

D.C. Low Current Monitor Relays PBV-24/240 -12/24, DC Transducer Trip DIN-rail mounted

Introduction

These units monitor a current of 0-1, 0-10 or 4-20 mA, e.g. from a transducer, and operates one of two relays if the current goes above or below set levels. Front panel controls allow selection of:


- under- and over-current trip levels I_{max} , I_{min}
- nominal rated current of 0-1, 0-10 or 4-20 mA (lin)
- time delay before a trip triggers a relay response.

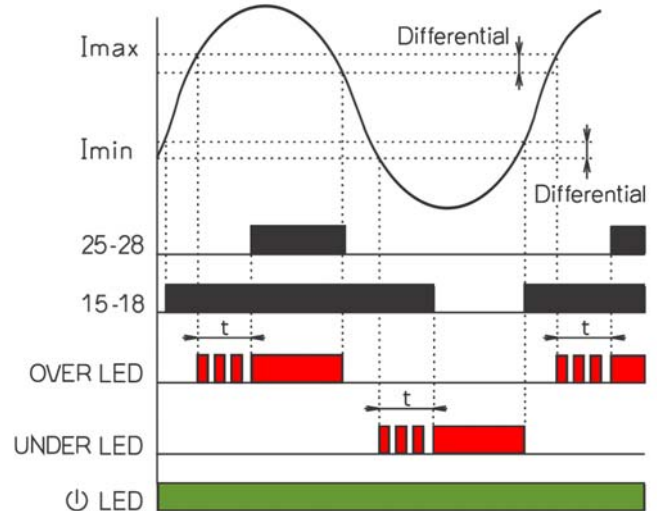
LEDs indicate power on and trip status. Two changeover, volt-free relays are fitted.

Two types are available - a 12/24 unit powered from 12-24V D.C and a 24/240 unit powered from 24V-240V A.C or D.C.

These instructions contain important safety information. Please read them thoroughly before commissioning, operating or maintenance of the unit.

Specification


Parameter	PBV-	12/24	24/240
Supply voltage		12-24V DC	24V/240V AC/DC
Burden on supply		1W	3VA/0.9W
A.C. Supply frequency		45-65 Hz	
Supply voltage tolerance		±10%	
Monitored d.c. current (lin)		0-1, 0-10 and 4-20 mA	
Voltage drop across input		1V max. at 120% lin	
Over-current range (I_{max})		40-120 %lin	
Under-current range (I_{min})		0-80 %lin	
Overload capacity continuous		3 x lin	
1s max.		10 x lin	
Differential		Fixed at 1%lin	
Trip time delay		Adjustable 0.5 to 10s	
Relay contacts: for general switching operations		2 x changeover, volt-free	
Load capacity - a.c.		250V @ 8A, 2 kVA	
Load capacity - d.c.		30V 8A	
Insulation		4 kV/1 min	
Mechanical endurance		30x10 ⁶ operations	
Other Data:			
Dimensions		90 x 52 x 64 mm	
Weight		135g approx.	
Maximum conductor size		2 x 1.5 mm ² or 1 x 2.5 mm ²	
Operating temperature		-20 to +55 °C	
Storage temperature		-30 to +70 °C	
Over-voltage category		III	
Pollution degree		2	
Environmental protection		IP40 for front panel IP20 for terminals.	
Standards		EN 60255-6, EN 60255-27, EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-4	
	Insulation Class: Ensure any external circuits connected to the relay are provided with double or reinforced insulation.		



The time delay and differential trip levels help to prevent relay chatter as the monitored voltage level varies.

As the relays have changeover contacts, the relay outputs can be inverted by wiring to the alternative terminals 15-16 or 25-26.

Operation

The green  LED lights to show when the supply is present.

Under normal conditions, with the monitored current at nominal levels, both red LEDs will be off, the **Under** relay will be energised and the **Over** relay will be de-energised. With supply voltage off, both relays will be de-energised.

Under-current Operation

If the monitored current goes below the set under-current level (I_{min}), the **Under** LED will light and the Under relay (15-16/18) will de-energise after the set delay. During the delay period, the **Under** LED will flash.

If the current then returns above I_{min} plus the differential value, the **Under** LED will go off and the Under relay will energise again, without delay.

Over-current Operation

If the monitored current goes above the set over-current level (I_{max}), the **Over** LED will light and the Over relay (25-26/28) will energise after the set delay. During the delay period, the **Over** LED will flash.

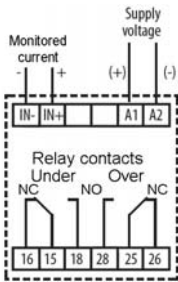
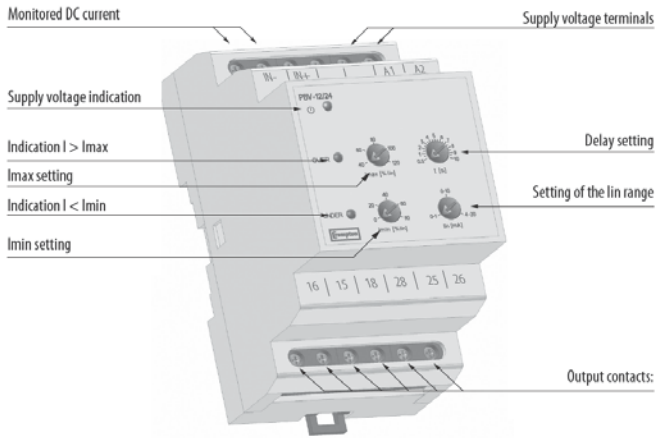
If the current then falls below I_{max} minus the differential value, the Over relay will de-energise and the **Over** LED will go off, without delay.

Note; Red LED indicates fault condition, not relay status

Installation

The unit is intended for mounting on a standard DIN rail. Hook the unit onto the top of the rail and press the bottom of the unit until it locks in place. To remove the unit from the rail, lever down the black tab at the bottom of the unit to release it from the rail.

The unit is intended for use in a reasonably stable ambient temperature within the range -20 to +55°C. Do not mount the unit where there is excessive vibration or in excessive direct sunlight.



NC = Normally closed. Contact closed when relay de-energised.
 NO = Normally open. Contact open when relay de-energised.



Caution: Risk of Electric Shock

Warnings:

- During normal operation, voltages hazardous to life may be present at some of the terminals of this unit. Installation and servicing should be performed only by qualified, properly trained personnel abiding by local regulations. Ensure all supplies are de-energised before attempting connection or other procedures.
- It is recommended adjustments be made with the supplies de-energised, but if this is not possible, then extreme caution should be exercised.
- Terminals should not be user accessible after installation and external installation provisions must be sufficient to prevent hazards under fault conditions.
- This unit is not intended to function as part of a system providing the sole means of fault protection - good engineering practice dictates that any critical function be protected by at least two independent and diverse means.
- The unit does not have internal fuses therefore external fuses must be used for protection and safety under fault conditions.
- If this equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

Safety

The unit was designed in accordance with BS EN 600255-6 and -27 – Permanently connected use, Normal condition. Insulation category III, pollution degree 2, basic insulation for rated voltage. Measurement Category III.

EMC Installation Requirements

This unit has been designed to provide protection against EM (electromagnetic) interference in line, in accordance with BS EN 61000-6-2 and -6-4. Precautions necessary to provide proper operation of this and adjacent equipment will be installation dependent and so the

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following can only be general guidance:

- Avoid routing wiring to this unit alongside cables and products that are, or could be, a source of interference.
- To protect the product against incorrect operation or permanent damage, surge transients must be controlled. It is good EMC practice to suppress differential surges to 2kV or less at the source. The unit has been designed to automatically recover from typical transients, however in extreme circumstances it may be necessary to temporarily disconnect the auxiliary supply for a period of greater than 5 seconds to restore correct operation.
- Screened communication leads are recommended and may be required. These and other connecting leads may require the fitting of RF suppression components, such as ferrite absorbers, line filters etc., if RF fields cause problems.
- It is good practice to install sensitive electronic instruments that are performing critical functions in EMC enclosures that protect against electrical interference causing a disturbance in function.

Wiring

All connections are made to screw clamp terminals. Terminals are suitable for copper wires only and will accept one stranded 0.05 - 2.5mm² (30 - 12 AWG) stranded or solid core cables. Terminal screws should be tightened to 0.5 Nm. Choice of cable should meet local regulations.

Instrument transformers used for connection to the meter must be of approved type, compliant with ANSI/IEEE C57.13 / IEC 60044-1 to provide isolation from measuring inputs.

For UL approved installation, use National Electrical Code (NEC) Class 1 wiring, rated at 300V / 60°C min rating.

Fusing

A suitable switch or circuit breaker conforming to the relevant parts of IEC 60947-1 and IEC 60947-3 should be included in the building installation. It should be positioned so as to be easy to operate, in close proximity to the equipment, and clearly identified as the disconnecting device.

This unit must be fitted with an external fuse in voltage supply line. Line must be fused with a quick blow fuse 1A maximum. Choose fuse of a type and with a breaking capacity appropriate to the supply and in accordance with local regulations.

For UL approved installations:

UL listed branch circuit fuses, suitable for the installation voltage, shall be provided and installed in accordance with national installation code – 1A fast acting AC rated at the input.

Auxiliary Supply

There are two auxiliary supply options available. The unit should ideally be powered from a dedicated supply. However it may be powered from the signal source, providing the source will always be within tolerance for the auxiliary supply (24 to 240V AC or DC ±10% 0.9W 3VA. 45-65 Hz for AC). For 12-48V DC 1W, polarity reversal will not cause damage but the instrument will not function.

Maintenance

In normal use, little or no maintenance is needed. Where used, ensure any CT secondary circuits are short circuited prior to carrying out installation or maintenance of the unit. As appropriate for service conditions, isolate electrical power, inspect the unit and remove any dust or other foreign material present. Periodically check all connections for freedom from corrosion and screw tightness, particularly if vibration is present.

