# Monitoring relays - VOX series

# BUT...A5X

- Industrial design
- **►** Width 55mm
- True power monitoring
- ► Temperature monitoring of the motor winding (max. 6 PTC)
- **►** Fault latch
- **▶** Position of output relay presettable
- 1 change over contact and 1 normally open contact
- Analogue output 0 to 10V



# Technical data

#### 1. Functions

True power monitoring (overload or underload) of 1- and 3-phase motors with adjustable threshold, temperature monitoring of the motor winding (max. 6 PTC), timing for start-up suppression and tripping delay separately adjustable

DIP-Switch 6 DIP-Switch 7 fault simulation time range of start-up suppression time

DIP-Switch 8.9 time range of tripping delay

### 2. Time ranges

Adjustment range Start-up suppression time: 100s Tripping delay: 0.1s50s

3. Indicators
Green LED ON:
Green LED flashes:
Red LED flashes:
Red LED ON: indication of supply voltage indication of start-up suppression time indication of tripping delay indication of fault

All LEDs flashing: indication of disconnected consumer (if I = 0)

**4. Mechanical design**Self-extinguishing plastic housing, IP rating IP40
Mounted on DIN-Rail TS 35 according to EN 50022 Mounting position: any
Shockproof terminal connection according to VBG 4
(PZ1 required), IP rating IP20
Initial torque: max. 1Nm

Initial torque: max. INM

Terminal capacity:

1 x 0.5 to 2.5mm² with/without multicore cable end
1 x 4mm² without multicore cable end
2 x 0.5 to 1.5mm² with/without multicore cable end
2 x 2.5mm² flexible without multicore cable end

5. Input circuit

Supply voltage: 12 to 440V AC

(BUT400V5X) terminals A1-A2 12 to 500V AC terminals A1-A2 (BUT500V5X) (galvanically separated)
selectable via transformer modules TR3

Tolerance: Rated frequency: -15% to +10% 48 to 63Hz Rated consumption: Duration of operation: 4VA (3W) 100% Reset time: <1s

Residual ripple for DC: >30% of the supply voltage Drop-out voltage:

6. Output circuit

l analog output: 0 to10V DC l potential free change over contact and 0 to 10V DC / 1mA, terminals U1-U2

potential free normally open contact witching capacity : 1200VA (5A / 250V AC) Switching capacity : Fusing: Mechanical life: 5A fast acting 20 x 10<sup>6</sup> operations 2 x 10<sup>5</sup> operations at 1000VA resistive load Electrical life:

Switching frequency:

Insulation voltage: Surge voltage:

max. 60/min at 100VA resistive load max. 6/min at 1000VA resistive load (according to IEC 947-5-1) 250V AC (according to IEC 664-1) 4kV, overvoltage category III (according to IEC 664-1)

7. Measuring circuit

voltage: 1-phase mains: terminals L1i-B1 Input: terminals L1i-L1k terminals L1i-L2-L3 current: voltage: 3-phase mains: terminals L1i-L1k current: Thermistor: terminals T1-T2

Voltage range: 1-phase mains: 100 to 230V AC 120 to 289V AC (BUT400V5X) (BUT500V5X) 3~ 100/58 to 400/230V (BUT400V5X) 3~ 120/69 to 500/288V (BUT500V5X) 3-phase mains:

Overload capacity: 1-phase mains:

320V AC 3~ 450/259V 3~ 550/316V (BUT500V5X) 3-phase mains: (BUT400V5X) (BUT500V5X)

max. 6V DC

1 to 10A 12A Current range: Overload capacity:

Overload capacity: 12A Input resistance:  $<20m\Omega$  Switching threshold P<sub>5</sub>: 0% to 100% Initial resistance: Response value (relay in off-position): 0% to 100% <1.5kO Release value (relay in on-position): Disconnection (short circuit thermistor): ≤1.8kΩ

8. Accuracy

±5% (of maximum scale value) ±5% (of maximum scale value) ±2% Base accuracy: Adjustment accuracy:

Repetition accuracy: Voltage influence:

Temperature influence: ≤0.03% / °C

9. Ambient conditions

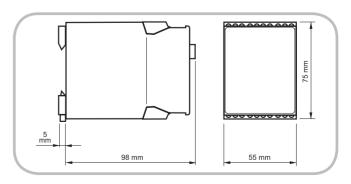
Terminal voltage T1-T2:

-25 to +55°C (according to IEC 68-1) -25 to +70°C Ambient temperature: Storage temperature:

Transport temperature: Relative humidity: -25 to +70°C 15% to 85%

(according to IEC 721-3-3 class 3K3) 3 (according to IEC 664-1) Pollution degree:

#### 10. Dimensions



## Functions

True power monitoring (overload or underload) of 1- and 3-phase motors with adjustable threshold, temperature monitoring of the motor winding (maximum 6 PTC), timing for start-up suppression and tripping delay separately adjustable

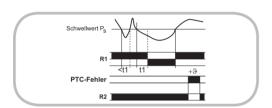
When the supply voltage U is applied, the set interval of the start-up suppression (t<sub>2</sub>) begins (green LED flashes). Changes of the true power during this period do not affect the state of the output relay R. After the interval has expired the green LED is illuminated steadily.

The following functions can be selected by means of DIP-switches:

#### Underload monitoring (DIP-switch 1 MIN in position ON)

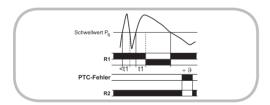
When the measured value for the true power falls below the value adjusted at the  $P_{S}$ -regulator, the set interval of the tripping delay (t<sub>1</sub>) begins (red LED FAILURE flashes). After the interval has expired and if the DIP-switch RELAY (2) is in the position ON (n.c.), the output relay R1 (terminals 15-16-18) switches into off-position (red LED illuminated). When the measured value for the true power again exceeds the set value, the output relay switches into on-position (red LED not illuminated).

When the DIP-switch RELAY (2) is in the position OFF (n.o.), the mode of operation of the device remains unchanged, but the operation of the output relay is inverted.



#### Overload monitoring (DIP-switch 1 MIN in position OFF)

When measured value for the true power exceeds the value adjusted at the  $P_{S^-}$  regulator, the set interval tripping delay (t,) begins (red LED FAILURE flashes). After the interval has expired and if the DIP-switch RELAY (2) is in the position ON (n.c.), the output relay R1 (terminals 15-16-18) switches into off-position (red LED illuminated). When the measured value for the true power again falls below the set value, the output relay switches into on-position (red LED not illuminated). When the DIP-switch RELAY (2) is in the position OFF (n.o.), the mode of operation of the device remains unchanged, but the operation of the output relay is inverted.



#### Temperature monitoring of the motor winding

If the cumulative resistance of the PTC-circuit is less than 1.8k $\Omega$  (standard temperature of the motor) and the DIP-switch RELAY in the position ON (n.c.) when the supply voltage U is applied (green LED illuminated), the output relay R2 (terminals 23-24) switches into on-position.

When the cumulative resistance of the PTC-circuit exceeds  $3.3k\Omega$  (at least one of the PTCs has reached the nominal cut-off temperature), the output relay switches into off-position (red LED SPTC illuminated). The output relay again switches into on-position (red LED not illuminated), if the cumulative resistance drops below  $1.8k\Omega$  by cooling down of the PTC.

When the DIP-switch RELAY (2) is in the position OFF (n.o.), the mode of operation of the device remains unchanged, but the operation of the output relay is inverted.

#### Disconnected consumer (DIP-switch I=0 in position ON)

When the current in the phase L1 is less than 5% of the nominal value of the selected current range and the DIP-switch RELAY (2) is in the position ON (n.c.), the output relay R switches into off-position (irrespective of the actual position) and both LEDs flash.

When the current flow is restored, the measuring cycle is restarted with the set interval of the start-up suppression  $(t_2)$  (green LED flashes).

When the DIP-switch RELAY (2) is in the position OFF (n.o.), the mode of operation of the device remains unchanged, but the operation of the output relay is inverted.

# Fault latch true power monitoring (DIP-switch P-MEM in position ON) For both functions (overload as well as underload monitoring) it is possible to activate a fault latch.

When the DIP-switch P-MEM is in the position ON, a short-term error will be stored after the expiration of the tripping delay  $(t_1)$ . The measuring cycle is restarted with the set interval of the start-up suppression  $(t_2)$  (green LED flashes) after activating the internal reset key or after disconnecting and re-applying the supply voltage.

#### Fault latch motor temperature (DIP-switch $\theta$ -MEM in position ON)

When the DIP-switch 0-MEM is in the position ON, a thermistor fault will be stored. The measuring cycle is restarted with the set interval of the start-up suppression (t<sub>2</sub>) (green LED flashes) after activating the internal reset key or after disconnecting and re-applying the supply voltage.

### Test function (DIP-switch TEST in position ON)

Pressing the internal test key forces the output relay R to switches into off-position, if the measured value of the true power is within the admissible range and if the DIP-switch RELAY (2) is in the position ON (n.c.).

When the DIP-switch RELAY (2) is in the position OFF (n.o.), the mode of operation of the device remains unchanged, but the operation of the output relay is inverted.

# Connections

