

- ▶ Industrial design
- ▶ Width 55mm
- ▶ True power monitoring
- ▶ Temperature monitoring of the motor winding (max. 6 PTC)
- ▶ Fault latch
- ▶ Position of output relay presettable
- ▶ 2 change over contacts
- ▶ Analogue output 0 to 10V



## Technical data

### 1. Functions

True power monitoring (overload and underload) for 1- and 3-phase motors with adjustable thresholds, separately adjustable tripping delay for both thresholds, adjustable start-up suppression

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

DIP-Switch 1	under and overload monitoring (OFF) or monitoring of two separate thresholds for overload (ON)
DIP-Switch 2	relay in on-position if fault occurs - n.o. (OFF) or relay in off-position if fault occurs - n.c. (ON)
DIP-Switch 3	relay in on-position if fault occurs - n.o. (OFF) or relay in off-position if fault occurs - n.c. (ON)
DIP-Switch 4	alarm for disconnected consumer (I=0)
DIP-Switch 5	fault latch of threshold P <sub>1</sub> (MEM1)
DIP-Switch 6	fault latch of threshold P <sub>2</sub> (MEM2)
DIP-Switch 7	time range start-up suppression time
DIP-Switch 8	time range of tripping delay for threshold P <sub>1</sub>
DIP-Switch 9	time range of tripping delay for threshold P <sub>2</sub>

### 2. Time ranges

Start-up suppression time:	Adjustment range
	1s      10s 10s     100s
Tripping delay:	0.1s    5s 1s       50s

### 3. Indicators

Green LED ON:	indication of supply voltage
Green LED flashes:	indication of start-up suppression time
Red LED flashes:	indication of tripping delay of the corresponding threshold
Red LED ON:	indication of fault of the corresponding threshold
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  
 Terminal capacity:  
 1 x 0.5 to 2.5mm<sup>2</sup> with/without multicore cable end  
 1 x 4mm<sup>2</sup> without multicore cable end  
 2 x 0.5 to 1.5mm<sup>2</sup> with/without multicore cable end  
 2 x 2.5mm<sup>2</sup> flexible without multicore cable end

### 5. Input circuit

Supply voltage:	12 to 440V AC	terminals A1-A2	(BW400VDA5X)
	12 to 500V AC	terminals A1-A2	(BW500VDA5X)
		(galvanically separated)	
		selectable via transformer modules TR3	
Tolerance:	-15% to +10%		
Rated frequency:	48 to 63Hz		
Rated consumption:	4VA (3W)		
Duration of operation:	100%		
Reset time:	<1s		
Residual ripple for DC:	-		
Drop-out voltage:	>30% of the supply voltage		

### 6. Output circuit

1 analog output: 0 to 10V DC / 1mA, terminals U1-U2  
 2 potential free change over contacts  
 Switching capacity: 1200VA (5A / 250V AC)  
 Fusing: 5A fast acting  
 Mechanical life: 20 x 10<sup>6</sup> operations  
 Electrical life: 2 x 10<sup>5</sup> operations at 1000VA resistive load

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

### 7. Measuring circuit

Input:	1-phase mains	voltage:	terminals L1i-B1
		current:	terminals L1i-L1k1
3-phase mains		voltage:	terminals L1i-L2-L3
		current:	terminals L1i-L1k
			terminals L1i-L1k10
Tolerance:			
1-phase mains		100 to 240V AC	(BW400VDA5X)
		120 to 289V AC	(BW500VDA5X)
3-phase mains		3~ 100/58 to 415/239V	(BW400VDA5X)
		3~ 120/69 to 500/288V	(BW500VDA5X)
Overload capacity:			
1-phase mains		256V AC	(BW400VDA5X)
		320V AC	(BW500VDA5X)
3-phase mains		3~ 450/259V	(BW400VDA5X)
		3~ 550/316V	(BW500VDA5X)
Current range:		0.1 to 1A	terminals L1i-L1k1
Overload capacity:		1 to 10A	terminals L1i-L1k10
		1A:	1.2A
	10A:	12A	
Input resistance:		1A:	<130mΩ
		10A:	<20mΩ
Impedance correction R <sub>i</sub> :		1A:	0 to 180Ω
		10A:	0 to 18Ω
Switching threshold P <sub>1</sub> ,P <sub>2</sub> :			0% to 99%

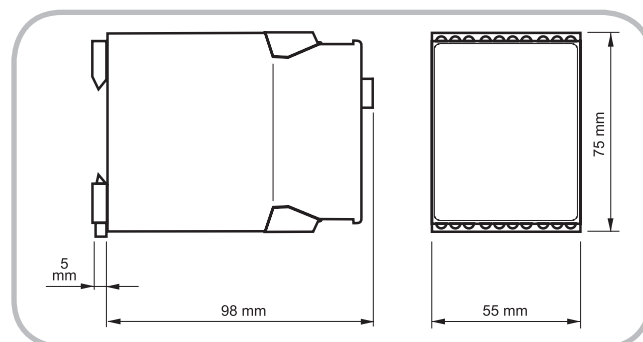
### 8. Accuracy

Base accuracy:	±2% (of maximum scale value)
Adjustment accuracy:	±2% (of maximum scale value)
Repetition accuracy:	±1%
Voltage influence:	-
Temperature influence:	≤0.03% / °C

### 9. Ambient conditions

Ambient temperature:	-25 to +55°C (according to IEC 68-1)
Storage temperature:	-25 to +70°C
Transport temperature:	-25 to +70°C
Relative humidity:	15% to 85% (according to IEC 721-3-3 class 3K3)
Pollution degree:	3 (according to IEC 664-1)

### 10. Dimensions



## Functions

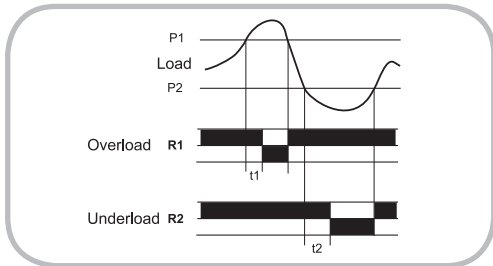
True power monitoring (overload and underload) for 1- and 3-phase motors with adjustable thresholds, separately adjustable tripping delay for both thresholds, adjustable start-up suppression

When the supply voltage  $U$  is applied, the set interval of the start-up suppression ( $t_{START}$ ) 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:

### Window function (DIP-switch $P_2$ MAX in position OFF)

When the measured value for the true power exceeds the value adjusted at the  $P_1$ -regulator, the set interval of the tripping delay ( $t_1$ ) begins (red LED flashes). After the interval has expired and if the DIP-switches RELAY (2/3) are in the position ON (n.c.), the output relay  $R1$  switches into off-position (red LED illuminated). When the measured value for the true power again falls below the set value, the output relay  $R1$  switches into on-position (red LED not illuminated). The set interval of the tripping delay ( $t_2$ ) begins (red LED flashes), when the value for the true power falls below the value adjusted at the  $P_2$ -regulator. After the interval has expired, the output relay  $R2$  switches into off-position (red LED illuminated). The output relay  $R2$  again switches into on-position, when the measured value for the true power exceeds the set value (red LED not illuminated). When the DIP-switch 2 or 3 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.

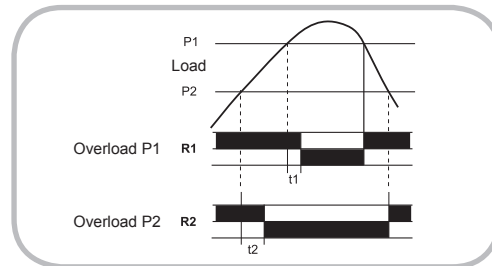


### Additional load monitoring of the threshold $P_2$ (DIP-switch $P_2$ MAX in the position OFF)

The threshold value set at the  $P_2$ -regulator has not necessarily to be greater than the value set at the  $P_1$ -regulator. When the measured value for the true power exceeds the value adjusted at the  $P_1$ -regulator, the set interval of the tripping delay ( $t_1$ ) begins (red LED flashes). After the interval has expired and if the DIP-switches RELAY (2/3) are in the position ON (n.c.), the output relay  $R1$  switches into off-position (red LED illuminated). When the true power exceeds the value adjusted at the  $P_2$ -regulator, the set

interval of the tripping delay ( $t_2$ ) begins (red LED flashes). After the interval has expired (red LED illuminated) the output relay  $R2$  switches into off-position. When the measured value for the true power falls below the value adjusted at one of the regulators, the corresponding output relay again switches into on-position instantaneously (red LED not illuminated).

When the DIP-switch 2 or 3 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-switches RELAY (2/3) are in the position ON (n.c.), both output relays switch into off-position (irrespective of the actual position) and all three LEDs flash.

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

When the DIP-switch 2 or 3 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.

### Latch (DIP-switch MEM1 resp. MEM2 in position ON)

When the DIP-switch MEM1 resp. MEM2 is in the position ON, a short-term error will be stored after the expiration of the tripping delay ( $t_1$  resp.  $t_2$ ) (red LED illuminated).

The measuring cycle is restarted with the set interval of the start-up suppression ( $t_{START}$ ) (green LED flashes) after activating the internal reset key or after disconnecting and re-applying the supply voltage.

## Connections

