3-Phase <br> Power Supply L2-L3 | 110 Vac | 41250 | 41265/41280 | 41295 |
|  |  |  | 230 Vac | 41255 | 41270/41285 |  |
|  |  |  | 400 Vac | 41260 | 41275/41290 |  |

For 1-phase power supply please consult.

| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply | Self-powered | Self-powered | Self-powered |
| Voltage input | 4 wire input for 3 phase with or without neutral (in this case don't connect N) |  |  |
| - Input impedance | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| - Continuous overload | + 20 \% | + 20 \% | + 20 \% |
| Current input | From 0,02 to 5 A . Use always 3 CT.../5. Multimeters self-consumption < 0,5 VA |  |  |
| - CT primary $\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ current | Range between 5 and 10.000 A . This value has to be programmed by the user in the multimeter |  |  |
| - Continuous overload | + 30 \% | + $30 \%$ | + $30 \%$ |
| Communication RS485 ModBus | No | EMM 5-P: No / EMM 5-C: Yes | Yes |
| Digital output | No | EMM 5-P: Yes / EMM 5-C: No | Yes |
| Analogue output | No | No | Optional |
| Maximum terminal section | 2,5 mm ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Front protection degree / weight | IP52 / 0,5 kg |  |  |
| Storage / operation temperature; humidity | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ;<90 \%$ |  |  |
| Standards | IEC EN 50081-2, IEC EN 50082-1, IEC EN 61010-1 |  |  |

## MEASURED PARAMETERS



DIMENSIONS EMM 3 RELAY (mm)


## WIRING DIAGRAM EMM 3

DIMENSIONS EMM 5 RELAY (mm)


DIMENSIONS EMM 7 RELAY (mm)



## TP

## Temperature and Process Controllers

- Provide simple reliable and economic control of industrial processes.
- Complete range of controllers adapted to most industrial applications.
- Quick and exact operation as result of PID action improved with FUZZY logic.
- Permit calculation of the most efficient parameters thanks to the AUTOTUNING function.
- ModBus RS485 Communication.

INDUSTRIES AND APPLICATIONS

- Chemical Industries
- Plastics treatment industries
- Paper processing industries
- Welding equipment
- Oven manufacturing
- Other types of industries and applications...


## PROCESSES

- Control of temperature, pressure, flow, level, volume processes, etc...
- Industrial equipment control
- Valve positioners control
- Servo operation and speed variators control
- Process limit values control
- Other types of processes..


DIMENSIONS TP 720 RELAY (mm)


TP 731



## WIRING DIAGRAM TP 731



DIMENSIONS TP 750 RELAY (mm)


## WIRING DIAGRAM TP 750




## SPECIFICATIONS

| Power Supply |
| :--- |
| Power Consumption |
| Input resistance |
| Input compensation |
| Digital filtering |
| Settings range |


| $85 \sim 265 \mathrm{Vac}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :--- |
| 7 VA |
| $>1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $-1999 \sim 9999$ |
| $10 \sim 100$ Times |
| $-1999 \sim 9999$ |


| INPUT SIGNAL |  | RANGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ACCURACY

(1) $R \& S$, accuracy $\pm 19^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when the range is $0 \sim 500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(2) B does not guarantee accuracy for the range $0 \sim 400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(3) mA only for TP 720

## ALARM FUNCTION

| Types of alarm | Absolute value alarm <br> Discrepancy alarm <br> Area alarm |
| :--- | :--- |
| Set value | $0 \sim 99 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Alarm Output | SPST NA, 5A/250Vac (TP 720 3A) |
| Method of action | Alarm activation <br> Deactivation delay |
| Output signal | Alarm relay output |


| OTHER FUNCTIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sensor break detection | Indication on front (TP 720) |
| Irregularities detection <br> at heater supply | Alarm when there is no current or the set value is <br> reached (TP 720) |
| Remote setting | Capacity to change adjustment |
| Parameters lock | 3 access levels which permit: |
| Level 1 | Input signal, alarm adjustment, adjustment values, <br> control type |
| Level 2 | Alarm adjustment, adjustment values, control type |
| Level 3 | Total lock |

## MARK

EN 61010, EN 61000, EN 55011

## CONTROL FUNCTIONS

| Control method |
| :--- |
| Fraction value |
| Integral time |
| Differential time |
| Hysteresis Alarm setting |
| Sampling interval |
| Output control cycle |

## ON/OFF

PID + Autotuning
PID + FUZZY + Autotuning

OUTPUT SIGNAL

| OUTPUT SIGNAL | TP 720 | TP 731 | TP 750 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main control | SPST NO <br> 3A/250Vac | SPDT NO-NC <br> 5A/250Vac | SPDT NO-NC <br> 5A/250Vac |  |
| Relay | $0 / 12 \mathrm{Vdc}$ (NPN) ; Max. 20 mA |  |  |  |
| Pulse (SSR) | $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |  |
| Analogue | 0~10 Vcc Max. 600 $\Omega$ |  |  |  |
| (Retransmission) | TP 720 | TP 731 | TP 750 |  |
| Secondary Control | SPST NO | SPST NO | SPST NO |  |
| Relay | 3A/250Vac | 5A/250Vac | 5A/250Vac |  |
| Pulse (SSR) | $0 / 12 \mathrm{Vdc}$ (NPN) ; Max. 20 mA |  |  |  |
| Analogue | $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |  |
| (Retransmission) | $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{Vdc}$ Max. $600 \Omega$ |  |  |  |


| STRUCTURE |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Models | TP 720 | TP 731 | TP 750 |
| Assembly | On panel | On panel | On panel |
| IP Protection | IP 65 | IP 56 | IP65 |


| COMMUNICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Interface | RS485 |
| Protocol | ModBus RTU <br> or ASCII |
| Data Format | 8 bits, Bit Check: odd/even/none <br> Stop Bit: 1 or 2 bits |
| Speed (bauds) | $600,1200,2400,4800,9600,19200,38000$ |
| Address | $000 \sim 255$ |
| Memory | EEPROM |


| LED'S |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Models | TP 720 | TP 731 | TP 750 |
| Output | $\times 1$ | $\times 2$ | $\times 2$ |
| Alarm | $\times 1$ | $\times 2$ | $\times 2$ |
| Celsius |  |  | $\times 1$ |
| Fahrenheit |  |  | $\times 1$ |


| 7 SEGMENT DISPLAY |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Models | TP 720 | TP 731 | TP 750 |
| Red PV | $0,36^{\prime \prime}$ | $0,36 "$ | $0,56^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Green SV | $0,28 "$ | $0,36 "$ | $0,36 "$ |

TP 7 MODEL LIST

| Dimensions | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \times 48 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 48 \times 96 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Output 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | Output relay Output 4~20 mA |
| Control Output 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | None Output relay |
| Alarm Output | 1 | 1 set |
| Retransmission | 0 | None |
| Communications | 1 | None RS485 |

Other options, configurations or sizes, please consult

## Circular Amp Chart Recorder

## AMP CHART RECORDER

Circular Chart Recorder products serves industrial market requirements for high quality data acquisition and monitoring products and systems.

- Highly Precise sealed potentiometer as a feedback element.
- Highly precise \& Accurate Stepper motor.
- Calibration through 2 potentiometers.
- Simple Interface
- IP 65

Registers most of the variable processes such as temperature, pH conductivity, humidity or alternant current.
High reliability through servomotor.

## FAR



C $\epsilon$

## CIRCULAR CHART REGISTRY



## DIMENSIONS and CUTOUT (mm)



CUTOUT: $344,5 \times 255 \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Current Measurement for Chart Recorder

## MULTITAP TRANSFORMER

- Ratings: 200 / 150 / 100 / 75 / 50:5, 10VA.
- 600V, 10 kV.
- Laminated Steel Core.
- Ext. PVC coating.

| Model | Code |
| :---: | :---: |
| CT MULTITAP 50-75-100-150-200/5 | 41726 |

Accuracy class 0.5

| Primary <br> $\ldots . . / 5 A$ | Burden |
| :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 5 VA |
| 75 | 5 VA |
| 100 | 5 VA |
| 150 | 7.5 VA |
| 200 | 10 VA |

## STANDARDS

UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.1, 11.7, 12.7) Terminal marking and nameplate

$$
\text { UNE-EN } 60 \text { 044-1 (7.1) Short circuit }
$$

UNE-EN 60 044-1 (7.2) Heating test
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (11.4) Determination of errors
UNE-EN 60.695-2-11 Glow wire test

## CT-M



## INDIVIDUAL TESTS

UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.1, 11.7, 12.7) Terminal marking and nameplate
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (5.3) Frequency withstand volt. between secondary windings UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.4) Overvoltage tests between turns
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (11.4, 11.5) Determination of errors

## WINDING


$177,8 \mathrm{~mm}$



NOTES:

- LEAD WIRES ARE \#12 AWG STYLE $1015,105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 600 \mathrm{~V}, 2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- WINDING WIRE IS REA \#14 AWG HTAIH
- LEAD WIRES LENGTH 180 mm


## Selection guide

## CONTROL RELAYS

| MODELS | NOMINAL VOLTAGE | RANGE | $\lambda$ | (\%) | $-7 \rightarrow$ | $i^{\circ}$ | \% | U> | $\boldsymbol{U}$ | $*_{N}$ | Hz> $\mathrm{Hz}<$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S2 | $3 \times 230 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S4 | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ST2 | $3 \times 230 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| ST4 | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| ST2-D | $3 \times 230 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| ST4-D | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| T2 | 230 Vca | $\begin{gathered} -5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ -40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| T2 | 24 Vac-dc | $\begin{gathered} -5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ -40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| TST-24 | 24 Vac-dc | $\begin{gathered} -5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ -40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| MT2 | 230 Vac |  |  |  | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| U1D-24D | 24 Vdc | 19-28 |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |
| U1D-115 | 115 Vac | 90-135 |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |
| U1D-230 | 230 Vac | 160-275 |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |
| U3S-230 | 230 Vac | 185-290 | - | - |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |
| U3S-420 | 420 Vac | 350-500 | - | - |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |
| U3N-230 | 230 Vac | 200-260 | - | - |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |
| U3N-400 | 400 Vac | 340-460 | - | - |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |
| U3N-440 | 440 Vac | 380-500 | - | - |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |
| H | 115 Vac | $50 / 60 \pm 3,5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| H | 230 Vac | $50 / 60 \pm 3,5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |



## EARTH LEAKAGE <br> PROTECTION

## Introduction

The safety of people and human capital is always important. Fanox Earth Leakage Relays are the most effective devices to ensure protection against the dreaded risk of electrical leakage at low voltage.
Our relays feature characteristics that are ideal for preventing hazardous situations, such as:

- Super Immune: Our relays are specially designed to work in environments with extreme electrical noise, providing signal immunity to interferences such as frequency. This helps avoiding false alarms and unnecessary stops.
- Enhanced security: The enhanced security feature is a backup metering channel. An alarm is triggered to inform of the need for maintenance at the next halt.
- Easy maintenance: The equipment allows for testing without the need to stop any ongoing processes.
- Small size of 22.5 mm : The D30 relay is also known for its small size. It is ideal for manufacturers of MCC's which have limited panel space.
- Versatile: Positive or negative logic can be selected making the relay more flexible at use.



## Earth Leakage Relays WITH BUILT-IN Toroidal Transformer

## MULTIRANGE RELAY

- Electronic relays with adjustable time delay and sensitivity.
- Suitable for direct pulse current.
- Immune to external disturbances.
- Sensitivity from 0,025 to 25A.
- Trip time delay from 0,02 to 5 s
- Modular size. DIN rail mounting
- Protection front cover.


## MULTIRANGE RELAY

- Electronic relays with adjustable time delay and sensitivity.
- Suitable for direct pulse current.
- Immune to external disturbances.
- Sensitivity from 0,025 to 25A.
- Trip time delay from 0,02 to 5 s .
- Compact device. Suitable for motor control centers (MCC).

ELR-A


## ELR-T



| MODELS | ELR-A |  | ELR-T60 |  | ELR-T110 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sensitivity | Adjustable from $0,025 \mathrm{~A}$ to 25 A | Adjustable from 0,025A to 25 A |  |  |  |  |
| Trip time delay | Adjustable from $0,02 \mathrm{~s}$ to 5 s |  | Adjustable from $0,02 \mathrm{~s}$ to 5 s |  |  |  |
| Aux. voltage supply $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $24-48 \mathrm{Vdc}, \mathrm{ac}$ | $110 \mathrm{Vdc}, \mathrm{ac}$ <br> $230-400 \mathrm{Vac}$ | $24-48 \mathrm{Vdc}$, ac | $110 \mathrm{Vdc}, \mathrm{ac}$ <br> $230-400 \mathrm{Vac}$ | $24-48 \mathrm{Vdc}, \mathrm{ac}$ | $110 \mathrm{Vdc}, \mathrm{ac}$ <br> $230-400 \mathrm{Vac}$ |
| Code | $\mathbf{4 1 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 1 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 1 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 1 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 1 0 0}$ |


| CHARACTERISTICS | ELR-A: Built-in $\varnothing 28 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{/} \mathrm{ELR-T:} \mathrm{Built-in} \varnothing 60 \mathrm{~mm}$ and $\varnothing 110 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Toroidal transformer | - |
| Max. length between relay and <br> transformer | Automatic, manual and remote (in manual mode disconnect the aux. supply during 1s) |
| Reset mode | 2 LED's: ON + Trip |
| Signalling LED's | ELR-A: Selectable: normally de-energized or energized <br> ELR-T: Normally de-energized |
| Output contacts mode | ELR-A: 2 change over NO-NC / ELR-T: 1 change over NO-NC |
| Output contacts | 5 - 250 V |
| Switching power (resistive load) |  |
| Maximum terminal section | $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{2}$ |
| Maximum consumption | 3 VA |
| Modular size | ELR-A: 6 modules $\times 17,5 \mathrm{~mm}=105 \mathrm{~mm} / \quad$ ELR-T: No |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Protection degree / weight | ELR-A: IP-20 / 0,4 $\mathrm{kg} / \quad$ ELR-T: IP-20 / 0,4 y 0,6 kg |
| Storage / operation temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Standards | IEC $41-1$, IEC $255, \mathrm{VDE} \mathrm{0664} ,\mathrm{EN} \mathrm{50081-1} ,\mathrm{EN} \mathrm{50082-2}$ |

## DIMENSIONS (mm)

## ELR-A



ELR-T


|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | K |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ELR-T60 | 60 | 100 | 60 | 110 | 47 | 70 | 60 | 50 | - |
| ELR-T110 | 110 | 150 | 110 | 160 | 70 | 70 | 60 | 50 | - |



## Earth Leakage Relays WITHOUT BUILT-IN Toroidal Transformer

RELAY WITH ADJUSTABLE DELAY TIME AND SENSITIVITY

- Electronic relays with adjustable time delay and sensitivity.
- Suitable for direct pulse current.
- Immune to external disturbances.
- To be used with CT-1 and CTD-1 toroidal transformers (See page 120)
- Modular size. DIN rail mounting.
- Sealable front cover.


## MULTIRANGE RELAY

- Electronic relays with adjustable time delay and sensitivity.
- Suitable for direct pulse current.
- Immune to external disturbances.
- To be used with CT-1 and CTD-1 toroidal transformers (See page 120).
- Modular size. DIN rail mounting.
- Sealable front cover.


## ELR-B



## ELR-3C



| MODELS | ELR-B |  | ELR-3C |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sensitivity | 0,3 A or 0,5 A |  | Adjustable from 0,025 A to 25 A |  |
| Trip time delay | 0,02 s or 0,5 s |  | Adjustable from 0,02 s to 5 s |  |
| Aux. voltage supply $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $24-48 \mathrm{Vdc}$, ac | 110 Vdc , ac 230-400 Vac | 24-48 Vdc, ac | 110 Vdc , ac $230-400$ Vac |
| Code | 41012 | 41010 | 41005 | 41000 |


| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Toroidal transformer | In combination with CT-1 |
| Max. length between relay and <br> transformer | 20 m with cables twisted |
| Reset mode | Automatic, manual and remote (in manual mode disconnect the aux. supply during 1s) |
| Signalling LED's | 2 LED's: ON + Trip |
| Output contacts mode | Normally de-energized |
| Output contacts | 1 change over NO-NC |
| Switching power (resistive load) | 5 A - 250V |
| Maximum terminal section | $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Maximum consumption | 3 VA |
| Modular size | 3 modules $\times 17,5 \mathrm{~mm}=52,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Protection degree / weight | IP-20 / 0,2 kg |
| Storage / operation temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Standards | $\mathrm{IEC} 41-1, \mathrm{IEC} 255, \mathrm{VDE} 0664, \mathrm{EN} \mathrm{50081-1} ,\mathrm{EN} \mathrm{50082-2}$ |

## DIMENSIONS (mm)



## WIRING DIAGRAM



## D30 / DM30

## Earth Leakage Relays WITHOUT BUILT- IN Toroidal Transformer

## SUPERIMMUNIZED MULTIRANGE RELAY 22,5 mm

- Electronic relays with adjustable time delay and sensitivity.
- Suitable for direct pulse current.
- Immune to external disturbances.
- Very high level of immunity.
- 22,5 mm wide. Saving space in the distribution board.
- DIN rail mounting
- To be used with CT-1 and CTD-1 toroidal transformers (See page 120).
- Suitable for Motor Control Centres (MCC), electrical distribution boards and control panels in general.


## SUPERIMMUNIZED MULTIRANGE RELAY

- Electronic relays with adjustable time delay and sensitivity.
- Suitable for direct pulse current.
- Immune to external disturbances.
- Very high level of immunity
- Modular size. DIN rail mounting.
- To be used with CT-1 and CTD-1 toroidal transformers (See page 120).
- Suitable for electrical distribution boards and control panels in general.



## DIMENSIONS (mm)

## D30



DM30


WIRING DIAGRAM

## SUPERIMMUNIZED MULTIRANGE RELAY

WITH AUTOMATIC RECLOSING

- Electronic relays with automatic reclosing up to 3 attempts with defined (1 m) or adjustable (1 to 60 s ) time.
- Adjustable time delay and sensitivity.
- Suitable for direct pulse current.
- Immune to external disturbances.
- Very high level of immunity.
- Modular size. DIN rail mounting.
- To be used with CT-1 and CTD-1 toroidal transformers (See page 120).
- Suitable for electrical distribution boards in general.
- Sealable front cover.


## DR3OF



DR30A


| MODELS | DR30F |  |  | DR30A |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reclosing time | 60 s |  |  |  |  | Adjustable from 1 s to 60 s |  |
| Sensitivity | Adjustable from $0,03 \mathrm{~A}$ to 30 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trip time delay | Adjustable from $0,02 \mathrm{~s}$ to 5 s |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aux. voltage supply $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 120 Vac | 230 Vac | 24 Vdc | 120 Vac | 230 Vac | 24 Vdc |  |
| Code | $\mathbf{4 1 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 0 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 0 2 9}$ |  |


| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toroidal transformer | In combination with CT-1 |  |  |  |
| Max. length between relay and transformer | Cable section $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 0,22 mm ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 0,75 mm ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | $1 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 1,5 mm ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | Max. lenght m |  |  |  |
|  | 15 m | 55 m | 75 m | 110 m |
| Reset mode | Automatic, manual and remote (in manual mode disconnect the aux. Supply during 1s) |  |  |  |
| Signalling LED's | 2 LED's: ON + $\underline{\underline{T}}_{\underline{\underline{T}}}$ (trip) / 2 LED's: Numbers of reclosing / 4 LED's: \% measurement |  |  |  |
| Output contacts mode | Selectable: normally de-energized ( N ) or energized ( P ) |  |  |  |
| Output contacts | 2 change over NO-NC |  |  |  |
| Switching power (resistive load) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{th}}$ : 5A; AC15-250V-2A; DC13-30V-2A |  |  |  |
| Maximum terminal section | $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Maximum consumption | 2,5 VA - 230 V |  |  |  |
| Modular size | 3 modules $\times 17,5 \mathrm{~mm}=52,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |  |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |
| Protection degree / weight | IP-20 / 0,2 kg |  |  |  |
| Storage / operation temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| Standards | EN 50263, EN 61543 (A11), EN 60255-5, VDE 0664, 61008-1/A14, 61000-4-11 |  |  |  |

## DIMENSIONS (mm)

## DR30





## LOW AND MEDIUM VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS

Introduction

## Current Transformers

Current transformers sample the line current and convert it into safety and measurable values for the normalized standards of instruments, metering devices and other metering and control devices.

Nominal values of the current transformers are defined as the ratio between the primary and the secondary current.
They are classified according to the main isolation used:
Wound Primary type, Bar Primary type, Toroidal type and for Terminal blocks type.
These current transformers can be used for two different purposes: Measurement or Protection. The correct choice of the CT is essential in order to avoid faults and degradation that would lead into economic losses or even into dangerous situations.
Both Measurement and Protection current transformers have to provide a secondary current that is proportional to the one of the primary.

- The main purpose of Measurement Transformers is to measure currents without the activation of corrective responses when abnormal values arise. Within the range of the nominal current good accuracy is needed while out of the threshold of the nominal range that accuracy is unnecessary. For that reason, the measurement transformers have a very low saturation factor and a high security factor to avoid overloads in the metering devices.
- Protection transformers are designed to give a warning or correction advice when abnormal values are measured. With high values of fault current, a high saturation factor is required in order to maintain a good accuracy. The secondary current, proportional to the primary, could reach very high values and should always be supported by protection devices.


## Power transformers

The Power Transformers have a special winding which allows them to have a high voltage primary and a low voltage secondary. They have a very low nominal power and their unique purpose is to give a voltage sample of the power system to measure it with the incorporated instruments.

Being their principal objective the voltage sampling, they must be specially accurate so that they do not to distort the real values. The selection of the transformer will be conditioned by the accuracy required in its readings.

## Protection \& Measurement for Low Voltage

## CURRENT TRANSFORMERS

- Up to 1000 A of primary current.
- Transformer ratio .../5.
- S ealable terminal box connection, metal brackets for fitting and bus-bar holders included.
- Standards: IEC 60044-1, BS 2627

| Primary <br> $\ldots .$. <br> $\mathbf{5 A}$ | Model | Code | VA class |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | - | - | 3 |
| $\mathbf{7 5}$ | CT20 |  | - | 2 | 3,5 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | CT20 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 0 4}$ | 1,5 | 2,5 | 3,75 |
| $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ | CT20 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 0 6}$ | 2,5 | 3,5 | 5 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | CT30 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 1 2}$ | 3,5 | 5 | 7,5 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ | CT30 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 1 4}$ | 5 | 7,5 | 10 |
| $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | CT30 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 1 6}$ | 5 | 7,5 | 10 |
| $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | CT30 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 1 8}$ | 5 | 7,5 | 10 |
| $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ | CT50 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 2 2}$ | 7,5 | 10 | 20 |
| $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ | CT50 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 2 4}$ | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ | CT50 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 2 6}$ | 15 | 20 | 30 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ | CT50 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 2 8}$ | 15 | 20 | 30 |

## DIMENSIONS CT (mm)



## CT



| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Overload | $1,2 \boldsymbol{I}_{N}$ |
| Max. line voltage bus-bars / cable1000V | $660 \mathrm{~V} / 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Max. size: bus-bars / $\varnothing$ cable $(\mathrm{mm})$ CT 20 | $25 \times 5 / \varnothing 20$ |
| Max. size: bus-bars / $\varnothing$ cable $(\mathrm{mm})$ CT 30 | $40 \times 10 / \varnothing 28$ |
| Max. size: bus-bars / $\varnothing$ cable $(\mathrm{mm})$ CT 50 | $60 \times 12 / \varnothing 44$ |

WIRING DIAGRAM FOR C9-GL16 - P19 - PF16-G

$$
\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=\frac{\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}} \text { motor }}{\boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}} C T} \times 5 \times \mathrm{n}
$$

## Protection \& Measurement for Low Voltage

## TOROIDAL TRANSFORMERS

- Provided burden up to 15 VA.
- Transformer ratio .../5.
- Fixing base incluided.

| Primary <br> $\ldots . / 5 \mathbf{A}$ | Code | Model | VA class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\mathbf{0 , 5}$ |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 3 6 5}$ | CT50A | 5 |
| $\mathbf{7 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 3 6 6}$ | CT50B | 5 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 3 6 7}$ | CT50C | 5 |
| $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 3 6 8}$ | CT50C | 15 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 3 6 9}$ | CT50C | 15 |
| $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 3 7 1}$ | CT50C | 15 |

## CT



| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Line voltage | 600 V |
| $\varnothing$ cable $(\mathrm{mm})$ CT50A | $\varnothing 44$ |
| $\varnothing$ cable $(\mathrm{mm})$ CT50B | $\varnothing 44$ |
| $\varnothing$ cable $(\mathrm{mm})$ CT50C | $\varnothing 45$ |

## DIMENSIONS (mm)

## CT50A and CT50B models

CT50C models


| $\mathbf{m m}$ | CT50A | CT50B | CT50C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A $\varnothing$ | 44 | 44 | 45 |
| B | 102 | 102 | 100 |
| C | 74 | 74 | 73 |
| D | 102 | 102 | 101 |
| E | 123 | 123 | 122 |
| F | 120 | 80 | 40 |
| G | $12 \times 15$ | $12 \times 15$ | $12 \times 15$ |
| H | 8 | 8 | NA |
| I | 80 | 80 | NA |

## CT-1 / CTD-1

## Earth Leakage Protection \& Measurement for Low Voltage

## TOROIDAL TRANSFORMERS

- To be used with ELR-B, ELR-3C, D30, DM30 and DR30 relays.
- The transformer and relay assembly sensitivity is fixed by the relay
- The toroidal transformer CTD-1/28 is specifically designed for DIN rail mounting.

Working principles: The toroidal transformer is installed between the source and the load. The system works on the current balance principle. In a correct installation the vector sum of the currents is zero and the relay will not trip.
In case of an insulation fault on the circuit a leakage current flows to earth. Now the vector sum of the current passing through the transformer is not zero, this imbalance is detected by the transformer, which induces a current in the secondary winding which is connected to the relay.
If the fault level is higher than the selected sensitivity, and when the trip time delay has elapsed, the relay trips and actuates on the shunt trip of a circuit breaker or the coil of a contactor interrupting the supply to the load.
The dimensioning of the toroidal transformer depends on the diameter of all active wires (not earth conductors) put through the transformers.

| Type | Code | Inner $\boldsymbol{\varnothing}$ | Weight (kg) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CTD-1/28 | $\mathbf{4 1 0 5 5}$ | 28 mm | 0,2 |
| CT-1/35 | $\mathbf{4 1 0 6 0}$ | 35 mm | 0,2 |
| CT-1/60 | $\mathbf{4 1 0 6 5}$ | 60 mm | 0,3 |
| CT-1/80 | $\mathbf{4 1 0 7 0}$ | 80 mm | 0,5 |
| CT-1/110 | $\mathbf{4 1 0 7 5}$ | 110 mm | 0,5 |
| CT-1/160 | $\mathbf{4 1 0 8 0}$ | 160 mm | 1,4 |
| CT-1/210 | $\mathbf{4 1 0 8 5}$ | 210 mm | 1,5 |
| CTA-1/110 | $\mathbf{4 1 0 7 6}$ | 110 mm | 0,5 |
| CTA-1/160 | $\mathbf{4 1 0 8 1}$ | 160 mm | 1,4 |
| CTA-1/210 | $\mathbf{4 1 0 8 6}$ | 210 mm | 1,5 |

## CT-1



| Characteristics | CT-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Thermoplastic material | UL 94-V0 |
| Operating frequency | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation | $2,5 \mathrm{Kv} \mathrm{50} \mathrm{Hz,1} \mathrm{~min}$ |
| Protection degree | IP 20 |
| Continuous overload | 1000 A |
| Thermal overload | $40 \mathrm{kA}(1 \mathrm{sec})$ |
| Operating temperature | $\mathrm{De} 0 \mathrm{a}+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{U.R./R.H} \mathrm{<90} \mathrm{\%} \mathrm{n.c}$. |
| Storage temperature | De -20 a $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Connections | Tornillo, Max $1,5 \mathrm{~mm} 2$ |

## DIMENSIONS CT-1 (mm)



## Electric Energy Measurement for Remote Management in Low Voltage

## CURRENT TRANSFORMER FOR OUTDOOR

- Designed for outdoor installation.
- Transformer ratio 400/5.
- Compact size.
- With core and cable incorporated, spliceless.

| Primary <br> $\ldots . . / 5 A$ | Model | Code | VA class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | CT60II EXT/1,5 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{0 , 5} \mathbf{~ s}$ |
| $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | CT60II EXT/2,5 | $\mathbf{4 1 4 4 2}$ | 5 |


| MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS | CT60II EXT/1,5 | CT60II EXT/2,5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Material | Resin DIAPOL 509 |  |
| Secondary cable | RZ1-K Black |  |
| Cable type | Bipolar (Blue and Brown) |  |
| Terminals | Without terminals |  |
| Cable section | $1,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Cable length | 6 m | 10 m |
| Inner diameter | 60 mm maximum |  |
| Outer diameter | $110 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| Height | 35 mm |  |


| ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frecuency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Transformer ratio | $400 / 5$ |
| Maximum Voltage secondary open | 48 Vpeak |
| Accuracy voltage | 5 VA |
| Maximum Voltage Um | $0,72 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Isolation voltage | 3 kV |
| Accuracy class | $0,5 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Security factor | 5 |
| Protection degree | IP 65 |
| Accuracy limit | $150 \%$ |
| Insulation class | E |


| ADMISSIBLE STEPS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 \times 50,2 \times 50,1 \times 95$ (terminals included) | Suitable |
| $1 \times 150$ (terminals included) | Suitable |
| $2 \times 95,2 \times 150,3 \times 150,3 \times 95$ (terminals included) | Suitable |
| $1 \times 240$, pletina $60 \times 10$ (terminals included) | Suitable |

## CT6OII EXT



## INDIVIDUAL TESTS

UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.1, 11.7, 12.7) Terminal marking and nameplate
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (7.1) Short circuit
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (7.2) Heating test
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (11.4) Determination of errors
UNE-EN 60.695-2-11 Glow wire test
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (7.4) Wet test for outdoor type transformers
UNE-EN 62208 (9.11) Verification of resistance to weathering
UNE-EN 20324 Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP65)

## INDIVIDUAL TESTS

UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.1, 11.7, 12.7) Terminal marking and nameplate UNE-EN 60 044-1 (5.3) Frequency withstand volt. between secondary windings UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.4) Overvoltage tests between turns
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (11.4, 11.5) Determination of errors

## DIMENSIONS CT (mm)

## CT80II / CT4II

Electric Energy Measurement for Remote Management in Low Voltage

CURRENT TRANSFORMERS UP TO 1800 A

- Up to 1800 A of primary current.
- Transformer ratio 1200/5.
- Sealable plastic cover, fixing base and bus-bar.
- Certificate model for pricing.

| Primary <br> $\ldots . .5 A$ | Model | Code | VA class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 2 0 0}$ | CT80II | $\mathbf{4 1 4 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 , 5} \mathbf{~}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 0 0}$ | CT4II | $\mathbf{4 1 4 4 5}$ | 5 |

## CHARACTERISTICS

| Overload | $1,5 \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frecuency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Maximum Voltage Um | $0,72 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Isolation voltage | 3 kV |
| Short circuit thermal current Ith | 72 kA |
| Short circuit dynamic current Idyn | $2,5 \times$ Ith |
| Accuracy limit | $150 \%$ |
| Security factor | 5 |
| Insulation class | E |

## STANDARDS

UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.1, 11.7, 12.7) Terminal marking and nameplate UNE-EN 60 044-1 (7.1) Short circuit
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (7.2) Heating test
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (11.4) Determination of errors
UNE-EN 60695-2-11 Glow wire test

## SUITABLE WIRES AND SECTORS CT8OII

$1 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 2 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 3 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 4 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 5 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
$1 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 2 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 3 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
Primary passing through minimum dimensions ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) $81 \times 65$


C


## INDIVIDUAL TESTS

UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.1, 11.7, 12.7) Terminal marking and nameplate
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (5.3) Frequency withstand volt. between secondary windings
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.4) Overvoltage tests between turns
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (11.4, 11.5) Determination of errors

## SUITABLE WIRES AND SECTORS CT4II

Cu: $1 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 2 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 3 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 4 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
Al: $2 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 3 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 4 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / 5 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
Primary passing through minimum dimensions $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right) 3 \times 100 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$


CT4II


Mounting detail

## Electric Energy Measurement for Remote Management in Low Voltage

TRANSFORMADOR DE INTENSIDAD DE RANGO ABRIBLE

- Up to 1800 A of primary current.
- Transformer ratio 1200/5.
- Sealable plastic cover, fixing base and bus-bar.
- Certificate model for pricing.

| Primary <br> $\ldots . . / 5 A$ | Model | Code | VA class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 2 0 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{4 1 4 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 , 5} \mathbf{~ s}$ |


| CHARACTERISTICS | $1,5 \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Overload | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Frecuency | YES |
| Short circuiting terminal blocks for <br> opensecondary | 48 V |
| Maximum voltage secondary open | $0,72 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Maximum Voltage Um | 3 kV |
| Isolation voltage | 72 kA |
| Short circuit thermal current Ith | $2,5 \times$ lth |
| Short circuit dynamic current Idyn | $150 \%$ |
| Accuracy limit | 5 |
| Security factor | E |
| Insulation class |  |

## STANDARDS

UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.1, 11.7, 12.7) Terminal marking and nameplate
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (7.1) Short circuit
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (7.2) Heating test
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (11.4) Determination of errors
UNE-EN 60695-2-11 Glow wire test

## ADMISSIBLES STEPS

$1 \times 240,2 \times 240,1 \times 300,2 \times 300$ (terminals included) Suitable
Bar 80x50

## DIMENSIONS CT (mm)

## CT80II ABR



## INDIVIDUAL TESTS

UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.1, 11.7, 12.7) Terminal marking and nameplate
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (5.3) Frequency withstand volt. between secondary windings
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.4) Overvoltage tests between turns
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (11.4, 11.5) Determination of errors


| $\mathbf{m m}$ | CT80II EXT |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | 50 |
| B | 80 |
| C | 78 |
| D | 114 |
| E | 145 |
| F | 32 |
| G | 32 |
| $H$ | 32 |
| I | 33 |

## Current Measurement for Chart Recorder

## MULTITAP TRANSFORMER

- Ratings: 200 / 150 / 100 / 75 / 50:5, 10VA.
-600V, 10 kV .
- Laminated Steel Core.
- Ext. PVC coating.

| Model | Code |
| :---: | :---: |
| CT MULTITAP 50-75-100-150-200/5 | 41726 |

Accuracy class 0.5

| Primary <br> $\ldots / 5 \mathrm{~A}$ | Burden |
| :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 5 VA |
| 75 | 5 VA |
| 100 | 5 VA |
| 150 | 7.5 VA |
| 200 | 10 VA |

## STANDARDS

UNE-EN 60 044-1 $(8.1,11.7,12.7)$ Terminal marking and nameplate UNE-EN 60 044-1 (7.1) Short circuit UNE-EN 60 044-1 (7.2) Heating test
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (11.4) Determination of errors
UNE-EN 60.695-2-11 Glow wire test

## CT



## INDIVIDUAL TESTS

UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.1, 11.7, 12.7) Terminal marking and nameplate UNE-EN 60 044-1 (5.3) Frequency withstand volt. between secondary windings UNE-EN 60 044-1 (8.4) Overvoltage tests between turns
UNE-EN 60 044-1 (11.4, 11.5) Determination of errors

## WINDING

## DIMENSIONS (mm)



NOTES:

- LEAD WIRES ARE \#12 AWG STYLE $1015,105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 600 \mathrm{~V}, 2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- WINDING WIRE IS REA \#14 AWG HTAIH
- LEAD WIRES LENGTH 180 mm


## Protection \& Measurement for Medium Voltage

## CURRENT TRANSFORMER FOR MV

- Up to 1200 A of primary current.
- Transformer ratio 1000/1.
- Terminal cover, poka yoke xing base
- Certicate model.

| Primary <br> $\ldots . / 5$ A | Model | Code | Accuracy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1000 | CT SPMT <br> $1000 / 1 A$ |  | $0,2 \mathrm{~s}$ | Measurement |
| Protection |  |  |  |

CT-SPMT


## TESTS

| QUALIFICATION TESTS | STANDARDS |
| :--- | :--- |
| Heating test | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7.1.2 |
| Accuracy test | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7. 1.3.1, 7.1.3.3 |
| Short-time current tests | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7.1.4 |
| Verification of the degree of <br> protection provided by enclosure | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7.1.5 |
| Tests with open secondary in <br> fault conditions | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7.1.6 |
| Saturation test for current and <br> demagnetization | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7.1.3.4 |
| Glow wire test | UNE EN 60.695-2-11 ap. 7.1.7 |


| INDIVIDUAL TESTS | STANDARDS |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power-frequency withstand <br> voltage test for primary winding <br> insulation | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7.1.2 |
| Power-frequency withstand <br> voltage test for secondary <br> terminals | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7.2.2 |
| Determination of errors | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7.2.3.1, 7.1.3.3 |
| Overvoltage test between turns | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7.2.3.4 |
| Verification of markings | UNE EN 61869-2 ap. 7.3.3 |

CHARACTERISTICS AND DIMENSIONS

| CHARACTERISTICS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Overload | $1,2 \boldsymbol{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Maximum Voltage Um | $0,72 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Isolation Voltage | 3 kV |
| Short circuit thermal current Ith | 20 kA |
| Short circuit dynamic current Idyn | $2,5 \mathrm{xlth}$ |
| Accuracy limit | $150 \%$ |
| Security factor | 5 |
| Insulation class | E |





## Current Limiting \& Filtering

## CURRENT LIMITANT INPUT REACTOR

- Nominal Current: 250 A
- Input voltage: 480 V (Up to 690V)
- Inductance: 0.095 mH
- Linearity whitout saturation until: 1.5 x In
- Maximum thermal overload: 1.3 x In
- Frequency: 50 or 60 Hz
- Thermal Class: $F\left(140{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) / \mathrm{Ta}=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Protection against indirect contacts
- Connections by terminals
- Winding Class $\mathrm{H}\left(200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ and Isolating Class F $\left(140^{\circ}\right)$, Voltage Test $3 K V$ against mass

Three phase reactor to absorb line spikes, switching voltage dips, to eliminate harmonics or decrease the di/dt that semiconductors are affected.Ripple decrease at switching frequency and its main harmonics. Continuous service and inner installation.


| Model | Code |
| :---: | :---: |
| CLR 250A INPUT REACTOR | 41735 |

## STANDARDS

IEC 60289
IEC 60076
IEC 60726
Directives 2006/95/CEE

## DIMENSIONS (mm)



## Voltage transformation for Low Voltage

## POTENTIAL TRANSFORMER

Transformer designed in double cell, encapsulated in poliuretane.

- Dielectrical strength 3000Vac 50 Hz between primary and secondary.
- Input voltage: $480 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$.
- Output voltage: 120V.
- Burden: 50VA Max.
- Weight: 1,2kg.
- Possibility of soldering over PCB.
- Accuracy class: 1.


DIMENSIONS (mm)


| Dimensions mm |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | 52 |
| B | 65 |
| C | 81 |
| D | 68 |
| E | 91 |
| F | 57 |
| G | 4,5 |

Cables
Lenght: 150 mm minimum
Section: $0,75 \mathrm{~mm}$ maximum

## ELECTRIC SCHEME



## MARKING

## SURGE PROTECTION

## Introduction

The surge protection relays protect installations and eliminate the effects of power surges. They offer the highest level of security in low voltage lines, continuous processes, domestic and tertiary facilities, etc.

They are suitable for manufacturers and system integrators of industrial equipment, photovoltaic applications, wind turbines, etc.

Devices connected to the mains are increasingly susceptible to electrical disturbances in the grid. Hence it is essential to provide adequate protection to avoid major economic and material losses.

The most visible and destructive power surges are often caused by atmospheric discharges (lightning strikes). However, this is not the most common source of such disturbances, as in most cases, the main sources of surges are within the facility installation itself, amongst others for the following reasons:

- Performance of circuit breakers and fuses.
- Connection and disconnection of inductive loads.
- Switching of motors and machines.
- Electrostatic discharge.
- Capacitor's power factor correction.
- Energy transfers in generator sets.



## Power Supply Systems \& Installations

## SURGES TYPE B (CLASS I)

- Compact equipments for all distribution systems.
- High discharge capacity by "Spark Gap" technology.
- Visual indication of a fault in the equipment.
- With thermal separation device.
- Remote signalling of the protection status.


C

|  | POWER SUPPLY NETWORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | 41648 | 41642 | 41643 | 41644 | 41645 | 41646 | 41641 | 41647 |
| Model | VP B25 255/NPE | VP B25 $275 / 1$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP B25 } \\ \text { 275/1+NPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VP B25 } \\ & 275 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP B25 } \\ \text { 275/2+NPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP B25 } \\ 275 / 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP B25 } \\ \text { 275/3+NPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP B25 } \\ \text { 275/4 } \end{gathered}$ |
| According to IEC 61643-1 (Class) | Class I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of network | $\pi$ | TN-S | T/TN-S | TN-S | T/TN-S | TN-S | TN-S | T/TN-S |
| Electrical line | - | 1F+NPE (TN-C) | 1F+N+PE(T) | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1F+N+PE (TN-S) } \\ 2 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{NPE}(\mathrm{TN}-\mathrm{C}) \end{gathered}$ | $2 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{PE}(\mathrm{TT)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 F+N+P E(T N-S) \\ & 3 F+P E(T N-S) \\ & 3 F+N P E(T N-C) \end{aligned}$ | $+N+P E(T N-S)$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 F+N+P E(T T) \\ 3 F+P E(T) \end{gathered}$ |
| Nominal voltage Un (Vac) | 230 Vac |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum continuous operating voltage Uc (Vac) | 255 Vac | 275 Vac |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal discharge current $(8 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}) \mathbf{\operatorname { l n }}(\mathrm{kA})$ | 50 kA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum discharge current ( $8 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ) $\operatorname{Imax}(\mathrm{kA})$ | 100 kA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Impulse current (10/350 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) limp (kA) | 25 kA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protection level Up (kV) at 30 kA | < $1,8 \mathrm{kV}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Response time ta (ns) | $<100 \mathrm{~ns}$ | $<25$ ns |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum back-up fuse (A gL/gG) | 160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| № Modules | 4 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |

## Power Supply Systems \& Installations

## SURGES TYPE B+C (CLASS I+II)

- Compact equipments for all distribution systems.
- High discharge capacity by "Spark Gap" technology.
- Visual indication of a fault in the equipment.
- With thermal separation device.
- Remote signalling of the protection status.
- Plug-in protection modules which facilitate maintenance.


C

|  | POWER SUPPLY NETWORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | 41631 | 41632 | 41633 | 41636 | 41637 | 41638 | 41639 | 41640 |
| Model | $\begin{gathered} \text { B+C60 } \\ \text { 255/NPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & B+C 60 \\ & 255 / 1^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C} 60 \\ 275 / 1+\mathrm{NPE}^{* * *} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B+C60 } \\ & 275 / 2^{* *} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { B+C60 } \\ 275 / 2+\text { NPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} B+C 60 \\ 275 / 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} B+C 60 \\ 275 / 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} B+C 60 \\ 275 / 3+\text { NPE } \end{gathered}$ |
| According to IEC 61643-1 (Class) | 1+\|I (Class) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of network | $\pi$ | TN-S | TT/TN-S | TN-S | TT/TN-S | TN-S | TN-S | TT/TN-S |
| Electrical line | - | 1F+NPE (TN-C) | 1F+N+PE(TT) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1F+N+PE (TN-S) } \\ & 2 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{NPE}(\mathrm{TN}-\mathrm{C}) \end{aligned}$ | $2 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{PE}$ (TT) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2F+N+PE (TN-S) } \\ & 3 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{PE} \text { (TN-S) } \\ & 3 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{NPE}(\mathrm{TN}-\mathrm{C}) \end{aligned}$ | $3 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{PE}(\mathrm{TN}-\mathrm{S})$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{PE}(\mathrm{TT}) \\ 3 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{PE}(T \mathrm{~T}) \end{gathered}$ |
| Nominal voltage Un (Vac) | 230 Vac |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum continuous operating voltage Uc (Vac) | 255 Vac | 275 Vac |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal discharge current $(8 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}) \mathbf{I n}(\mathrm{kA})$ | 30 kA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum discharge current ( $8 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ) Imax (kA) | 60 kA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protection level Up (kV) at 30 kA | $<1,5 \mathrm{kV}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Response time ta (ns) | $<25$ ns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum back-up fuse ( $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{gL} / \mathrm{gG}$ ) | 125 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N ${ }^{\circ}$ Modules | 4 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |

[^9]
## Power Supply Systems \& Installations

## SURGES TYPE C (CLASS II)

- Compact equipments for all distribution systems.
- High discharge capacity via zinc oxide varistors and gas dischargers.
- With thermal separation device.
- Visual indication of a fault in the equipment.
- Remote signalling of the protection status.
- Plug-in protection modules which facilitate maintenance.


C

|  | POWER SUPPLY NETWORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | 41600 | 41602 | 41603 | 41604 | 41607 | 41606 | 41610 | 41609 | 41624 | 41625 |
| Model | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VP C40 } \\ & 275 / 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VP C40 } \\ & \text { 250/NPE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP C40 } \\ 275 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP C40 } \\ 275 / 1+\text { NPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VP C40 } \\ & 275 / 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP C40 } \\ \text { 275/2+NPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP C40 } \\ 275 / 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP C40 } \\ 275 / 3+\text { NPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP C20 } \\ \text { 275/1+NPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { VP C20 } \\ 275 / 3+\text { NPE } \end{gathered}$ |
| According to IEC 61643-1 (Class) | Class II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of network | TT/TN | T | TT/N | T | TT/TN | T | TT/N | T |  |  |
| Electrical line | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1P+NPE } \\ & \text { (1) (2) (3) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N} \\ 2 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N} \\ 3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N} \\ 3 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{PE} \\ & 2 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{NPE} \end{aligned}$ | $1 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{N}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{PE} \\ 3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{PE} \\ 3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{NPE} \end{gathered}$ | $2 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ | $3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{PE}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 P+N \\ 3 P \end{gathered}$ | $1 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 P+N \\ 3 P \end{gathered}$ |
| Nominal voltage Un (Vac) | 230 Vac |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum continuous operating voltage Uc (Vac) | 275 Vac | 250 Vac | 275 Vac |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal discharge current $(8 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}) \mathbf{I n}(\mathrm{kA})$ | 20 kA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
| Maximum discharge current $(8 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}) \operatorname{Imax}(\mathrm{kA})$ | 40 kA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |
| Protection level Up (kV) | < 1,2 kV | < 1,5 kV | < 1,2 kV |  |  |  |  |  | < 1,0 kV |  |
| Protection level at 5 kA (kV) | < 1,0 kV | -- | < 1,0 kV |  |  |  |  |  | < 0,95 kV |  |
| Response time ta (ns) | $<25 \mathrm{~ns}$ | <100 ns | $<25$ ns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum back-up fuse (A gL/gG) | 125 | -- | 125 |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |
| N ${ }^{\circ}$ Modules | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Plug-in modules code | 41611 | 41612 | 41611 | 41611/41612 | 41611 | 41611/41612 | 41611 | 41611/41612 | 41626/41627 | 41626/41627 |

By using individual devices instead of compact ones, they can be installed in:
(1) TN-S System:

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { - } 2 \text { units of VP C40 275/1 } & \rightarrow 1 F+N+P E \\
\text { - } 3 \text { units of VP C40 275/1 } & \rightarrow 2 F+N+P E \text { or } 3 F+P E \\
\text { - } 4 \text { units of VP C40 } 275 / 1 & \rightarrow 3 F+N+P E
\end{array}
$$

TN-C System:

- 2 units of VP C40 275/1 $\quad \rightarrow \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{NPE}$
- 3 units of VP C40 275/1
$\rightarrow 3 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{NPE}$
(3) TT System:
- 1 unit of VP C40 275/1 + 1 unit VP C40 250/NPE $\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{N}$
- 2 units of VP C40 275/1 + 1 unit VP C40 250/NPE
$2 F+N$
- 3 units of VP C40 275/1 + 1 unit VP C40 250/NPE $\rightarrow 3 F+N$ or $3 F$



## DIMENSIONS (mm)



## PHOTOVOLTAIC Applications

- Compact equipment for photovoltaic installations.
- High discharge capacity via zinc oxide varistors and gas dischargers.
- With thermal separation device.
- Visual indication of a fault in the equipment.
- Remote signalling of protection status.
- Plug-in protection modules which facilitate maintenance.

|  | PHOTOVOLTAIC APPLICATIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | 41605 | 41608 |
| Model | VP C40 PV500 | VP C40 PV1000 |
| According to IEC 61643-1 (Class) | II |  |
| Photovoltaic line | $2 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{PE}$ | 2F+PE |
| Maximum service voltage in direct current $\mathbf{U o c}_{\text {max }}(\mathrm{Vdc})$ | < 500 | < 1000 |
| Maximum continuous operating voltage Uc (L-PE) (Vdc) | 250 | 500 |
| Nominal discharge current (8/20 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) In (kA) | 20 |  |
| Maximum discharge current (8/20 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) Imax (kA) | 40 |  |
| Protection level Up (kV) | < 1,8 | < 3,6 |
| Protection level at 5 kA (kV) | < 1,5 | < 3 |
| Response time ta (ns) | < 25 | <25 |
| Maximum back-up fuse ( $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{gL} / \mathrm{gG}$ ) | 125 | 125 |
| N ${ }^{\circ}$ Modules | 3 | 3 |
| Plug-in modules code | 41614 | 41616 |



C

## DIMENSIONS (mm)



WIRING DIAGRAM

## TN-S SYSTEM

$3 F+N+P E$


TN-C SYSTEM
$3 F+N P E$


TT SYSTEM
$3 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{N}$


## WIND Power Applications

- Compact equipment for wind power installations.
- High discharge capacity via zinc oxide varistors and gas dischargers.
- With thermal separation device.
- Visual indication of a fault in the equipment.
- Remote signalling of protection status.
- Plug-in protection modules which facilitate maintenance.

|  | WIND POWER APPLICATIONS |
| :---: | :---: |
| Code | 41622 |
| Model | VP C30 600/3 |
| According to IEC 61643-1 (Class) | II |
| Type of network | TT/TN |
| Eolic line | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{PE} \\ 3 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{PE} \\ 3 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{NPE} \end{gathered}$ |
| Nominal voltage Un (Vca) | 600 |
| Maximum continuous operating voltage Uc (Vca) | 600 |
| Nominal discharge current (8/20 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) $\mathbf{I n}(\mathrm{kA})$ | 15 |
| Maximum discharge current (8/20 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) Imax (kA) | 30 |
| Protection level Up (kV) | <2,8 |
| Protection level at 5 kA (kV) | < 2,4 |
| Response time ta (ns) | $<25$ |
| Maximum back-up fuse ( $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{gL} / \mathrm{gG}$ ) | 63 |
| $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ modules | 3 |
| Plug-in modules code | 41623 |

WIRING DIAGRAM


## Protection against Transient Overvoltage

## SURGE ARRESTERS

Surge arrester for low voltage power supply systems. Protection against transient overvoltage that may arise in the electrical supply, at the boundaries
from lightning protection zone OB-1 and higher.

- UL 1449 3rd with SCCR 200KArms.
- MOV technology, high energy discharge capacity.
- Thermaly protected.
- Visual fault indication
- Remote signalling.
- Low voltage protection level.
- Metalic box.
- Surge event counter.
- Failure pre-test.
- Filtering function.

Ideal for applications with low discharge capacity required such as:

- Instalations with electronic equipments and microprocessor-based systems.
- Switchboards.
- Secondary panels.


## TECHNICAL PARAMETERS

| Model | SST480D200AF/M |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage | 480 V |
| Discharge capacity | 200 KA |
| Maximum continuois operating voltaje Uc | 550 V |
| Current counter | $\geq 200$ A (Reset button) |
| Failure pre-test | Press 2S (Test button) |
| Filtering | L-N, N-PE, L = PE |
| Power status indication | LED ON encendido $=$ OK |
| Working status indication | LED ON Blue = OK ; Blue LED ON Azul OFF y Red LED ON = FAILURE |
| Power connecting cable | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { AWG } \\ & \text { L1 = Yeloww } \\ & \text { L2 }=\text { Green } \\ & \text { L3 = Red } \\ & \text { N = Blue/Brown } \\ & \text { PE = Black } \end{aligned}$ |
| Signal cable | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \text { AWG } \\ & C=\text { Red } \\ & \text { NC = Blue } \\ & \text { NO = Brown } \end{aligned}$ |
| Working temperature range | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Working humidity relative | $5-95 \%\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Working altitude | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~km}$ |
| Dimensions W $\times$ D $\times H$ (mm) | $256 \times 205 \times 104$ |
| Net weight | $5,4 \mathrm{Kg}$ |


|  | L-N | L-L | L-G |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage level | N/A | 480 | 480 |
| Voltage protection ratings <br> VPR @6KV/ 3KA) | N/A | 2200 | 1900 |

## SST




3 Hots + Grnd

## Other models available

## OTHER MODELS AVAILABLE

Code configuration for other models is done as follows:

Code: SST $\square \square / \mathbf{P}$ (Plastic) or M (Metal) | Optional functions: |
| :---: |
| C = Surge counter |
| $\mathrm{T}=$ Failure test |
| A= Remote alarm |
| $\mathrm{F}=$ Noise filtering |
| Max. surge current per phase (from 50KA - 300 KA/Phase) |
| Voltage for power distribution system |

| Figures | Distribution diagrams | L-N | L-L | L-G | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Figure 1 | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { Hots }+1 \mathrm{Neu}+1 \text { Grnd } \\ (2 \mathrm{~L}+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{G}) \end{gathered}$ | 120 | 240 | 120 | 120SP |
| Figure 2 | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { Hots }+1 \text { Neu }+1 \text { Grnd } \\ (3 L+N+G) \end{gathered}$ | 127 | 220 | 127 | 127Y |
|  |  | 220 | 380 | 220 | $220 Y$ |
|  |  | 240 | 415 | 240 | $240 Y$ |
|  |  | 277 | 480 | 277 | 277 Y |
|  |  | 347 | 600 | 347 | 347 Y |
| Figure 3 | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { Hots }+(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{HIGH})+1 \text { Neu }+1 \text { Grnd } \\ (3 L+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{G}) \end{gathered}$ | 120 | 240 | 120 | 120 H |
| Figure 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { Hots + Grnd } \\ & (3 L+G) \end{aligned}$ | N/A | 240 | 240 | 240D |
|  |  | N/A | 480 | 480 | 480D |
|  |  | N/A | 600 | 600 | 600D |
| Figure 5 | $\underset{(\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{G})}{1 \mathrm{Hot}+\underset{\mathrm{N}}{1} \mathrm{Neu}+1 \text { Grnd }}$ | 127 | N/A | 127 | 127S |
|  |  | 240 | N/A | 240 | 240S |


"We fulfill our customers necessities adapting our product.

We give solutions"

## CUSTOMIZED PRODUCTS AND BRANDLABELING

## Introduction

Every day an increasing number of companies are considering the option of outsourcing their design and product development.

Fanox is the perfect technology partner to carry out these activities. Our R \& D department is prepared to operate as an integral part of our clients business - adapting to their needs by developing custom designs.
Fanox is a leader in the customization of products for reputable manufacturers, and we offer added value at a very competitive price. Fanox provides additional performance characteristics to the equipment thanks to continuous improvement of electronics - spear heading a rapidly moving technology sector.

We have high expertise in the area of electronics related to:

- Protection
- Control
- Measurement
- Communication

We provide you with important assets of high skills and experience in:

- Systems Engineering (Hardware, Software and Communication)
- Ability to adapt to different protocols (RTU's)
- Conformity and adaptation to international standards
- Design of systems and schemes tailored to the needs of customers
- Prototype design and production
- Testing
- Delivery of finished product - Brand Labelling


Some of our custom developments:

- Digital controller for fan coil units, which includes power and alarm management functions, which is incorporated in centralized control systems for hotels and large office buildings through Modbus communication protocol.
- Control equipment for electric transformer substations, which set levels of communication speed and immunity to external disturbances beyond the reach of any industrial PLC.
- Load limiter for lifting systems being used by leading manufacturers of overhead cranes and lifting platforms.
- Control and management of SF6 Switchgear for high/medium voltage substations.
- 3-Phase distribution line switch disconnection with incorporated Electronic Sectionaliser
- Fault passage detection system and geographical location of power failures in the section between an electrical substation and the consumer. Designed to detect faults in medium and high voltage, with remote real-time indication at Control Centre.
- Management Systems for Zigbee Communication protocols.



## NifANOX

## "A company focused on customer service and innovation"

Fanox is the perfect technology partner for companies that may arise the externalization of electronic products's design \& developmen in the field of the protection, control, measurement and communication.


The quality of all of our products has been certificated by independent \& recognized laboratories, and approved in several Electrical Utilities around the world.

KEMAね
labein)" VDE
(UL) Underwriters Laboratories Inc.


$c \in \mathbb{C}$

The quality of our products and services are in line with international standards.

100\% of Fanox relays are quality tested several times throughout the production process.

Fanox was by IQNET awarded the QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM certificate in 1993 ISO 9001:2008


As specialists in the design and manufacture of protection and control equipment for Low and Medium Voltage, all of our relays incorporate new industry trends: remote communication, high number of protection and control functions, self-designed software for control of each device etc., all in a competitive package.
All these improvements are aimed at facilitating the implementation of Smart Grid and predictive maintenance of networks, technologies defined as the medium term future of the electrical sector.

- protection \& control

Parque Tecnológico de Bizkaia
Astondo bidea, Edif. 604 48160 DERIO (Spain)
tel.: (+34) 944711409 fax.: (+34) 944710592 mail: fanox@fanox.com



[^0]:    Note: Accessories, page 60-61.

[^1]:    (*) Optional depending on the model

[^2]:    (*) Depending on the model.

[^3]:    Settings and curves, see pages 87 to 93

[^4]:    Settings and curves, see pages 87 to 93.

[^5]:    - Equipment with halogen-free wiring

[^6]:    Settings and curves, see pages 87 to 93 .

[^7]:    (*) After recovering normal conditions.

[^8]:    

[^9]:    (*) 4 Plug-in modules
    (**) 2 Plug-in modules

