## Mains Monitoring

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## Phase monitoring Type PS Phase asymmetry - Phase sequence

General
The PS-type phase protector safeguards electromotors against 2-phase operation even in the case of feedback via the motor. Depending on the model, the device has the following functions or connections.

Nowadays, more and more modern electrical switching plants for power generation and distribution, tooling and finishing machinery and a number of other drives are equipped with metering and control devices. However the use of such instruments also requires that the mains voltage feed varies only slightly from the
rated value, as otherwise the necessary accuracy of the measuring results or control commands will not be achieved. In case of deviations in the rated voltage either exceeding or falling below a pre-defined value, the plant must be switched off, or at least warn the operator via an optical or acoustic signal.

Special applications where these PS devices can be put into operation are building machinery, hoisting plants, escalators and travelling staircases, cranes, tooling machinery of all kinds, and all switching frequency motors with high starting and braking times.

|  | PS2DK | PSSW1 | DRR10 | DRR20 | COSFI100V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phase asymmetry / failure | X | X |  | X |  |
| Phase sequence | X | X | X | X |  |
| Undervoltage |  | X |  | X |  |
| Overvoltage |  | X |  |  |  |
| Connection for PTC-sensor |  |  | X |  |  |
| automatic change of wrong phase-sequence |  |  | X | X |  |
| Monitoring of COSFI/ true current |  |  |  |  | X |
| Monitoring of current-direction |  |  |  |  | X |
| Housing | K | K | V4 | K | V4 |

## Phase asymmetry Relay Type PS2DK <br> Monitoring of Phase-Asymmetry and Phase Sequence

Phasenasymmetrierelais
PS2DK


Part number:
P222505

Phase asymmetry relays PS2DK are used for the protection of electric motors against asymmetries in the 3 -phase mains without neutral and for monitoring the phase-sequence.
The switching-point is adjustable and can be adapted to the situation in the mains.
If a motor, running with 2 phases, creates the 3rd phase, the sensitivity can be increased.
With mains with high harmonics it can be necessary to reduce the sensitivity.
When the sensitivity is reduced to minimum ( $25 \%=$ potentiometer turned fully right), the device works as a phase-sequence relay. It trips only at wrong phasesequence or missing phase.

Technical Data

Rated supply Voltage Us
Admissible tolerance
Power consumption
Frequency
Relay output
Type of contact
Test conditions rated ambient temperature range

Switching point asymmetry Hysteresis
Delay at phase-loss (< 240 V)
Switch-back delay at voltage recovery
Switching-delay at asymmetry
Switching point at symmetric decrease of voltage

Dimensions ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ )
Attachment
Protection housing / terminals Weight

If there is a wrong phase-sequence when switching on the device, the relay does not pick up.

- Monitoring of phase-asymmetry
- Monitoring of phase-sequence
- Adjustable sensitivity 5 ... $25 \%$
- Output-relay with 2 change-over contacts
- Switching delay adjustable 0,1 ... 5 s
- LED for display state of operation


3-phase 380-415 V, without neutral
+10\%...-15\%
app. 3 VA
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
2 change-over contacts
type 2 see "General technical informations"
see "General technical informations"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
adjustable 5...25\%
app. 2\%
app. 0,2 s
app. 0,5 s
adjustable 0,1... 5 s
not defined

Housing K: $75 \times 22,5 \times 115 \mathrm{~mm}$
on 35 mm DIN-rail or with screws M4 (option)
IP 30/20
150 g

## Monitor for 3－phase Type PSSW1

## Phase asymmetry，Phase sequence，over－and undervoltage

## PSSW1



Part numbers：
P222525 AC 230 V P222526 AC／DC 400 V

Relays for 3－phase networks type PSSW1 monitor 3－phase networks for phase－sequence， asymmetry and over－and un－ dervoltage．
Applications：Monitoring of 3－pha－ se－networks at heat pumps， compressors or at machines at building sites．

Functions：
－Over－and undervoltage，adju－ stable $\pm 2-20 \%$（common）
－Asymmetry adjustable 5－15\％
－Phase loss
－Phase sequence
－Switching delay adjustable 0，1－12 s（for voltage and asymmetry）
－Bifrequential measuring input $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

Displays：
4 LEDs for：
－Over－／undervoltage
－Asymmetry
－Phase－sequence／loss
－State of relay

Technical Data

Rated supply voltage Us Admissible tolerance Us

Output relay Type of contact

Test conditions Rated ambient temperature range

Monitoring asymmetry
Hysteresis
Switching delay
Loss of voltage
Hysteresis
Switching delay
Under－／overvoltage
Switching point Hysteresis
Switching delay
Dimensions（ $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{wx}$ d）
Attachment
Protection housing／terminals Weight


## PSSW1

## Drehstromwächter

ニニロ～표는 Drenstromwachter Made in Germany


AC 230 V ，alt．AC $400 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz},<3 \mathrm{VA}$ $\pm 20 \%$

1 change－over contact（co）
type 2 see＂general technical informations＂
see＂general technical informations＂
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
switching point adjustable 5．．． 15 \％
app． 2 \％
adjustable 0，1．．． 12 s
switching point app． $50 \%$
app． 5 \％
0，1 s
measuring voltage 3 AC 400 V
adjustable $\pm 2 \ldots 20 \%$（common，symmetric）
app． 1 \％
adjustable 0，1－12 s
housing K： $75 \times 22,5 \times 110 \mathrm{~mm}$
on 35 mm DIN－rail or with 2 screws M4（option）
IP 40 ／IP 20
160 g

## Phase sequence Relay Type DRR10 automatic change of wrong Phase sequence

DRR10


## Part numbers:

P222546 3x AC 400 V


## Technical Data

Phase sequence relays DRR10 measure the sequence of the phases when being switched on and switch - if necessary - the rotation of the field by changing 2 phases.
The integrated PTC-monitor protects the motor from overheating.

Applications are especially machines and equipment, that is operated at variable locations e.g. at building sites. Pumps, compressors and vacuum cleaners always run correctly. No more search for faults or change of wiring necessary.

- automatic change of wrong phase-sequence when connected falsely
- running backward of motors is avoided
- integrated PTC-protection for motor
- enable-input for direct switching on/off of the motor with DRR10
- max. $3 \times 12 \mathrm{~A}$
- switch-on currents $30 \mathrm{~A} /$ max. $4 \mathrm{~s} / 60 \mathrm{~A} /$ max. 1 s
- higher currents with external contactors
- integrated protection for relay contacts
- integrated protection from over-temperature
- housing for mounting in fuse-boxes or switchgearcabinets, mounting height 55 mm

rated supply voltage Us admissible tolerance Us
relay output switching voltage conventional thermal current Ith switch-on current ( $10 \%$ on) recommended fuse expected contact life mech. expected contact life electr.
inputs
T1-T2
E1-E2
rated ambient temp. range
housing ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ ) mm
fitting position
attachment
protection housing/terminals weight

3 AC $400 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz},<3 \mathrm{VA}$
$+10 \%$... -20\%
$2 \times 2$ normally opened contacts (no)
max. AC 440 V
12 A
$30 \mathrm{~A} /$ max. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 60 \mathrm{~A} /$ max. 1 s
gG/gL 16 A
$30 \times 10^{6}$ operations
$1 \times 10^{6}$ operations at AC $400 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~A}$
$2 \times 10^{5}$ operations at AC $400 \mathrm{~V} / 6 \mathrm{~A}$ cosfi 0,5
without separation of potential from supply-voltage PTC-thermistors according to DIN 44081/44082
potential-free contact for AC 400 V
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
design V4: $90 \times 70 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$
any
on 35 mm DIN rail according to EN 60715 or 2 screws M 4
IP 30 / IP 20
app. 230 g

# Phase sequence change Relay DRR20 <br> with integrated monitoring of undervoltage and asymmetry 

## Drehrichtungsrelais <br> DRR20



Part number:
P222551

## Technical Data

Phase sequence change relays DRR20 measure the sequence of the phases and switch - if necessary the rotation of the field. At the output (connectrelays K1 and K2 in series in this application) two contactors are connected. The contactor at the normally-open contact of K2 switches the phases $1: 1$ without changing them, the second (at normally-closed contact) changes 2 phases.

When switching on with phasesequence ok, relay K2 picks up. With wrong phase-sequence it remains released. After K2 has switched, K1 picks up. K1 also releases first. This makes sure, that no wrong contactor can be picked up under any condition. Additionally the DRR20 monitors the three phases for asymmetry and undervoltage. If the limits are exceeded, the K1 switches off (respectively doesn't pick up) and protects the connected motor from damage.
The device can also be used as a monitor for undervoltage, asymmetry or phase-sequence.

Applications are machines and equipment that is operated at variable locations, e.g. at building sites. Pumps, compressors and

Rated supply voltage Us
Admissible tolerance Us
Output relay
Type of contact
Output relay
Type of contact
Test conditions
Rated ambient temperature range

Limit asymmetry
Limit undervoltage
Hysteresis
Delay undervoltage/asymmetry
Delay phase-loss (<60\% Us)
Pick-up delay after recovery of Us
Delay K2-K1
Dimensions ( $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) mm Fitting position
Attachment
Protection housing / terminals
Weight
vacuum-cleaners always run correctly and they are protected from damage by undervoltage or asymmetry.
automatic change of wrong phase-sequence when

- connected falsely (2 contactors afforded) running backward of motors is avoided
- no switching on at asymmetry or undervoltage
- relay K2 picks up when phase-sequence is cor-
- rect
relay K1 picks up (after K2) when symmetry and
- voltage is correct

3 LEDs for state of relays and errors

- measuring-voltage 3 AC 400 V
- limit asymmetry adjustable 5... 25 \%
- limit undervoltage adjustable $70 . . .95 \%$
- alarm-delay adjustable $0,1 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~s}$ (undervoltage
- and asymmetry)
no supply-voltage required


3-phase, 400 V without N
$+20 \%$...-30\%
ca. 3 VA
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
2 change-over contacts (co)
type 2 see "general technical informations" see"general technical informations" $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
adjustable $5 . . .25 \%$
adjustable 70... 95 \%
app. 2\%
adjustable $0,1 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~s}$
$<0,2$ s
$<0,5$ s
app. 100 ms
housing K: $75 \times 22,5 \times 115 \mathrm{~mm}$
any
on 35 mm DIN rail according to EN 60715 or
2 screws M 4
IP 30/20
150 g

# Load and Current-Monitor COSFI100V Active current with direction, over- and underload and $\cos \varphi$ 



Load monitors protect motors in 1- or 3-phase mains from overor underload. They are simply switched into the supply-line of the motor and monitor the phase angle between voltage and current and/or the true current.

The power factor cos fi has its greatest alteration at small loads at the motor. Therefore monitoring this parameter is suitable to recognize underload.
The current of the motor increases most at high loads. Provided that the motor is not oversized, the current is more suitable for monitoring overload.

The COSFI 100 V can monitor both values. It is even possible to monitor the power factor with alarm 1 for underload and protect the drive from overload by monitoring the current with alarm 2.
This allows detection of a breaking V-belt or clogging of a filter or a valve. A local sensor near the motor is not necessary.

As monitor for current direction, value and direction of active current in one phase is measured. Thus it can be used for the direction dependent monitoring of AC-current.

With its digital display and many setting options, it can be individually adapted to the application.
The resolution of the measuring input is 0.1 A . When using a current transformer, multiply this by the transformer facotor.

Application $\cos \varphi /$ active current:

- Monitoring of V-belt (slip and destruction)
- Fan-monitoring
- Pump-monitoring
- Conveyor systems
- Agitators
- excessive wear
- wear-out of tools
- Protection of motors, drives and plants from overload

Application current direction:

- Optimizing of own consumption of energy in photovoltaik plants.
Consumers can be switched on or off depending on power available. By measuring current at the feed point it can be detected, wheather there is enough power available to start heat pumps, cooling units or other consumers.
- Warning or shut-down when a generator is consuming energy instead of producing.

Function and features:
At an AC-motor (inductive load) the phase of the current is retarded to the voltage by the phase angle $\varphi$. With decreasing load, this angle increases and the $\cos \varphi$ decreases. Thus the load at the shaft of the motor can be measured.
The load monitor COSFI100V can measure sinusoidal signals.

- for networks AC and 3 AC
- Digital display for $\cos \varphi$ and true current
- 2 limits / alarms
- min, max or min/max for each alarm
- Monitoring of $2 \mathrm{x} \cos \varphi, 2 \mathrm{x}$ true current or $1 \mathrm{x} \cos \varphi$ and 1 x true current
- Scaling of display (factor of current-transformer)
- Hysteresis and switchingdelay programmable
- Auto-reset or interlocked switching
- Programmable attempts (1...10) for restart
- Auto-enable (current) or external signal
- Start-up delay programmable $0 . . .99$ s
- Current input max. 10A, more with transformers
- Detection of breaks
- Input for PTC-thermistors
- Housing for mounting in fuseboxes or switchboards
- Accessory: Installation frame ER4 for panel mount


Rated supply voltage Us
Power factor $(\cos \varphi)$
Hysteresis ( $\cos \varphi$ )
Nominal current of motor
Overload capacity
Resolution active current
Input Voltage L1-L2-L3
Relay
Type of contact
Test conditions
Rated ambient Temp. Range
Housing / Installation Frame Dimensions ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ ) mm Attachment

Protection Housing/Terminals Weight

AC $230 \mathrm{~V},+10 \% /-15 \%, 3 \mathrm{VA}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$
-0,99...+0,99
0,05...0,20
$0,2 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~A}$ (higher currents with current-transfomers)
10 A continuously, 15 A max. 3 s
Current factor x 0.1 A
AC $100 \ldots . .400 \mathrm{~V}, 48 \ldots 62 \mathrm{~Hz}$
2 change-over contacts (co)
Type 2 (see "general technical informations")
see "general technical informations"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Design V4/ Front mounting kit Type ER4
$90 \times 70 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 55 mm on rail 35 mm according to EN 60715 or with screws M4 (option)
IP 30/IP 20

## Voltage Monitoring Types SW

Modern electrical switching plants for power generation and distribution, for tooling and finishing machinery and a number of other drives, are generally equipped with control devices. The use of such instruments, however, also requires that the mains voltage differs only slightly from its nominal value, as otherwise the required accuracy of the measuring results or control commands will not be achieved, or downstream devices may be destroyed by overvoltage.

ZIEHL SW-type voltage monitors are used to monitor the mains voltage in DC, AC and 3-phase networks for under- and/or overvoltage. In the case of deviation of the rated voltage the plant must be switched off or the operator should be warned by an optical or acoustic signal.

Special applications where the SW device can be used are in building machinery, hoisting plant, escalators and travelling staircases, cranes, tooling machinery of all kinds, switching frequency motors and motors with high starting and braking times, as well as emergency plant and electronic devices.

The following table provides a summary of the different models of the ZIEHL-voltage monitors.

## Summary

| Voltage | DC | AC/DC / 3AC | AC / 3AC | 3AC |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type <br> Function | STW1000V2 $\uparrow$ | SW32V <br> $\uparrow \downarrow$ | SW31V <br> $\downarrow$ | UFR1001 $\uparrow \downarrow$ | UFR1001E $\uparrow \downarrow$ | SPI1021 <br> $\uparrow \downarrow$ | SW31K <br> $\downarrow$ |
| Monitoring of <br> - Undervoltage | - | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| - Overvoltage | X | X | - | X | X | X | - |
| Switching point adjustable | Scale | digital | - | digital | digital | digital | - |
| Relay output | 1 U | 2 U | 2 U | 2 U | 2 U | 2 U | 1 U |
| Housing | V 2 | $\checkmark 4$ | V 2 | $\checkmark 4$ | V6 | V 6 | K |

Other devices for monitoring of voltage AC/DC you can find at chapter MINIPAN Digital Panelmeters. The Limit-Value-Switch TR210 monitors voltages of DC 0-10 V.

## Function and Features

When the mains voltage turns on, the integrated relay closes if the voltage values in the mains to be monitored do not fall short or are exceeded. The relay releases if the set limit value falls short. The instruments with overvoltage monitoring switch off if their upper limit is exceeded. According to the switching hysteresis, the switchback points are closer to the rated voltage than to switch off points (see electr. Data).

Single-phase instruments measure phase against N (the single-phase measuring principle). 3-phase current instruments monitor the voltage phase against phase.

Upon request the instruments can also be equipped with measurement phase against N .

These instruments operate with high reliability - even in mains with high interference voltage superimposition - by using integrated overvoltage protection against voltage peaks.

# DC Limit Relay for Standard Signals <br> DC 0/4-20 mA, 0/2-10 V 

## STW1000V2



## Part number:

S225677

## Technical Data

ZIEHL STW1000V2 current relays monitor standard signals from instrument transformers for compliance with a limit value. Units can be wired in series (current) or in parallel (voltage) to monitor multiple limits.
Measurement inputs for 0/4-20 mA and $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$, adjustable hysteresis and switching delays plus the selection facility to choose between the normally closed current and normally opened current principle for the relay make it a universal limit switch.

- Measurement inputs 0-20 mA / 0-10 V, switchable to 4-20 $\mathrm{mA} / 2-10 \mathrm{~V}$
- Limit adjustable 0-100 \%
- Hysteresis adjustable 5-30 \%
- On-delay adjustable $0.1 \ldots$ 10 s
- Response-delay adjustable $0.1 \ldots 10$ s
- Output relay 1 change-over contact
- Operating or close-circuit current with bridge selectable
- LEDs for service condition display
- Universal power supply AC/ DC 24-240 V
- Panel mounted distributor housing 35 mm wide (2 TE),
- Installation height 55 mm

Rated supply voltage Us

Output relay
Type of contact
Test conditions

Function
Measurement inputs
Switch point/limit
Hysteresis
Adjustment error
Repeatability
Temperature influence
On-delay don
Response-delay doff
Rated ambient temperature range
Dimensions H x W x D
Attachment
Protection housing / terminals
Weight

Application:
Monitoring nearly any measured quantity in connection with instrument transformers, e.g., in plants and controls.


1) $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$
2) $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 2 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$
3) Ruhestrom / closed current
4) Arbeitsstrom / operating current

AC/DC 24-240 V, 0/50/60 Hz, < 2W, < 3VA (DC 20,4-297 V, AC 20-264 V)

1 change-over contact
Typ 3 see "general technical information" see "general technical informations"

Maximum
DC 0/4 ... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 20 \Omega$
DC $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 63 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
adjustable 0...100\%
adjustable $5 . . .30 \%$ of set value
< $10 \%$ of span
< 0,2\%
$\leq 0,05 \% / \mathrm{K}$
adjustable $0,1 \ldots 10 \mathrm{sec}$.
adjustable 0,1... 10 sec .
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Design V2: $90 \times 35 \times 58$ [mm], mounting height 55 mm on 35 mm DIN rail EN 60715 or screws M4 OP 30 / IP 20
app. 130 g

# Voltage Relay for three-phase current also for alternating current networks 

SW31V


## Part number

S222281 AC 230 V

Modern electrical switchgear for energy generation and distribution, for treatment and processing machines and for a variety of other drives are usually equipped with measuring and controlengineering devices.
However, the use of such devices demands that the supplied mains voltage deviates only slightly from the nominal value as otherwise the required accuracy of the

When the mains voltage is applied, the integrated relay picks up if the voltage value preset for the network to be monitored is not undercut. If the set limit is undercut, the relay releases.
Type SW voltage monitors comply with Class III acc. VDE 0435 Part 303, Para. 4.8.2, for static measuring relays (SMR).

Undervoltage monitors ( $\downarrow$ ) for three-phase current networks with N and alternating voltage networks. The switching pointlies at approx. $80 \%$ UNom. Hysteresis is approx. $5 \%$. The voltages of the 3 phases are measured against the neutral conductor.
A green LED indicates the unit is ready for service. During undervoltage (<80\%), the relay (2 change-over contacts) releases and the green LED goes out.
The housing can be snapped onto 35 mm mounting rails and is perfectly suited for installation in distribution cabinets.

Rated Supply Voltage Us Frequency

Output Relay
Type of contact
Test conditions
Rated ambient temperature range
Hysteresis
Delay relay, undervoltage at voltage breakdown

Dimensions H x W x D
Protection housing/terminals
measurements or the actuating signal is not attained, or downstream units are destroyed by overvoltage.

SW series voltage monitors from ZIEHL are used to monitor the mains voltage in direct, alternating and three-phase current networks for undervoltage and/or overvoltage. If the nominal voltage deviates by various values which, depending on the consumer, are not allowed to be undercut, the involved system needs to be disconnected, or at least the operator needs to be optically or acoustically warned.

Features:

- Monitoring three-phase current networks 3 AC 400 V with neutral conductor
- Monitoring alternating current networks AC 230 V (connect inputs L1/2/3)
- Monitoring own power supply
- Switching point fixed 80 \%
- Output relay 2 change-over contacts
- Panel mounted housing, 35 mm wide


AC 230 V, +10...-30\%, < 5 VA
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
2change-over contacts
Type 2 see "general technical informations" see "general technical informations"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
approx. 5\% Unom
L1/N: ca. 400 ms, L2/L3: ca. 1 s
Design V2: $90 \times 35 \times 58$ [mm], mounting height 55 mm IP 30 / IP 20

## Universal voltage monitor SW32V

## Over- and undervoltage for DC-, AC- and 3AC voltages

SW32V


Part number:
S222276

The voltage relay SW32V is a high-grade voltage monitor with a wide measuring-range for monitoring DC-, AC- and 3-phase voltages for over- and/or undervoltage.
In3-phase powernetworks phasesymmetry and phase-sequence can also be monitored.
The limits are set in Volts. Thus the device can be used at different nominal voltages.

## Description

General:

- monitoring of voltage in DC networks DC 10... 600 V
- monitoring of voltage in AC networks AC 15... 480 V
- monitoring of voltage in 3-phase networks with/without neutral 3AC 26... 830 V
- preset values for grid- and plant protection acc. to VDE-AR-N 4110:2018-11
- Asymmetry (5...50\%) and phase-sequence-monitoring selectable
- measuring of True RMS
- 2 alarms / relays, each with 1 changeover-contact
- setting of limits and hysteresis in VOLT
- simulation-function to test settings
- codelock againstmanipulation of settings
- universal power supply AC/DC 24-270 V
- housing for DIN-rail-mount, 70 mm wide, height 55 mm

Display:

- 3 digit display for measured values and settings
- MIN/MAX-values of measured voltages
- 4 LEDs for alarm
- 4 LEDs for displayed inputs
- 2 LEDs for states or relays
- resolution <100V: 0,1V

The digital display shows the measured value as well as it helps setting the limits, switching-delays and switching functions.

## Application:

As voltage monitor in equipment for generation or ditribution of electric energy, especially in photovoltaic plants and block heating stations,
Monitoring of voltage in machines and plants to protect them from damage caused by failure or deviation of voltage.

Switching functions:

- overvoltage with hysteresis, switching- and switchback time
- undervoltage with hysteresis, switching-and switchback time
- asymmetry / phase-sequence
- relay-function normally opened mode/normally closed mode, reclosing lock

Power Supply
Relay-Output

Measuring Input
Relay-Output

Rated supply voltage Us
Measuring voltage DC
Measuring voltage phase/phase
Measuring voltage phase/neu-
tral
Frequency
Measuring time DC
Measuring time AC
Measuring accuracy DC
Measuring accuracy AC with N
without N

Hysteresis
Range asymmetry
Hysteresis asymmetry
Error asymmetry
Switching delay
Switch-back delay
Time until ready after applying Us

AC/DC 24-270 V, 0/45... $100 \mathrm{~Hz},<5 \mathrm{VA}$
DC: 20,4... 297 V, AC: 20,4... 297 V
2 change-over contacts
type 2 see "general technical informations"

DC 10... 600 V
AC $26 \ldots 830 \mathrm{~V}$
AC $15 . . .480 \mathrm{~V}$
40... 100 Hz

DC average over 50 ms
< 50 ms
$>100 \mathrm{~V}$ : $0,5 \%$ of value $\pm 1$ Digit
$<100 \mathrm{~V}$ : $0,5 \%$ of value $\pm 5$ Digit (res. $0,1 \mathrm{~V}$ )
$>100 \mathrm{~V}$ : $0,8 \%$ of value $\pm 1$ Digit
$<100 \mathrm{~V}$ : $0,8 \%$ of value $\pm 5$ Digit (res. $0,1 \mathrm{~V}$ )
$>100 \mathrm{~V}$ : $1,0 \%$ of value $\pm 1$ Digit
$<100 \mathrm{~V}$ : $1,0 \%$ of value $\pm 5$ Digit (res. $0,1 \mathrm{~V}$ )
adjustable 0,1... 130 V
5...50\%
fest 1\%
$\pm 15 \%$ of set value
0,05...99,9 s
0... 999 s
$\leq 300 \mathrm{~ms}$ (+ switch-back delay)

EN 60255
6000 V
III
2
AC 690 V
100 \%
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
EN 60 068-2-2 dry heat
EN 61 000-6-2
EN 61 000-6-4

Design
Dimensions (h x w x d)
Protection housing
Protection terminals
Attachment
Weight

Rated impulse voltage
Overvoltage catagory Pollution degree Rated Insulation voltage Operation time Permissible ambient temperature
EMC - immunity
EMC - emission

V4
$90 \times 70 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 55 mm IP 30
IP20
DIN-rail 35 mm or screws M4
app. 200 g

## Voltage- and Frequency Relay UFR1001

## with integrated vector shift relay, sealable



Part number:
S222295

The voltage- and frequency relay UFR1001 monitors voltage and frequency in two- or three-phase networks with or without neutral and switches off rapidly when required.
The device can be easily adapted to the requirements of the carrier of the power network.
With the integrated vector-step relay it can also monitor networks at synchronous generators.
After selecting a basic program, for each relay limits can be programmed for over-/undervoltage and over-/underfrequency. In programs with vector-stepmonitoring, K 2 is used for vectorstep only.
Applications are monitoring power-networks at great solarplants, in block power heating stations, also with synchronous generators (vector shift) or generally monitoring the quality in power networks at machines or power-supplies.

- Monitoring of over- and undervoltage $40 . . .520 \mathrm{~V}$
- monitoring of over- and underfrequency $45 \ldots 65 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- monitoring of quality of voltage ( 10 -minutes-average)
- monitoring of vector-shift $2 \ldots 20^{\circ}, 1$ or 3 -phase
- Switching-delay adjustable <0,05...60,0 s
- Switching-back-delay adjustable $0 . . .1000 \mathrm{~s}$
- Alarm-counter for up to 100 alarms (with measured value and reason)
- Added time of alarm up to 999 hours. Displays the time, alarms have been active (while supply voltage applied only)
- LEDs for alarms, allocation of values and states of relays
- 2 output-relays, each for monitoring frequency and/ or voltage
- function of relays (nc- or no -operating mode) programmable
- interlocked switching or autoreset
- input for Enable / Reset
- easy programming by help of basic programs
- Sealing of settings is possible
- code-lock against manipulation of settings
- universal power-supply AC/DC $24-270 \mathrm{~V}$
- housing for DIN-rail-mount, 70 mm wide, mounting height 66 mm


| Power supply | Rated supply voltage Us | AC/DC 24-270 V, 0/45... $65 \mathrm{~Hz},<5 \mathrm{VA}$ DC: $20,4 \ldots 297 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{AC}: 20,4 \ldots 297 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relay output |  | 2 change-over contacts type 2, see "general technical informations" |
| Voltage | Measuring voltage <br> phase-phase <br> Measuring voltage phase - N <br> Hysteresis <br> Frequency <br> Error (with N) <br> Error (without N) <br> Measuring functions <br> Switching-delay <br> Switching-back delay (zero- <br> voltage-proof) | AC $40 \ldots 520 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> AC $40 . . .300 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> adjustable $1 . . .99 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> 45... 65 Hz <br> $\pm 0,8 \%$ of measured value $\pm 1$ Digit <br> $\pm 1 \%$ of measured value $\pm 1$ Digit <br> 3 -phase with / without neutral, single phase to neutral <br> adjustable 0,05...60,00 s <br> adjustable 0 (> 200 ms )... 1000 s |
| Frequency | Measuring range <br> Hysteresis <br> Error <br> Switching-delay <br> Switching-back delay | $\begin{aligned} & 45,00 \ldots 65,00 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 0,05 \ldots 5.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \pm 0,05 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 1 \text { Digit } \\ & \text { adjustable } 0,1 \ldots .99,9 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \text { adjustable } 0 \ldots . .240 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ |
| Vector-Shift | Mathod <br> Measuring range <br> Hysteresis <br> Switching-delay <br> Switching-back delay <br> Delay at Us on | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1- or 3-phase } \\ & 2.0 \ldots . .20 .0^{\circ} \\ & 0,1^{\circ} \\ & <50 \mathrm{~ms} \\ & \text { adjustable } 3 \ldots .240 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \text { adjustable } 2 . . .20 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ |
| Test Conditions | Rated impulse voltage Overvoltage catagory Rated Insulation voltage Contamination level Isolation material group On-period Rated ambient temp. range Interference resistance Interference transmission | EN 60255 <br> 4000 V <br> III <br> AC 300 V <br> 2 <br> II <br> 100 \% <br> $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ EN $60068-2-1$ dry heat <br> EN 61 000-6-2 <br> EN 61 000-6-4 |
| Housing | Design <br> Dimensions ( $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) <br> Protection housing <br> Protection terminals <br> Attachment <br> Weight | V 4 <br> $90 \times 70 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 66 mm <br> IP 30 <br> IP20 <br> DIN-rail 35 mm or screws M4 <br> app. 200 g |

# Voltage and Frequency Relay UFR1001E <br> Grid- and Plant Protection VDE-AR-N 4105, G98 + G99, DIN V VDE 0126-11, VFR2013/2014, NRS 0972-1:2017 Ed 2, Synergrid C10/C11, EN50438:2013, RD1699:2011/RD413:2014 and more 

NEW: VDE-AR-N 4120:2018-11, VDE-AR-N 4105:2018-11, VDE-AR-N 4110:2018-11

## UFR1001E



The grid- and plant protection device UFR1001E monitors voltage and frequency in plants for own generation of electricity. It complies with the requirements of VDE-AR-N 4105:2018-11, VDE-AR-N4110:2018-11, G98, G99, ÖVE/ÖNORM E 8001-4-712:2009 and other standards for generators connected to the public grid.

The UFR1001E is a dual-channel device and thus one-fault-proof. The function of the output-relays and of the connected switches can be monitored with feed-back contacts. When a connected switch does not switch
off, the UFR does not switch on again. When a switch does not switch on it makes 2 restarts and thus improves availability of monitored plant.

The limits are pre-set according to VDE-AR-N 4105-2018-11, VDE-AR-N 4105:2018-11 and other standards. They can be changed if required and be protected with a code and/or a seal.
With a 2-step test both channels can be tested individually and the triggering time of connected switches is measured.
The standby input allows a remote shutoff e.g. with a RCR.

Monitoring of:

- Under- and overvoltage 15... 520 V (with voltage transformers up to 1000V)
- Under- and overfrequency $45 . . .65 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Quality ofvoltage (10-minutesaverage)
- Vector shift 2...65 ${ }^{\circ}$, zuschaltbar
- Measuring phase-neutral or phase-phase
- ROCOF rate of change of frequency df/dt $0,100 \ldots 5,000 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{s}$
- Zero voltage $\mathrm{U}_{0}$ (ANSI 59v0)

- One-fault-proof with monitoring of connected switches (defeatable when using the integrated switch of pv and battery inverter acc. to DIN EN 62109 (VDE 0126-4))
- 2 automatic restarts at switch-on error
- Passive anti-islanding protection acc. to ch. 6.5.3 and app. D2
- Switching delay adjustable $0.05 \ldots 300 \mathrm{~s}$
- Switching back delay adjustable $0 \ldots 6.000 \mathrm{~s}$
- Alarm counter for 100 alarms (trip value, cause and rel. time stamp)
- Record of added times of alarms
- Input for standby with counter and recording of time
- Test button and simulation with measuring of switching-times
- Sealing. All values can be read-out when sealed
- Easy installation and programming with pre-set programs
- Housing for DIN-rail-mount, 105 mm wide, mounting height 66 mm

Accessory: Installation frame ER6 for panel mount
Preset values:

- VDE-AR-N 4105:2018-11 (Pr2), VDE-AR-N 4105-2011-08 (Pr1)
- VDE-AR-N 4110:2018-11 (PR11-14) and BDEW (Pr 3-6)
- G98 (G83/2) and G99 (G59/3) for Great Britain
- TOR producers type A, B, C, D for Austria
- Synergrid C10/C11 for Belgium
- NA/EEA-NE7 CH 2020 for Switzerland


## Certificates:

Certificate of conformity Grid and Plant protection acc. to VDE-AR-N 4105 2011-08 and 2018-11 "Plants for generation of own energy in low voltage grid"
Certificate for component VDE-AR-N 4110 and 4120
Cerfiticate of conformity Grid and Plant protection acc. to BDEW requirement "Plants for generation of own energy in medium voltage grid""
gelistet bei Energex RED STD00233
TOR Erzeuger A,B,C,D
CertificateÖVE/ÖNORME8001-4-712:2009-12,EnclosureA
approved Synergrid C10/C11
Certificate de conformité
DIN V VDE 0126-1-1, VFR2013/VFR 2014
Certificate of compliance G59/3:2013, G83/2:2012, G99/1-1+2+3:2018 und G98/1-1+2:2018
Certificate of compliance EN 50549-1:2019,
EN 50438:2013
accepted by Tepco
Netherlands EN50549-1

RD1699:2011 / RD413:2014
Certificate of compliance NRS 097-2-1:2017 2.0 South Africa

| Power supply | Rated supply voltage Us | AC/DC 24-270 V, 0/45... $65 \mathrm{~Hz},<5 \mathrm{VA}$ DC: 20,4... $297 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{AC}: 20,4 \ldots 297 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relay output |  | 2 change-over contacts see operating manual |
| Voltage | Measurement phase-phase | AC 15... 530 V (< 5 V display: 0 ) |
|  | Setting range phase-phase | AC 15... 520 V |
|  | Measuring voltage phase-neutral | AC 10... 310 V (< 5 V display: 0 ) |
|  | Setting range phase-neutral | AC 15... 300 V |
|  | Measurement method | true RMS |
|  | Hysteresis | adjustable 1,0... 180 V |
|  | Measurement accuracy | with neutral: $\pm 0,6 \%$ of measured value without neutral: $\pm 0,8 \%$ of measured value |
|  | Accuracy of display | $>100 \mathrm{~V}$ : -1 digit (resolution 1 V ) <br> $<100 \mathrm{~V}$ : - 1 digit (resolution 0,1 V) |
|  | Measurement functions | 3-phase with / without neutral |
|  | Switching-delay (dAL) | adjustable 0,05 ( $\pm 15 \mathrm{~ms}$ )...300,0 s |
|  | Switching-back-delay (doF) | adjustable 0 (approx. 200 ms )...6.000 s |
| Frequency | Measurement range | 40... 70 Hz |
|  | Setting range | 45,00...65,00 Hz |
|  | Hysteresis | 0,05...10,00 Hz |
|  | Measurement accuracy | $\pm 0,04 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 1$ digit |
|  | Switching delay (dAL) | adjustable $0,05( \pm 15 \mathrm{~ms}) \ldots 300,0 \mathrm{~s}$ |
|  | Switching-back-delay (doF) | adjustable 0 (>200 ms)... 6.000 s |
| Vector-Shift | Measurement range | 0...90, $0^{\circ}$ |
|  | Setting range | 2,0...65, ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  |  | $<50 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | Switching-back-delay (doF) | adjustable $3 . . .240 \mathrm{~s}$ |
|  | Delay at Us on | adjustable $2 \ldots . .20 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| ROCOF (df/dt) | Setting range | 0,100 .. $5,000 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{s}, 4 \ldots 50$ cycles |
| Digital outputs insulated | Voltage I1 | DC 4,5... 27 V |
|  | Current Q1...Q5 | max. 20 mA / output |
| Input Feed-back-contacts | Voltage Y0...Y1/2 | DC 15... 35 V |
|  | Switching time connected switches | adjustable 0,5...99,0 s |
| Test Conditions |  | EN 60255 |
|  | Rated impulse voltage | 4000 V |
|  | Overvoltage category | III |
|  | Pollution degree | 2 |
|  | Rated Insulation voltage Ui | 300 V |
|  | Operating time | 100 \% |
|  | Operating temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Climatic conditions (IEC/EN 60721-3-3) 60721-3-3) | 3 K 5 (except condesation and formation of ice) |
|  | EMC - immunity | EN 61 000-6-2 |
|  | EMC - emission | EN 61 000-6-3 |
| Housing | Design / Installation Frame | V6 / Front mounting kit type ER6, 6 TE |
|  | Dimensions ( x w $\times \mathrm{d}$ ) | $90 \times 105 \times 69 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 66 mm |
|  | Protection housing | IP30 |
|  | Protection terminals | IP20 |
|  | Attachment | DIN-rail 35 mm according to EN 60715 or screws M4 |
|  | Weight | ca. 250 g |

# Voltage- and Frequency-Relay SPI1021 <br> Grid- and Plant Protection according to CEI 0-21 (Italy) and DEWA-standard (Dubai), with integrated Vector-Shift-Relay 

## SPI1021



Part numbers:
SPI1021
ER6 $\begin{aligned} & \text { S222300 } \\ & \end{aligned}$

Declaration of confrmity with requirements of
CEI 0-21 Italy.
$\frac{\text { bubiend }}{\text { veritas }}$
Dichiarazione die confomità alle prescrizioni alla Norma CEI 0-21 Italia.

Declaration of conformity with requirements of DEWA 2016 Dubai (DRRG).

The SPI1021 monitors voltage and frequency in plants for own generation of electricity. It fulfills the requirements of CEI 0-21 (Italy) and DEWA-standard (Dubai) Interface Protection (IP) according to DEWA Distributed Renewable Resources Generation programme (DRRG19, September 01, 2016).
6 selectable programs allow measuring 3 phases to neutral (4-wire mode), 3 phases phasephase (3-wire mode) and single phase to neutral (2-wire).
The SPI1021 can monitor all decentralized power, photovoltaic, wind or thermal plants, that feed in the low voltage and medium voltage grid. In applications with possible asymmetry >6 kVA, power balance has to be monitored extra.

With the integrated certified self test, the device can be used in plants < 6kVA.
In programs 1-3 (3= default), the limits are preset according to CEI 0-21. In programs 4-6 they are preset according to DEWAstandard. They can be changed if required and be protected with a code and/or a seal.


A counter for alarms and standbys stores the last 100 events with reason and elapsed time. In addition the time the SPI1021 has interrupted the plant is recorded. All values can be displayed at the device and give the operator valuable information about the availability of the plant.
When the device has been installed, a self-test starts automatically. The self-test can be repeated when required. All values of the test are stored and can be read out at the display.

- Monitoring of under- and overvoltage $15-520 \mathrm{~V}$
- Measuring of 3 phase with or without neutral or single phase
- Monitoring of over- and underfrequency $45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Monitoring of quality of voltage (10-minutesaverage)
- RocoF "Rate of Change of Frequency" connectable
- Monitoring of vector-shift (connectible)
- Input IN2 for selection of frequency window
- Input In3 for selection of mode transitory or definitive
- Input Y0/Y1 for monitoring function of connected switch (automatic detection of nc/no)
- Relay K2 picks up (on time <500 ms) only at failure at switch connected to K1
- 2 restarts at switch-on error of connected switch
- Selftest with storing of values
- Switching delays adjustable $0,05 \ldots 130 \mathrm{~s}$
- Switching-back-delays adjustable 0... 999 s
- Different switching time according to type of alarm and selected mode
- Switch-on delay 300 s (adjustable)
- All parameters preset according to CEI 0-21
- Alarm counter for 100 alarms with value. Reason and elapsed time
- Recording of added time of alarms
- Input for standby (off time $<50 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) with counter and recording of time
- Simulation for testing
- Sealing, all parameters can be read out while sealed
- Easy installation and programming with 6 preset programs
- Supply-voltage AC/DC $24-270 \mathrm{~V}$
- Housing for DIN-rail-mount, 105 mm wide, mounting height 70 mm

Accessory: Installation frame ER6 for panel mount

| Power supply | Rated supply voltage Us | AC/DC 24-270 V, 0/40... $70 \mathrm{~Hz},<5 \mathrm{VA}$ DC: 20,4... $297 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{AC}: 20,4 \ldots 297 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relay output |  | 2 change-over contacts |
| Measuring voltage | Voltage phase-phase <br> Setting range phase-phase <br> Voltage phase-neutral <br> Setting range phase-neutral <br> Measurement method | AC $15 . . .530 \mathrm{~V}$ ( $<5 \mathrm{~V}$ display 0 ) <br> AC 15... 520 V <br> AC 10... 310 V ( $<5 \mathrm{~V}$ display 0 ) <br> AC $15 . . .300 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> true RMS |
|  | Hysteresis <br> Measurement accuracy (with neutral) <br> Measurement accuracy (without neutral) | adjustable1,0...99,9 V <br> $\pm 0,6 \%$ of measured value <br> $\pm 0,8 \%$ of measured value |
|  | Accuracy of display | $>100 \mathrm{~V}$ : $\pm 1$ digit (resolution 1 V ) <br> $<100 \mathrm{~V}$ : $\pm 1$ digit (resolution $0,1 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
|  | Measurement functions <br> Switching-delay (dAL) <br> Switching-back-delay (doF) | 3 -phase with / without neutral, single phase adjustable $0,05( \pm 15 \mathrm{~ms}) . . .130,0 \mathrm{~s}$ adjustable 0 ( $=40 \mathrm{~ms}$ )... 999 s |
| Measuring frequency | Measurement range <br> Setting range <br> Hysteresis <br> Measurement accuracy <br> Switching delay (dAL) <br> Switching-back-delay (doF) | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \ldots 70 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 45,00 \ldots 65,00 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 0,05 \ldots 10,00 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \pm 0,01 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 1 \mathrm{digit} \\ & \text { adjustable } 0,05( \pm 15 \mathrm{~ms}) \ldots 130,0 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \text { adjustable } 0 \text { ( }=40 \mathrm{~ms} \text { )... } 999 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ |
| Vector-Shift | Measurement range Measurement range Switching-delay (dAL) Switching-back-delay (doF) Delay at Us on | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \ldots 45,0^{\circ} \\ & 2,0 \ldots 20,0^{\circ} \\ & <50 \mathrm{~ms} \\ & \text { adjustable } 3 \ldots 240 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \text { adjustable } 2 \ldots . .20 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ |
| Digital inputs (INx) | Switching voltage $+U$ <br> Current INx | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC } 15 \ldots 37 \mathrm{~V} \\ & >3 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |
| Input Feedback contact | Switching voltage Y0...Y1 <br> Current Y1 <br> Switching time connected switches | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC } 15 \ldots . .35 \mathrm{~V} \\ & >3 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \text { adjustable } 0,5 \ldots . .99,0 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ |
| Housing | Design / Installation Frame Dimensions ( $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{wx}$ d) Wiring connection single strand Finely stranded with wire end ferule | V6 / Front mounting kit type ER6, 6 TE $90 \times 105 \times 69 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 70 mm $1 \times 4 \mathrm{~mm} 2$ $1 \times 2,5 \mathrm{~mm} 2$ |
|  | Protection housing | IP30 |
|  | Protection terminals <br> Attachment <br> Weight | IP20 <br> DIN-rail 35 mm according to EN 60715 or screws M4 ca. 250 g |

# Voltage and Frequency Relay UFR1002IP <br> Grid- and Plant Protection VDE-AR-N 4105, 4110, 4120, NA-Box IP interface and LCD-Display 

## UFR1002IP



Part numbers:
UFR1002IP
S222301


VG1200

The grid decoupling relay UFR1002IP is the "big brother" of the UFR1001E and monitors voltage and frequency in threephase and AC grids.

With a color LCD display (German/English) and joystick, it is even easier to operate than the UFR1001E. Measured values and settings are clearly displayed. The device can be programmed, updates installed and the alarm memory read out via the integrated IP interface. The real-time clock (with power reserve) simplifies the traceability of the alarms. Up to $1,200 \mathrm{~V}$ can be monitored in conjunction with the VG1200 coupling device.

Approvals/certificates (applied for):
Germany:

- Certificate of conformity Grid- and Plant protection acc. to VDE-AR-N 41052018-11 "Plants forgeneration of own energy in low voltage grid"
- Certificate for component VDE-AR-N4110 and 4120
More will follow

Features:

- single-fault-proof, with monitoring of connected switch (can be switched off when using the integrated switch of PV and battery converters
- Programmable restart attempts in the event of a switchon error in the connected switch
- Relay K3 with programmable functions, including life contact, delayed switch-on signal for switches or error messages


The device has a two-channel, single-fault-safe design and thus meets the requirements of VDE-AR-N $4105: 2018-11$. The function of the connected switch is monitored. If monitoring is activated, the device does not switch on again if a switch-off error is detected.

Limit values for different applications are preset. Where permitted, they can easily be changed. If the nominal voltage is changed, the device automatically adjusts the limit values that have already been set.
With the standby input, a remote shutdown can be implemented, e.g. with a ripple control receiver.

Monitoring of:

- Under/over voltage $15-520 \mathrm{~V}$ (with ZIEHL VG1200 coupling device up to $1,200 \mathrm{~V}$ )
- Under/over frequency $45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Voltage quality (10-minute average)
- Vector shift 2-65 ${ }^{\circ}$
- ROCOF, rate of change of frequency df/dt 0.100...5.000 Hz/s
- Zero voltage U0 (ANSI 59v0)
- passive anti islanding protection
- Response time adjustable $0.05 \ldots 300,0$ s
- Switch-back time adjustable 0 ... 6,000 s
- Preset according to VDE-AR-N 4105-2018-11 (Pr 1.02) and VDE-AR-N 4105-2011-08 (Pr 1.01)
- Preset according to VDE-AR-N 4110-2018-11 ( $\operatorname{Pr} 1.11-1.14$ ) and bdew guideline $(\operatorname{Pr} 1.3-1.6)$
- automatic adjustment of the switching points when the nominal voltage is changed
- Alarm counter for 100 alarms (with trigger value, cause and date/time, time of restart)
- 3 programmable digital inputs
- Standby counter and timer with standby on/off date/ time
- Test and simulation function with measurement of switch-off times
- Sealing option and code protection for settings
- Simple commissioning and programming thanks to preset basic programs and transmission via IP interface
- Supply voltage AC/DC $24-270 \mathrm{~V}$
- Housing for DIN-rail mount, 105 mm wide, installation depth 66 mm


## Accessory:

Installation frame ER6 for panel mount ZIEHL Coupling device VG1200

## Technische Daten UFR1002IP

| Power supply | Rated supply voltage Us bridging at dropping Us | AC/DC $24-270 \mathrm{~V}, 0 / 40 \ldots 70 \mathrm{~Hz},<5 \mathrm{VA}$ DC: 20,4... 297 V , AC: $20,4 \ldots 297 \mathrm{~V}$ 230 V -> $0 \mathrm{~V}: 400 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relay output |  | 3 change over contacts, see operating manual |
| Voltage | Measurement phase-phase <br> Setting range phase-phase <br> Measuring voltage phase-neutral <br> Setting range phase-neutral <br> Measurement method <br> Measurement accuracy <br> Measurement functions <br> Switching-delay (dAL) <br> Switching-back-delay (doF) | AC $15 \ldots . .530 \mathrm{~V}$ (< 5 V display 0 ) <br> AC $15 . . .520 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> AC 10... 310 V ( $<5 \mathrm{~V}$ display 0 ) <br> AC $15 . . .300 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> true RMS <br> $<1 \%$ of measured value $\pm 0,2$ digit <br> 3-phase with / without neutral <br> adjustable $0,05( \pm 15 \mathrm{~ms}) \ldots 300,0 \mathrm{~s}$ <br> adjustable 0 (ca. 200 ms )... 6.000 s |
| Frequency | Measurement range <br> Setting range <br> Hysteresis <br> Measurement accuracy <br> Switching delay (dAL) <br> Switching-back-delay (doF) | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \ldots 70 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 45,00 \ldots 65,00 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 0,05 \ldots 10,00 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \pm 0,04 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 1 \text { Digit } \\ & \text { einstellbar } 0,05( \pm 15 \mathrm{~ms}) \ldots 300,0 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \text { einstellbar } 0(>200 \mathrm{~ms}) \ldots 6.000 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ |
| Vector-Shift | Measurement range <br> Setting range <br> Switching-delay (dAL) <br> Switching-back-delay (doF) <br> Delay at Us on | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \ldots 90,0^{\circ} \\ & 2,0 \ldots 65,0^{\circ} \\ & <50 \mathrm{~ms} \\ & \text { adjustable } 3 \ldots 240 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \text { adjustable } 2 . .20 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ |
| ROCOF (df/dt) | Setting range | 0,100 ...5,000 Hz/s, 4.. 50 cycles |
| Digital outputs insulated | E1/E2, Y0...Y2, In1...In3 | DC 15... 35 V |
| Test Conditions |  | EN 60255 |
|  | Rated impulse voltage | 4000 V |
|  | Overvoltage category |  |
|  | Pollution degree | III |
|  | Rated Insulation voltage Ui | 2 |
|  | Operating time | 300 V |
|  | Operating temperature | 100 \% |
|  | Storage temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .55{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Climatic conditions (IEC/EN 60721-3-3) | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> 3 K 5 (except condensation and formation of ice) |
|  | EMC - immunity <br> EMC - emission | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EN } 61 \text { 000-6-2 } \\ & \text { EN } 61 \text { 000-6-3 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Housing | Design / Installation Frame Dimensions ( $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{wx}$ ) Protection housing/terminals Attachment Weight | V6 / Front mounting kit type ER6, 6 TE $90 \times 105 \times 69 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 66 mm IP30/20 <br> DIN rail 35 mm according to EN 60715 or screws M4 approx. 250 g |

## Coupling Device for Voltage Type VG1200

Measuring of voltages up to 1.200 V with NA-Box UFR1200IP
Available 4th quarter 2022


Part numbers:
VG1200
S222312
ER4
T224384
UFR1002IP

In order to achieve higher efficiencies and to reduce line losses, inverters with a higher output voltage than the usual 3AC 400 V are often used in large on-site generation systems.
So that the grid and system protection can monitor this high voltage, it must be reduced. This is usually done with voltage converters.
With the VG1200IP coupling device, an ohmic voltage divider is available that takes on this task. In conjunction with the VG1200 coupling device, the UFR1002IP can measure voltages of up to 1200 V . The display in the UFR1002IP is scalable. This means that the voltages at the input of the VG1200 are displayed and the limits for protection against over- and undervoltage are set accordingly.
Both devices together meet the requirements of VDE-AR-N 4110 (feeding into the medium-voltage grid).

## Measurement

Nominal voltage Un L-N
Nominal voltage Un L-L
Measuring range
Measurement accuracy
UFR + VG
Frequency range
Overvoltage category
Pollution degree
Protection category
Rated impulse voltage
Isolation coordination

Internal resistance Ri
Residual current (single error)
Protection class
Perm. ambient temperature
Housing
Dimensions ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{T}$ )
Attachment

- Measuring of voltage up to 1200 V
- Max. error 2 \%
- No voltage converters required
- Display of the correct voltage on the UFR1002IP (scalable)
- No supply voltage required
- Housing V4, 70 mm wide

Accessory:
Installation frame ER4 for panel mount
ZIEHL NA-Box UFR1002IP

$3 A C+N$
250... 690 V
440... 1200 V
0...1,25 Un (continously)
$< \pm 2 \%$
AC $45 \ldots 65 \mathrm{~Hz}$
III
2
II (with UFR1002IP)
16 kV
Electronics - Housing $20,0 \mathrm{~mm}$ reinforced isolation
Phase-Phase $\quad 11,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ basic isolation
Phase-Neutral $\quad 8,0 \mathrm{~mm}$ basic isolation
1,8 mOhm / measuring channel
$<0,9 \mathrm{~mA} @ 1500 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{L}}$
IP20
$-20 . . .55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Design V4 / Front mounting kit ER4, 4 TE V4: $90 \times 70 \times 58$ [mm], Fitting height 55 mm 35 mm standard rail according EN 60715 or screws M4

## Voltage Monitor for 3-Phase Networks <br> Undervoltage

SW31K


Part numbers:
S222272 AC 400 V
S222271 AC 690 V
Special Versions upon request

Undervoltage monitor for threephase networks without N for monitoring on voltage failure. The voltage is being measured between phases and an artificial neutral point. At symmetrical decrease of the voltage to approx. $50 \%$ of the nominal value or in case of failure of a phase the integrated relay (1 change-over contact) releases with a delay of approx. 1s. With engines running-
on on 2 phases, so much back voltage can be produced that the failure of a phase may be not detected. The SW31K is available for measuring voltages AC 400 V and AC 690 V . As supply voltage in the standard version AC 230 V is needed.

## Application:

- Monitoring of three-phase networks on loss of a phase
- monitoring of fuses



## Technical Data

Rated supply voltage Us other Voltages
Frequency
Relay-Output
Type of Contact
Testing Conditions
Rated ambient Temp. Range
Hysteresis
Switching delay
Dimensions ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ ) mm Protection Housing/Terminals Weight

AC $230 \mathrm{~V},+10 \ldots-15 \%,<3 \mathrm{~V}$
upon request
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
1 change-over contact (co)
Type 2 see "general technical information"
see "general technical information"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
app. 10\% UNenn
app. 1 s
Design K: $75 \times 22 \times 115 \mathrm{~mm}$
IP 30 / IP 20
app. 135 g

# Current recognition Relays for alternating current 

General
ZIEHL current monitors for current recognition are electronic measuring relays for current monitoring in up to 8 measuring circuits. The current is captured by STWA1 type current transducers. Current monitors
in OR-evaluation (STW1K, STW12V and STW12), in AND-circuits (STW20K, STW20V) or for individual monitoring STW12 are available for different monitoring tasks. OR-circuit current monitors signal if at least one of several monitored lines is connected.
AND-circuit current monitors signal if not all lines are connected.

## Summary

| Type | STW1K | STW12V | STW12 | STW20K | STW20V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of circuits | 8 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| Connection via change-over STWA 1 or Current-Sensor S1 | X | X +contact | X | X | X |
| Response value | 1 A | 0,5-5A | $10 \times 1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 A \\ & 2 \times 1-5 A \end{aligned}$ | 1A |
| Relay output | 1 U | 1 U | 1 U | 2 U | 2 U |
| Transistor outoput | - | - | 12 | - | - |
| Operating mode | operatingcurrent | operating- | operatingurrent | cl.-circuit current | cl.-circuit current current |
| Evaluation principle | OR | OR | single/ | AND OR | AND |
| Current/voltage comparison | - | - | - | - | - |

## Function and

Features

In case of current flow through a connected STWA1 type transformer, a voltage is induced at the current monitor input. This voltage is captured, evaluated, and releases corresponding switching functions.
Due to the simple yes/no evaluation of current recognition and the permission of relatively high tolerances ( $\pm 20 \%$ ) in the transformer and evaluation device, a wide variety of functions can be created with a good performance at moderate prices. The operating state of consumers outside the switch cabinet can be captured without a direct feedback of the consumer (costly and work-intensive wiring being unnecessary).

If the switching threshold is not reached due to low currents of less than 1 A, the monitored wire should be led multiple times through the transformer.

Current relays of type STW conform to VDE 0435 part 303, 4.8.2


## Current-Relay STW1K <br> AC-Detection, OR-Evaluation of 1-8 Transformers

STW1K


Part numbers:
S225636 AC 220-240 V
S225658

Current relay in OR evaluation with 8 inputs, designed e.g. for controlling of suction plants in the timber and plastics processing industry.
When there is an AC-current $>1$ A through one of up to 8 connected transformers STWA 1, the integrated relay (1co) picks up. When all currents are 0 , the relay releases with a delay of approx. 10s. This enables a run-after of the central suction.

- 8 inputs
- OR-evaluation
- relay picks up if at least 1 input is activated
- Connection of current transformers STWA1 or STWA1H
- operating value approx. 1 A
- turn-off delay approx. 10 s
- not necessary inputs remain open
- options:
- switch-on delay 3 s
- without switch-off delay

Technical Data

Rated supply voltage Us

Transformer input
Overload cap.continous/max 10s Function
Switching point on
Switching point off
Switch-off delay
Switch-on delay
Output relay
Type of contact
Test conditions
Rated ambient temperature range

Dimensions ( $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) Attachment

Protection housing / terminals Weight


AC 220-240 V +10-15\%, < $3 \mathrm{VA}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ AC/DC 24 V , DC 21 - 30 V , AC 20,4-26,4 V
1...8, type STWA1 or STWA1H

100 A / 300 A
OR-evaluation
$\leq \mathrm{AC} 1 \mathrm{~A}$
$>$ AC 0,3 A
approx. 10 sec .
approx. $0,5 \mathrm{sec}$.
1 change-over contact (co)
type 2, see "general technical informations" see "general technical informations"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Design K: $75 \times 22.5 \times 115$ [ mm ]
on 35 mm DIN rail according to DIN EN 60715
or with screws M4 (option)
IP 40 / IP 20
approx. 140 g

# Current-Relay STW12V <br> Current-Detection, OR-Evaluation, 12 Inputs, adjustable 

## STW12V



## Part number:

S225519
AC/DC $24-240 \mathrm{~V}$

Technical Data

Supply voltage Us

Relay output
Type of contact
Test conditions
Rated amb. temperature range
Function
Measuring inputs
Overload cap./continous max 10s
Switching point
Tolerance
Switch-off delay
Switch-on delay
Dimensions ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ )
Attachment
Protection housing/terminals Weight
Current relays in OR evaluation with 12 inputs, designed e.g. for controlling of suction plants in the timber and plastics processing industry.
Recording of current is made with current transformers type STWA 1, current-sensors S 1 (DC also) or potential-free contacts.
When there is anAC-current higher than the set response value (setting range $0.5-5 A$ ) through at least one of the connected transformers, the integrated relay ( 1 NO ) picks up. If all monitored circuits are switched off or the current falls below the set response value by approx. 0.3 A , the output relay releases after the set time delay (1-60).
Due to the adjustable response value, the user can permit lower currents without releasing switchings. Thus, for example, a machine can be switched on in order to adjust its electronic settings (low current via transformers). The STW will only switch on when the main motor has been put into operation (high current). Due to the adjustable switch off delay an easy adjustment of the follow-on is possible.

- Current monitoring of up to 12 currents
- Inputsforcurrenttransformers STWA 1, current-sensors S 1 or potential-free contacts
,
- Adjustable switching point 0.5-5 A
- Adjustable switch off delay (1-60 s)
- Plug-in terminals
- Universal supply-voltage AC/DC 24-240 V
- Housing for mounting in switchgear cabinets or fuseboxes, 70 mm wide, mounting height 55 mm


## Application:

ZIEHL current monitors in OR-circuits can be used particularly where dust, fumes and gases are generated by various electrical devices, and where these must be extracted by a central suction system. Due to the integrated delaytime the follow-on of the suction


AC/DC 24-240 V, < 3 W , < $5 \mathrm{VA}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ AC 20-264 V, DC 20,4-297 V

1 change-over contact (co)
type 2 see "general technical informations"
see "general technical informations"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
OR-evaluation
$12 \times$ for current transmitters STWA 1, current-sensors S 1 or potential-free contacts
100 A / 300 A
with STWA 1 adjustable, AC 0,5-5 A
$\pm 20 \%$
adjustable 1-60 s
app. 0,5 s
design V4: $90 \times 70 \times 58$ [mm], mounting height 55 mm on 35 mm DIN-rail according to EN 60715 or with screws M4
IP 30 / IP 20
app. 200 g

# Current-Relay STW12 <br> AC-Detection, 12-channel, Single evaluation, OR-Circuit 

## STW12



Part number:
S225127 DC 20-30 V

The current relay STW12 monitors the current flow yes/no of up to 12 alternating-current circuits. If there is an AC-current of $\geq 1 \mathrm{~A}$ through a connected transformer STWA 1, the according output transistor switches and the yellow LED lights up.
All the OR inputs are linked at the same time. If a current is identified in at least one of the monitored current circuits, a relay ( 1 changeover contact) picks up.
The STW12 is installed at an open printed circuit board. The lower part can be used for snapfastening on a 35 mm DIN-rail or for screw fastening (option). The supply voltage is DC 24.
This voltage can be used at the same time for inquiry of the output transistors. When requesting the outputs in 2 groups in multiplex operation, only $8 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{Os}$ of the PLC are needed.

## Technical Data

Power supply Us
Function
Transformer input
Overload cap.continous/max 10s
Switching points E1, E2
Tolerance
Switching points E3...E12
Switch-off delay
Switch-on delay
Output relay
Type of contact
Open Collector
Testing conditions
rated ambient temperature range
Dimensions H x B x T
Attachment
Protection housing / terminals
Weight

- 12 inputs (for transformer STWA1)
- 2 of these inputs with adjustable switching threshold AC 0,5... 5 AA
- 12 outputs (Open Collector) max. DC 40 V/40 mA
- relay OR-linked (of all 12 inputs)
- LED displays (1/channel)
- Multiplex operation possible

Applications:
The current relay STW12 is used where AC-current yes/no has to be evaluated, however, the exact value of the current is not relevant. Examples are the control of machines in suction plants or monitoring of the mode of operation of loads (on, off or damaged). The STW12 is suitable in particular for being used in connection with a PLC.


DC 20-30 V, < 2 VA
12-channel single/OR
1...12, type STWA 1

100 A / 300 A
adjustable, AC 0,5... 5 A
$\pm 20 \%$
on $\leq A C 1$ A
off $\geq$ AC 0,3 A
10 s.
approx. 0,5 s.
1 CO, $12 \times$ Open-Collector
type 2 see "general technical informations"
max. DC $40 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$
see "general technical informations"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
design V 6: $90 \times 105 \times 32$ [mm], 37-pole
on 35 mm DIN rail according to DIN EN 50022 or with screws M4 (option)
IP 30 / IP 20
approx. 135 g

## Current-Relay STW20K <br> AC-Detection, AND-Evaluation, 3 Transformers

STW20K


Part number:
S225121

AC/DC 24-240 V

The current relay STW20K monitors the current in up to 3 lines with current transformers STWA1 (AND circuit). If there is a current in all 3 monitored lines, the relay (2 change-over contacts) picks up. If there is no current in at least one of the lines, the relay releases. The relay works in closed circuit current. When voltage is applied to the STW, the relay signals an alarm until the it has picked up.

Applications:
Identifies power failure with 1 - or 3 -phase electrical consumers, e.g. with monitoring of heating elements or heating installations where a constant heating has to be guaranteed.
Afurther application is the identification of phase failure, monitoring of fuses, or triggering of operating hours counters.
If the switching threshold is not reached due to low currents of less than 1 A , the monitored wire should be led multiple times through the transformer. Not required inputs have to be connected to a occupied input.

## Technical Data

Features

- 3 current transformers STWA1
- AND-evaluation
- relay output 2 CO
- Switching point approx. AC 1 A
- LED-display for power on and alarm
- housing design K


AC/DC 24-240 V, 0/50/60 Hz, < $1 \mathrm{~W},<4 \mathrm{VA}$ (DC 20-297 V, AC 20-264 V)

2 CO
type 2 see "general technical informations"
3 channel/AND
1 to 3, type STWA 1
100 A / 300 A
$\leq \mathrm{AC} 1 \mathrm{~A}$
$\geq A C 0,3$ A
$\pm 20 \%$
approx. 0,3 s
approx. 0,3 ms
see "general technical informations"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
design K: $75 \times 22,5 \times 110[\mathrm{~mm}], 12-\mathrm{pol}$
IP 30 / IP 20
approx. 120 g

## Current-Relay STW20V

AC-Detection, AND-Evaluation, 3 Transformers

STW20V


Part number:
S225124
AC/DC 24-240 V

The current relay STW20V monitors the current in up to 3 lines with current transformers STWA 1 (AND circuit). If there is a current in all 3 monitored lines, the relay (2 change-over contacts) picks up. If there is no current in at least one of the lines, the relay releases.
The relay works in closed circuit current. When voltage is applied to the STW, the relay signals an alarm until the it has picked up. This can be avoided if the device is constantly alive and monitoring is started by closing a contact at the Enable input. With a bridge at the Enable input, monitoring is automatically started when voltage is applied.

- 3 inputs (transformer STWA1)
- $3 \times$ current-sensor S1 (power-supply required)
- AND-evaluation
- output relay 2 CO
- switching point app. AC 1 A
- Enable-input
- storage of alarms or Auto-Reset
- LEDs power on and alarm
- housing V4 for mounting on DIN-rail or wall-mount

Applications:
Identifies power failure with 1- or 3-phase electrical consumers, e.g. with monitoring of heating elements or heating installations where a constant heating has to be guaranteed.
A further application is the identification of phase failure, monitoring of fuses, or triggering of operating hours counters.


Technical Data

Power supply Us
Function
Transformer input
Overload cap. continious/max.10s
Switching point on
Switching point off
Switch-off delay
Switch-on delay
Overload capacity cont./max.10s
Output relay
Type of contact
Testing conditions
rated ambient temperature range
Dimensions HxBxT
Protection housing / terminals
Weight

AC/DC 24-240 V, < 3 W , < 5 VA ,
(AC 20-264 V, DC 20,4-297 V) AND-evaluation AND-evaluation
1 or 3 , type STWA 1
100A / 300 A
$\leq A C 1 A$
$\geq A C 0,3$ A
approx. 0,3 s.
approx. 0,3 s.
100 A / 300 A
2 CO
type 2 see "general technical informations"
see "general technical informations"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
design V 4: $90 \times 70 \times 58[\mathrm{~mm}]$
IP 30 / IP 20
approx. 240 g

## Current Transformer STWA1 <br> for recognition of AC-currents

## Current Transformer STWA1

for monitoring current yes/no


## Part number: S225201



Current-transformers STWA1H can be fixed on a 35 mm DIN-rail or with 2 screws.
The electrical connection is made via pluggable terminals.
The cables are led vertical through the transformer (right angle to 35 mm -rail). The available diameter is 11 mm .


1 Housing
2 Clip for DIN-rail (removeable)
3 Terminal (pluggable)
4 Wall-mounting (M4)

The STWA1 current transformer is made to match the STW current monitor. One current transformer is required for each line being monitored. The STWA1 consists of a climate-proven sealed-in coil with toroidal tape core. The connection cables are permanently fixed to the transformer and are 1 m in length. The level of the current to be monitored is limited to 100 A continously, 300 A for max. 10s.

In case of current of more than approx. 5 A, an LED can be triggered directly via the STWA 1 current transformer. Thus it's easy for users to visually monitor the current conduction in a line. The LED is protected by an anti-parallel diode or by its connection in series. A protective resistor is necessary depending on the LED used or the level of current being monitored.

A built-in LED lights up at currents > app. 2 A. Even short current pulses are visible.
ZIEHL current monitor type STW or an external LED can be conntected to the terminals. The built-in resistor protects the LED from overload.
The STWA 1 H can also be used to visualize currentflow in stand-alone mode, without connecting it to a current monitor.

## Current Transformer STWA1H

for DIN-rail-mount or screw-mount


Part number:
S225506


# Electronic Current Transformers <br> Current-Detection and Measuring-Transducers 

General
Electronic current-transformers are compact and good-valued devices for the detection of a current in a wire.
Electronic current-transformers and current-sensors give a signal, when there is a current in a wire. At STWA1SEH and at currentsensor S1 the response-value
is adjustable. The evaluation of the signals usually is made with digital inputs of PLCs. STWA1LH can directly switch AC-signals up to $230 \mathrm{~V} / 0,5 \mathrm{~A}$.
Electronic current-transformers as measuring-transducers supply a signal $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ at the output that is proportional to the measured current. The outputsignal of the STWA1FH is a frequency, which can be evaluated with digital inputs of PLCs.

## Overview

| Function | Current-detection yes/no |  |  |  | Measuring-Transducer for AC-current |  |  | Current- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Currentsensor S1 | STWA1S | STWA1SH | STWA1SEH | STWA1AH | STWA2AH | STWA1FH | STWA1LH |
| Measuringinput | AC/DC | AC | AC | AC | AC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AC 0-20/ } \\ & 0-100 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | AC 0-20 A | AC |
| Responsevalue | 5-30 A | 2 A | 2 A | 2-10 A | - | - | - | 2-20 A |
| Output | Transistor +/- | Transistor | Transistor | Transistor | DC 0-20 mA | DC 4-20 mA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transistor } \\ & 0,5-20 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | Triac 0,5 A |
| Housing | S 1 | $\varnothing 34,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | H | H | H | H | H | H |

Functions and
Properties

The current-sensor S1 is attached at the outside of the monitored wire, e.g. with a cable-fastener. With help of a hall-sensor it detects AC- and DC-currents in the wire. The response-value depends on the orientation of the sensor to the current (distance, angle). Neighboured wires can have an impact.

At Electronic current-transformers the monitored wire is pushed through the hole $(11 \mathrm{~mm})$ in the transformer. A built-in coil transforms the current into a measuringsignal. This signal is evaluated by the built-in electronics and transduced into the required output-signal. A supply-voltage is not necessary (exceptSTWA1FH and current-sensor S1). The STWA2AH is loop-powered (4-20 mA).
Electronic current-transformers in housing type H can be fixed on an 35 mm DIN-rail or with 2 screws M4. The terminals are pluggable.

## Current Sensor for AC and DC currents <br> Put-on sensor with transistor-output



The current sensor S1 records the current in a cable with a hallsensor. At currents of adjustable 5-30 A the transistor-outputs switch and report a current in the monitored cable.
The current sensor can be fixed with a cable fastener (apply to only 1 cable). Thus it can be mounted subsequently without disconnecting the cable.
As supply-voltage DC 24 V are required.

The current sensor can be connected to ZIEHL current-relaysfor current detection yes/ no ant to ZIEHL controls for dedusting plants. The connection to a digital input of a PLC also is possible.

## Application:

Recording of welding currents (mounting at ground wire) for controlling dedusting plants in combination with ZIEHL-controls type STW.
Recording of the state of a consumer of electricity (on or off or defective).
In general the current sensor S 1 is used where the current flow is to be detected, with the exact value of the current either known from the power consumption of the connected consumer or does not matter for the evaluation.

## Technical Data

For evaluation of measuring data in more than 1 cable, the outputs of several current sensors can be connected
in parallel (or-evaluation).

- switching point adjustable 5-30 A
- LED for current flow
- monitoring of AC and DC currents
- mounting without disconnection of cable possible
- 2 transistor-outputs, switching + and -
- direct connection to a PLC possible
- connection to current-relays ZIEHL type STW
- sturdy, sealed execution
- overload capacity: unlimited
- test-voltage $2,5 \mathrm{kV}$


DC $24 \mathrm{~V} \pm 20 \%, 12 \mathrm{~mA}$
adjustable AC/DC 5-30 A
$\pm 20 \%$
$\pm 2 \%$
typical $< \pm 0,2 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{K}, \max . \pm 0,45 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{K}$
0 / 10 ... 400 Hz
500 A / 1000 A
DC 24 V , + switching, max. 10 mA
DC 24 V , - switching, max. 10 mA
app. 300 ms
$0 . . .55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$75 \times 16,5 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$
app. $2 \mathrm{~m}, 4 \times 0,34 \mathrm{~mm} 2$
e.g. with cable fastener (not included)
app. 150 g (cable included)

## AC-Electronic Current Transformer STWA1S

 with transistor-output
## STWA1S

Electronic current transformer
with fixed switching-point


Part number:
S225195

The STWA1S has an integrated electronic with transistor-output. The switching point is 2 A . Above app. 2 A the output transistor is switched on (LOW), below app. 1.5 A it is off (HIGH).

The conductor is simply pushed through the transformer.Multiple loops reduce the switching point correspondingly, for instance to 0.5 A with four loops. A supply voltage is not required.

Application: The STWA1S is used where current flow is to be detected, with the exact value of the current either known from the power consumption of the connected consumer or does not

Switching point at $\mathrm{Tu}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Hysteresis
Repeat accuracy
Temperature dependence
Overload cap. continous / 10s
Output voltage/current max.
Voltage drop (ON)
Leak current (OFF)
Switch-on /switch-off delay
nominal frequency/ operating range
error
rated ambient temperature range

Housing
Dimensions ( $\varnothing \times \mathrm{H}$ )
Diameter for conductor Weight
matter for the evaluation.
For simultaneous evaluation of the current flow in several conductors the STWA1S device can be connected in series (AND circuit, pay attention to the voltage drop) or in parallel (OR circuit, pay attention to the leak current).

- isolated transistor-output max. DC $40 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$
- output can be directly connected to the digital input of a PLC
- integrated diode for reverse voltage protection
- 2-wire-connection, 1 m
- no supply voltage required
- transformer and electronic unit enapsulated in a climate-proof housing
- plug-in current transformer ( $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
- max. overload 100 A continously, 300 A / 10 s

AC $2 \mathrm{~A}+20 /-40 \%$
approx. 6\%
$\pm 5$ \%
$0 \ldots .55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}:<0,5 \% / \mathrm{K}\left(-20 \ldots 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}:<2,5 \% / \mathrm{K}\right)$
100 A / 300 A
DC $40 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$
max. 3 V
max. 0,6 mA
app. $50 / 200 \mathrm{~ms}$
$50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 30 . . .70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$\leq 1 \% / \mathrm{Hz}$
$-20 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Design S
$34,5 \times 27 \mathrm{~mm}$
11 mm
app. 60 g

Dimension illustrations


Electronic current transformer STWA1S


Stromführender Komparator Open-Collector Leiter
pen-Collector Ausgang

## AC-Electronic Current Transformer STWA1SH

 2 A, with transistor-output
## STWA1SH

Electronic Current Transformer with
fixed switching point


Part number:
S225550

The STWA1SH has an integrated electronic with transistor-output. The switching point is 2 A . Above app. 2 A the output transistor is switched on below app. 1.5 A it is off.
The conductor is simply pushed through the transformer.Multiple loops reduce the switching point correspondingly, for instance to 0.5 A with four loops. A supply voltage is not required.

Application: The STWA1SH is used where current flow is to be detected, with the exact value of the current either known from the power consumption of the connected consumer or does not
Switching point at $\mathrm{Tu}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Hysteresis
Repeat accuracy
Temperature dependence
Overload cap. continous / 10s
Output voltage/current max.
Voltage drop (ON)
Leak current (OFF)
Switch-on /switch-off delay
Nominal frequency
operating range
error

Rated ambient temperature range

## Housing

Dimensions (h x w x d) Diameter for conductor Weight

Dimension illustrations

matter for the evaluation.
Forsimultaneous evaluation of the current flow in several conductors the STWA 1 S device can be connected in series (AND circuit, pay attention to the voltage drop) or in parallel (OR circuit, pay attention to the leak current).

- isolated transistor-output max. DC $40 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$
- output can be directly connected to the digital input of a PLC
- integrated diode for reverse voltage protection
- electrical connection via screwless pluggable terminals
- no supply voltage required
- DIN-rail-mount or with screws
- plug-in current transformer ( $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
- max. overload 100 A continously, 300 A/ 10 s

AC 2 A +20/-40\%
approx. 6\%
$\pm 5 \%$
$0 . .55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}:<0,5 \% / \mathrm{K}\left(-20 \ldots 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}:<2,5 \% / \mathrm{K}\right)$
100 A / 300 A

DC $40 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$ max. 3 V
max. 0,6 mA
app. $50 / 200 \mathrm{~ms}$
50 Hz
$30 \ldots .70 \mathrm{~Hz}$

$\leq 1 \% / \mathrm{Hz}$
$-20 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Design H
$50 \times 36 \times 56 \mathrm{~mm}$
11 mm



Housing
Clip for DIN-rail (removeable)
Terminal (pluggable)
4 Wall-mounting (M4)

## AC-Electronic Current Transformer STWA1SEH

adjustable 2... 10 A, with transistor-output

## STWA1SEH

Electronic current transformer with fixed switching-point 2... 10 A


Part number:

The STWA1SEH has an integrated electronic with transistoroutput.
The switching point is adjustable 2-10A.Above switching-point the output transistor is switched on, below it is off.
The conductor is simply pushed through the transformer.Multiple loops reduce the switching point correspondingly, for instance to $0.5-2,5$ A with four loops. A supply voltage is not required.
For monitoring of higher currents, the STWA1SEH is simply looped into the secondary current of big current transformers.
Switching point at $\mathrm{Tu}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Hyseteresis
Repeat accuracy
Temperature dependence
Overload cap. continous / 10s
Output voltage/current max.
Voltage drop (ON)
Leak current (OFF)
Switch-on /switch-off delay
nominal frequency
operating range
error
rated ambient temperature range

## Housing

Dimensions ( $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{d}$ )
Diameter for conductor
Weight


Application: The STWA1SE is used where AC current flow is to be detected in a conductor, e.g. to give a warning if a defined current value is exceeded or not reached, or to switch off a machine or to simply report the current flow.

- adjustable switching limit 2 ... 10 A
- isolated transistor-output max. DC $40 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$
- output can be directly connected to the digital input of a PLC
- LED for display state of output
- integrated diode for reverse voltage protection
- electrical connection via screwless pluggable terminals
- no supply voltage required
- plug-in current transformer ( $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
- max. overload 100 A continously, 300 A / 10 s

AC 2... $10 \mathrm{~A} \pm 25$ \%
5... $30 \%$
$\pm 2$ \%
< 0,06\%/K
$100 \mathrm{~A} / 300 \mathrm{~A}$
DC $40 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$
max. $1,5 \mathrm{~V}$
max. 0,6 mA
$0,2 \ldots 2 \mathrm{~s} / \leq 0,3 \mathrm{~s}$


50 Hz
$30 . . .70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$\leq 3 \% / \mathrm{Hz}$
$-20 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Design H
$50 \times 36 \times 56 \mathrm{~mm}$


11 mm
app. 90 g


[^0]
## AC-Electronic Current Transducer STWA1AH with analog output

## STWA1AH

Electronic current transformer
AC 0... 15 A - DC $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$


Part number:
S225579

The STWA1AH is a measuring transducer for AC currents 0... 15 A. Multiple loops of the conductor through the transformer reduces the measuring range correspondingly (for instance to $0 . . .5 \mathrm{~A}$ with three loops).
For the monitoring of currents of any level, the STWA1AH is simply looped into the secondary circuit of a large transformer with secondary 5 A (cable three times through the STWA1AH). Consequently, the output is proportional to the primary current of the transformer, e.g. 0... 100 A for a transformer with 100/5 A.
The analog output is isolated. The load should be $50 . . .300 \Omega$.
Monitoring range
Analog output
Adjustment time
Error (from $10 \%$ / Inom)
Error with other load
Temperature coefficient
Ripple at 50 Hz
Nominal frequency
Operating range
Error

Overload cap. continous / 10s
Rated ambient temperature range

Housing
Dimensions ( $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{d}$ )
Diameter for conductor Weight


Application: The STWA1AH makes it possible to monitor the value of an AC current. The output signal can be evaluated or displayed with components with analog inputs, e.g. ZIEHL TR210, STW1000/V2 or MINIPAN ${ }^{\circledR}$.

- current-proportional analog output DC $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}=$ AC 0... 15 A (isolated)
- electrical connection via screwless pluggable terminals
- no supply voltage required
- DIN-rail-mount or with screws
- plug-in current transformer ( $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
- max. overload 100 A continously, 300 A / 10 s
- plug-in current transformer, easy assembly


Design H
$42 \times 36 \times 56 \mathrm{~mm}$ 11 mm
app. 90 g


[^1]
## AC-Electronic Current Transducer STWA2AH with analog output

## STWA2AH

Electronic current transformer
AC $0 . . .20$ A / 0... 100 A DC $4 \ldots . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$


Part number:
S225580

The STWA2AH is a measuring transducerforAC currents $0 . . .100$ A, divided in 2 ranges 0...20A and $0 . . .100 \mathrm{~A}$. Multiple loops of the conductor through the transformer reduces the measuring range correspondingly (for instance to $0 . . .5$ A with four loops).
For the monitoring of currents of any level, the STWA2AH is simply looped into the secondary circuit of a large transformer with secondary 5 A (cable four times through the STWA2AH). Consequently, the output is proportional to the primary current of the transformer, e.g. 0... 100

Supply voltage
Monitoring ranges
Analog output
Adjustment time
Error (of scale, above 10\%/
Irated)
Temperature coefficient
Nominal frequency
Operating range
Error

Overload cap. 20/100 A

Rated ambienttemperature range

Housing
Dimensions (h x w x d) Diameter for conductor Weight


A for a transformer with 100/5 A.
The analog output is isolated. The STWA 2 AH is in 2-wire execution and needs a supply-voltage DC $9 . . .30 \mathrm{~V}$.

Application: The STWA"AH makes it possible to monitor the value of an AC current. The output signal can be evaluated or displayed with components with analog inputs, e.g. ZIEHL TR210, STW1000V2 or MINIPAN ${ }^{\text {® }}$.

- current-proportional analog output DC $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}=$ AC 0... 20 / 0... 100 A (isolated)
- electrical connection via screwless pluggable terminals
- supply voltage DC 9... 30 V (2-wire)
- DIN-rail-mount or with screws
- plug-in current transformer ( $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$

DC 9... 30 V (2-wire), depending on load
AC $0-20 / 0 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~A}$
DC 4-20 mA (max. 32 mA )
$<0,5$ s.
< $5 \%$
$0 \ldots 55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}:<0,06 \% / \mathrm{K}\left(-20 \ldots 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}:<0,5 \% / \mathrm{K}\right)$
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$30 . . .400 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$\leq 0,1 \% / \mathrm{Hz}(30-50 \mathrm{~Hz})$
$\leq 0,05 \% / \mathrm{Hz}(60-400 \mathrm{~Hz})$


Design H
$42 \times 36 \times 56 \mathrm{~mm}$
11 mm
app. 90 g


[^2]
## AC-Electronic Current Tranducer STWA1FH with frequency output

## STWA1FH

Electronic Current Transformer with current proportional frequency output 0... 20 A - 0,5 ... 20 Hz


Part number:

The STWA1FH provides a frequency output with $0.5 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ which corresponds to a current flow of AC 0-20 A through the transformer. Multiple loops of the conductor through the transformer reduce the current range correspondingly (e.g. with fourfold looping-through 0-5 A correspond to $0.5 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).
For the monitoring of high currents, the STWA1FH is simply looped in the secondary circuit of a large current transformer. Consequently, the frequency output is proportional to the primary current of the transformer, e.g. 0-100 A for a transformer with 100/5 A (cable four times through the STWA1F).
The offset of 0.5 Hz at the beginning of the transducing range is for technical reasons. During evaluation, it can be taken into account.

Application: The STWA1FH enables moderately priced detection of the value of an AC-current with a DIGITAL INPUT of a PLC. Costly analogue inputs are no longer necessary.
The STWA1FH is particularly suitable to evaluate the current in electric motors in machines of i.e. saws. The feed can be regulated dependent from the load of the motor of the saw.

- current-proportional frequency output $0.5-20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ $=A C 0-20 \mathrm{~A}$
- output isolated, max DC $30 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{~mA}$
- output frequency limited to 30 Hz
- output can be connected to the digital input of a PLC
- incorporated reverse voltage protection diode
- electrical connection via screwless pluggable terminals
- supply voltage DC $10 . .30 \mathrm{~V}$
- DIN-rail-mount or with screws
- plug-in current transformer ( $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
- Options: - currents up to 60 A
- other frequencies

| Power supply Us | DC 10-30 V |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monitoring range | AC 0... 20 A |  |
| Output | 0,5... 20 Hz |  |
| Switching voltage | max. DC 30 V |  |
| Switching current min/max | DC 1/30 mA |  |
| Adjustment time | <0,5 s. |  |
| Error (of scale, above 10\%/ Irated) | $\leq 3 \%$ |  |
| Temperature coefficient | < 0,06\%/K | , |
| Nominal frequency/operating range | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 50 \ldots . .400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | our $\mathrm{m} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Error | $\leq 0,2 \% / \mathrm{Hz}$ | +---------- ${ }^{\text {x1 }}$ |
| Overload capacity cont./10 s | $\mathrm{ln}+5 \% / 200 \mathrm{~A}$ | 30V |
| Testing voltage to supply voltage | 500 V |  |
| max. ambient temperature | $0 . .55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Housing | Design H |  |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) | $42 \times 36 \times 56 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| Diameter for conductor | 11 mm |  |
| Weight | app. 90 g |  |

## Dimension illustrations

Housing
2 Clip for DIN-rail (removeable)
3 Terminal (pluggable)
4 Wall-mounting (M4)



# AC-Electronic Current Tranducer STWA4MH AC 0-60 A, with interface RS485 

## STWA4MH

Electronic Current Transformer 0-60 A, with interface RS485


Part numbers:
STWA4MH
S225570


With this starter set it is possible to test the STWA4MH on a PC without a connected PLC or Modbus master.

STWA4MH is a measuring transducer. It measures AC up to 60A and has an RS485 interface (Modbus RTU). The measured analog current value is made available as a digital signal and can be read by a PLC, an IPC or a master computer.

The conductor to be measured is passed through an opening ( $\varnothing 11$ mm ). In case of small currents, the sensitivity of the current transducer can be increased by looping through the current-carrying conductor several times, e.g. double looping doubles the sensitivity. The measuring range of the STWA4MH is reduced by multiple looping. To measure currents of any size, the STWA4MH is simply looped into the secondary circuit of a large current transformer with a secondary output of 5A (lead the cable through STWA4MH several times).

Rated supply voltage Us Measuring input current Error (from 1\%/lnom)
Temperature coefficient Resolution
Measurement time
Overload constantly/10s
Measuring range frequency
Error (from 1\% Inom)
Resolution
Rated insulation voltage
Rated ambienttemperature range
Housing/Dimensions (hxwxd) Max. Ø conductor
Weight

Application:
The STWA4MH enables the space-saving an cost-effective measurement of the actual value of an alternating current. Compared to transducers with analog output, the bus technology significantly reduces the effort for the hardware (inputs) and the wiring. Applications are e.g. the recording of the current consumption of electrical motors in processing machines. Here the feed can be regulated depending on the load on the motor. Another example is the monitoring of consumers, e.g. heating elements, for failure.

- Current measurement AC 0... 60 A (RMS - Root Mean Square), resolution 1 mA
- Actual value
- Average over 200 ms
- Average over 1 s
- Measured values from the last 50 periods
- Frequency measurement $40 \ldots 70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (sinus-shaped signals)
- RS485 interface (Modbus RTU)
- Addressable up to 246 participants
- Baud rates 4800, 9600, 19200, 57600, 115200
- Wiring effort minimized through bus technology
- Supply voltage DC 24 V (10...30V)
- Connection via plug in spring type terminals
- Lockable housing on mounting rail or screw fastening
- Plug in current transformer ( $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ )

DC $24 \mathrm{~V}, 10,0 \ldots 30,0 \mathrm{~V},<0,25 \mathrm{~W}$
AC $0 \ldots 60 \mathrm{~A}$, sinus shaped (RMS)
$0,1 \% \pm 200 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\pm 0,1$ \%/K
1 mA
1 period ( 40 ... 70 Hz )
Inom $+20 \%$ / AC 200 A
40... 70 Hz
$\leq 0,1 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$0,01 \mathrm{~Hz}$
300 V
$-20 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Design H: $42 \times 36 \times 56 \mathrm{~mm}$
11 mm
app. 90 g

## Dimension illustrations/ wiring sheme

## Housing

Clip for DIN-rail (removeable)
Terminal (pluggable)
Wall-mounting (M4)


AC-Electronic Current Transformer STWA1LH with output AC $230 \mathrm{~V} / 0,35 \mathrm{~A}$

## STWA1LH



Part number:

The electronic current transformer STWA1LH monitors alternating currents $2 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~A}$. For lower currents, the monitored wire can be led multiple times through the transformer. Used in the secondary circuit of transformers (e.g $100 / 5 \mathrm{~A}$ ), it is possible to monitor higher currents.
The STWA1LH directly switches alternating voltage up to AC 230 V/0,35 A.

- Control of ventilations or suction plants
- Control of valves at suction plants in the woodworking industry

Features

- Monitoring of alternating current up to 20 A
- Response value adjustable 2 ... 20 A
- Two-wire contact (voltage supply through output)
- Operating voltage AC 24 ... 230 V
- Transformer, ø 11 mm
- Space-saving, easy mounting
- Potential separation between monitored current circuit and switch output

Automatic switching-on of additional consumenrs


## Technical Data STWA1LH

Operating voltage
Operating voltage tolerance Frequency
Overvoltage category

AC 24... 240 V
$\pm 10$ \%
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
III (EC 60 664)

Maximum output current Minimum output current Voltage drop
Leakage current
Switch
Electomagnetic compatibility
Adjustment accuracy
Repeat accuray
Hysteresis
Release time

AC 2... 20 A
For lower currents, the monitored wire can be led multiple times through the transformer
AC 40 A
AC 100 A for 60 s

AC 350 mA
ca. 10 mA
$\leq \mathrm{AC} 8 \mathrm{~V}$
$\leq \mathrm{AC} 2 \mathrm{~mA}$ at 230 V
solid state
EN 61000-6-2 and EN 61 000-6-4
$\pm 15$ \%
$\pm 5$ \%
ca. 10 \% of value
On $=<100 \mathrm{~ms} . . .800 \mathrm{~ms}$
Off $=$ app. $1,5 \mathrm{~s}$

| Design <br> dimensions $(H \times W \times D)$ <br> Fitting position | housing H <br>  <br>  <br> max. ambient temperature range <br> any |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0 \ldots 56 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> storage temperature | .$- .55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | $-20 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Attachment | 35 mm standard rails conform to EN 50022 or |
|  | M 4 screws |
| Protection | IP 20 |
| Weight | approx. 90 g |



## Current Monitors Type STW <br> adjustable

## General

Funktion und
Eigenschaften

The STW is an electronic current monitoring relay. Depending on the model, one or more consumers can be monitored using only one instrument.

According to the application, the current-relays are connected into the current-line to the load directly or via a current-transformer. The built-in relay picks up after supply-

Specific applications, where current monitors can be used are:

- obstacle lights
- stone- and woodworking machines
- chemical plants
- machine tools of all kinds
and wherever it is necessary to monitor currents for over- or undercurrent.

Summary

| Current Monitor | DC | DC | AC/DC | AC | AC | AC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | STW1000V2 | TR210 | STW1000 | STW200 | RCM1000V | COSFI100V |
| Connection current direct | X | X | X | X | - | x |
| External shunt | - | - | X | - | - | - |
| External transformer | - | - | X | - | STWA3D | x |
| Number of circuits | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Response values adjustable | $\begin{aligned} & 0 / 4-20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 0 / 2-10 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0-20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 4-20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 0-10 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,1-1 A \\ & 0,5-5 A \\ & 1-10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 6-60 \mathrm{mV} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12-120 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 0,1-1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 0,01-9,99 A | $-10,0-+10,0 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Analog output | - | X | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | V2 | V4 | V4 | V4 | V4 | V4 |

## DC-Limit Value Switch Type STW1000V2

## STW1000V2



## Part number:

S225677
AC/DC 24-240 V

Supply voltage Us

Relay output
Type of contact
Test conditions
Function
Measuring signals

Switching point
Hysteresis
Error of setting
Repeat error
Temperature-dependence
Start-up-delay dEnable
Switching delay dAL
Rated ambient temp.range
Dimensions ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ )
Attachment

Protection housing/terminals Weight

## Applications:

Monitoring of different values in combination with measuring transducers, e.g. in machines and controls.


1) $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$
2) $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 2 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$
3) Ruhestrom / closed current
4) Arbeitsstrom / operating current

AC/DC 24-240 V, 0/50/60 Hz, <2W, < 3VA (DC 20,4-297 V, AC 20-264 V)

1 change-over contact (co)
type 3 see "general technical informations" see "general technical informations"

Maximum limit switch
DC 0/4 ... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 20 \Omega$
DC $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 63 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
adjustable 0...100\%
adjustable 5... $30 \%$ of set limit
< $10 \%$ of fullscale
< 0,2\%
<0,05 \%/K
adjustable $0,1 \ldots 10$ sec.
adjustable $0,1 \ldots 10 \mathrm{sec}$.
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
design V2: $90 \times 35 \times 58$ [mm], mounting height 55 mm on 35 mm DIN-rail according to EN 60715 or with screws M4
IP 30 / IP 20
approx. 130 g

## DC-Universal-Limit Value Switch TR210 <br> for 2 Temperature-sensors or 0/4-20 mA, 0-10 V, 2 Limits, Analog output

TR210


Part number:
T224071

The limit value switch TR210 monitors up to 2 measuring inputs for Pt100 (RTD), Pt1000, thermocouples, or standard-signals 0/4-20 mA, 0-10 V.
The signals are monitored for up to 4 limits. The value of one or of both inputs can be read out at an analog output.

- Measuring and monitoring range $-170 \ldots+1820^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- resolution $0,1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (to $999.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
- Analog output (scaleable) for 1 input, min./max. of 2 inputs or difference of 2 sensors (no isolation between inputs and output)
- 2 relay outputs
- Shifting of day/night (selectable with contact at terminals Y1/Y2 )
- Universal power supply AC/ DC 24-240 V
- Easy setting with 3 buttons and preset programs
- Storing of min- and maxvalues of inputs
- Code-lock against manipulation of settings
- Terminals pluggable

2 Measuring-Inputs:

- Resistance-sensors Pt100 (RTD), Pt1000, KTY83/84 in 2- or 3-wire-connection
- Thermocouples types B, E, J, $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}$ or T
- different sensors at both inputs possible
- Standard-signals 0/4-20 mA, 0-10 V (scaleable)

Displays:

- 4-digit for measuring value
- 2 LEDs for state of relays
- 3 LEDs sensor/difference
- 2 LEDs day/night


## Application:

The TR210 is very versatile and can thus be used in many applications. Nevertheless multiple preset programs allow an easy setting.
It can be used as a limit switch or as a controller for 2 limits (with day/night shift up to 4 limits).
As a measuring transducer it can convert signals from the temperature-sensors to standard-signals or change the scaling of standard-signals. The user can also select, if minimum or maximum of 2 signals or the difference of 2 signals is connected to the analog output.
For more applications see basic programs.

Switching-Functions:

- 2 relays (co-contacts)
- 2-4 limits
- Warmest/coldest sensor switches relay
- Programmable for every relay:
- hysteresis (+ or - = MIN- or MAX-function) -199.9...999.9 s
- autoreset or electronic reclosing lock
- elay-time for switching and switching back 0... 9999 s
- operating- or closed current-mode
- cyclic check of function
- Monitoring of difference in temperature
- Preset basic programs


Basic Programs

Technical Data

Program 1:
1 Temperature-sensor,

## 2 Limits

Application: Monitoring of a temperature for 2 limits, e.g. overtemperature with warning and switchjing off or monitoring of a temperature-range (min/max).

Program 2:
2 Temperature-Sensors,
1 Limit for each Sensor
Application: Monitoring of 2 temperatures for 1 limit each, e.g. over.temperature or as double electronic controller.

Program 3:
1 Temperature-Sensor,
2 Limits each day/night
Application: Controlling of a temperature with first limit, different for day and night.
Monitoring of the same temperature with second limit, different for day and night.

Program 4:
2 Temperature-Sensors, each 1 Limit for day/night Application: Monitoring or controlling of 2 temperatures for 2 limits, depending on operation mode, e.g. controlling of 2 circulation pumps (day/night) or of processes (active/stand-by).

## Program 5:

2 Temperature-Sensores for monitoring of differences in temperature, 2 Limits
Application: Regulation or monitoring of the difference of 2 measuring-points for 2 limits, e.g. circulation pumps in solar systems.
Rated supply voltageUs
2 Measuring inputs
Measuring-time
Analog output
Relay output
Test conditions
Rated ambient temperature
renge
Dimensions $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{d}$
Protection housing / terminals
Weight
Attachment

## Program 6:

1 Standard-Signal 0/4-20 mA or 0-10 V, 2 Limits
Display can be scaled, e.g. measuring input 4-20 mA
= display 0... $1200 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{h}$.
Application: Monitoring of signals from a measuring transducer for 2 limits, e.g. over- or under- exceeding of limits with pre-alarm and alarm or monitoring of a signalrange (min/max) and/or as measuring-transducer. In combination with any measuring-transducers, signals like pressure, volume-flow, pH -value, ... can be monitored.

## Program 7:

2 Standard-Signals 0/4-20 mA or 0-10 V, 1 Limit each
Display can be scaled, e.g. measuring input 4-20 mA = display 0... $1200 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{h}$.
Application: Monitoring of signals from 2 measuring transducers, each for 1 limit, e.g. over- or under- exceeding of a limit as double electronic controller.

Program 8:
2 Standard-Signals $0 / 4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ for monitoring of differences of signals
Application: Regulation or monitoring of the difference of 2 analog signals for 2 limits, e.g. levels of liquids.

## Program 9:

## 22 Temperature-Sensors, 2 shared Limits

Application: Coldest (MIN) or warmest (MAX) sensor switches relay. Monitoring of 2 bearings for pre-alarm and alarm.

Application as Measuring-Transducer:
At programs with 1measuring-input the output can be scaled for this input, e.g. 0...200.0 $=4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$.
At programs with 2 measuring-inputs the output can be scaled for 1 input or min- or max- value of both inputs.
At programs for measuring of differences output can be scaled for 1 signal or for the difference input 2 minus input or for min- or max- value of both inputs.
Thus the TR 210 can be used as limit value switch and/ or measuring-transducersimultaneously. The measured values ca be forwarded to e.g. a remote display or a superior control.

AC/DC 24-240V, <3W, <5VA
(AC 20-264 V, DC 20,4-297 V)
Pt100, Pt1000 according to EN 60751
Thermocouples types B, E, J, K, L, N, R, S, according to EN 60 584, DIN 43710 0/4-20 mA ( $22 \Omega$ ), 0-10 V (13 k $\Omega$ )
$<2,5$ s to 5 s, depending on speed of change of signal 0/4-20 mA, max. $500 \Omega .0-10 \mathrm{~V}$, max. 10 mA (without isolation to inputs)
type 3, see "general technical informations"
$2 \times 1$ co- (change-over) contact
see "general technical informations"
$-20 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
design V4: $90 \times 70 \times 58$ [mm], mounting height 55 mm IP 30 / IP 20 (terminals pluggable) app. 200 g
on 35 mm DIN-rail or with screws M 4

## Current Relay for DC- and AC-currents AC/DC 0,1-10 A, 60 mV with external shunt

## STW1000



## Part number:

S225684
AC/DC $24-240 \mathrm{~V}$

## Technical Data

ZIEHL current-relays STW1000 have 4 measuring-ranges. They monitor most of the common AC- and DC-currents for over- or undercurrent.
Currents up to 10 A can be connected directly to the STW. For higher currents external transformers (to inputs 1/5 A) or Shunts (input 60 mV ) can be connected.

- Measuring inputs $1 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{~A}, 10$ A, direct or via transformer
- Measuring input 60 mV for ext. Shunt
- Automatic detection of $\mathrm{AC} /$ DC
- Monitoring of over- or undercurrent
- Adjustable range 10...100\% In
- Hysteresis adjustable 5...50\%
- Start-up delay 1...20s (input enable)
- Switching delay $0,1 \ldots 10$ s for fading of short peaks
- Output-relay 2 changeovercontacts (co)
- Operating- or closed-circuitmode for relays selectable with bridge
supply voltageUs
relay output
type of contact
test conditions
function
frequency of measured current internal resistance overload capacity/continously max. 10s
switching point
hysteresis
error of setting
repeat error
temperature-dependence
start-up-delay denable
switching delay dal
rated ambient temp. range
dimensions ( $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{wx}$ d)
attachment
protection housing/terminals weight
- Universal supply-voltage AC/DC $24-240 \mathrm{~V}$
- Interlocked switching selectable with bridge
- LEDs for display state of relay
- Housing for mounting in switchgear cabinets or fuse boxes, 70 mm wide, mounting height 55 mm
- option: other supply voltages


AC/DC 24-240 V, <3W, <5VA
(AC 20-264 V, DC 20,4... 297 V )
2 change-over contacts
type 2 see "general technical informations"
siehe "general technical informations"
Over- or undercurrent, DC orAC (1-phase)
$0 / 40$... 400 Hz
$60 \mathrm{mV}: 40 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~A}: 0,1 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~A}: 20 \mathrm{~m} \Omega, 10 \mathrm{~A}: 10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
$60 \mathrm{mV}: 10 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{~A}: 2 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{~A}: 7,5 \mathrm{~A}, 10 \mathrm{~A}: 11 \mathrm{~A}$
$60 \mathrm{mV}: 10 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{~A}: 5 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{~A}: 15 \mathrm{~A}, 10 \mathrm{~A}: 20 \mathrm{~A}$
adjustable 10... $100 \%$ IN
adjustable $5 . . .50 \%$ of switching point
< 10\%
$\pm 0,2 \%$
<0,05 \%/K
adjustable1... 20 sec.
adjustable $0,1 . . .10 \mathrm{sec}$.
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
design V4: $90 \times 70 \times 58[\mathrm{~mm}]$
on 35 mm DIN-rail according to EN 60715 or with screws M4
IP 30 / IP 20
approx. 180 g

## Current-Relay for Obstacle Lights AC 12-120 mA for LED-Lamps, 0,1... 1 A for light bulbs

## STW200



Part number:
S225530 AC 230 V

Technical Data

Current-relays STW200 monitor AC-currents for falling below an adjusted limit. The ranges 12 ... 120 mA and $0,1 \ldots 1 \mathrm{~A}$ allow the monitoring of LED-Lamps as well as incandescent lamps in obstruction lights.
In case of main lamp failure a relay switches on the reserve lamp. An alarm contact is available for signaling a lamp failure.
If an alarm is required in case of failure of reserve lamp, a second STW200 is used.

## Application:

Monitoring of LED-Lamps or light-bulbs in twin obstacle lights with alarm (lamp failure) and switching on a reserve lamp.
Monitoring of the function of single obstacle lights. At conventional solutions with a change-over contact, there is a short on-pulse at the reserve lamp everytime when the system is switched on. The STW200 switches it on only in case of a failure of the main lamp. LED-lamps can also be monitored with long cables between relay and lamp.
When monitoring LED-lamps a total failure is detected. Failures of single LEDs are not detected.

- Measuring input 12... 120 mA for LED-lamps
- Measuring input $0,1 \ldots 1 \mathrm{~A}$ for incandescent lamps (bulbs)
- withstands current-peaks when switching on lamp
- Adjustment range 10... 100 \%


Supply voltage Us Tolerance

Relay output
Type of contact
Measuring ranges
Tolerance / repeating error
Hysteresis
Delay alarm
rated ambient temp. range
Dimensions H x B x T
Line connection
Attachment
Protection housing/terminals
Weight

- Relay for switching on reserve light in operatingcurrent mode
- Relay for alarm in closed-current mode
- Cable-length from relay to lamp up to 500 m
- Display green = o.k., red = low current alarm
- Housing 70 mm wide, mounting height 55 mm


AC 230 V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz},<3 \mathrm{VA}$
0,85 ... 1,1 Us
$2 \times 1$ change-over contact
type 2 see "General Technical Informations"
AC 12... $120 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{AC} 0,1 \ldots 1 \mathrm{~A}$
$\pm 15$ \% / <1 \%
app. 5\%
app. 2 s
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
V 4: $90 \times 70 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 55 mm one wire: $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, stranded with sleeves: $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ 35 mm DIN-rail or 2 screws M4 (option)
IP 30/ IP 20
app. 210 g

## Residual Current Monitor RCM1000V <br> Monitoring of AC-currents in grounded power supply systems

RCM1000V


Part numbers:
S225710
AC/DC 24-240 V
T224384

RCM100V monitors residual currents in grounded power supply systems. Used as a current relay it monitors AC- or pulsing DCcurrents for exceeding upper or lower limits.
Insulation faults can be caused by damages (mechanical, thermic or chemical) of insulations or also by humidity or pollution. At currents > app. 250 mA (at 230 V ) at a location, the fault can lead to danger of fire.

Applied as current relays RCM1000V can among others monitor current in the neutral conductor. Nonlinear loads, e.g. switching power supplies in PC, printers or lights with EGC, cause harmonics in the neutral conductor: Even when the load is symmetric, the harmonics can lead to an overload in the neutral conductor. RCM1000V detectand report this overload.
Residual current monitors detect these faults in widely branched power supply systems and make a signal before additional damage develops.

By displaying the residual current also stealthy changes can easily be detected and localized by switching on and off parts of the power supply system.

Particularly useful in monitoring in systems in which no fault current circuit breaker can or shall be used, because an immediate switching would have wideranging consequences, such as breakdown of computer systems or interruption of processes of sensitive goods. RCM1000V do NOT replace fault current circuit breakers for protection from electric shock but they can complement it by detection an fault in the insulation before the systems has to be shut off.

- Monitoring of residual currents
- 2 limits for alarm and trip
- Monitoring of current, $2 x$ under- or overcurrent or windows
- Measuring range 0,003 ... 9,999 A
- Setting range 0,010...9,999 A
- Display can be scaled
- Test-button and automatic test every 24 hours
- Input for current transformer STWA3D with monitoring of transformer
- Start-up delay to suppress alarms when switching on
- 4 digits bright LED-display for measured values and programming
- LEDs for alarms, state of relays and units
- Limit, hysteresis, switching delay and switch off delay individually programmable
- Function of relays (nc-, or no-mode) and interlocked switching or autoreset programmable
- Universal supply voltage AC/DC $24-240 \mathrm{~V}$
- Housing for DIN-rail mount, 70 mm wide, mounting height 55 mm
- Accessory: Installation frame ER4 for panel mount


| Technical Data |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rated supply voltage | AC/ DC $24 \mathrm{~V}-240 \mathrm{~V},<1,5 \mathrm{~W}$, < 5 VA DC 20,4-297 V, AC 20-264 V 50 ... 500 Hz |
| Relays K1, K2 (alarm 1, 2) | $2 \times 1$ co-contacts, type 2 , see "general technical informations" |
| Monitoring of current (program 1 and 2) |  |
|  | Type STWA3D... $(20,35,70,125)$ $\leq 10 \mathrm{~m}$, single wire, $\geq 0,75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ 0,003 A ... 9,999 A <br> 10 \% ... 25 \% <br> 50 ... 500 Hz <br> adjustable $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~s}$ <br> adjustable 0,03 ... 10,0 s (Prog. $2=0,03 \ldots 500,0 \mathrm{~s}$ ) <br> adjustable 0 ... 999 s |
| Residual current relay ( program 1 only) | EN 62020 |
|  | Alarm 2 -> adjustable 0,010 A ... 9,999 A <br> Alarm 1 -> adjustable 50\% ... 100\% of alarm 2 0 ... -20\% <br> depending of configuration of relays: <br> closed current -> relays release = alarm operating current -> relays remain released (= no alarm) <br> type A $\qquad$ |
| Current relay ( program 2 only) EN 50178 / EN 60947-5-1 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0,010 \mathrm{~A} \ldots 9,999 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \% \ldots 25 \% \\ & \pm 2 \%, \pm 3 \text { digit } \\ & \pm 10 \%, \pm 3 \text { digit } \end{aligned}$ |
| Insulation | EN 60664-1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4000 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { AC } 300 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { IIII } \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| EMC tests | EN 62020 |
|  | EN 61000-6-3 <br> EN 61000-4-4 $\pm 4 \mathrm{kV}$ <br> pulse $5 / 50 \mathrm{~ns}, \mathrm{f}=5 \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{t}=15 \mathrm{~ms}, \mathrm{~T}=300 \mathrm{~ms}$ <br> IEC 61000-4-5 $\pm 2 \mathrm{kV}$ <br> IEC 61000-4-2 $\pm 3,8 \mathrm{kV}$ discharge contact, <br> $\pm 6 \mathrm{kV}$ discharge air |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \ldots+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & -20 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| Housing | Design V4 / Front mounting kit type ER4 $70 \times 90 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ mounting height 55 mm IP30/20 <br> Snap mount on standard rail 35 mm acc. to EN 60715 or screws M4 app. 170 g |

Current Transformer STWA3D

## for use with RCM1000V



STWA3D20-70 can be snapped on a DIN-rail, vertically or horizontally or be fixed with screws. The Bracket for mounting is included.
STWA3D125 can only be mounted with screws.

Bracket for mounting 20-70 mm


Part numbers:

| S225725 | STWA3D20 | 20 mm | $\varnothing$ Inside |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| S225726 | STWA3D35 | 35 mm | $\varnothing$ inside |
| S225727 | STWA3D70 | 70 mm | $\varnothing$ inside |
| S225728 | STWA3D125 | 125 mm | $\varnothing$ inside |

Option:
Split core current transformer upon request.

Technical Data

| Rated current Kn primary/secondary |  |  | $10 \mathrm{~A} / 0,0167 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated power |  |  | mVA (180 Oh |  |
| Frequency range |  |  | $42 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots 3 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |
| Rated ambient temperature range |  |  | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Temperature storage |  |  | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Rated short-time thermal current $\mathrm{I}_{\text {th }}$ |  |  | 2,4 kA / 1 s |  |
| Rated continuous residual current |  |  | 40 A |  |
| Nominal current $\mathrm{I}_{\text {orn }}$ |  |  | $6 \mathrm{kA} / 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |
| Nominal voltage |  |  | 0,8 kV |  |
| Rated impulse voltage |  |  | 8 kV |  |
| Contamination level |  |  | III |  |
| Dimensions | STWA3D20 | STWA3D35 | STWA3D70 | STWA3D125 |
| Inside diameter | 20 mm | 35 mm | 70 mm | 125 mm |
| $X{ }^{*} Y^{*} \mathrm{Z}$ (mm) | 53 * 49 * 87 | 68 * 49 * 103 | 103 * 49 * 137 | 173 * 63 * 200 |
| Weight | 120 g | 160 g | 290 g | 910 g |

## Current Transformers for AC-Current

WS and AS


Current-Transformer Type WS


Current-Transformer Type AS

For currents $>5$ Acurrentmonitors require a current transformer with secondary 1 or 5 A and a rated capacity of min. 2.5 VA . The primary rated current must be appropriate to the max. expected current (fuse). Plug-in or winding current transformers can be used. We recommend the use of WS winding current transformers for primary rated currents of 5 to 30 A. For primary rated currents of 60 to 500 A we recommend using AS plug-in current transformers, suitable for the Cu-rail of $30 \times 10$ mm or $2 \times 20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ or round conductor of 28 mm . Both transformers have a Class 1 accuracy and a voltage resistance of up to 800 V . When ordering, please indicate desired type (WS or AS) primary and secondary rated current.
Terminal designation
primary: $\mathrm{K} / \mathrm{L}$
secondary: $\mathrm{k} / \mathrm{l}$

## Part numbers:

WS winding current transformers are available:
Class 1, 2.5 A
S225178
S225179
S225180
S225688

S225182
S225183
S225184
S225689

WS5/1 A
WS10/1 A
WS20/1 A
WS30/1 A
WS5/5 A
WS10/5 A
WS20/5 A
WS30/5 A

AS plug-in current transformers are available:

|  | Class 1, 2,5 VA |
| :--- | :--- |
| S225170 | AS60/1 A (1,5 VA) |
| S225171 | AS100/1 A |
| S225172 | AS200/1 A |
| S225173 | AS500/1 A |
|  |  |
| S225174 | AS60/5 A (1,5 VA) |
| S225175 | AS100/5 A |
| S225176 | AS200/5 A |
| S225177 | AS500/5 A |

Weight approx. 300 g

## Frequency- and Speed-Relay FRMU1000 with integrated Measuring-Transducer

FRMU1000


Part numbers:
FR1000 no analog output U226135

FRMU1000 with analog output U226134
Input 20-200 / 80-440 V
U226138
Input 110-300 / 210-830 V

The FRMU1000 is a speedmonitor, a frequency-monitor and a measuring-transducer in one device.
2 limits with 1 relay each can be programmed for under- or overspeed, under- or overfrequency or each monitoring of a range (min/max).
The input for monitoring of speed can evaluate signals from pro-ximity-sensors 2- or 3-wire, npnorpnp. The display can be scaled. Thus the real speed of a shaft can be displayed, even though there are several pulses per revolution, e.g. from a cogwheel.

## Function

Frequency:

- Measuring-inputs voltage AC $20-200 \mathrm{~V} / 80-440 \mathrm{~V}$ oder AC 110-300 V/ 210-830 V (option)
- Monitoring of frequency of own supply-voltage
- Monitoring range $10-500 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Resolution of display 0,01 Hz

Speed:

- Monitoring range 5... $99999 \mathrm{~min}^{-1}$
- Display can be scaled
- Measuring-input for capacit-ance-switches 2- or 3-wire, npn or pnp
- Start-up-delay programmable
- Start-input (activates device with switching on the monitored drive)


## General:

- Setting in Hz or $\mathrm{min}^{-1}$
- 5-digit display
- Analog output DC 0/4-20 mA, or DC 0-10 V, freely scaleable (with isolation to frequencyinput U1/U2)
- 2 limits/ 2 relays

Application as Frequency-Relay:
Monitoring of frequencies in mains $162 / 3$ to 400 Hz on maintaining a range (min/max).

Application as Speed-Relay:
Monitoring of overspeed or underspeed, each with pre-alarm and alarm, monitoring of maintaining a range (min/max) or monitoring of stop at machines and equipment, e.g. at conveyors, escalators or lifts or for monitoring of drive-belts.

## Application as Measuring-Transducer:

In addition, the FRMU can be used as measuringtransducer to convert the input-signal into a standardsignal 0/4-20 mA or 0-10 V.

- Programmable for each relay:
- Monitoring of min, max or range
- Hysteresis
- Autoreset reclosing lock
- Delay-time for switching and switching back down to 50 ms
- Operating- or closed-current mode
- LEDs for state of relays and unit ( Hz oder $\mathrm{min}^{-1}$ )
- Storage of min- and max- values of the inputs
- Easy setting with 3 buttons
- Code lock against manipulation of settings
- Universal power supply AC/DC 24-240 V
- Terminals pluggable


Technical Data FRMU1000

Rated supply voltage Us

Frequency
Measuring input Frequency Admissible voltage

Measuring input Speed
Analog output
max. error

Relay output
Test conditions
Rated ambient temperature range

Dimensions(h x w x d
Protection housing / terminals
Weight
Attachment

AC/DC 24-240 V, <3W, <10VA
(AC 20-264 V, DC 20,4-297 V)
$0,40 \ldots . .500 \mathrm{~Hz},>\operatorname{AC} 80 \mathrm{~V}: 10 \ldots 500 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$10.00-500.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$
AC 20-200 V/ 80-440 V
AC 110-300 V/ 210-830 V (option)
$5-99999 \mathrm{~min}^{-1}$
PNP or NPN, 3-wire or 2-wire
0/4-20 mA, max. $500 \Omega$,
0-10 V, max. 10 mA
< 0,15 \% from FullScale + 0,015 \%/K

Type 3, see "general technical information"
$2 \times 1$ (change-over) contact see "general technical information"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Design V4: $90 \times 70 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 55 mm IP 30/IP 20 (terminals pluggable)
app. 180 g
on 35 mm DIN rail or with screws M 4

## Inductive Proximity Sensor IG2



Part numbers:
U226003 IG2
U226004 cable

Proximity-SensorforSpeed Relay FRMU 1000.

- 3-wire-connection PNP brown =+, blue = -, black = A
- nickel-plated brass
- flush-mounting possible
- max. $48.000 \mathrm{IPM}(800 \mathrm{~Hz})$
- max. switching distance 4 mm (recommended $\leq 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
- Connection cable pluggable
- integrated protection against reverse polartity
- LED for state of output

Connection Cable

- Plug M 12, angled
- Length $5 \mathrm{~m}, 3 \times 0,34 \mathrm{sqmm}$
- PUR cable sheath


## Technical Data

Rated supply voltage Us
Max. switching frequency Max. switching distance Factor of reduction Rated amb. temp. range

Housing
Material
Weight
Dimensions
Torque Connection
Shock resistance Vibration resistance protection

DC 10-30 V
$800 \mathrm{~Hz}=48000 \mathrm{Imp} / \mathrm{min}$
4 mm (recomm. $\leq 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
Ms: 0,45, Al: 0,4, Cu: 0,3
-25 ... +70 degC
Threaded pipe M12x1
nickel-plated brass
app. 26 g
M $12 \times 1$ / length 50 mm max. 10 Nm threaded plug M 12
$\leq 30 \mathrm{~g}, \leq 11 \mathrm{~ms}$
$\leq 55 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $\leq 1 \mathrm{~mm}$
IP 67

# Relay for Energy Flow EFR3000 <br> Optimization of consumption of own energy <br> Zero Export Device, measuring transducer for power 



The EFR measures the energy flow in all 3 phases and calculates the mean value.
Is sufficient own power left, the EFR3000 switches on up to three consumers and ensures that the power is consumed in the house. Potential consumers are e.g. air conditioners, boilers or battery chargers but also washing machines, dryers, etc ... .

This is relatively simple if a PV system feeds uniformly under a clear sky and consumers with constant power consumption, such as heat pumps or heating elements, are connected. Particularly suitable are consumers that consume a lot of energy and can be switched frequently, for example boilers.

It becomes more complicated when the generation varies because of clouds before the sun and consumers do not continuously draw current as washers, dryers, irons or stoves.

The analog output can regulate a consumer stepless and thus achieve a yet higher rate of own consumption. When using phase angle controls the specifications of the grid providers have to be obeyed.

Energy flow is always evaluated and displayed, as seen from a power meter for purchasing energy: purchase from public grid is positive, fed in energy reduces the bill and is therefore negative (- sign).

The EFR3000 can optimize the consumption of own energy even under difficult conditions.

Relays for energy flow EFR3000 monitor the current flow between public power grid and generating plant / consumer.
When the own power plant generates more power than actually is consumed it often is more economical to consume the excess energy self. This is especially reasonable when the difference is high between the price you pay
to the grid provider and the price the provider pays for fed in energy.

## Functions:

- Shift own consumption into times with high generation of energy
- Switch on consumers when you have overflow of energy
- Increase the share of consumed own energy
- intelligent control of consumers

To achieve this the following parameters can be set

- Switching of up to 3 consumers: the largest consumer, ranked 1-2-3 or combination of 3 consumers (7 levels)
- Power consumption of the connected consumers
- Switch on points. At which energy flow consumers are switched on
- Switch on delay of consumers. Short lowering in consumption (by clocking consumers) or peaks in the feed does not immediately cause turn on of additional consumer
- Minimum on time. Heat pumps may not be switched on and off permanently, washing machines should be able to complete a cycle.
- Switch off delay. Short consumption peaks or reduction of the generated energy does not immediately switch off a load.
- Switch off point. At which energy flow consumers are switched off again. In practice, this value is usually slightly on the purchase side.
- Inputs for blinding out consumers when these are not available, for example when boiler has reached maximum temperature.


Cheap equipment costs ensure a short payback period:
Save $€ 312$ * a year with the EFR3000 by switching on

- at 200 days a year
- for an average 3 hours
- consumers with 4 kW
in times you have a surplus of own energy.
Equipment costs (EFR 3000, 3x current transformer, if necessary contactors) are returned within less than 2 years*.
Longer / shorter switch on times and larger / smaller consumption shorten / extend the period. In addition, in the long term rising purchase prices for energy can be expected.
* Feed $12 \mathrm{Ct} / \mathrm{kWh}$, electricity purchase price $25 \mathrm{Ct} / \mathrm{kWh}$


Technical Data
Rated supply voltage

Relay outputs K1, K2, K3
Switching voltage
Conventionel thermal current Ith
Switching power $\max \cos \varphi=1$
Contact service life, electr. cos $\varphi=1$
Rated operational current
Measurement of voltage (RMS)
Voltage phase-N
Max. error of measurement
Measurement of current Nominal currents / resolution
Max. error of measurement
Overload capacity
Resistance of input
Measurement of active power
Max. error of measurement
Analog output (GND $(\perp)$, $1+$ )
Max. error
Temperature factor
Load
Test conditions
Operating temperature
Dimensions ( $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{T}$ )
Protection housing/terminals
Attachment
Weight

Features:

- Measuring of active power
- Measuring inputs isolated from electronics
- Colored LCD display
- Intuitive handling with joystick
- 3 inputs for customary current transformers with secondary 1 or 5 A. Ratio programmable
- 3 relay outputs, 2 kW directly, higher loads with contactors
- 2 digital inputs $\mathrm{Y} 1 / \mathrm{Y} 2$ for control signals
- Analog output for stepless regulation of a consumer
- Measuring transducer with analog output 0/4-20 mA for power L1, L2, L3 or L1+L2+L3. Measuring range can be scaled
- Micro-USB port for configuration and update
- Interface RS 485 (Modbus RTU)
- Housing 140 mm wide
- Zero Export Device. Switch off within $<500 \mathrm{~ms}$ at inadmissible feed in that is contrary to contract


## Part numbers:

S225760
EFR3000
Suitable current transformer (split core):
S225770 KBR 18S, 60/1A, Klasse 30,4 VA
Suitable mini current transformer:
S225780
CTM7, 64/1A, Klasse 1 0,5 VA

DC/AC $24-240 \mathrm{~V} 0 / 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz},<3 \mathrm{~W}$, <9 VA
DC 20,4-297V AC 20-264V
$3 \times 1$ change-over contact
max. AC 300 V , DC 300 V
max. 9 A
2000 VA
$10^{5}$ operations at $300 \mathrm{~V} / 9 \mathrm{~A}$
$A C-15 \mathrm{le}=6 \mathrm{AUe}=250 \mathrm{~V}$
L1 / L2 / L3 towards N
AC $35,0 \ldots 330,0 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$\pm 0,5 \%$ of fullscale, $\pm 1$ digit
Primary current max. 1.000 A
AC $1 / 5 \mathrm{~A} / 1 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\pm 0,5 \%$ of fullscale $\pm 1$ digit
8 A continously, 25 A max. 1 s
$25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
$\pm 1.000 \mathrm{~kW}$, resolution 1 W
$\pm 1 \%$ of fullscale $\pm 1$ digit
DC 0/4-20 mA for active power $\pm 1.000 \mathrm{~kW}$, scaleable $\pm 0,3 \%$ of fullscale + error of measurement active power
< 0,015 \% / K
$\leq 500 \Omega$
see "general technical information"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$140 \times 90 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 55 mm IP 30 / IP20
on 35 mm DIN rail or with screws M4 app. 300 g

# Current transformers for Relay for Energy Flow EFR3000 and EFR4000IP 

Split core current transformer KBR18S, 60/1 A, class 3, 0,4 VA
Compact current transformer CTM7, 64/1 A, class 1, 0,5 VA

## KBR18S



Part number:
S225770

CTM7


Part number:
S225780

The split core current transformer KBR18S is especially suitable for being subsequently mounted in existing facilities. With its primary 60 Ait matches perfectly the 63 A with which domestic connections are usually fused.
The secondary 1 A are connected to EFR. The inputs of the EFR are preset for this value.
A clip for mounting on DIN-rail is included.

For EFR three current transformers are required.

The compact current transformer is especially suitable for use in tight space conditions. With its primary 64 A it matches perfectly the 63 A with which domestic connections are usually fused. The secondary 1 A are connected to EFR. The inputs of the EFR are preset for primary currents 60 A , changing is simple.
A clip for mounting on DIN-rail is included. The transformers can be clicked together for saving space. For EFR three current transformers are required.



## CTM7

EN 61869-1, EN 61869-2 und
IEC 61010-1
64 A
1 A
1
0,5 VA
$-5 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$27,5 \times 19 \times 46,5 \mathrm{~mm}$
max. $7,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ (isolated wire only)
Terminals $0,2 \ldots 1,5 \mathrm{~mm}$
on 35 mm DIN rail or with screws ca. 47 g

KBR18S
EN 61869-1, EN 61869-2 und
IEC 61010-1
60 A
1 A
3
0,4 VA
$-5 \ldots+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$36,0 \times 50 \times 51,1 \mathrm{~mm}$
max. $18,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ (isolated wire only)
cable $2,5 \mathrm{~m} 0,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
on 35 mm DIN rail or with screws
ca. 180 g

# Relay for Energy Flow EFR4000IP <br> Optimization of consumption of own energy <br> Integrated Webserver, IP-Connection, Zero Export Device, measuring transducer for power 

EFR4000IP


Part numbers:
EFR4000IP S225761
ER8 $\longrightarrow$
T224388
Suitable current transormers (split core):
60/1A, class 3 0,4 VA
KBR 18 S
S225770
64/1A, class 1 0,5 VA
CTM7
S225780

RelaysforenergyflowEFR4000IP monitor the current flow between public power grid and generating plant / consumer.
Operation is made comfortably via integrated webserver or directly at the device. Measured values are displayed neatly arranged at device on monitor.

When the own power plant generates more power than actually is consumed it often is more
economical to consume the excess energy self. This is especially reasonable when the difference is high between the price you pay to the grid provider and the price the provider pays for fed in energy.

Functions:

- Shift own consumption into times with high generation of energy
- Switch on consumers when you have overflow of energy
- Increase the share of consumed own energy
- Control of BHKW units or inverters via integrated analog outputs
- intelligent control of consumers

Accessory: Installation frame ER8 for panel mount

The EFR measures the energy flow in all 3 phases and calculates the mean value.
Is sufficient own power left, the EFR4000IP switches on up to three consumers and ensures that the power is consumed in the house.

This is relatively simple if a PV system feeds uniformly under a clear sky and consumers with constant power consumption, such as heat pumps or heating elements, are connected. Particularly suitable are consumers that consume a lot of energy and can be switched frequently, for example boilers.

It becomes more complicated when the generation varies because of clouds before the sun and consumers do not continuously draw current as washers, dryers, irons or stoves.

The analog output can regulate a consumer stepless and thus achieve a yethigher rate of own consumption. When using phase angle controls the specifications of the grid providers have to be obeyed.
Energy flow is always evaluated and displayed, as seen from a power meter for purchasing energy: purchase from public grid is positive, fed in energy reduces the bill and is therefore negative (- sign).

The EFR4000IP can optimize the consumption of own energy even under difficult conditions.
Features and functions:

- Switching of up to 3 consumers: the largest consumer, ranked 1-2-3 or combination of 3 consumers (7 levels)
- Power consumption of the connected consumers
- Switch on points. At which energy flow consumers are switched on
- Switch on delay of consumers. Short lowering in consumption (by clocking consumers) or peaks in the feed does not immediately cause turn on of additional consumer
- Minimum on time. Heat pumps may not be switched on and off permanently, washing machines should be able to complete a cycle.
- Switch off delay. Short consumption peaks or reduction of the generated energy does not immediately switch off a load.
- Switch off point. At which energy flow consumers are switched off again. In practice, this value is usually slightly on the purchase side.
- Inputs for blinding out consumers when these are not available, for example when boiler has reached maximum temperature.


Features:

- Measuring of active power
- Counters for power (feed in and consumption) and switched on consumers (calculated)
- IP-conntection, integrated webserver
- Operation at device with color display (LCD) and joystick
- 3 inputs for customary current transformers with secondary 1 or 5 A. Ratio programmable
- 3 relay outputs
- 4 digital inputs Y1-Y4 for control signals
- Analog outputs for stepless regulation of a consumer. Zero adjustable 0-10 mA / 0-5 V for charging only when enough power is available
- Measuring transducer for power DC 0/2-10 V, 0/4-20 mA for active power up to $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~kW}$, scaleable
- Housing 140 mm wide
- Zero Export Device and limiter. Switch off within $<500 \mathrm{~ms}$ at inadmissible feed in that is contrary to contract



## Technical Data

Rated supply voltage

Relay outputs K1, K2, K3
Switching voltage
Conventionel thermal current lth
Switching power $\max \cos \varphi=1$
Contact service life, electr. cos
$\varphi=1$
Rated operational current
Measurement of voltage (RMS)
Voltage phase-N
Max. error of measurement
Measurement of current
Nominal currents / resolution
Max. error of measurement
Overload capacity
Resistance of input
Measurement of active power
Max. error of measurement
Analog outputs (GND $(\perp), \mathrm{I}+, \mathrm{U}+$ )
Max. error
Temperature factor
Load
Test conditions
Operating temperature
Housing / Installation Frame Dimensions ( $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{T}$ )
Protection housing/terminals Attachment
Weight

DC/AC 24 - 240 V 0/50/60 Hz, <3 W, <9 VA DC 20,4-297V AC 20-264 V
$3 \times 1$ change-over contact max. AC 300 V , DC 300 V
max. 9 A
2000 VA
$10^{5}$ operations at $300 \mathrm{~V} / 9 \mathrm{~A}$
$A C-15 \mathrm{le}=6 \mathrm{~A} U \mathrm{e}=250 \mathrm{~V}$
L1 / L2 / L3 towards N
AC $40,0 \ldots 330,0 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$\pm 0,5 \%$ of fullscale, $\pm 1$ digit
Primary current max. 1.000 A
AC $1 / 5 \mathrm{~A} / 1 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\pm 0,5 \%$ of fullscale $\pm 1$ digit
8 A continously, 25 A max. 1 s
$25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
$\pm 1.000 \mathrm{~kW}$, resolution 1 W
$\pm 1 \%$ of fullscale $\pm 1$ digit
DC 0/4/1-10... 20 mA, DC 0/2/0-5... 10 V
$\pm 0,3 \%$ of fullscale + error of measurement active power
< 0,015 \% / K
$\leq 500 \Omega$
see "general technical information"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Design V8 / Front mounting kit ER8, 8 TE $140 \times 90 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 55 mm IP 30 / IP20
on 35 mm DIN rail or with screws M4
app. 300 g

# Relay for Energy Flow EFR4001IP <br> Optimization of self-consumption of self-generated energy Zero Export Device 



Suitable current transormers: (split core)

60/1A, Klasse 3 0,4 VA :

## KBR 18S <br> S225770

(not possible for Pav,e)
64/1A, Klasse 1 0,5 VA
CTM7
S225780

Relaysforenergy flowEFR4001IP monitor the current flow between public power grid and generating plant / consumer. Operation is made comfortably via integrated webserver or directly at the device. Measured values are displayed neatly arranged at device on monitor.
When the own power plant generates more power than actually is consumed it often is more economical to consume the excess energy self. This is especially reasonable when the difference is high between the price you pay to the grid provider and the price the provider pays for fed in energy.

Many areas suitable for photovoltaics could not be used so far, since only a limited amount of power can be fed in at the grid connection point.
In Germany new standards allow exceeding this value by up to $2 / 3$ (66.6\%) installed capacity. The prerequisite for this is that the overbuilt power is consumed and
not fed into the grid. In order to still ensure the stability of the system, this must be monitored.
The same applies to zero export, when no energy at all may be fed into the grid. In this case, the device can be used as an energy flow direction sensor (EnFluRi). The EFR 4001 IP has been optimized for these functions.

Zero-Export-Device or limiter:

- Switching off the power generation system or parts of it if the permissible feed-in power is exceeded with relay K3
- Switching on consumers or reducing generators before it comes to that by means of regulating with an analogue output or switching loads with relays K1 and K2
- Energy flow direction sensor (EnFluRi sensor) and feed-in limitation $<0.1$ s


## Functions

- Switching of up to 3 consumers: the largest consumer, ranked 1-2-3 or combination of 3 consumers (7 levels))
- Switch on and off points. At which energy flow consumers are switched on and off again
- Switch on and off delay of consumers, minimum on time.
- Control of heat pumps(SG-ready), battery chargers, inverters


## Features:

- Measuring of active power 1 - or 3-phase up to 1.000 kW (more with factor)
- Counters for power (feed in and consumption)
- Operation at device with color display (LCD) and joystick
- 3 inputs for customary current transformers with secondary 1 or 5 A .
- 3 relay outputs
- 4 digital inputs Y1-Y4 for control signals, e.g. relay on or off
- IP-connection, integrated webserver
- Analog outputs as measuring transducer and for stepless regulation of a consumer
- Switch gear housing 140 mm wide

Accessory: Installation frame ER8 for panel mount


Technische Daten

Rated supply voltage

Relay outputs K1, K2, K3
Switching voltage
Conventionel thermal current Ith
Switching power max $\cos \varphi=1$
Contact service life, electr. cos
$\varphi=1$
Rated operational current
Measurement of voltage (RMS)
Voltage phase-N
Max. error of measurement
Measurement of current
Nominal currents / resolution
Max. error of measurement
Overload capacity
Resistance of input
Measurement of active power
Max. error of measurement
Analog outputs (GND $(\perp), 1+, \mathrm{U}^{+}$) Max. error

Temperature factor
Load
Test conditions
Operating temperature
Housing / Installation Frame Dimensions ( $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{T}$ )
Protection housing/terminals Attachment

DC/AC 24 - 240 V 0/50/60 Hz, <3 W, <9 VA DC 20,4-297 V AC 20-264 V
$3 \times 1$ change-over contact max. AC 300 V , DC 300 V max. 9 A
2000 VA
$10^{5}$ operations at $300 \mathrm{~V} / 9 \mathrm{~A}$
$\mathrm{AC}-15 \mathrm{le}=6 \mathrm{AUe}=250 \mathrm{~V}$
L1 / L2 / L3 towards N
AC 15,0 ... 330,0 V
$\pm 0,5 \%$ of fullscale, $\pm 1$ digit
with transformers (scaleable up to 1.000 A )
AC $1 / 5 \mathrm{~A} / 1 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\pm 0,5 \%$ of fullscale $\pm 1$ digit
8 A continously, 25 A max. 1 s
$60 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
$\pm 1.000 \mathrm{~kW}$, resolution 1 W
$\pm 1 \%$ of fullscale $\pm 1$ digit
DC 0/4/1-10... 20 mA, DC 0/2/0-5... 10 V
$\pm 0,3 \%$ of fullscale + error of measurement active power
< 0,015 \% / K
$\leq 500 \Omega$
see "general technical information"
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Design V8 / Front mounting kit ER8, 8 TE $140 \times 90 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 55 mm IP 30 / IP20
on 35 mm DIN rail or with screws M4

## Current-Relay SolarYes <br> Monitoring of Function at Photovoltaic Systems, Detection of Failure at Inverters, 8 inputs

## SolarYes AC



Part number: S225535
ER4 T224384

The SolarYes monitors outputs of inverters in PV-systems. Its output-relays (2 potential-free contacts) switch, when there has been no current during the last 24 hours in one of up to 8 monitored lines. Thus the failure of an inverter or a fuse is detected and reported. The operator can initiate repair immediately and saves downtime.
The SolarYes is a simple, easily understandable and economical solution, that protects PV-systems from downtimes.

## Inputs:

- 8 inputs for current transformers STWA1 or STWA1H (max. 100 A )
- Not connected inputs disconnectible
- Sensitivity adjustable AC 0,3...2,4 A (lower values by leading the monitored line multiple times through the transformer)
- Autocalibration of inputs
- Enable-input

The device is mounted in a switch cabinet or a distribution box. The current is measured contactless with simple and solid current transformers, that are mounted over the line at any position, e.g. near the fuses. A subsequent installation in an existent system is possible.
Over the course of 24 hours occurring minimal currents (at night there can be wattles currents, caused by interference suppression capacitors in the inverter) are automatically measured and faded out in the evaluation.
The minimum response limit of $0,3 \mathrm{~A}$ allows measuring of low current-levels. The limit can de reduced by leading the monitored line multiple times through the transformer ( $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).
In case of false alarms, e.g. with snow on the solar modules, the monitoring interval can be extended to up to 8 days or the alarm can be suppressed with a switch.
The 2 output-relays can switch alarm-lamps or electroacoustic transducers. The connection of an alarm system or another monitoring unit also is possible.

Displays and Controls:

- 8 LEDs for inputs
- 8 LEDs for alarms
- 4 LEDs for display of state and programming
- 2 LEDs for relays
- 1 LED enable-input
- 3 pushbuttons

Other features:

- 2 change-over contacts, nc and no individually programmable
- Autocalibration for easy startup
- Power-saving (Eco-Mode), disconnectible
- Power consumption <0,5 W, <1,2 VA
- Universal supply-voltage AC/DC $24-240 \mathrm{~V}$
- Housing for DIN-rail mount, 70 mm , mounting height 55 mm
- Accessory: Installation frame ER4 for panel mount


## Current transformers STWA1 and STWA1H



For measuring the current, current transformers STWA1 and STWA1H are used, one for every monitored line.
The STWA1 consist of a climateproven sealed-in coil with $2 \times 1$ m cable.

The STWA1H can be fixed on a DIN-rail or mounted with 2 screws. The electrical connection is made via pluggable terminals. A built-in LED lights up at currents $>$ app. 2 A.
The inner diameter of both current transformers is 11 mm , the maximum current is 100 A .

## Part numbers:

S225201 STWA1
S225506 STWA1H
Rated Supply Voltage
Power Consumption
Relay-Output
Measuring Inputs

Function
Test Conditions
Rated ambient temperature
range
Housing / Installation Frame
Dimensions ( $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{d}$ )
Protection housing/terminals
Attachment
Weight

AC/DC $24-240 \mathrm{~V}, 0 / 45 \ldots 65 \mathrm{~Hz}$
DC: 20,4... 297 V, AC: 20,4... 264 V $<0,5 \mathrm{~W},<1,2 \mathrm{VA}$

2 Change-over contact (CO) type 2, see general technical hints

1-8 Current transformers STWA 1 or STWA 1 H Sensitivity adjustable AC 0,3-2,4 A $\pm 30 \%$ max. 100 A continously, 300 A / 10 s

Monitoring interval adjustable 1-8 days
see general technical hints
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Design V4 / Front mounting kit type ER4 $70 \times 90 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$, mounting height 55 mm IP 30 / IP 20
DIN-rail 35 mm or screw-mount M4 approx. 180 g



[^0]:    1 Housing
    Clip for DIN-rail (removeable)
    Terminal (pluggable)
    4 Wall-mounting (M4)

[^1]:    1 Housing
    2 Clip for DIN-rail (removeable)
    3 Terminal (pluggable)
    4 Wall-mounting (M4)

[^2]:    Housing
    Clip for DIN-rail (removeable)
    Terminal (pluggable)
    4 Wall-mounting (M4)

