## (C-mac <br> product catalogue



Programmable converters


Current, voltage and temperature converters

Speed, weight and pressure converters, temperature transmitters


Panel and wall instruments, test instruments


1- and 3-phase and load monitoring relays


Level monitoring relays


Current-voltage- and frequency monitoring


Temperature, speed, logic and preselection


Single and multirange timers


## Current

transformers
Various sensors


Power supplies
Messingvej 60, DK 8900 Randers, Denmark telf: +45 86447622 fax: +4586447642
internet: www.comadan.com email: sales@comadan.com

## C-mac programmable converters

The C-mac programmable converters are used to convert various kinds of non-standard electrical signals to standard engineering units ( $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathbf{4 - 2 0} \mathbf{~ m A}$ or 0-10 V signals) In addition, tha units are also available with pulse outputs.
All units gives a galvanic isolation between suppy, inputs and outputs, thereby ensuring a safe isolation between the process control equipment and the external environment.
The programming of the units is extremely user friendly and simple.
The programming software can be downloaded to your PC, by cliking here:

## DOWNLOAD PROGRAMMING SOFTWARE



## PCV10:

3 current and 3 voltage inputs, ranges between $20 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ and 10 A or 20 mV and 1000 V AC or DC (true RMS monitoring).
Frequency monitoring between 0.001 Hz and $5 \mathbf{k H z}$.

## PMR10:

Temperature inputs from RTD or thermocouple sensors, resistor and potentiometer inputs, pulse inputs from proximity sensors.

PPV10:
1-phase and symmetrical 3-phase power monitoring, power direction and phase angle monitoring.

Click on the selected type to see detailed datasheet
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## C-mace fixed converters

These C-mac converters are used to convert non-standard current, voltage and temperature signals to standard engineering units


## LC10, LV10, LM30 and LM50 units

## Common specifications:

AC or DC supply, analogue current and voltage outputs, input/output isolation, one or two independant units in each housing, optional 2 relay outputs.

> LC10, LV10, LM30 and LM50:


AC or DC current input, 4 standard ranges
DC voltage input, 5 standard ranges
PT100 temperature input, 4 standard ranges
Resistor or potentiometer input, 5 standard ranges

## LC24:

Double loop-powered isolation amplifier. Input 4-20 mA, output 4-20 mA.
Up to 4 amplifiers in the same housing.

## S-units

Common specifications: Supply 15-30 VAC/DC, analogue current or voltage output.

SM31/SM32:
Single- or double channel temperature converter.

SM33/SM34:
Single or double channel temperature converter with isolation from input to output.

SC31:


Isolation amplifier, selectable ranges.

Double isolation amplifier.

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## C=mac fixed converters

These C-mac converters are used to convert various kinds of non-standard electrical signals to standard engineering units



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## $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{mac}$ instruments

## Panel instruments.



DP510:
Miniature display, $24 \times 48 \mathrm{~mm}$ front.
Current or voltage input.
DM350:
Current or voltage input, supply for external sensor, AC supply.
DMP350:
Current, voltage or temperature input, supply for ext. sensor, AC or DC supply
DCL 35:
Loop-powered LCD instrument, 4-20 mA
input, display range adjustable +/- 1999
DP5X family:
Current and voltage inputs, various

dimensions, red or green display.
LPP420 and GP422:
LCD display with backlight, range +/-3999.
AP560:
Selectable bar or dot display, 60 points.
DTF199 / DTX199:
$31 / 2$ digit wall instrument
$\mathbf{2 5}$ or $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$ digit height.
Current, voltage or temperature input.
DP570:
Differential pressure instrument
DP571:
4-digit weight instrument

## Programmable panel instrument.

MS4201:
DP545:
4-digit display. 2 relay outputs.
Analogue output.
Several input possibilities.
DPP451:
4½-digit LCD display with backlight. 2 relay +digital and analogue outputs.

Extremely many input possibilities.
DC470
$31 / 2$ digit speed indicator,
2 relay outputs


## Test instrument <br> / calibrator.



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# C-mac 1 - and 3-phase relays 

## Monitoring relays series FP.

## Monitoring relays series RP.

DIN-rail mounting
Monitors its own 3-phase supply, 1-pole relay output
FP30:
Combined under- and over voltage relay
Fixed reaction delay and adjustable setpoint.
FP31:
Phase sequence / phase asymmetry relay
Fixed reaction delay and adjustable setpoint.
FP34:
Combined sequence / under- and over voltage relay Fixed reaction delay and adjustable setpoint.
FP35:
Combined under- and over voltage relay Fixed setpoints and adjustable reaction delay.

## Programmable 3-phase relay.

## PPR10:

Monitoring of all static and dynamic parameters.
Programmable functions, ranges and delays.
2 independent relay outputs.

11-pole plug-in mounting, monitors its own supply
1- or 2-pole relay output
RP10:
1-phase supply monitoring
RP31:
3-phase asymmetry monitoring
RP32:
3-phase phase-sequence /phase breaking unit
RP33:
3-phase level monitoring
Load monitoring relays.
RP81:
3-phase load guard $(\cos \varphi)$
RP91:
1- or 3-phase power guard ( $\mathbf{U} \times \mathrm{I} \times \cos \varphi$ )

FPD93:
1- or 3-phase power guard / load monitor
MP92
3-phase load torque monitor


302003D
Click on the selected type to see detailed datasheet
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# $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{mac}$ Current, voltage and frequency monitoring relays 



Current and voltage monitoring relays RC30 and RV30
11-pole plug-in mounting
3 metering inputs in each module
Automatic AC/DC monitoring
Setpoint and delay adjustment 4 selectable relay- and delay functions 1-pole relay output

Current and voltage monitoring relays
RC15 and RC20
RC15: AC input RC20: DC input
11-pole plug-in mounting
Relay inversion
1- or 2-pole relay output

## RV20

DC monitoring
11-pole plug-in mounting
Relay inversion
1- or 2-pole relay output
Digital limit switch for current and voltage signals
RM15
2- or 3-digit setpoint selection
11-pole plug-in mounting
Relay inversion
1-pole relay output


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C-mac level relays, series RL, are made for monitoring and control of the level in conductive liquids. The level is monitored by 1 or 2 electrodes in the liquid.


RL10: Universal relay for filling or emptying
RL11: Level relay for emptying
RL12: Level relay for filling
1 or 2 sensor levels
Adjustable sensitivity
1- or 2-pole relay output

Click on the selected type to see detailed datasheet
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# $\mathcal{C}=$ mac Temperature, speed, preselection and logic relays 



## Temperature relay

RM34
Monitoring relay for Pt100 sensor
4 metering ranges in one module
Adjustments for setpoint and time delay
Selectable range, relay inversion and time
delay
Cable resistance compensation
1- or 2-pole relay output

> Pulse divider / preselection relay
> RD53
> Digital adjustment between 2 and 999
> Pulse inputs for contact, NAMUR or
> NPN transistor.
> Transistor output for connection to
> "slave module"
> 1-pole relay output

## Tachometer relay



## RR10

3 metering ranges, from 10 rpm . to 20.000 rpm.

Adjustable start-up delay, from
0 to 10 seconds.
Universal pulse inputs for contact, NPN/PNP sensor, Namur sensor, etc.
Selectable latch function.
1-pole relay output.

Logic relays
RD11, RD15, RD16, RD17 and RD18 RD11: Flip-flop relay with phase-neutral or ph-ph supply.
RD15 and RD16: Flip-flop relay with or without memory. RD17 and RD18: Bistable relay with or without memory.

RD20
Amplifying relay for external sensor. Applicable for NPN, PNP and NAMUR sensors

(C-mac

Click on the selected type to see detailed datasheet
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## C-mac Timers



## Automatic timers

RT10, RT12, RT14, RT15 and RT16
Timing function controlled by the supply connection
RT10: Delay on operate
RT12: Interval timer
RT14: Symmetrical recycler
RT15: One-shot timer
RT16: Delay on release
1- or 2-pole relay output

## Multifunction timers

RT20 and RT31
RT20: 4 functions in the same unit:
Delay on release, delay on operate, interval timer and symmetrical recycler.

RT31: Asymmetrical recycler, 4 different
funtcions.
16 time ranges/combinations in the same
unit.
1- or 2-pole relay output.


## Multirange timers <br> RT40 and RT41

RT40: Universal pulse continuity module Automatic start or start at first pulse With or without latch function

RT41: Delay-ON / delay OFF function in one module

16 time ranges/combinations in one unit Inputs for many sensor types
Externally controlled timers
Delay on operate timers type
RT10.6, RT10.7 and RT10.8
Interval timers type
RT12.6, RT12.7 and RT12.8.
Timing function controlled by external commands.
Time ranges from $\mathbf{0 , 0 8}$ seconds to $\mathbf{1 0}$ hours.
1 - or 2-pole relay output.


Star/delta relay RT18
Timing relay for star-delta switches
Automatic start
4 time ranges from $0,4 \mathrm{sec}$. to 10 min .
Time adjustment on built-in potentiometer
1-pole relay output with neutral centre position
100 msec . fixed neutral time
Phase-neutral or phase-phase supply voltage
Click on the selected type to see detailed datasheet
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## C-mac <br> Power supplies



Supply, series SF
Linear controlled power supplies.
4variants, from 24 VDC / 2,5 A to 24
VDC / 10 A .
Short-circuit and overload protected.
Aluminum base-plate.
Max. ripple 3,5 mV RMS.
LED indication
Supply, series PSD
Switch-mode supply.
Output 24 VDC
PSD18, max. load 0.75 A
PSD30, max. load 1.25 A
PSD60, max. load 2.50 A
PSD120, max. load 5.00 A
Short-circuit and over-load protected.
Supply voltage 90-265 VAC.


Click on the selected type to see detailed datasheet
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# C-mac <br> <br> Sensors and transformers 

 <br> <br> Sensors and transformers}

Temperature sensors.


Pt100 or T/C sensors.

For wall mounting, with cable or with B-head

Humidity sensor HS14


Internal sensor (wall mounting) or immersion tube. 18-30 VDC supply, analogue current or voltage output.

Humidity and temperature sensor HS16
2-wire loop-powered monitoring of humidity and temperature.
4-20 mA current consumption proportional to humidity and temperature.
Internal sensor (wall mounting) or immersion tube.


Pressure sensors DC51 and DC66
Loop-powered 4-20 mA Standard ranges up to $500 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \mathbf{~} 2 \mathrm{O}$

Wind speed and wind direction
DWC-INA and DWC-VXV
Brass housing, suitable for offshore

Click on the selected type to see detailed datasheet
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# C-mac <br> <br> Programming software 

 <br> <br> Programming software}

With the C-mac programming software you can test the different possibilities of the programmable converters, no matter if you have the interface unit or not.

If you want to program the units, you must have a C-mac interface unit, which is connected to the PC on one of the serial outputs.

If you want to download the software, you must exit this program, and start the file: SETUP.EXE in the directory NEWSOFT.

## Programmable converter PCV10

## AC/DC current inputs from $15 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 10 A

AC/DC voltage inputs from 10 mV to 1500 V
Frequency monitoring up to 5 kHz
Analogue or pulse outputs
Galvanic separation, supply - input - output
DC supply or AC supply voltages up to 400 VAC
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


PCV10 is a multirange converter / isolation amplifier with current, voltage and pulse inputs and current, voltage, pulse or relay outputs.
The unit is supplied with 3 current and 3 voltage input connections, which makes it possible to program any input range between $15 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ and 10 A or 15 mV and $1000 \mathrm{VAC} / 1500$ VDC. With DC-inputs it is possible to monitor both positive and negative signals.
With AC inputs the converter monitors the RMS value of the signal, which means the signals are converted without any errors, no matter which shape they have.
The unit can also be programmed with frequency input, where the same input connections are used. The frequency of the input signal is then monitored instead of the analogue level.
You can select between 2 different output configurations:

- Type A is supplied with analogue current output, programmable between 0 and 20 mA and analogue voltage output, programmable between -10 and +10 V .
- Type B has the same outputs as type A, but in addition it is also supplied with pulse output, programmable to a maximum frequency of 10 kHz .
The unit is supplied with 2 trimming potentiometers, which can be used to fine-adjust the metering range, if the unit is used with analogue outputs. In either case the potentiometers can be disabled and fixed values selected, if adjustment is not required.
If you want, you can order the unit with specified metering ranges, or you can program it yourself, by means of the C-mac programming software for PC and a small interface to connect between the PC and the module.

All parameters in the converter are programmable within the specified limitations (min. and max. input and output levels), giving the following possibilities:

- Basic converter, (0 to defined input range and standard output range, 0-20 mA, 4-20 mA or 0-10 V).
- Converter with input and/or output offset, e.g. 12 to 50 VDC input and 8 to 15 mA output.
- Bidirectional input range (only DC inputs), e.g. $\mathbf{- 5 0}$ to +300 mA .
- Bidirectional output range (only voltage output), e.g. $\mathbf{- 1 0}$ to +10 V.
- Inverted function with or without offset, f.inst 150 to 20 VAC input and 4 to 20 mA output.







## PCV10 connections:

Supply voltage.
terminal 15 and 16
Inputs.
1: input common
2: $10 \mathrm{AAC} / \mathrm{DC}$
3: $207 \mathrm{mAAC} / 292 \mathrm{mADC}$
4: $5,8 \mathrm{mAAC} / 8,2 \mathrm{mADC}$
5: $0,8 \mathrm{VAC} / 1,1 \mathrm{VDC}$
6: $27 \mathrm{VAC} / 39 \mathrm{VDC}$
8: $1000 \mathrm{VAC} / 1500 \mathrm{VDC}$

Outputs, type PCV10-A and PCV10-B.
9: output common
10: current output
11: voltage output
12: pulse output ( type PCV10-B only)

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## ( C-mac

Supply Relay 1 Relay 2
Programmable converter



Supply voltage, AC


Current inputs:
High, max. 10 A AC/DC


Medium, max. 207 mA AC 292 mA DC


Low, max. 5,8 mA AC $8,2 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{DC}$
~


## Analog current output:

Programmable ranges between 0 and 20 mA


Supply voltage, DC


Voltage inputs:
High, max.
1000 VAC / 1500 VDC


Medium, max.


## Analog voltage output:

Programmable ranges between -10 and +10 V


Pulse outputs type PCV10-B only):


Mechanical dimensions:


Materials:

| Housing base: | CYCOLOY C2100, <br> grey |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frontplate: | CYCOLOY C2100, <br> grey |

Terminal cover: CYCOLOY C2100, black
Terminals: nickel plated brass
Screws:

Weight:
nickel plated iron

350 g

## Programming connections and adjustments:



## Programming connector CON.

Connects to the PC via C-mac interface cable.
The interface unit is internally battery powered, which means it is not necessary to connect any external supply voltage to the PCV unit during programming.

Potentiometers P1 and P2.

## Function selector switch DS.

1 OFF: Normal mode
1 ON: Programming mode
2 OFF: Disable P1 adjustment
2 ON: Enable P1 adjustment
3 OFF: Disable P2 adjustment
3 ON : Enable P2 adjustment

## PCV10 programming.

It is possible to program and reprogram the unit at any time, no matter if the supply voltage is connected or not. If the program is modified while the unit is installed and in operation, all input signal conversions are disabled and the output will not update as long as DS 1 is ON. Programming of the unit is made by following the instructions in the C-mac programming software. The unit starts with the modified program as soon as DS 1 is switched back to OFF position.

## Fine adjustments with potentiometer 1 and 2.

In order to avoid unwanted modifications of the programmed ranges and to ensure a good temperature stability it is only possible to fine-adjust the programmed metering ranges if you use the following procedure:
When you have a known and stable input signal, you set switch 2 or 3 ON , for P1 or P2 adjustment, respectively. When the switch has been activated for minimum 2 seconds, the supply LED extinguishes and the output signal changes to the value, which corresponds to the actual position of the potentiometer. Now you adjust the output signal to the wanted value, and then you set the switch back in OFF position. The modified range is now programmed, and the power LED is ON again. If you want to adjust the ranges again, you set the switch back in ON position, wait for the LED to extinguish, adjust on the potentiometer, and set the switch back in OFF position.

Please notice, that it is only possible to adjust on one of the potentiometers at a time, i.e. you cannot set both switch 2 and 3 ON simultaneously.

## Reset to the programmed settings.

If you have fine-adjusted the programmed ranges, and you want to reset to the original settings, you use the following procedure:Set switch 2 or 3 ON , depending on which of the ranges you want to reset. Wait for the supply LED to extinguish.Set switch 1 ON, and reset switch 2 or 3 to OFF position.Set switch 1 OFF again. Now the selected range has been reset, and you can repeat the procedure on the other range, if you want.

| Supply voltage AC: | $24,115,230$ and $400 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Supply frequency: | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Supply voltage DC: | $12-50 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Isolation voltages: | Supply - internal electronics: <br>  <br>  <br> Input - output: <br> Power consumption: |
| 6 VA | 2.75 kV |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | $0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non condensing |
| Temp. coefficient: | $<0.003 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## EMC data.

Emission:
EN 50 081-1
Immunity:
EN 50 082-2
Safety:
Approvals.
EN 60 730-1
The module is produced in accordance with CE and high voltage regulations.
Speed and accuracy.

## Conversion speed:

AC input ( 50 Hz ): DC input
Accuracy: at $\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }}>5 \mathrm{~A}$ :
Linearity:
Resolution:

Indications:
Green LED:

## Outputs.

Current output:

## Voltage output:

Pulse output:
NPN and PNP:
Active output:

Out of range:
in - out delay: 150 msec
in - out delay: 20 msec .
better than $0,2 \%$, except at 10 A range accuracy better than $1 \%$
better than $0.02 \%$
Between 0,037\% and 0,1\%, dependent on the programmed metering range. If the unit is programmed with input and/or output offset, the resolution will be reduced proportionally. In either case the actual resolution is informed, when the unit is programmed.

Steady light = supply ON
Flashing = programming mode

Terminals 9-10, programmable from 0 to 20 mA .
Max. external load:
$500 \Omega$
Terminals 9-11, programmable from -10 to +10 V .
Min. external load:
$1000 \Omega$
Terminals $9-12$, programmable NPN, PNP or active output.
Max. external voltage:
30 VDC
Max. load:
30 mA
Vout $=10 \mathrm{~V}$
Rout $=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Min. load resistance:
$10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
If the input signal is above or below the specified range, the output signal can move up to $5 \%$ above or below the specified output range. If wanted, this function can be disabled.

## Current inputs:

Terminals 1-2: Metering ranges (DC) 290 mA to 10 A $\operatorname{Rin}=10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ Max. inrush current ( 10 sec ): $\quad 20 \mathrm{~A}$
Terminals 1-3: Metering ranges (DC) 8 mA to 290 mA $\operatorname{Rin}=2.7 \Omega$
Max. inrush current ( 10 sec ): $\quad 1 \mathrm{~A}$
Terminals 1-4: Metering ranges (DC) $15 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 8 mA $\operatorname{Rin}=55 \Omega$
Max. inrush current ( 10 sec ): 130 mA

## Voltage inputs:

Terminals 1-5: Metering ranges (DC) 15 mV to 1.1 V $\operatorname{Rin}=4.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Max. voltage ( 10 sec ): 60 V
Terminals 1-6: Metering ranges (DC) 1.1 V to 38 V $\operatorname{Rin}=270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Max. voltage ( 10 sec ):
Terminals 1-8: Metering ranges (DC) 38 V to 1500 V $\operatorname{Rin}=10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Max. continuous voltage: 1800 V
Max. voltage ( 10 sec ): $\quad 2000 \mathrm{~V}$

## AC input, current or voltage:

Input frequency: 5-420 Hz

## Frequency inputs:

If the unit is programmed to monitor the frequency of the input signal, the normal current or voltage inputs are used.
Because the pulses are detected at a level very close to zero, it is only recommended to use the frequency option, if the input signal comes from an AC source.
During programming you select the input which corresponds to the actual current- or voltage level.

## Panel mounting.

If several modules are placed beside each other in a control panel, there must be a minimum distance of 5 mm between each module.

## Ordering guide.

1. Basic units without range programming.

PCV10-x-yyy
$\underline{x}=$ Output configuration.
A: Current and voltage output
B: Current, voltage and pulse output
yyy $=$ Supply voltage.

| $024=24 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $115=115 \mathrm{VAC}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $230=230 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $400=400 \mathrm{VAC}$ |
| $712=12-50 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |

## 2. Converters included range programming.

When the modules are ordered with programmed ranges, the same ordering numbers are used to specify the basic unit, but in additon, the wanted ranges must be specified, as shown on the examples below:
e.g. 1: PCV10-A-230 In: 0-85 VAC Out: 4-20 mA
e.g. 2: PCV10-B-024 In: $0-100 \mathrm{mADC}$ Out: -10 to +10 V

Pulse out: NPN, 0-600 p.p.m, pulse width 20 msec .

# Temperature inputs from RTD or thermocouple sensors <br> Potentiometer or variable resistor inputs <br> Sensor supply for NPN, PNP, NAMUR and analogue inputs Analogue or pulse outputs <br> Galvanic separation, supply - input - output <br> DC supply or AC supply voltages up to 400 VAC <br> Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations 



PMR10 is a multirange converter / isolation amplifier with temperature, resistance, pulse and analogue inputs and current, voltage, pulse or relay outputs.
The unit has a number of programmable input functions:
Temperature monitoring with 3 -wire RTD sensors Pt100, Pt500; Pt1000, Ni100, Ni500 and Ni1000, including sensor cable monitoring.
Temperature monitoring with thermocouple sensors type J (Fe-CuNi), type K (NiCr-Ni), type R (Pt13\%RhPt), type $\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{Pt} 10 \% \mathrm{Rh}-\mathrm{Pt})$, type T ( $\mathrm{Cu}-\mathrm{CuNi}$ ), type B (Pt30\%Rh-Pt6\% Rh), type N (Nicrosil-Nisil) or type E ( $\mathrm{NiCr}-\mathrm{CuNi}$ ).
When the unit is programmed for thermocouple sensor, you can select between internal Cold Junction Compensation and external CJC-box, which gives a higher accuracy.No matter which type of temperature sensor is used, the unit will compensate for the unlinearity of the sensor.
Potentiometer monitoring. If this function is selected, the output signal will indicate the actual position of the potentiometer, independent of the total value of the potentiometer.
Resistor monitoring. With resistor monitoring the output signal is an expression of the actual value of the resistor, compared with the programmed metering range.
Speed monitoring with programmable inputs from NPN, PNP or NAMUR sensors, including supply voltage for the sensor.
Input signals from analogue transducers, including supply voltage for the transducer.
You can select between 2 different output configurations:

- Type A is supplied with analogue current output, programmable between 0 and 20 mA and analogue voltage output, programmable between -10 and +10 V .
- Type B has the same outputs as type A, but in addition it is also supplied with pulse output, programmable to a maximum frequency of 10 kHz .
The unit is supplied with 2 trimming potentiometers, which can be used to fine-adjust the metering range, if the unit is used with analogue outputs. In either case the potentiometers can be disabled, if the adjustment possibility is not wanted.

If you want, you can order the unit with specified metering ranges, or you can program it yourself, by means of the Cmac programming software for PC and a small interface to connect between the PC and the module.
All parameters in the converter are programmable within the specified limitations (min. and max. input and output levels), giving the following possibilities:

- Basic converter, (0 to defined input range and standard output range, 0-20 mA, 4-20 mA or 0-10 V).

- Converter with input and/or output offset, e.g. 10 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ input and 8 to 15 mA output.

- Bidirectional output range (only voltage output), e.g. $\mathbf{- 1 0}$ to +10 V.
- Inverted function with or without offset, e.g. 150 to 20 S input and 4 to 20 mA output.



Supply voltage．
terminal 15 and 16

## Inputs．

1：sensor cable monitor
2：current input
3：voltage input
4：sensor current out
5：NPN／PNP input
6：transducer supply out
7：NAMUR supply
8：input common

Outputs，type PMR10－A and PMR10－B．
9：output common
10：current output
11：voltage output
12：pulse output（type PCV10－B only）

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12345678

## （C C－mac

－Supply
Relay 1
Relay 2
Programmable converter

| 91011121315 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1516 |

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Supply voltage：


Sensor inputs：
PNP and NPN sensor
＊see page 1－7


NAMUR sensor


Analogue transducer


## Analogue current output：

Programmable ranges between 0 and 20 mA


## Temperature inputs：

RTD sensor
（Pt or Ni ）


Thermocouple sensor，direct


Thermocouple sensor， external CJC－box


## Resistance inputs：

Potentiometer


Resistor


Mechanical dimensions:


Materials:

Housing base: $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { CYCOLOY C2100, } \\ & \text { grey }\end{aligned}$
Frontplate: CYCOLOY C2100, grey
Terminal cover: CYCOLOY C2100, black

Terminals: nickel plated brass
Screws:

Weight:
nickel plated iron 350 g

## Programming connections and adjustments:



## Programming connector CON.

Connects to the PC via C-mac interface cable.
The interface unit is internally battery powered, which means it is not necessary to connect any external supply voltage to the PMR unit during programming.
Function selector switch DS.
1 OFF: Normal mode
1 ON: Programming mode
2 OFF: Disable P1 adjustment
2 ON: Enable P1 adjustment
3 OFF: Disable P2 adjustment
3 ON : Enable P2 adjustment

## PMR10 programming.

It is possible to program and reprogram the unit at any time, no matter if the supply voltage is connected or not. If the program is modified while the unit is installed and in operation, all input signal conversions are disabled and the output will not update as long as DS 1 is ON. Programming of the unit is made by following the instructions in the C-mac programming software. The unit starts with the modified program as soon as DS 1 is switched back to OFF position.
Fine adjustmens with potentiometer 1 and 2.
In order to avoid unwanted modifications of the programmed ranges and to ensure a good temperature stability it is only possible to fine-adjust the programmed metering ranges if you use the following procedure:
When you have a known and stable input signal, you set switch 2 or 3 ON , for P 1 or P2 adjustment, respectively. When the switch has been activated for minimum 2 seconds, the supply LED extinguishes and the output signal changes to the value, which corresponds to the actual position of the potentiometer. Now you adjust the output signal to the wanted value, and then you set the switch back in OFF position. The modified range is now programmed, and the power LED is ON again. If you want to adjust the ranges again, you set the switch back in ON position, wait for the LED to extinguish, adjust on the potentiometer, and set the switch back in OFF position.

Please notice, that it is only possible to adjust on one of the potentiometers at a time, i.e. you cannot set both switch 2 and 3 ON simultaneously.

## Reset to the programmed settings.

If you have fine-adjusted the programmed ranges, and you want to reset to the original settings, you use the following procedure:Set switch 2 or 3 ON , depending on which of the ranges you want to reset. Wait for the supply LED to extinguish.Set switch 1 ON , and reset switch 2 or 3 to OFF position. Set switch 1 OFF again. Now the selected range has been reset, and you can repeat the procedure on the other range, if you want.

## * Special notes:

The counter input (terminal 5) is universal, which means it can be used for both NPN and PNP sensors, but if the sensor is a "push-pull" type (both PNP and NPN output), you must put a diode in series with the sensor output, as it is shown on the connection drawing.
If the PMR10 is used for thermocouple monitoring, and you have a cable breakage on the sensor cable, this will not be indicated on the output, but if you connect a $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor on the output as shown on the connection diagram, you will ensure, that the output will go to minimum in case of a cable breakage.

| Supply voltage AC: | 24, 115, 230 and $400 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Supply frequency: | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Supply voltage DC: | 12-50 VDC |
| Isolation voltages: | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Supply - internal electronics: } & 3,75 \mathrm{kV} \\ \text { Input - output: } & 2.5 \mathrm{kV}\end{array}$ |
| Power consumption: | 6 VA |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | 0-90\% RH, non condensing |
| Temp. coefficient: | $<0.003 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Immunity: EN 50 082-2
Safety: EN 60 730-1

Approvals.
The module is produced in accordance with CE and high voltage regulations.
Speed and accuracy.
Conversion speed: in - out delay: min. 150 msec programmable up to 4 sec .
Accuracy:

| RTD sensors: | $<+/-0,2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Thermocouple: | with external CJC box: $<+/-2{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> internal compensation: $<+/-6{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> remaining ranges: |
| $<0.2 \%$ |  |

Between $1 / 1500$ and $1 / 3000$, dependent on the programmed metering range. If the unit is programmed with input and/or output offset, the resolution will be reduced proportionally. In either case the actual resolution is informed, when the unit is programmed.

## Indications:

Green LED:

## Outputs.

Current output:

| Voltage output: | Terminals $9-11$, programmable from |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | -10 to +10 V. |  |
|  | Min. external load: | $1000 \Omega$ |

Pulse output: Terminals 9-12, programmable NPN, PNP or active output.
NPN and PNP:
Active output:

## Out of range:

Steady light = supply ON
Flashing = programming mode

Terminals 9-10, programmable from 0 to 20 mA .
Max. external load: $\quad 500 \Omega$
Terminals 9-11, programmable from -10 to +10 V
in. external load:

Max. external voltage: 30 VDC
Max. load:
30 mA
Vout $=10 \mathrm{~V}$
Rout $=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Min. load resistance: $\quad 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
If the input signal is above or below the specified range, the output signal can move up to $5 \%$ above or below the specified output range. If wanted, this function can be disabled.

Inputs.
Input impedances:
Terminal 2-8: $\quad$ Current input. $\mathrm{R}_{\text {in }}=122 \Omega$
Terminal 3-8: $\quad$ Voltage input. $\mathrm{R}_{\text {in }}=125 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

## RTD sensor:

Terminal 3-4-8: Metering ranges $-100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
3 -wire metering with cable comp.
Terminal 1-8: $\quad$ Sensor cable monitoring output ON , if the cable is OK. Max. external voltage: 30 VDC Max. Load: $\quad 30 \mathrm{~mA}$

## Thermocouple input:

Terminal 3-4-8: Metering ranges $-100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+1800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ depending on sensor tyep. In- or external cold junction compensation.

## Resistor and potentiometer input:

Terminal 3-4-8: $\quad$ Ranges from $10 \Omega$ to $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

## Pulse input:

Terminal 5-6-8: NPN and PNP sensors. Ranges from 10 pph to 10 kHz .
Sensor supply on terminal 6: 24VDC $+5 \%-15 \%$, max load 20 mA .
Terminal 7-8: NAMUR sensors. Ranges from 10 pph to 10 kHz . Sensor supply on terminal 7: 8,2 VDC, $\mathrm{R}_{\text {out }}=1 \mathrm{k} . \Omega$

## Transducer input:

Terminal 2-3-6-8: Ranges up to 20 mA or 10 V .
Transducer supply on terminal 6: $24 \mathrm{VDC}+5 \%-15 \%$, max load 20 mA

## Panel mounting.

If several modules are placed beside each other in a control panel, there must be a minimum distance of 5 mm between each module.

## Ordering guide.

1. Basic units without range programming.

PMR10-x-yyy
$\underline{x}=$ Output configuration.
A: Current and voltage output
B: Current, voltage and pulse output
yyy = Supply voltage.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
024=24 \mathrm{VAC} & 115=115 \mathrm{VAC} \\
230=230 \mathrm{VAC} & 400=400 \mathrm{VAC} \\
712=12-50 \mathrm{VDC} &
\end{array}
$$

## 2. Converters included range programming.

When the modules are ordered with programmed ranges, the same ordering numbers are used to specify the basic unit, but in additon, the wanted ranges must be specified, as shown on the examples below:
eks. 1: PMR10-A-230 In: Pt100, $0-200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Out: $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$
eks. 2: PMR10-B-024 In:NPN 20-90 rpm. Out: - 10 to +10 V Pulse out: NPN, 0-600 p.p.m, pulse width 20 msec .

# 1-phase and symmetrical 3-phase power monitoring Phase angle monitoring Analogue, pulse or relay outputs Galvanic separation, supply - input - output DC supply or AC supply voltages up to $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ VAC Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations 



PPV10 is a programmable multirange converter / isolation amplifier with 1- and 3-phase voltage input, one current input and current, voltage, pulse or relay outputs.
The unit has a number of programmable input functions: Monitoring of phase angle or power consumption on single phase AC or DC loads.
Monitoring of phase angle or power consumption on symmetrical 3-phase loads.
The unit is supplied with 2 voltage range and 3 current range inputs, in order to achieve the highest possible accuracy.
The unit can operate between 20 and 750 V input voltage and 150 mA to 6 A input current. If the metering current exceeds 6 A , you can use an external current transformer, and in this way it is also possible to monitor very big loads.
The supply voltage for the unit is separated from the metering signal, this is particularly interesting, if there is a big variation of the metering voltages.
You can select between 2 different output configurations:

- Type A is supplied with analogue current output, programmable between 0 and 20 mA and analogue voltage output, programmable between -10 and +10 V .
- Type B has the same outputs as type A, but in addition it is also supplied with pulse output, programmable to a maximum frequency of 10 kHz .
The unit is supplied with 2 trimming potentiometers, which can be used to fine-adjust the metering range, if the unit is used with analogue outputs. In either case the potentiometers can be disabled, if adjustment is not required.
If you want, you can order the unit with specific metering ranges, or you can program it yourself, by means of the C -mac programming software for PC and a small interface to connect between the PC and the module.

All parameters in the converter are programmable within the specified limitations (min. and max. input and output levels), giving the following possibilities:

- Basic converter (0 to defined input range and standard output range, 0-20 mA, 4-20 mA or 0-10 V).
- Converter with input and/or output offset, e.g. 200 to 800 W input and 8 to 15 mA output.
- Bidirectional input range (phase angle), e.g. -50 to +40 deg.
- Bidirectional output range (only voltage output), e.g. -10 to +10 V .
- Inverted function with or without offset, e.g. 300 to 200 W input and 4-20 mA output.






PPV10 connections:

## Supply voltage.

terminal 15 and 16
Inputs.
1: voltage input, phase $1, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {in }}>75 \mathrm{~V}$
2: voltage input, phase $1, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {in }}<75 \mathrm{~V}$
3: voltage input, phase $2, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {in }}>75 \mathrm{~V}$
4: voltage input, phase 2, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}<75 \mathrm{~V}$
5: voltage input / phase 3,
and load current, input
6: load current, output, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {max }}=6 \mathrm{~A}$
7: load current, output, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {max }}=3 \mathrm{~A}$
8: load current, output, $\mathrm{I}_{\max }=0,9 \mathrm{~A}$

Outputs, type PPV10-A and PPV10-B.
9: output, common
10: current output
11: voltage output
12: pulse output only( type PPV10-B)

00000000 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## (f c-mac

O Supply
Relay 1 Relay 2
Programmable converter
$\overline{9101112131516}$


## Connection examples:

Supply voltage, AC


Inputs, 1-phase metering:


## Analogue current output:

Programmable ranges between 0 and 20 mA



Inputs, 3-phase metering:


Metering current $>6 \mathrm{~A}$


Analogue voltage output:
Programmable ranges between -10 og +10 V


Pulse outputs only( type PPV10-B):
 max. $30 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{~mA}$

$\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}=10 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {out }}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials:

| Housing base: | CYCOLOY C2100, <br> grey |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frontplate: | CYCOLOY C2100, <br> grey |
| Terminal cover: | CYCOLOY C2100, <br> black |
| Terminals: | nickel plated brass <br> nickel plated iron |
| Screws: | 350 g |

Frontplate: CYCOLOY C2100, grey
Terminal cover: CYCOLOY C2100, black nickel plated brass nickel plated iron 350 g

## Programming connections and adjustments:



Programming connector CON.
Connects to the PC via C-mac interface cable.
The interface unit is internally battery powered, which means it is not necessary to connect any external supply voltage to the PPV unit during programming.
Function selector switch DS.
1 OFF: Normal mode
1 ON: Programming mode
2 OFF: Disable P1 adjustment
2 ON: Enable P1 adjustment
3 OFF: Disable P2 adjustment
3 ON : Enable P2 adjustment

## PPV10 programming.

It is possible to program and reprogram the unit at any time, no matter if the supply voltage is connected or not. If the program is modified while the unit is installed and in operation, all input signal conversions are disabled and the output will not update as long as DS 1 is ON. Programming of the unit is made by following the instructions in the C-mac programming software. The unit starts with the modified program as soon as DS 1 is switched back to OFF position.
Fine adjustmens with potentiometer 1 and 2.
In order to avoid unwanted modifications of the programmed ranges and to ensure a good temperature stability it is only possible to fine-adjust the programmed metering ranges if you use the following procedure:
When you have a known and stable input signal, you set switch 2 or 3 ON , for P1 or P2 adjustment, respectively. When the switch has been activated for minimum 2 seconds, the supply LED extinguishes and the output signal changes to the value, which corresponds to the actual position of the potentiometer. Now you adjust the output signal to the wanted value, and then you set the switch back in OFF position. The modified range is now programmed, and the power LED is ON again. If you want to adjust the ranges again, you set the switch back in ON position, wait for the LED to extinguish, adjust on the potentiometer, and set the switch back in OFF position.

Please notice, that it is only possible to adjust on one of the potentiometers at a time, i.e. you cannot set both switch 2 and 3 ON simultaneously.

## Reset to the programmed settings.

If you have fine-adjusted the programmed ranges, and you want to reset to the original settings, you use the following procedure:Set switch 2 or 3 ON , depending on which of the ranges you want to reset. Wait for the supply LED to extinguish. Set switch 1 ON, and reset switch 2 or 3 to OFF position. Set switch 1 OFF again. Now the selected range has been reset, and you can repeat the procedure on the other range, if you want.

PPV10-A and PPV10-B:
Offset fine adjust +/-5\%
$P 2=\quad$ Span fine adjust $+/-5 \%$

Supply voltage AC:
Supply frequency:
Supply voltage DC:
Isolation voltages:

Power consumption:
Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Temp. coefficient:

## EMC data.

Emission:
Immunity:
Safety:
Approvals.
$24,115,230$ and $400 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
12-50 VDC
Supply - internal electronics: $3,75 \mathrm{kV}$ Input - output:
2.5 kV

6 VA
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non condensing
$<0.003 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

EN 50 081-1
EN 50 082-2
EN 60 730-1
The module is produced in accordance with CE and high voltage regulations.

## Speed and accuracy.

Conversion speed:
Accuracy:
at $\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }}>5 \mathrm{~A}$ :
Linearity:
Resolution:

## Indications:

Yellow LED:
Outputs.
Current output: Terminals 9-10, programmable from

Voltage output: Terminals 9-11, programmable from

Pulse output:
NPN and PNP:
Active output:

Out of range:

0 to 20 mA .
Max. external load:
$500 \Omega$ -10 to +10 V .
Min. external load:
$1000 \Omega$
in - out delay: 300 msec
better than $0,2 \%$, except at 6 A range accuracy better than $1 \%$
better than $0.02 \%$
Between $0,037 \%$ and $0,1 \%$, dependent on the programmed metering range. If the unit is programmed with input and/or output offset, the resolution will be reduced proportionally. In either case the actual resolution is informed, when the unit is programmed.

Steady light = supply ON
Flashing = programming mode

Terminals 9-12, programmable NPN, PNP or active output.
Max. external voltage: Max. load:

30 VDC 30 mA
Vout $=10 \mathrm{~V}$
Rout $=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Min. load resistance:
$10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
If the input signal is above or below the specified range, the output signal can move up to $5 \%$ above or below the specified output range. If wanted, this function can be disabled.

## Inputs.

Single phase voltage input:
Terminals 1-5: max. voltage 750 VAC or DC
Terminals 2-5: $\quad$ max voltage 75 VAC or DC
min . voltage range 20 V
3-phase voltage input:
Terminals 1-3-5: max. voltage $3 \times 750$ VAC
Terminals 2-4-5: max. voltage $3 \times 75$ VAC
min . voltage range $3 \times 20 \mathrm{~V}$

## Current shunt:

Terminals 5-6:
Terminals 5-7:
Terminals 5-8: $\quad$ Rin $=50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$, max. current 0.9 A max. inrush current ( 20 sec ): 10 A min. current range: 150 mA

## Programming.

When you are programming the unit you must define the current range, the voltage range and the wanted output range in power, phase angle or $\cos \varphi$, and the programming software will then inform about the actual resolution. If the output is programmed to indicate the power consumption, the resolution is informed for $\cos \varphi=1$. With a smaller $\cos \varphi$, the resolution is reduced proportionally.If you use the module in connection with an external current transformer, you must also define the current ratio (i.e. 100/5), and the programming software will then include this ratio in the power calculation.

## Panel mounting:

If several units are placed beside each other, there must be minimum 5 mm space between the units.

## Ordering guide.

1. Basic units without range programming.

PPV10-x-ууу
$x=$ Output configuration.
A: Current and voltage output
B: Current, voltage and pulse output
yyy = Supply voltage.
$024=24 \mathrm{VAC}$
$115=115 \mathrm{VAC}$ $230=230 \mathrm{VAC}$ $400=400$ VAC $712=12-50 \mathrm{VDC}$

## 2. Converters included range programming.

When the modules are ordered with programmed ranges, the same ordering numbers are used to specify the basic unit, but in additon, the wanted ranges must be specified, as shown on the examples below:
e.g. 1: PPV10-A-230 Vin: $3 \times 400$ VAC, Iin: 5 A, CT: 200/5 Pin: 0-100 kW, Out: 4-20 mA
e.g. 2: PPV10-B-024 Vin: 230 VAC, Iin: 200 mA , Pin: 0-50 W Out: 0-10 V Pulse out: NPN, $0-5000$ p.p.h., pulse width 100 msec .

## Non-programmable signal converters / monitoring relays

## Current, voltage, temperature or resistor inputs

Built-in exitation supply for transducer
Current, voltage or relay output
Galvanic separation, supply - input - output
DC supply or AC supply voltages up to 230 VAC
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ converters, series L, consists of 3 different basic units, each of them available in a number of variants:

- LC10 has current input and current, voltage or relay output.
- LV10 has voltage input and current, voltage or relay output.
- LM30 has temperature input (3-wire Pt 100) and current, voltage or relay output.
- LM50 has resistor or potentiometer input and current, voltage or relay output.
The signal converters convert a standard or nonstandard analogue input signal to a standard analogue output signal, selectable between $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}, 4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$, $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ or $2-10 \mathrm{~V}$, and because all units have galvanic isolation between suppy, input and output, a safe and effective isolation between the input signals and the equipment, which is connected to the output of the converters, is ensured.
All connections to the converter module are placed on one terminal block, and therefore it is possible to install 2 independent converters in the same housing, thereby reducing the required space in the control panel, where the modules are installed.
Optionally, the converters can be supplied with an input signal monitor with isolated transistor output. This output is only activated, if the input signal is within the specified metering range.


## Note:

If the converter is supplied with this monitor, only one converter can be installed in the housing.
The monitoring relays operate with the same input signals, but instead of having an analogue output signal, the modules are supplied with 2 relay outputs, where setpoints and relay functions are user adjustable. All monitoring relays have input signal monitor with transistor output, and only one module can be installed in each housing.

## Block diagram, converter unit:



## Connections:

1-2: supply
4: input GND
5: input +
6: exitation +
(LC10 and LV10)
6: cable comp. (LM30)
7: output +
8: output -

Note:
The numbers in brackets refer to unit 2, if 2 converters are installed in the same housing.

Block diagram, input monitor/relay output option:


Converters with relay output are always supplied with input signal monitor.
With relay output option, there is no analogue output.
For input monitor option without relay output, connections 12-16 are left open.

Mechanical dimensions:


Materials and weight:

Housing base: Frontplate:

Terminal cover:

Terminals:
Screws:

## Weight:

with 1 converter:
with 2 converters:
relay unit:

CYCOLOY C2100, grey
CYCOLOY C2100, grey
CYCOLOY C2100, black
Zinc-plated brass
Zinc-plated iron

280 g
450 g
350 g

## Front view, converter: Note:




The drawing shows 2 converters in the same housing.
P1: zero adjustment
P2: span adjustment
S1 S2 output range
off off 0-20 mA
off on 4-20 mA
on off $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$
on on $2-10 \mathrm{~V}$
S3 off: factory adjusted
S3 on: enable fine-adjust

P1: setpoint adjustment 1
P2: setpoint adjustment 2
S1, S2: function selection relay 1 and 2:
off: relay releases, if input signal exceeds the setpoint.
on: relay activates, if input signal exceeds the setpoint.
S3: Hysteresis:
off: $1 \%$
on: $5 \%$

## Input connection examples::

## Example 1.

External current or voltage source.
LC10 and LV10, all metering ranges.


## Example 2.

2-wire transducer with current consumption proportional with metering input, e.g. pressure transmitter.

LC10, $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ range


## Example 3.

3-wire transducer with current or voltage output.
LC10, $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ input and LV10, 0-10 V input.
NOTE: max. current output, $\operatorname{pin} 6=22 \mathrm{~mA}$.


## Example 4.

Temperature sensor, 3-wire connection.
LM30,
all metering ranges.

## Example 5.

Potentiometer input. (resistor input, connect terminals 5 and 6).
LM50, all metering ranges.



## Common technical data:

Supply voltage:
Supply frequency:
Supply voltage DC:
Isolation voltages:

## Power consumption:

Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Temp. coefficient:

## Indications:

Green LED, activated: Supply ON and input levels are OK flashing: Supply ON and input level error 2 red LED's:

## Selections:

Converter modules:
S1-S2: selection of output range
S3: enable fine adjustment
Relay modules:
Adjustments:
Converter modules:
If S3 is off, the converter is factory adjusted. With S3 on, the adjustments are in accordance with the potentiometer positions.
Potentiometer 1: Fine adjustment of zero point: LM50: $\quad+/-50 \%$ of range All other units: $+/-5 \%$ of range
Potentiometer 2: Fine adjustment of metering range:
LM50: $\quad+/-50 \%$ of range All other units: $+/-5 \%$ of range
Relay modules: potentiometer 1:setpoint adjustment, relay 1: $0-100 \%$ of range potentiometer 2: setpoint adjustment, relay 2 : $0-100 \%$ of range
Exitation output: pin 6, (LC10 and LV10 only) $V_{\text {out }}: \quad 24$ VDC $+5 \%-20 \%$ $\mathrm{I}_{\text {out: }} \quad \max 22 \mathrm{~mA}$
Output ranges, converters:

Range
0-20 mA
4-20 mA
$0-10 \mathrm{~V}$
2-10 V
Max. load relays:
Input signal monitor:
A - 250 VAC, ohmic load
Transistor output, active if input signal is within the specified metering range,
max. voltage: max. load:
+/- approx. 10\%
External load
max. $500 \Omega$
max. $500 \Omega$
$\min .1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
min. $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

30 VDC
30 mA

Conversion speed, accuracy and resolution:

| type | speed | accuracy | resolution |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :---: |
| LC10, AC input | 200 msec | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| LC10, DC input | 50 msec | $1 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ |
| LV10 | 50 msec | $1 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ |
| LM30 | 50 msec | $1 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ |
| LM50 | 50 msec | $1 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ |

## EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60 730 |
| Approvals: | The units are produced in accordance |
|  | with CE and low voltage directives. |

## Ordering guide:

| aaaa- $\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{ccc}-\mathrm{d}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| aaaa $=$ | type number |
| $\mathrm{b}=$ | option |
| $\mathrm{ccc}=$ | supply voltage |
| $\mathrm{d}=$ | metering range |

## option:

$0=$ basic converter, pos. 1
$\mathrm{H}=$ converter, pos. 2
$\mathrm{R}=$ converter with relay output
$\mathrm{M}=$ converter with input monitor
type number:
LC10
LV10
LM30
LM50
supply voltage:
$024=24$ VAC
$115=115$ VAC
$230=230 \mathrm{VAC}$
$712=12-50 \mathrm{VDC}$

Metering ranges:
LC 10
LV 10
$1=0-20 \mathrm{mADC}$
$1=0-60 \mathrm{mVDC}$
$2=4-20 \mathrm{mADC} \quad 2=0-10 \mathrm{VDC}$
$3=0-1$ AAC $\quad 3=0-250$ VAC
$4=0-5 \mathrm{AAC} . \quad 4=0-500 \mathrm{VDC}$
$5=0-500$ VAC
LM30 LM50
$1=-50-+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad 1=0-100 \Omega$
$2=0-+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad 2=0-500 \Omega$
$3=0-+200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad 3=0-1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
$4=-50-+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad 4=0-5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
$5=0-10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

## Ordering examples:

LC10-0-230-2: Basic current converter, 230 VAC supply, input range $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$
LV10-0-115-1: Voltage converter, 115 VAC supply, input range $0-60 \mathrm{mV}$ in position 1 .
LC10-H-115-4 Current converter, 115 VAC supply, input range $0-5 \mathrm{AAC}$ in pos. 2 in the same unit.
LM30-M-024-2: Temperature converter with input monitor, 24 VAC supply, range $0-100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
LC10-R-230-3: Current relay, 230 VAC supply, input range $0-1 \mathrm{AAC}, 2$ relay outputs.

## Front view, relay



Front view, converter


# Double, loop-powered isolation amplifier <br> Consumption 4-20 mA, equivalent to $\mathbf{4 - 2 0} \mathbf{~ m A}$ input <br> Up to 4 amplifiers in the same housing <br> Made in accordance with the C $\in$ and EMC regulations 




#### Abstract

C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type LC24 is a loop-powered double isolation amplifier, which means the current consumption is proportional with the input current The unit is suitable in connection with process monitoring systems, if you want to separate several monitoring signals with diffenrent potentials, before they are being connected to PLC-controls or the like. The two isolation amplifiers are totally separated from each other, which means there is a galvanic separation between inputs, outputs and between the two amplifiers.


## Technical data:

| Input signal: | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage drop, input: | 5 V |
| Protection: | Max. input voltage 30 VDC, |
|  | Current limitation: 100 mA. |

Output:

Supply voltage:
Voltage drop:
Isolation:
Accuracy:
Linearity:
Operation temp.:
Temp. coefficient:
Indications:
Adjustments:

## EMC:

Emission: EN 50081-1 Immunity:

EN 50082-1

## Ordering guide:

The isolation amplifier is available in two variants:
LC24-2 is supplied with 2 isolation amplifiers with connections on pins 1-4 and 5-8.
LC24-4 is supplied with 4 isolation amplifiers with connections on pins 1-4, 5-8, 9-12 and 13-16.

## Block diagram:



Note: connections 9-16 only type LC24-4
Connection example:


If you connect several isolation amplifiers to a PLC or the like, the plus connections on the output of the amplifiers are connected to plus on the power supply, and the different minus-outputs are connected to the plus inputs on the PLC. Minus from the supply is then connected to common minus on the PLC.
If the PLC has a voltage output for the supply of external sensors, you can use this instead of an external power supply, on the condition, that is can supply the neccessary power.
Adjustments: 100\% 0\%


## Programmable loop-powered Pt100 transmitter

## For mounting in sensor head type $B$

Consumption 4-20 mA, equivalent to temperature input

## For 2,3 or 4 wire sensors

Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


C-mac temperature transmitter type TT22 is specifically designed for standard sensor head, type B.

The transmitter, which must be connected to a Pt100 sensor element, is loop-powered, which means the current consumption is proportional with the temperature at the Pt 100 sensor.

The transmitter is available in 4 standard variants, covering the most popular metering ranges. On request, the transmitter can be supplied for special metering ranges.
By means of a programming unit it is also possible to program the transmitter yourself within the ranges -200 to $850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and minimum span $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
You can also program the reaction delay and several other parameters.

## Technical data:

| Metering input: | 2, 3 or 4-wire Pt100 acc.to DIN 43760 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output: | Current consumption 4-20 mA, proportional with the actual temperature at the Pt100 sensor. |
| Cable fault: | Short circuit: typ. $3,5 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> Breakage: typ: 23 mA |
| Supply voltage: | 8,5-30 VDC |
| Voltage drop: | min. $8,5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Linearity: | 0,1\% |
| Temperature stability: |  |
| span $<100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : | $<0,02 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| span $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : | $<0,01 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Response time (10-90\%): 0,1 sec. |  |
| Dimensions: | Ø $44 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| EMC-data: |  |
| Emission: | EN 50081-2 |
| Immunity: | EN 50082-2 |

Standard metering ranges, all 3-wire:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -50 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
& -50 \text { to }+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
& 0 \text { to } \quad 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
& 0 \text { to } 200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

Special metering ranges available on request

## Connections:


pin 1: current +
2: current -
3: Pt100 sensor
4: Pt100 sensor, 3 wire
5: Pt100 sensor
6: Pt100 sensor, 4 wire

Connection example:


Ordering guide:
TT22-1: metering range -50 to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
TT22-2: metering range 0 to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
TT22-3: metering range 0 to $+200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
TT22-4: metering range -50 to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
TT22-x: $\quad$ specify metering range
TTP22: Programmable unit
Flextop: Programming interface

## Pulse inputs for NPN, PNP or voltage signals

## Built-in supply for external sensor

16 metering ranges, switch selectable
Galvanically isolation between supply, input and output Current, voltage or relay output
DC supply or AC supply voltages up to 230 VAC
Made in accordance with the C $\epsilon$ and EMC regulations



#### Abstract

The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ converter, type LR10 is used for speed monitoring, where the input signal comes from a contact, a proximity sensor, a flow transducer or similar. The unit is supplied with a 24 VDC , max. 25 mA output, which can be used to supply an external proximity sensor. The unit is supplied with either analogue or relay output. By means of a rotary switch on front of the unit you can select between 16 different metering ranges from $0-100$ p.p.m. to $0-20000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. With analogue outputs you use another switch to select the output range $(0-20 / 4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $0-10 / 2-10 \mathrm{~V})$ and to enable fine-adjustment of the metering range With the fine-adjustment you can select any range between the nominal range lower than the actual range up to maximum of the actual range. With relay output you use the switches to select the relay functions (relay on / relay off) The analogue output level is updated at each input pulse (at high speed ranges 10 times per second), which ensures a quick reaction and a stable output signal, even at very low input frequencies.


## Technical data:

Supply voltage:
Supply frequency:
Supply voltage DC: $12-50$ VDC
Isolation voltages:
Power consumption:
Operation temp.: $\quad-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity: $\quad 0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non condensing
Temp. coefficient: $\quad<0,01 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Transducer supply: 24 VDC , max. 25 mA

## Indications:

Green LED:
2 red LED's:

## Accuracy:

Resolution:
Adjustments, analogue units: relay units:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Supply - internal electronics: } & 3.75 \mathrm{kV} \\ \text { Input - output: } & 2.5 \mathrm{kV}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Supply - internal electronics: } & 3.75 \mathrm{kV} \\ \text { Input - output: } & 2.5 \mathrm{kV}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Supply - internal electronics: } & 3.75 \mathrm{kV} \\ \text { Input - output: } & 2.5 \mathrm{kV}\end{array}$
24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$
$40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$

3 VA

Supply ON
Relay 1 and 2 active (only modules with relay output)
better than $0.3 \%$ 0.1\%

Span adjustment. setpoint adjustment relay 1 and 2. adjustment range 10-100\%

Hysteresis:
Relay version: 5\%
Metering ranges: 16 Selectable ranges from $0-100$ p.p.m. to $0-20000 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
Pulse/pause ratio: $\quad \min 10 \%$ at max speed for each range (min $15 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. at range $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}$ and F )

## Front view:



SW 1: Range selection:
$0=0-100$ p.p.m.
$8=0-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$1=0-200$ p.p.m.
$9=0-200 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$2=0-500$ p.p.m.
$\mathrm{A}=0-500 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$3=0-1000$ p.p.m.
B $=0-1000 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$4=0-2000$ p.p.m.
$\mathrm{C}=0-2000 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$5=0-5000$ p.p.m.
D $=0-5000 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$6=0-10000$ p.p.m.
$\mathrm{E}=0-10000 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$7=0-20000$ p.p.m.

SW 2.1, analogue version: Output offset
off: 0-20 mA / 0-10 V
on: $4-20 \mathrm{~mA} / 2-10 \mathrm{~V}$
SW 2.1, relay version: Inversion, relay 1
SW 2.2, analogue version: Range adjustment
off: Factory adjusted
on: manual adjustment
SW 2.2, relay version: Inversion, relay 2
LED1: Power on
LED2: Relay 1 on
LED3: Relay 2 on
P 1, analogue version: Manual range adjustment
P 1, relay version: setpoint adjustment, relay 1
P 2, relay version only: setpoint adjustment, relay 2

Mechanical dimensions:


Materials and weight:

Housing base:
Frontplate:
Terminal cover:
Terminals:
Screws:
Weight:

CYCOLOY C2100, grey
CYCOLOY C2100, grey
CYCOLOY C2100, black

Zinc-plated brass
Zinc-plated iron
260 g

Block diagram, analogue outputs:


Block diagram, relay outputs:


## Electrical connections:

Supply voltage:
pins 15 and 16
Input circuit:
Common
DC supply out
Voltage input:
Input active:
not active:
NPN input: Input active: not active:
PNP input: Input active: not active:
Analogue output:
Common:
Current out:
Voltage out:
Relay output:
Relay 1:
Relay 2 :
Max load:

Pin 8
Pin 1, 24 VDC, max load 25 mA
Pin 4, AC or DC signals, max 50 V input resistance 50 kOhm
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}>3 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}<1.5 \mathrm{~V}$
Pin 6, input resistance 10 kOhm
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}<6 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}>15 \mathrm{~V}$
Pin 7, input resistance 10 kOhm
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}>15 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}<6 \mathrm{~V}$
Pin 9
Pin 10, max. output load 500 Ohms
Pin 11, min. output load 4 kOhms
pin 9 (NC), 10 (C) and 11 (NO)
pin 12 (C) and 13 (NO)
$6 \mathrm{~A} / 240 \mathrm{VAC}$

## EMC and safety regulations.

Emmision:
Immunity:
Safety:
EN 50 081-1
EN 50 082-2
EN 60730

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Ordering guide:

LR10-x-yyy
$\mathrm{x}=$ Converter type
$A=$ analogue outputs
$R=$ Relay outputs
yyy $=$ Supply voltage
$024=24 \mathrm{VAC}$
$115=115 \mathrm{VAC}$
$230=230 \mathrm{VAC}$
$712=12-50 \mathrm{VDC}$
Ordering example: LR10-A-230

## 3-phase power converter FPA90

# Monitoring of power consumption on 3-phase motors etc. <br> Metering voltages $3 \times 380 \mathrm{~V}$ to $3 \times 460$ VAC <br> Built-in current transformer for direct monitoring up to $\mathbf{8 0} \mathrm{A}$ <br> Selectable metering ranges from $0,1 \mathbf{k W}$ to 70 kW <br> Analogue outputs and pulse output for kWh <br> Selectable divider and average function <br> Made in accordance with the $(€$ and EMC regulations 



C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ FPA90 is monitoring the consumed power on symmetrical 3-phase loads like motors, etc.
The power monitoring uses the formula $P=\sqrt{3} \times U \times I \times \cos \varphi$
The unit has a built-in current transformer, making it possible to monitor loads up to $460 \mathrm{VAC}-80$ A direct.
The converter is connected to the same 3-phase supply voltage as the load, and one of the phases are let through the hole in the unit, for monitoring of the load current.
If the load current exceeds 80 A , you can use an external current transformer, and the secondary from the transformer is then let through the hole.
The wanted metering range (in kW ) is adjusted on 3 rotary switches on the front of the unit. If you use an external current transformer, you must divide the power setting with the ratio of the transformer.

In order to ensure the correct function it is important to connect the converter as shown on the next page, i.e. the metering current must be the phase, which is connected to terminal 1 , and the current direction must be correct too.
The converter is supplied with analogue current and voltage outputs and a pulse output, and the outputs are in maximum, when the monitored power is the same as the selected metering range.
All outputs are galvanically separated from the supply voltage.
In addition the unit has 3 digital inputs for the selection of analogue output signal, pulse ratio and input filter.
The input filter is used if the load is very unstable, in this way, the output signal is more stable.
The unit is also supplied with 3 LED indications.

## Technical data:

Supply voltage:
Frequency:
Power consumption:
Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Metering ranges:
Metering current:

Accuracy:
Outputs, analogue:
Current:
Voltage:
Output, pulses:
Frequency:
Pulse width:
Indikations:
Green LED, On:
Red LED. Load:
Red LED, kWh:
$3 \times 380-3 \times 460$ VAC $+/-10 \%$
$45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$
4 VA
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \%$, non-condensing
Selectable 0,1 to $70,0 \mathrm{~kW}$
0-80 A continuously
500 A short-term ( 10 sec .)
Max. diameter, cable: 10 mm

## 2 \%

$0(4)-20 \mathrm{~mA}$, max load $300 \Omega$
$0(2)-10 \mathrm{~V}$, min load $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Transistor output, max load $36 \mathrm{~V} / 25 \mathrm{~mA}$ $0-100 / 300$ pulses/hour 200 msec .

Supply voltage OK
Metering current $>3 \%$ of metering range
Power consumption, follows the pulse output, but 10 times faster (max. 1000/3000 pulses /h)

Connection diagram, direct current monitoring:


Connection diagram, current monitoring via current transformer:


Connection examples, pulse output:


Function selection, digital inputs:

| S1, pulse output | 100 pulses $/ \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{FS}$ | off |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 300 pulses/h/FS | on |
| S2, noise filter | Filter $\times 1$ | off |
|  | Filter $\times 16$ | on |
| S3, analogue <br> output | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA} / 2-10 \mathrm{~V}$ | off |
|  | $0-20 \mathrm{~mA} / 0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ | on |

If the pulse output is used for summing of the power consumption, you can get an equal number of pulses per kWh by selecting the metering ranges as shown in the table below

|  | Range kW | 3 | 10 | 30 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S1 off | pulses $/ \mathrm{kWh}$ |  | 10 |  | 1 |
| S1 on | pulses $/ \mathrm{kWh}$ | 100 |  | 10 |  |

Mechanical dimensions:
$86 \times 70 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$, for mounting on DIN-rail

Ordering guide:
FPA94-400

# Miniature display - front dimensions $24 \times 48 \mathrm{~mm}$ Current or voltage indication <br> Supply voltage 9-35 VDC / 9-26 VAC <br> Galvanic isolation between supply and internal electronics Made in accordance with the C $\epsilon$ and EMC regulations 



DP510 is a $31 / 2$ digit panel instruments with LED display, and because of the small dimension it is very suitable in various kinds of control panels.
DP510 is supplied with selectable metering ranges 0-20 $\mathrm{mA}, 0-1 \mathrm{~V}$ and $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$, and by means of switches on the top and potentiometers on the back of the instrument the display range is adjustable, as well as the decimal point.

## Technical data:

| Supply voltage: | 9-35 VDC / 9-26 VAC |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The supply voltage is galvanically isolated from the internal electronics. |
| Power consumption: | typ. 60 mA @ 24 VDC |
| Operating temp.: | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | 0-90\% RH, non-condensing |
| Protection: | IP 44 |
| Temp.coefficient: | max. $0,01 \% \mathrm{FS} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Linearity: | +/-1 count |
| Display range: | -999 to 1999 |
| Metering ranges: | $0-1 \mathrm{~V}, 0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ and 0-20 mA |
| Input protection: | +/- 36 VDC (all ranges) |
| Outside range: | Display shows "1---" |
| Input impedance: | Voltage metering: $>100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Current metering: typ. $75 \Omega$ |
| Dimensions: | according to DIN 43700 |
| L x W x D: | $24 \times 48 \times 95 \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| Panel cut-out: | 21,5 x 43,5 mm. |
| Weight: | 90 g . |
| Materials: | NORYL, SE1 |
| Connections: | screw terminals, max. $1,5 \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| EMC-data: |  |
| Emission: | EN 50081-2 |
| Immunity: | EN 50082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

## Connection and calibration:



1: Select metering range on switch 2-3
2: Set coarse adjustment of range and offset at switch 1, 4 and 5
3: Connect minimum input signal and adjust to the wanted minimum display at the $0 \%$ trimmer.
4: Connect maximum input signal and adjust to the wanted maximum display at the $100 \%$ trimmer
5: Check min. reading and repeat step 3-4 if necessary.
6: Select wanted decimal point at switch 6-8

Block diagram:


## Universal 312-digit panel instrument <br> Current- and voltage inputs in the same instrument <br> Separate zero- and span adjustments <br> Galvanic isolation between supply and internal electronics <br> Made in accordance with the $\subset \in$ and EMC regulations



[^0]
## Connections:

ex. 1:
$0-20$ or
$4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$
external signal


DM350
ex. 3 :
transducer with
 8

supplied from DM350

## Ordering guide:

DM350-aaa
aaa $=$ supply voltage
$024=24 \mathrm{VAC}$
$120=120 \mathrm{VAC}$
$230=230 \mathrm{VAC}$
ex: DM350-230

## Programmable panel instrument

## Current, voltage or temperature indication

Programmable range, function and setpoints
Galvanic isolation between supply and internal electronics
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


DMC400 and DMT400 are 4-digit panel instruments, which in addition to metering display can be programmed with 2 setpoints and time-delay.
DMC400 is available in several variants for indication of current and voltage, and display range as well as setpoints and time-delays are programmable.
DMT400 is made for temperature metering, and it is available in several variants for either Pt100 or thermocouple sensors.
On the DMT-units it is not possible to adjust the display range, but set-points and reaction-delays are programmable.

Technical data:

| Supply voltage: | 12-48 V AC/DC <br> 24,120 or 230 V AC <br> The supply voltage is galvanically isolated from the internal electroni (test voltage 4 kV AC ) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Power consumption: | 2 VA |
| Operating temp.: | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | 0-90\% RH, non-condensing |
| Protection: | IP 54 |
| Temp.coefficient: | max. $0,01 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Metering ranges: | see ordering guide. |
| Programmations: |  |
| Display reading: | -1999 to +1999 (only DMC400). |
| Decimal point: | after 1., 2., 3. or 4. digit. |
| Relay function: | 2 off SPDT. |
| Hysteresis: | programmable, relating to setpoint. |
| Time delay: | relay function, 0,1 to 10 sec . |
| See detailed users guide for further informations. |  |
| Digit height: | 14 mm . |
| Input impedances: | see ordering guide |
| Accuracy: |  |
| DMC400: | AC: $0,3 \%$ of the range $+/-1$ |
|  | DC: $0,1 \%$ of the range $+/-1$ |
| DMT400: | $0,1 \%$ of the range $+/-1$ |
| Mech. dimensions: | in accordance with DIN 43700 |
| L x W x D: | $48 \times 96 \times 105 \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| Panel cut-out: | $43 \times 91 \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| Weight: | 350 g . |
| Materials: | NORYL, SE1 |
| Connections: | screw terminals, max. $1,5 \square \mathrm{~mm}$. |

## Connections, inputs:


ex. 4: mA/V DMC input (range 10-11)


Connections, supply and relays:


Ordering guide, DMT400:
DMT400-aaa-b

| aaa $=$ supply | $\mathrm{b}=$ metering range |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $012=12-48 \mathrm{~V}$ | $1=\mathrm{Pt} 100$ | $-50,0$ | $-+300,0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $024=24 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $2=\mathrm{Pt} 100$ | -50 | $-+800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $120=120 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $3=\mathrm{Fe}-$ const. | 0 | $-+1400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $230=230 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $4=$ NiCr-Ni | 0 | $-+1400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $724=24 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $5=$ PtRh-Pt10 $\%$ | 0 | $-+1800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | $6=$ PtRh-Pt13 $\%$ | 0 | $-+1800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Ordering guide, DMC400:
DMC400-aaa-b aaa = supply, see above
$\mathrm{b}=$ metering range
input impedance
$10=4-20 \mathrm{~mA} / 2-10 \mathrm{~V}$
I: $50 \Omega \mathrm{~V}: 500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
$11=0 / 4-20 \mathrm{~mA} / 0 / 2-10 \mathrm{~V}$
I: $50 \Omega$ V: $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
$12=0-200 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{DC} \quad 5 \Omega$
$14=0-200 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{AC} \quad 5 \Omega$
$15=0-5 \mathrm{~A}$ AC $\quad 0,2 \Omega$
$16=0-500 \mathrm{~V}$ DC $\quad 1,1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
$17=0-500 \mathrm{~V}$ AC $\quad 100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

## 3½ digit instruments series DP5xx

## Current and voltage inputs.

Separate zero and span adjustments. Supply voltage 9-35 VDC / 9-26 VAC. Galvanic isolation between supply and internal electronics.
Red or green LED display.


Series DP5xx consists of 4 different panel instruments, all with the same electrical data and functions, but with different mechanical dimensions and digit heigths.
Common technical data:
Supply voltage:

Power consumption:
Operating temp.:
Humidity:
Protection:
Temp.coefficient:
Linearity:
Display reading:
Display color:
Metering ranges:
Input protection:
Overload indication:
Input impedances:

Connections:
EMC and safety regulations.
Emmision: EN 50 081-1
Immunity: EN 50082-2
Safety:
EN 60730
Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE and low voltage regulations.

## Individual specifications:

DP520: Dimensions: $24 \times 96 \mathrm{~mm}$, depth 66 mm digit height: 13 mm
DP530: Dimensions: $48 \times 48 \mathrm{~mm}$, depth 67 mm digit height:
DP531: Dimensions: $48 \times 96 \mathrm{~mm}$, depth 66 mm digit height:
DP542: Dimensions: $48 \times 96 \mathrm{~mm}$, depth 66 mm digit height:

9-36 VDC / 9-26 VAC
The supply voltage is galvanically isolated from the internal electronics.
typ. $60 \mathrm{~mA} @ 24 \mathrm{VDC}$
$-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing IP 44
$\max .0,01 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
+/- 1 count
-999 to 1999
red or green (DP542: red only)
$0-1 \mathrm{~V}, 0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ and $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$.
+/- 36 VDC ( all ranges)
display shows "1---"
Voltage metering: $>100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Current metering: typ. $75 \Omega$
screw terminals, max. $1,5 \square \mathrm{~mm}$.



1: Select the wanted input type $(1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ or 20 mA$)$
2: Select the wanted offset and gain.
3: Connect the wanted minimum signal to the input and adjust for wanted minimum display with $0 \%$ potmeter.
4: Connect the wanted maximum signal to the input and adjust for wanted maximum display with $100 \%$ potmeter.
5: Check min and max display and readjust if needed.
6: Select decimal position

Block diagram:


## 3 3/4 digit LCD panel instruments

## LPP420: Loop powered, range 4-20 mA. <br> GP422: Supply voltage 9-35 VDC / 6-25 VAC, 3 ranges. <br> LCD display with yellow backlight. <br> Easy range adjustments with push-buttons. <br> Made in accordance with the $\subset \in$ and EMC regulations



LPP420 and GP422 are 3 3/4 digit instruments (+/-3999) with backlit LCD display. The displays have a very large contrast, which makes them very suitable in panels where the ambient light is high.

## Technical data:

Supply voltage GP422: 9-35 VDC / 6-25 VAC The supply voltage is galvanically isolated from the internal electronics.

| Metering ranges: | A. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Input protection: | 35 VDC ( all ranges) |
| Input impedances: | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~V}:>10 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 10 \mathrm{~V}:>110 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ & 20 \mathrm{~mA}: \operatorname{typ} .50 \Omega \end{aligned}$ |
| Loop voltage, LPP420: $<3,7 \mathrm{~V}$, normal light intensity $<5,7 \mathrm{~V}$, increased light intensity |  |
| Operating temp.: | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | 0-90\% RH, non-condensing |
| Protection: | IP 44 |
| Temp.coefficient: | $<0,015 \% \mathrm{FS} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Linearity: | $<0.05 \%$ FS |
| Display reading: | +/-3999 |
| Overload indication: | display shows "---" or "-- |
| Connections: | screw terminals, max. 1,5 $\square \mathrm{mm}$. |
| Mech. dimensions: | $48 \times 48 \mathrm{~mm}$, depth 67 mm |

## EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60 730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE and low voltage regulation

## Block diagram, LPP420:



(Example LPP420)

## Calibration procedure, general:

Select calibration parameter by setting SETUP switch 1-5 ON.
Display shows HOLD and the selected function for 2 secs.
Enter the wanted value with the UP and DOWN buttons.
Set SETUP switch OFF, backlight flashes and HOLD display extinguishes.
Range adjustment, calibration mode ON (LPP420 only): Connect any current signal between 4 and 20 mA to the instrument.
Set switch 1 ON, and enter the wanted display reading for 4 mA input.
Set switch 2 ON, and enter the wanted display reading for 20 mA input.
Range adjustment, GP422 and LPP420, cal. mode off: Connect minimum input signal, f.inst. 4 mA to the instrument. Set switch 1 ON, and enter the wanted display reading for min. input.
Connect maximum input signal, f.inst. 20 mA to the instrument.
Set switch 2 ON, and enter the wanted display reading for max. input.
Select input type, (switch 4, GP422 only):
1:0-20 mA (A) $\quad 2: 0-10 \mathrm{~V}(10 \mathrm{U}) \quad 3: 0-1 \mathrm{~V}$ (1U)
Select contrast, (switch 5, GP422 only):
Selection 0-7, $0=\mathrm{min}$. contrast, $7=$ max. contrast
NE43 mode, (switch 5, LPP420 only):
ON: display shows "----" if input signal out of range.
OFF: display shows the actual value if possible.

# Selectable bar or dot display <br> Current or voltage input <br> Out of range indication <br> Upper and lower limit indication <br> Front panel $24 \times 96 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> Made in accordance with the $(\epsilon$ and EMC regulations 



AP560 has a selectable 60 point bar or dot indication.
2 out of range dots indicates if the input signal is smaller than $0 \%$ or higher than $100 \%$ of the selected display range.
It is also possible to adjust 2 visual limit indications. If the actual input signal exceeds the set limits, the active bar dots will flash, and the set dots is on steady light. MIN, MAX and UNIT indication is placed behind the front label for horisontal or vertical graph.
Technical data:

| Supply voltage: | 9-36 VDC / 9-26 VAC <br> The supply voltage is galvanically <br> isolated from the internal |
| :--- | :--- |

electronics.
(test voltage 4 kV AC )
Power consumption: 1 VA
Operating temp.: $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity: $\quad 0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing
Protection: IP 54
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Temp.coefficient: } & \max .0,01 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \text { Metering ranges: } & 0-100 \mathrm{mV}, 0-1 \mathrm{~V}, 0-10 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & 0-20 \mathrm{~mA} \text { and } 4-20 \mathrm{~mA} .\end{array}$
Input impedances: Voltage metering: $>100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Current metering: typ. $75 \Omega$
Range adjustment: $\quad$ Offset (minimum scale): $0 \%$ potentiomer adjustable from $0-80 \%$ of selected metering range. Span (maximum scale): $100 \%$ potentiometer adjustable from $50 \%$ to $250 \%$ of the metering range.

## Dot size:

1 x 1 mm red LED.
Mech. dimensions:
L x W x D:
Panel cut-out:
Weight:
$24 \times 96 \times 66 \mathrm{~mm}$.
$21 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$.
100 g .
NORYL2, SE1
screw terminals, max. $1,5 \square \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Connections:

## Calibration:



1: On dip 1-2-3 select the wanted input range.
2: Connect the wanted minimum signal to the input and adjust for wanted minimum display with $0 \%$ potmeter.
3: Connect the wanted maximum signal to the input and adjust for wanted maximum display with $100 \%$ potmeter.
4: Check min and max display and readjust if needed.
5: Select display options (bar/dots and normal/reverse) on dip 4-5.
6: Adjust min and max limits on LIM1 and LIM2 potmeters if wanted.

## Block diagram:



## Universal inputs: mA, V, resistance/potmeter, Pt100, TC <br> 2 relay outputs + analogue output <br> Programmable range, function and setpoints <br> Galvanic isolation between supply and internal electronics Made in accordance with the $\mathcal{C} \in$ and EMC regulations



The DP545is supplied with universal metering inputs for direct connection to Pt100 and various TC temperature sensors, as well as linear current, voltage and resistance/potentiometer signals.
Built-in voltage references enables direct connection of 3 -wire potentiometers and 2-wire transmitters.
The instrument is supplied with 1 analogue output and 2 relay outputs, all outputs are programmable.
A digital control input can be used for either HOLD function or display reset (tare).
Programming of the in- and output ranges is possible either with internal pre-calibrated signals or with external signals.
The unit is fully programmable via the keys on the front panel, and access limitation in several levels is possible.
Reaction delay on both the display reading and the output relays is programmable too.
On the front panel there is a field, in which the metering unit ( $\left.\%,{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{kg}, \ldots.\right)$ can be inserted.

## Universal metering input:

The input configuration is programmable, and the selection between input pins, metering current etc. is automatically selected, when the actual input is programmed.
Pt100 temperature metering with 3-wire cable compensation. It is possible to enter a manual correction of the metering signal.
TC temperature metering with standard thermocouple sensors, either with internal CJC or manually programmed CJC temperature.
Linear resistance metering with 3-wire cable compensation.

DC current metering with built-in input protection.
DC voltage metering, either direct metering, or relatively via 3-wire potentiometer.
2-wire transmitter current metering via built-in supply for transmitter.

## Digital input:

Galvanically isolated input for display HOLD or reset (tare) function.

## Outputs:

2 relay outputs with change-over contacts. Function, setpoint, delay, etc. is programmable.
1 analogue output, programmable in the range $0-20 \mathrm{~mA} /$ $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$, normal or inverted function.

## Display / operation:

4-digit LED (+/-9999) with programmable display intensity and decimal point, 2 LED's for relay position, 2 LED's for input trend (rising/falling), and 4 LED's used during programming.
3 buttons used during programming.

## Technical data:

Supply voltage:
$24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$
The supply voltage is galvanically isolated from the internal electronics. (test voltage 4 kV AC )
Power consumption:
Operating temp.:
Humidity:
Digit height:
Protection:
Calibration accuracy:
Reference temp.:
Temp.coefficient:
Linearity:
Mech. dimensions:
L x W x D:
Panel cut-out:
Weight:
Materials:
Connections: $\quad$ screw terminals, max. $1,5 \square \mathrm{~mm}$.

2 VA
$-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing
13 mm .
IP 65 (front panel only)
better than $+/-0.1 \%$ FS
$23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
max. $0,01 \% \mathrm{FS} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
better than $+/-0.1 \%$ FS
in accordance with DIN 43700
$48 \times 96 \times 105 \mathrm{~mm}$.
43 x 91 mm .
350 g .
NORYL, SE1

## I / O specifications:

Metering input:

## Current.

Metering range: $\quad 0 \ldots 20 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}(\max .25 \mathrm{~mA})$
Input resistance: $50 \Omega$ (supply connected)
Voltage.

1. Metering range: $0 \ldots 10$ / $2 \ldots 10$ VDC (max. 12 VDC)

Input resistance: typ. $130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
2. Metering range: $0 . . .1$ / 0.2 ... 1 VDC (max. 1.2 VDC) Input resistance: typ. $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Potentiometer (3-wire connection).
Potmeter value: $\quad 100 \Omega \ldots 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Ref. voltage: typ. 1.2 VDC
Linear resistance (3-wire cable compensation).
Metering range: $0 \ldots 400 \Omega$
Cable resistance: max. $10 \Omega$ / wire
Pt 100 (3-wire cable compensation).
Metering range: $\quad-200 \ldots 800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (FS)
Display resolution: $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Sensor current: typ. 1 mA
Cable resistance: max. $10 \Omega$ / wire
Basic accuracy: $\quad+/-0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Temp. coefficient: $<+/-0.04^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temp.
Thermocouple.

| Range, type E: | $-60 . .+780^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (FS) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Range, type J: | $-60 . .+1000^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (FS) |
| Range, type K: | $-100 \ldots+1300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (FS) |
| Range, type R: | $-50 \ldots+980^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (FS) |
| Range, type S: | $-100 . .+1750^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (FS) |
| Range, type T: | $-100 . .+400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (FS) |
| Display resolution: | $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Basic accuracy: $+/-2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> CJC accuracy: internal comp. $+/-2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Temp. coefficient: $<+/-0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temp. <br>  $(\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{J}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{T})$ <br>  $<+/-0.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temp. (R, S) |  |
|  |  |

Digital input:
Active input: $\quad>12$ VDC
Not active: $\quad<5$ VDC
Input current: 10 mA @ 24 V
Analogue output:

1: Current:
Load resistance:
2: Voltage:
0... 20 / $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}(\max 22 \mathrm{~mA})$ $\max .500 \Omega$

Output resistance: typ. $500 \Omega$
Relay outputs (change-over contacts):
Max. load, AC: 250 VAC / 2 A
Max. load, DC: max. 2 A, max. 100 W
2-wire transmitter supply:

| Voltage: | typ. $15 \mathrm{VDC} @ 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current: | limitation, 24 mA |

Potentiometer reference:

| Voltage: | typ. 1.2 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current: |  |
| limitation, 24 mA |  |

## Metering current, Pt100:

| Current: | typ. 1 mA |
| :--- | :--- |
| Internal load: | $\max .450 \Omega$ |

Ordering guide: DP545-1-1-1-1


Universal inputs: mA, V, Ohm, RTD, TC, Strain gauge
2 relay outputs + digital and analogue output
Programmable range, function and setpoints
Galvanic isolation between supply and internal electronics
Communication protocol for PC or slave display
 Made in accordance with the C $\in$ and EMC regulations

The DP545is a 412 digit user programmable panel instrument with backlight LCD. The instrument is supplied with universal metering inputs for direct connection to RTD and various TC temperature sensors, as well as linear current, voltage and resistance/potentiometer signals. At temperature metering, the units are programmable in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C},{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$.
Built-in voltage references enables direct connection of 3-wire potentiometers, 2-wire transmitters and strain gauge transducers.
In addition to monitoring of linear signals and linearisation of standard temperature signals, it is also possible to linearize signals in accordance with a user defined curve. The curve is defined as a number of segments, each with individual slope and polarity.
The instrument is supplied with 1 analogue, 1 digital and 2 relay outputs, all outputs are programmable.
A digital control input can be used for several programmable functions.
Optionally the unit is supplied with serial RS232 or current loop interface and interface for a slave display.
The unit is fully programmable via the keys on the front panel, and access limitation in several levels is possible. Reaction delay on both the display reading and the output relays is programmable too.
On the front panel there is a field, in which the metering unit ( $\left.\%,{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{kg}, \ldots.\right)$ can be inserted.

## Technical data:

| Supply voltage: | 230 V AC or 115 VAC <br> The supply voltage is galvanically isolated from the internal electronics. (test voltage 4 kV AC ) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Power consumption: | 5 VA |
| Operating temp.: | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | 0-90\% RH, non-condensing |
| Digit height: | 10 mm . |
| Protection: | IP 54 (front) |
| Mech. dimensions: | in accordance with DIN 43700 |
| L x W x D: | $48 \times 96 \times 117 \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| Panel cut-out: | $44 \times 92 \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| Weight: | 350 g . |
| Materials: | NORYL, SE1 |
| Connections: scre | terminals, max. 1,5 $\square \mathrm{mm}$. |

## Universal metering input:

The input configuration is programmable, and the selection between input pins, metering current etc. is automatically selected, when the actual input is programmed.

## DC current:

Input resistance:
$75 \Omega$
Metering ranges, FS:
Accuracy:
20 mA to 80 mA
DC voltage:
Input resistance:
$10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Metering ranges, FS:
Accuracy:
Linear resistance:
Metering current:
Metering ranges, FS:
Accuracy:
Potentiometer:
Metering voltage:
Metering ranges, FS:
Accuracy:
10 mV to 10 V
better than $0.2 \%$

2 mA
$5 \Omega$ to $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
better than $0.2 \%$

Thermocouple:
All signalr are linearized in acc. with the IEC584-1 regulations.
The unit has internal compensation for Cold Junction and indication for broken sensor cable.
Display reading programmable in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C},{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$.
Metering ranges:
Type J: $\quad-210 . .+1200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-346 . .+2192^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Type K: $\quad-270 . .+1371^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-454 . .+2500^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Type R: $\quad 0 . .+1768^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32 . .+3214^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Type S: $\quad 0 . .+1768^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32 . .+3214^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Type T: $\quad-270 . .+400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-454 . .+752^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Type E: $\quad-270 . .+1000^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-454 . .+1832^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Type B: $\quad 0 . .+1820^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32 . .+3308^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$

Display resolution: Programmable 0.1 or $1^{\circ}$
Input resistance: $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$

## RTD sensors:

Metering current: $\quad 2 \mathrm{~mA}$
Cable resistance:
Display reading:
Display resolution:
max. $100 \Omega$ / wire

Metering ranges:

| Pt100: | $-200 . .+850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-328 . .+1562^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pt1000: | $-200 . .+850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-328 . .+1562^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Ni100: | $-60 . .+180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-76 . .+356^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |

## Digital input:

Programmable function. Input galvanically isolated from all other in- and outputs.

| Max. voltage: | 28 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Active input: | $>8 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Not active: | $<1.7 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Input current: | $10 \mathrm{~mA} @ 24 \mathrm{~V}$ |

## Digital output:

Programmable function. Transistor output, galvanically isolated from all other in- and outputs.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Max. voltage: } & 30 \mathrm{VDC} \text { (not active) } \\
\text { Max. voltage: } & 2.4 \mathrm{~V} \text { (active) } \\
\text { Max. load current: } & 50 \mathrm{~mA}
\end{array}
$$

## Analogue output:

Galvanically isolated current output with programmable range. Retransmission of metering signals or peak-hold value. Other functions by request.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Output range: } & 0 \ldots 20(\max 22 \mathrm{~mA}) \\
\text { Load resistance: } & \max .800 \Omega \\
\text { Output ripple: } & \max .0 .5 \% \mathrm{RMS}
\end{array}
$$

Relay outputs (change-over contacts):
Max. voltage:
250 VAC
Max. current:
2 A

## RS232 interface (optional):

Retransmission of display value or other function per request. Communication with pc i connection with programming.
Transmission speed: 9600 bps

## Data format: $\quad 7$ data bits, no parity, 2 stop bits

Interface, slave display (optional):
Output for connection of one or more display units.
Retransmission of display value.
Signal level: 5 V
Cable length: $\quad \max .10 \mathrm{~m}$

## Ordering guide: DPP451-a-b-c-d

a = Supply voltage
$1=230$ VAC
$2=115 \mathrm{VAC}$
$\mathrm{b}=$ RS232 interface
$0=$ no interface
1 = including interface
$\mathrm{c}=$ Interface, slave display
$0=$ no interface
1 = including interface
$\frac{\mathrm{d}=\text { prefix }}{{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}}$
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C},{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F},{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{mA}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{mV}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{g}, \mathrm{kg}, \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{h}, \%, \% \mathrm{H}$, Ohm, kOhm, mm, cm, m, mb, b, ml, l,

## Mechanical dimensions:

## Block diagram:



## Monitoring of differential pressure

Metering input +/- $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ mbar
Supply voltage 9-35 VDC (12-26 VAC)

## Air connection: 4 mm tube

## Front dimensions: $72 \times 72 \mathrm{~mm}, 13 \mathrm{~mm}$ LED display Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations



DP570 is used for industrial instrumentation, where you want to monitor differential pressure or level in a control panel.
The instrument is also available with 1 analogue 4-20 mA metering output and 1 programmable digital output, or with RS485 / CAN connectionl.

The instrument is powered by 24 VAC/DC. Connections and programming are made on the back of the unit. Offset, span, decimal point and light intensity are programmable, and if the instrument is supplied with outputs, it is possible to program setpoints, hysteresis and time-delay.
Additional informations: See programming manual.

## Technical data:

Supply voltage:
9-35 VDC / 12-26 VAC
Power consumption:
typ. 12 mA @ 24 VDC
Operating temp.:
Humidity:
Protection:
Temp.coefficient:
$-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \%$ RH, non-condensing IP 54
max. $0.01 \% \mathrm{FS} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Linearity:
+/- 0.1\% FS
Display range:
-999 to 9999
Calibration accuracy: better than $+/-0.1 \%$ FS
Metering range:
Input protection:
0-350 mbar
max. 1.7 bar (burst)
Dimensions:
according to DIN 43700
L x W x D:
$72 \times 72 \times 67 \mathrm{~mm}$

## EMC-data:

Emission: EN 50081-2
Immunity: EN 50082-2
Safety:

Block diagram:


Option 1:


Option 2:


| Ordering guide: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type: | Option | Metering range |
|  | $\mathbf{0}=$ indicator only <br> $\mathbf{1}=0 / 4-20$ mA <br> and 1 digital <br> $\mathbf{2}=$ RS485 <br> $\mathbf{3}=$ CAN | $\mathbf{1}=0-350 \mathrm{mbar}$ |
| DP570-1 |  |  |$\quad$.

## 4-digit weight instrument DP571

## Connections for 1 to 4 load cells

## Tare function and automatic zero setting

Supply voltage 9-35 VDC (12-26 VAC)
Programming on keypad or RS 485

## Front dimensions: $72 \times 72 \mathrm{~mm}$, 13 mm LED display Made in accordance with the $\mathcal{C} \epsilon$ and EMC regulations



DP570 is used for industrial instrumentation, where you want to monitor weight or mechanical load in a control panel.
The instrument is also available as a counting scale. Optionally the instrument is available with 1 analogue 4-20 mA metering output and 1 programmable digital output, or with RS485 / CAN connectionl.
The instrument is operated on the keypad on the front or via RS485 interface (option 2). It is possible to enter the load cell data, in this way you can change a load cell without recalibration of the instrument

The following data are programmable:
Zero and span adjustment of the display, light intensity, reaction delay, decimal point, load cell data, digital input function, keypad function, RS485 parameters and aut. zero parameters.
With option 1 setpoints, hysteresis etc. are also programmable.
Additional informations: See programming manual.

## Technical data:

Supply voltage:
9-35 VDC / 12-26 VAC
Power consumption:
typ. 15 mA @ 24 VDC (with one $350 \Omega$ load cell)
Operating temp.: $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity: $\quad 0-90 \%$ RH, non-condensing
Protection:
Temp.coefficient: IP 65 (front)
max. $0.01 \% \mathrm{FS} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Linearity:
Display range:
+/- 0.1\% FS
-999 to 9999
Calibration accuracy: better than +/- $0.5 \%$ FS
Metering range: $\quad 0.25-30 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{V}$ exc. (load cells)
Exc. voltage: typ. 4 VDC
Max. metering range:
Resolution:
Dimensions: L x W x D:
$0-200 \mathrm{mV}$ (direct metering) min. span 1 mV for 9999 counts according to DIN 43700
$72 \times 72 \times 67 \mathrm{~mm}$

## EMC-data:

| Emission: | EN 50081-2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Block diagram:
Shown with option 2


Option 1:


Option 2:


| Ordering guide: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type: | Option | Metering range |
|  | $\mathbf{0}=$ indicator only <br> $\mathbf{1}=0 / 4-20$ mA <br> and 1 digital <br> $\mathbf{2}=$ RS485 <br> $\mathbf{3}=$ CAN | $\mathbf{1}=2 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{x}$ exc. |
| DP571-1 |  |  |$\quad$.

## Speed monitor with relay outputs

## Monitoring range 10.0 to 1999 r.p.m.

Supply voltage 230 VAC
2 programmable setpoints with relay output
Front dimensions: $48 \times 96 \mathrm{~mm}, 13 \mathrm{~mm}$ LED display Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


DC470 is used for industrial instrumentation, where you want to monitor speed, detected by a proximity sensor, and in addition you have two relay outputs, f.inst. for overspeed alarm.
The two setpoints are programmable within the ranges 20 to 1100 r.p.m.
The relays activate, when the control input is activated, and stays activated in a minimum time, programmable between 1 and 100 sec .
In case of overspeed, the reaction delay, programmable between 0 and 10 sec . starts, and if the overspeed is still present after the reaction delay, the relay releases, and stays released until the control input is opened and closed again.
Other parameters, input filter, pulses per revolotion and gear division, are also programmable, see programming manual.

## Technical data:

| Supply voltage: | 230 VAC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power consumption: | $3-5 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Operating temp.: | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | $0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing |
| Protection: | IP 54 |
| Display range: | 10.0 to 1999 r.p.m. |
| Accuracy: | better than $+/-0.05 \% \mathrm{FS}$ |
| Dimensions: | according to DIN 43700 |
| $\mathrm{~L} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}:$ | $48 \times 96 \times 67 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

## EMC-data:

Emission: EN 50081-2
Immunity: EN 50082-2
Safety:

## Connections:



| Ordering guide: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Type: |  |
| DC470-230 |  |
| Example: DC470-230 |  |

## Universal instrument for monitoring and calibration of signal converters and process data <br> Supplies or monitors current- and voltage signals Analogue adjustment and digital display <br> Supplied from battery or line via adaptor Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations



The MS4201 is a battery supplied field instrument, which can be used for test and simulation of current- and voltage signals within the ranges $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$.
The MS4201 can supply $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DC variable. Furthermore there are 2 fixed positions for $2 \mathrm{~V} / 4 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $10 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~mA}$.
The function"passive" is used for simulation of 2-wire transmitters, and the unit is then consuming the adjusted current.
Furthermore you can use the instrument for monitoring of $0-25 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $0-25 \mathrm{VDC}$.

The MS4201 is supplied from a standard 9 V battery, and it is also supplied with a plug for connection to an adaptor. If the instrument has not been used for 25 minutes, it returns to "power down" mode, where the current consumption is very low.
This function can be avoided, if wanted.
The instrument is supplied with the following units:
4-digit LCD display
2 rotary switches for function and range selection Potentiometer for range adjustmen.t

Technical data:

| Battery type: | 9 V, type 6 LR 61 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power consumption: | $<45 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Display, resolution: | $0,01 \mathrm{~mA} / 0,01 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Accuracy: | $+-0,2 \%$ |
| Operating temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Temp. coefficient: | $<0,005 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Input impedances: | Voltage: $>100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> Current: voltage drop $<3,5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Max. load: | Current: max $500 \Omega$ |
| Connections: | Voltage: min. $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> Banana plug in top of the <br> instrument. |
|  | All terminals are protected against <br> over voltage, wrong polarity <br> and short-circuit. |

## Ordering guide:

Instrument: MS4201
AC-adaptor: BE12-230

## Dimensions and weight:

H x W x D:
$150 \times 80 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$
Weight:
250 g

Connections:
 3-phase monitoring relays series FP

> Under-voltage monitoring with or without time-delay Over-voltage monitoring with or without time-delay Phase-sequence monitoring with or without time-delay Phase asymmetry monitoring with or without time-delay + various combinations of these monitoring principles Single-pole relay output 8 A- 250 VAC
> Made in accordance with the $\subset \in$ and EMC regulations


The C -mac ${ }^{\circledR} 3$-phase monitoring relays series FP are made particularly to meet the requirements for safe and cost-effective monitoring of the quality of the 3-phase supply voltages and to protect electrical devices connected to the mains supply.
The units are enclosed in a DIN-rail housing, 35 mm wide and front height 45 mm , which makes them very suitable in industrial installations as well as domestic switchboard panels.
All units are connected to the 3 -phase supply voltage with or without neutral and have a 1-pole relay output. The units are made in accordance with the EMC regulations for use in industrial environment.

The FP series consist of the following variants:
FP30: Combined under- and over voltage relay with fixed reaction delay and adjustable setpoint.
FP31: Phase sequence / phase asymmetry relay with fixed reaction delay and adjustable setpoint.
FP34: Combined phase sequence and under- and over voltage relay with fixed reaction delay and adjustable setpoint.
FP35: Combined under- and over voltage relay with fixed setpoints and adjustable reaction delay.

The functional principle is the same for all units: When the supply voltage is connected, and the monitored parameters are within the selected limits, the output relay is activated, and if one or more of the parameters are outside the limits, the relay will release. The relay function can be with or without time delay, dependent on the type of module.

## Common technical data:

| Supply voltage (ph-ph): | $3 \times 220 \mathrm{VAC}+/-25 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $3 \times 230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-25 \%$ |
|  | $3 \times 380 \mathrm{VAC}+/-25 \%$ |
|  | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{VAC}+/-25 \%$ |
|  | $3 \times 415 \mathrm{VAC}+/-25 \%$ |
|  | $45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Supply frequency: | 45 |
| Power consumption: | Approx. 1.5 W |
| Operating temperature: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Isolation voltage: | Supply - relay output: 4 kV |
| Humidity: | $0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non condensing |

Indications:
Green LED, activated: Supply ON and levels are OK
flashing: $\quad$ Supply ON and level error
Red LED: Relay activated
Relay output: 1-pole change-over contact max. load: 8 A / 250 VAC, ohmic load
EMC and safety regulations:

Emission:
Immunity:
Safety:
Approvals:
EN 50 081-1
EN 50 082-2
EN 60 730-1
The modules are produced in accordance with CE and high voltage regulations
Mechanical dimensions:


## Sensitivity and accuracy.

All units are universal for 3-phase supply with or without neutral. Internally, the 3 phase signals are monitored with respect to neutral, and all adjustments are made with neutral connected. If the unit is connected to an installation without neutral, the unit will generate its own internal neutral level.In this case, the sensitivity of the unit is dependent on the way, the 3 phase-phase signals changes with respect to each other: If all 3 phases are equal, e.g. all of them are $10 \%$ lower than the nominal value, the accuracy and sensitivity of the unit is the same as if the neutral was connected, because the internal neutral remains the same.If only one of the phases changes, the result is that the internal neutral level will have an offset compared with the correct neutral, and the sensitivity of the unit will be decreased with up to $25 \%$, depending on the difference between the 3 phase-phase voltages.

## Specifications type FP30.

FP30 is a combined under- and over-voltage relay with fixed reaction delay and adjustable setpoint. The output relay activates, when all 3 voltages are within the set limits and releases, if one or more of the voltages are outside the limits.

The standard type has a delay-ON and delay-OFF time at 1 sec ., and an adjustabe setpoint from $+/-5$ to $+/-25 \%$ of the nominal voltage. Optionally, the unit can be delivered for under-voltage or over-voltage detection only, with ON-delay or OFF-delay only, with different delay time, or with different set-point range, see ordering guide.
Accuracy, set-point: better than $2 \%$
Accuracy, delay: better than $1 \%$

## Specifications type FP31.

FP31 is a phase-sequence/phase-asymmetry relay with fixed reaction delay and adjustable setpoint. The output relay activates, if the phase sequence is OK and the phase asymmetry between the 3 phases is lower than the set limit, and releases, if the asymmetry exceeds the setpoint. Compared with FP30 the relay does not release, if all 3 voltages are higher or lower than the nominal voltages, as long as the asymmetry between them is lower than the setpoint.
The standard type has a delay-ON and delay-OFF time at 1 sec ., and an adjustabe setpoint from 5 to $25 \%$. Optionally, the unit can be delivered with ON-delay or OFFdelay only, with different delay times, or with different set-point range, see ordering guide.
Accuracy, set-point: better than $2 \%$
Accuracy, delay:
better than $1 \%$

## Specifications type FP34.

FP34 combines the functions from FP30 and FP31, i.e. it is a combined phase sequence and under- and overvoltage relay with fixed reaction delay and adjustable setpoint. The output relay activates, if the phase sequence is correct, and all 3 voltages are within the set limits and it releases, if one or more of the voltages are outside the limits.
The standard type has a delay-ON and delay-OFF time at 1 sec ., and an adjustabe setpoint from $+/-5$ to $+/-25 \%$ of the nominal voltage. Optionally, the unit can be delivered for under-voltage or over-voltage detection only, with ON-delay or OFF-delay only, with different delay time, or with different set-point range, see ordering guide.
Accuracy, set-point: better than $2 \%$
Accuracy, delay: better than $1 \%$

## Specifications type FP35.

FP35 is a combined under- and over-voltage relay with fixed setpoint and adjustable reaction delay. The output relay activates, when all 3 voltages are within the set limits and releases, if one or more of the voltages are outside the limits.
The standard type has a setpoint of $+/-10 \%$ of the nominal supply voltage and an adjustable delay-ON and delay-OFF time between 0 and 10 sec . Optionally, the unit can be delivered for under-voltage or over-voltage detection only, with ON-delay or OFF-delay only, with different setpoint, or with different delay range, see ordering guide.
Accuracy, set-point: better than $2 \%$
Accuracy, delay:
better than $1 \%$

## Functional diagram FP30, FP34 and FP35:



Example: Setpoint adjusted to $+/-10 \%$

## Functional diagramFP31:



## Connections:

ex. 1: Mains monitoring.


When the monitoring relay is connected as shown on the drawing above, the mains supply must be correct, before the load can be activated. This is particularly important if the load is sensitive to under- or over-voltage, and to ensure correct rotation direction of motors. This monitoring principle is recommended, when you want a general monitoring of the mains supply to several loads at the same time.
ex. 2: Load monitoring.


If instead you want to monitor the supply voltage for a single load, you can connect the monitoring relay after the contactor, in this way the contactor itself is also monitored. This principle is recommended if f.inst. you want a quick reaction in case of a phase failure to a motor.In the example above, the relay output is connected in parallel with the start contact, thereby it latches the contactor, if the supply is OK , and in case of an error, the contactor is released.
When you connect the monitoring relay after the contactor, you must notice, that the monitoring relay is activated at the same time as the load, which means the relay cannot protect against wrong phase-sequence during the period, where the start-button is activated..

## Ordering guide:

FP30-xxx-ab-cd $\quad x x x=$ supply voltage (phase-phase)
FP31-xxx-e-cd $\quad 220=220$ VAC
FP34-xxx-ab-cd
$230=230 \mathrm{VAC}$
$380=380$ VAC
FP35-xxx-fg-hi $400=400$ VAC
$415=415 \mathrm{VAC}$
If the standard unit is ordered, only the type number and the supply is used, e.g. FP31-400.
Standard units:
FP30-xxx: Delay-ON and delay-OFF: fixed 1 sec . Setpoint: adjustable $+/-5 \%$ to $+/-25 \%$
FP31-xxx: Delay-ON and delay-OFF: fixed 1 sec . Setpoint: adjustable 5\% to $25 \%$
FP34-xxx: Delay-ON and delay-OFF: fixed 1 sec . Setpoint: adjustable $+/-5 \%$ to $+/-25 \%$
FP35-xxx: Delay-ON, delay-OFF: adjustable 0-10 sec. Setpoint: fixed $+/-10 \%$
If a special unit is ordered, the whole number must be used, e.g. FP30-400-30-31
$a=$ under-voltage range $b=$ over-voltage range
$0=$ not used $\quad 5=$ fixed $5 \% \quad$ Note:
$1=5-10 \% \quad 6=$ fixed $10 \% \quad \overline{\text { If both under- and over }}$
$2=5-15 \% \quad 7=$ fixed $15 \% \quad$ voltage monitoring is
$3=5-20 \% \quad 8=$ fixed $20 \% \quad$ used, both ranges must
$4=5-25 \% \quad 9=$ fixed $25 \% \quad$ be the same, e.g. $5-15 \%$
$\mathrm{x}=$ special
$c=t_{\text {on }}$ delay $d=t_{\text {off }}$ delay
$0=100 \mathrm{msec} \quad 3=3 \mathrm{sec}$
$\begin{array}{lll}0=100 \mathrm{msec} & 3=3 \mathrm{sec} & 6=1 \mathrm{~min} \\ 1=300 \mathrm{msec} & 4=10 \mathrm{sec} & 7=3 \mathrm{~min}\end{array}$
$2=1 \mathrm{sec} \quad 5=30 \mathrm{sec} \quad 8=10 \mathrm{~min}$
$\mathrm{x}=$ special
$e=$ asymmetry range
$1=5-10 \%$
$2=5-15 \%$
$3=5-20 \%$
$4=5-25 \%$
$\mathrm{x}=$ special
$f=$ setpoint, under voltage $g=$ setpoint, over voltage
$0=$ not used
$0=$ not used
$1=-5 \%$
$1=+5 \%$
$2=-10 \%$
$2=+10 \%$
$3=-15 \% \quad 3=+15 \%$
$4=-20 \% \quad 4=+20 \%$
$5=-25 \% \quad 5=+25 \%$
$\mathrm{x}=$ special $\quad \mathrm{x}=$ special
$h=t_{\text {on }}$ delay range $i=t_{\text {off }}$ delay range
Note: If both $t_{\text {on }}$ and $t_{\text {off }}$ is adjustable, both of them must have the same range.
If one of the delays is fixed, an " $F$ " is placed before the delay range number (range 0 and 1 is always fixed)
$0=100 \mathrm{msec} \quad 3=0-3 \mathrm{sec} \quad 6=0-1 \mathrm{~min}$
$1=300 \mathrm{msec} \quad 4=0-10 \mathrm{sec} \quad 7=0-3 \mathrm{~min}$
$2=0-1 \mathrm{sec} \quad 5=0-30 \mathrm{sec} \quad 8=0-10 \mathrm{~min}$
$\mathrm{x}=$ special

## Monitoring of 1-phase supply voltage

Separate adjustments of minimum and maximum limits
1- or 2-pole relay output
DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type RP10 monitors its own 1-phase supply voltage and checks that it is within the adjusted minimum and maximum limits, and in that case, the output relay is activated.
The modulecan operate from $80 \%$ to $120 \%$ of the nominal supply voltage.

## Technical data:

| Supply voltage: | $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 24 \mathrm{VAC}, 115 \mathrm{VAC}$ or |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-20 \%$ |
| Power consumption: | $2,5 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ til $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | $0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing |

Adjustments:
Upper limit:
Lower limit:
Hysteresis:
Indications:
Green LED:
Red LED:
Max. load, relay:

Potentiometer, 105 to $120 \%$.
Potentiometer, 80 to $95 \%$
$1 \%$ of the nominal supply.
Supply voltage connected
Relay active
1-pole: 8 A - 250 VAC 2-pole: 5 A - 250 VAC , ohmic load

EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60 730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.


## Functional diagram:



## Ordering guide:

| Supply | Type no. |
| :---: | :--- |
| 24 VDC | RP10-x-0-024 |
| 24 VAC | RP10-x-1-024 |
| 115 VAC | RP10-x-1-115 |
| 230 VAC | RP10-x-1-230 |
| $x=$ output relay: | $1=1$-pole <br>  <br> $2=2$-pole |

Mechanical dimensions:


Materials and weight:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, <br> self-extinguishing |
| Terminals: | Nickel-plated brass |
| Weight: | 110 g |

3-phase monitoring of phase asymmetry
Monitors correct phase sequence
Adjustable asymmetry level 5-25 \%
1-pole relay output $8 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$
AC supply voltages up to $3 \times 415$ VAC
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type RP33 meters its own 3-phase supply voltage, and if the phase sequence is correct and the phase asymmetry is below the adjusted level, the output relay is activated.
The module is suitable for monitoring of motors, since it ensures correct rotation direction and releases in case of a missing phase, also if the motor continues its rotation, provided that the resulting asymmetry is higher than the adjusted limit.
To ensure the best possible monitoring, the module must be connected as close to the motor as possible, in this way, the contactor function is also monitored.

Technical data:
Supply voltage:

Supply frequency:
Power consumption:
Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Adjustments:
Hysteresis:
Reaction delay:
Indications:
Green LED:
Red LED:
Max. load, relay:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \times 220 \mathrm{~V}+/-25 \% \\
& 3 \times 380 \mathrm{~V}+/-25 \% \\
& 3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}+/-25 \% \\
& 3 \times 415 \mathrm{~V}+/-25 \%
\end{aligned}
$$

,
50 or 60 Hz
2,5 VA
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \%$ RH, non-condensing
Potentiometer, scale 5 to $25 \%$.
1-3,5\%.
typ. 1 sec .
Supply voltage connected
Relay aktive
1-pole: $8 \mathrm{~A}-250 \mathrm{VAC}$, ohmic load

## EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60 730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

Functional diagram:
setpoint hysteresis


Connections RP31:


## Ordering guide RP31:

Supply Type no.
$3 \times 220 \mathrm{~V} \quad \mathrm{RP} 33-1-3-220-50$
$3 \times 380 \mathrm{~V} \quad$ RP33-1-3-380-50
$3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V} \quad$ RP33-1-3-400-50
$3 \times 415 \mathrm{~V} \quad$ RP33-1-3-415-50
Note 1: The type numbers are shown for 50 Hz supply. for 60 HZ supply, replace -50 with -60 .
Note 2: The unit is also available with supply connections to pins 5-6-7 instead of pins 5-7-9.
In this case, the type number is RP31.1-...... instead of RP31-....
Materials and weight:
Housing:
NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing
Housing bottom: NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, self-extinguishing
Terminals: Nickel-plated brass
Weight: $\quad 110 \mathrm{~g}$

# 3-phase phase sequence / phase breaking module <br> Monitors correct phase sequence <br> Secures against phase breaking <br> 1- or 2-pole relay output <br> AC supply voltages up to $3 \times 415$ VAC <br> Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations 



The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type RP32 meters its own 3-phase supply voltage, and checks that all 3 phases are present and the phase sequence is correct, and in that case the output relay is activated.
The module is suitable for the monitoring of motors, as it ensures correct rotation, and in case of a missin phase the relay releases, provided that the possible regenerated voltage from the motor is below the fixed minimum limits.
The module can be used both with and without neutral, but with neutral the unit is most sensitive.

Technical data:
Supply voltage:

$$
3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}+/-15 \%
$$

$$
3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}+/-15 \%
$$

$$
3 \times 415 \mathrm{~V}+/-15 \%
$$

Supply frequency: $\quad 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power consumption: 2,5 VA
Operation temp.: $\quad-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity: $\quad 0-90 \%$ RH, non-condensing
Hysteresis: $\quad 2 \%$ of the nominal supply.
Reaction delay: approx. $0,2 \mathrm{sec}$.
Indications:
Green LED: Supply voltage connected
Red LED: Relay aktive
Max. load, relay: 1-pole: 8 A - 250 VAC
2-pole: 5A-250 VAC (RP32.1), ohmic load

## EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Sensitivity:

If the unit is connected to 3 phases with neutral, the relay will release, if one or more of the phase-neutral voltages is lower than $75-85 \%$ of the nominal voltage.
If the unit is connected to 3 phases without neutral, the relay will release, if one or more of the phase-phase voltages is lower than $60-70 \%$ of the nominal voltage

Connections RP32:


Connections RP32.1, 1-pole:
2-pole:


Ordering guide RP32:

Supply
$3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}$ (phase-phase)
Type no.
$3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ (phase-phase) RP32-1-3-400
$3 \times 415 \mathrm{~V}$ (phase-phase) RP32-1-3-415
Ordering guide RP32.1:
Supply
$3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}$ (phase-phase) RP32.1-x-3-230
$3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ (phase-phase) RP32.1-x-3-400
$3 \times 415$ V (phase-phase) RP32.1-x-3-415
$\mathrm{x}=$ output relay:
$1=1$-pole
$2=2$-pole

Materials and weight: see previous page.

## Phase monitoring relay RP33

## 3-phase monitoring of phase-neutral voltages

Built-in adjustable time-delay
Separate adjustments for minimum and maximum limits
1-pole relay output 8 A/250 V AC
AC supply voltages up to $3 \times 415$ VAC
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type RP33 meters its own 3-phase supply voltage, and checks that all 3 phase-neutral voltages are within the adjusted limits, and in that case, the output relay is activated.
If one or more of the voltages are over or under the limits for a period of time, which exceeds the set delay, the relay releases.
The module can operate from 80 to $120 \%$ of the nominal supply voltage.
NOTE:
The unit can only be used at 3 phases plus neutral. If neutral is not available, monitoring module type RP30 must be used instead.

Technical data:
Supply voltage:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}+/-20 \% \\
& 3 \times 380 \mathrm{~V}+/-20 \% \\
& 3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}+/-20 \% \\
& 3 \times 415 \mathrm{~V}+/-20 \%
\end{aligned}
$$

Supply frequency:
Power consumption:
Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Adjustments:
Upper limit:
Lower limit:
Time-delay:

## EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60 730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

Connections RP33:


## Ordering guide RP33:

| Supply | Type no. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}$ (phase-phase) | RP33-1-3-230 |
| $3 \times 380 \mathrm{~V}$ (phase-phase) | RP33-1-3-380 |
| $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ (phase-phase) | RP33-1-3-400 |
| $3 \times 415 \mathrm{~V}$ (phase-phase) | RP33-1-3-415 |

## Materials and weight:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, <br> self-extinguishing |
| Terminals: | Nickel-plated brass |
| Weight: | 190 g |

# Monitoring of all static 3-phase parameters: Over / Undervoltage, Sequence, Asymmetry, Frequency. <br> Monitoring of dynamic parameters: df/dt (ROCOF) and Phase angle fault. 

Programmable functions, ranges and reaction delays.
2 independent relay output $8 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ AC
AC supply voltages up to $3 \times 415$ VAC
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type PPR10 is a universal 3-phase monitoring relay, particularly suitable for monitoring and protection of the mains supply and connected equipment in connection with generators and portable equipment.
The unit is made in accordance with the new European requirements for connection of micro-generators to the mains supply.
All parameters are programmable, and in order to ensure that unauthorized persons are not able to change the settings, there are no potentiometers on the unit.
The parameters are selected on a PC, and transferred to a small battery operated programming unit, which is then used to program each unit on site.
The unit is supplied with two relay outputs, and you can program which of the parameters are active on each relay. The relays are activated at normal conditions, and releases if one or more of the selected parameters are exceeded.
Reaction delays for each relay are individually selectable, except for the dynamic parameters, where the reaction delay for release is fixed at 100 msec .
Each output relay have a corresponding control input, where you can select between 5 different functions.

## Programmable parameters:

| Over voltage: | OFF, $3,4,5,7,10,15 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Under voltage: | OFF, $3,4,5,7,10,15 \%$ |
| Asymmetry: | OFF, $3,4,5,7,10 \%$ |
| Neutral detect: | OFF, ON |
| Frequency: | nominal $50,60,50 \ldots 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Frequency limits: | OFF, $0,2,0,3,0,5,1,2,3,5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| df/dt (ROCOF): | OFF, $0,3,0,5,0,7,1 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Phase shift: | OFF, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 deg. |
| Delay, release: | $0,1,0,2,0,3,0,5,0,7,1,2,3,5$, |
|  | 7,10 sec. |
| Delay, activate: | $1,2,3,5,7,10,20,30,45 \mathrm{sec}$, |
|  | $1,2,3,5,7,10 \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Delay, start-up: | $1,2,3,5,7,10 \mathrm{sec}$. |

During start-up delay, the relay remains activated, also if one of the selected parameters detects a fault. This is to ensure, that the units does not release f.inst. when the generator is connected to the mains.

## Functions, control input:

None: Control input not used, relay indicate parameter conditions.
Enable: Relay only active, if input is activated and parameter conditions are OK.
Latch: Relay activates, when the input activates and parameter conditions are OK. During operation, the input must remain activated. If the relay has released after a fault detection, the input must be released and activated again, before the relay can activate.
Reset: Relay activates, when the input activates and parameter conditions are OK. After this, the input can be released. If the relay has released after a fault detection, the input must be activated again, before the relay can activate.
Auto: Relay activates, if the parameter conditions are OK. When the input is activated, the start-up delay starts, and after this delay, the unit operates as in the function "none". A new start-up delay is activated, if the control input releases and activates again.

## Programming:

In order to program the unit, you must have a programming unit, INTF3.
Together with the programming unit, you get a corresponding software, which you must install on a PC. You can also download the software from our website: www.comadan.com.
When the program is activated you select all the parameters, which is then transferred to INTF3 via a cable connected to one of the COM-ports.
After this, you disconnect INFT3 from the PC, and you can now transfer the program to the PPR10 via the infrared transmitter in front of INTF3, if the PPR10 is connected to the mains supply.
If the transmission is completed in the correct way, the top LED "control 1" and after this the LED "supply" will flash once.
If the transmission is not OK, the LED's will flash several times.

## Technical data:

| Supply voltage: | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \times 220-3 \times 240 \text { VAC }+/-15 \% \\ & 3 \times 380-3 \times 415 \text { VAC }+/-15 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Supply frequency: | $45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Power consumption: | 3 VA |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | $0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing |
| Adjustments: | No adjustments |
| Indications: |  |
| Green LED: | Supply voltage connected |
| Yellow LED's: | Control 1 and Control 2 |
| Red LED's: | Relay 1 and Relay 2 |
| Max. load, relays: | 1-pole: 8 A - 250 VAC, ohmic load |

## EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN $50081-1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations, as well as the preliminary standard for connection of micro generators to the public low voltage network.

## LED functions:

Green Supply LED:
Steady light when the supply is connected and the unit is in normal operation.
Flashing after parameter programming.
Yellow Control LED's:
OFF when the control input is not activated.
Flashing after activation of Control input during Relay activation delay and Start-up delay.
Control 1 LED also flashing after parameter programming.
Steady light after expiration of delays, if the Control input is still activated.
Red Relay LED's:
OFF when the relay is off.
Steady light when the relay is activated.
Flashing during release delay when the relay is still activated.

## Activation of Control inputs:

The control input is activated when it is connected to Neutral (pin 2).

PPR10 front.


## Connections:



## Ordering guide:

Supply
$3 \times 220,3 \times 230$ and $3 \times 340$ PPR10-230
$3 \times 380,3 \times 400$ and $3 \times 415$ PPR10-400
The above type numbers indicates a complete unit with all functions.
The unit is also available in a reduced version without $\mathrm{df} / \mathrm{dt}$ and phase shift functions.
In this case you add an "A" to the type number,
e.g. PPR10A-400

## Materials and weight:

Housing base: CYCOLOY C2100, grey
Frontplate: CYCOLOY C2100, black
Terminal cover: CYCOLOY C2100, black
Terminals: Zinc-plated brass
Screws: Zinc-plated iron
Weight: $\quad 350 \mathrm{~g}$

## Current/voltage relays RC10/RV10

## RC10: Current monitoring RV10: Voltage monitoring 4 metering inputs in each module <br> Adjustments for setpoint, hysteresis and time delay Selectable relay inversion, time delay and AC/DC mode DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC <br> Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations



C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ current monitoring relay, type RC10, and voltage monitoring relay, type RV10, are universal metering relays, each supplied with 4 metering ranges, from $0,4 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 6 A or 40 mV to 600 V AC or DC, respectively.

The input range is chosen by use of the appropriate input terminal, and the choice of AC/DC metering is made by connection/disconnection of terminal 8 to common (terminal 7).
By means of 2 push-buttons on the back of the unit you can select relay and time-delay function.
When the module is AC metering, the average value is metered, and the level adjustment is then calibrated to the r.m.s. value of a sinusoidal signal.

Common technical data:
Supply voltage, AC: $\quad 24,115$ and 230 VAC $+/-10 \%$
Supply frequency: $\quad 40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Variable supply:
Isolation voltage:
Supply voltage, DC:
12-50 VDC or 48-250 VDC
Supply - input - output: 3.75 kV
24 VDC +/-10\%
Note: With this DC-supply there is no isolation between supply and internal electronics.

| Power consumption: | $2,5 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | $0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing |

Adjustments:
Level: Hysteresis: Time-delay:
Indications:
Green LED:
Red LED:
Red LED:
Accuracy, scale:
Temp. coefficient:
Potentiometer, scale 0.4 to 6 Potentiometer, scale 5 to $50 \%$ Potentiometer, scale 0 to 10 sec .

Supply voltage connected
Set-point exceeded
Relay active
5 \%
typ $0,1 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Max. load, relay: 1-pole: 8 A - 250 VAC ohmic load

Metering ranges, max. input signals and input impedances ( $\mathrm{R}_{\text {in }}$ ):

| Module | Range | max. input | input res. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| RC 10 | $0.4-6 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 80 mA | $35 \Omega$ |
|  | $4-60 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 200 mA | $0.5 \Omega$ |
|  | $40-600 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 800 mA | $0.35 \Omega$ |
|  | $0.4-6 \mathrm{~A}$ | 8 A | $0.033 \Omega$ |
|  | $40-600 \mathrm{mV}$ | 20 V | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | $0.4-6 \mathrm{~V}$ | 50 V | $11 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | $4-60 \mathrm{~V}$ | 150 V | $111 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | $40-600 \mathrm{~V}$ | 650 V | $1.11 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |



## Connections RC10.

DC metering: 7-8 open
AC metering: 7-8 closed

Connections RV10.
DC metering: 7-8 open
AC metering: 7-8 closed

## Function selection:

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Button 1: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Delay on operate / } \\ \text { delay on release }\end{array} \\ \text { Button 2: } & \text { Relay inversion }\end{array}$
Ex 1: 1 on, 2 off.
Delay on release, when level drops below setpoint.
Ex 2: 1 off, 2 on. Delay on operate, when level drops below setpoint.
Ex 3: 1 off, 2 off. Delay on operate, when setpoint is exceeded.
Ex 4: 1 on, 2 on. Delay on release, when setpoint is exceeded.

## Functional diagram:



EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Ordering guide, RC10:

| supply | type number |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12-50 VDC | RC10-1-4-012 |
| 24 VDC | RC10-1-0-024 |
| 24 VAC | RC10-1-1-024 |
| 115 VAC | RC10-1-1-115 |
| 230 VAC | RC10-1-1-230 |

## Ordering guide, RV10:

| Supply | type number |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12-50 VDC | RV10-1-4-012 |
| 24 VDC | RV10-1-0-024 |
| 24 VAC | RV10-1-1-024 |
| 115 VAC | RV10-1-1-115 |
| 230 VAC | RV10-1-1-230 |

## Mechanical dimensions:



## Materials and weight:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, <br> self-extinguishing |
| Terminals: | Nickel-plated brass |
| Weight: | 190 g |

## Current/voltage relays RC12/RV12

## RC12: Current monitoring RV12: Voltage monitoring <br> 3 metering inputs in each module <br> Adjustments for setpoint and hysteresis <br> Selectable relay inversion and AC/DC mode <br> DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC <br> Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations



C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ current monitoring relay, type RC 12 , and voltage monitoring relay, type RV12, are universal metering relays, each supplied with 3 metering ranges, from 4 mA to 6 A or 400 mV to 600 V AC or DC, respectively.
The input range is chosen by use of the appropriate input terminal, and the choice of AC/DC metering and relay inversionis made by connection/disconnection of terminal 5 and 8 to common (terminal 7).
When the module is AC metering, the average value is metered, and the level adjustment is then calibrated to the r.m.s. value of a sinusoidal signal.

## Common technical data:

Supply voltage, AC: 24, 115 and 230 VAC $+/-10 \%$
Supply frequency: $\quad 40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Variable supply:
Isolation voltage:
Supply voltage, DC:
12-50 VDC or 48-250 VDC
Supply - input - output: 3.75 kV
24 VDC +/- 10\%
Note: With this DC-supply there is no isolation between supply and internal electronics.
Power consumption: 2,5 VA
Operation temp.: $\quad-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity: $\quad 0-90 \%$ RH, non-condensing
Adjustments:
Level:
Hysteresis:

## Indications:

Green LED: Red LED:
Accuracy, scale:
Temp. coefficient:
Max. load, relay:

Metering ranges, max. input signals and input impedances $\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}\right)$ :

| Module | Range | max. input | input res. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| RC 12 | $4-60 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 200 mA | $3.5 \Omega$ |
|  | $40-600 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 800 mA | $0.35 \Omega$ |
|  | $0.4-6 \mathrm{~A}$ | 8 A | $0.033 \Omega$ |
| RV 12 | $0.4-6 \mathrm{~V}$ | 50 V | $11 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | $4-60 \mathrm{~V}$ | 150 V | $111 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | $40-600 \mathrm{~V}$ | 650 V | $1.11 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |



## EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Ordering guide, RC12:

| supply | type number |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12-50 VDC | RC12-1-4-012 |
| 24 VDC | RC12-1-0-024 |
| 24 VAC | RC12-1-1-024 |
| 115 VAC | RC12-1-1-155 |
| 230 VAC | RC12-1-1-230 |

## Ordering guide, RV12:

| Supply |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12-50 VDC number |  |
| 24 VDC | RV12-1-4-012 |
| 24 VAC | RV12-1-0-024 |
| 115 VAC | RV12-1-1-024 |
| 230 VAC | RV12-1-1-115 -1230 |

Mechanical dimensions:


74 mm


## Materials and weight:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, |
| self-extinguishing |  |, | Terminals: | Nickel-plated brass |
| :--- | :--- |
| Weight: | 170 g |

RC30: Current monitoring RV30: Voltage monitoring 3 metering inputs in each module Adjustments for setpoint and time delay Selectable relay inversion, time delay, hysteresis and start-up delay<br>Automatic detection of AC or DC metering input DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC<br>Made in accordance with the $(€$ and EMC regulations



C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ current monitoring relay, type RC 30 , and voltage monitoring relay, type RV30 are universal metering relays, each supplied with 3 metering ranges, automatic detection of AC or DC input signal, plus a 24 VDC output voltage, for the supply of external sensors or the like.
By means of a DIP-switch in the bottom of the unit you can select between 4 different combinations of relay inversion and reaction-delay, 5 or 15\% hysteresis and start-up delay.
On the front of the unit you can adjust the setpoint and reaction-delay between 0 and 10 seconds.
The monitoring relays are each available in 3 different variants, which makes it possible to select current ranges between 0.1 to 2 mA and 0.25 to 6 A , and voltage ranges between 3 to 60 mV and 25 to 600 V .
The start-up has the following function:
When the DIP-switch for selection (switch 4) is off, there will be no start-up delay, which means the monitoring will start, when the supply voltage is connected.
When switch 4 is on, there will be a fixed start-up delay of 10 seconds, and in this period the output relay is in the position, which corresponds to no signal on the input, and after this period, the output corresponds to the actual input signal.
This function is particularly interesting, if you are monitoring a load, which has a very high start-up current.
The units are supplied for 24,115 or 230 VAC supply or 10-50 VDC supply.

Metering ranges, max. input signals and input impedances $\left(R_{\text {in }}\right)$ :

| Module | input a | input b | input c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RC type 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 1-20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \max .0,1 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=72 \Omega \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,5-10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \max .80 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=122 \Omega \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,1-2 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \max .50 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=524 \Omega \end{array}$ |
| RC type 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 25-500 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \max .0,8 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=2,7 \Omega \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10-200 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \max .0,5 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=3,2 \Omega \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5-100 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \max .0,5 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=4,7 \Omega \end{array}$ |
| RC type 3 | $\begin{gathered} 0,25-6 \mathrm{~A} \\ \max .8 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=7 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,05-1 \quad \mathrm{~A} \\ \operatorname{max.} 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=40 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \end{array}$ | - |
| RV type 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 3-60 \mathrm{mV} \\ \operatorname{max.} 1 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,5-150 \mathrm{mV} \\ \max .2 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=25 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,05-1 \mathrm{~V} \\ \operatorname{max.} 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=168 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{array}$ |
| RV type 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 0,5-10 \mathrm{~V} \\ \max .60 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=111 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1-20 \mathrm{~V} \\ \operatorname{max.} 100 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=221 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,5-50 \mathrm{~V} \\ \operatorname{max.} 150 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=553 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{array}$ |
| RV type 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 5-100 \mathrm{~V} \\ \operatorname{max.} 200 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10-200 \mathrm{~V} \\ \operatorname{max.} 400 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=2 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25-500 \mathrm{~V} \\ \max .600 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=5,1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ |

Connection diagram:


## Common technical data:

Supply, AC:
Supply frequency:
Supply, DC:
Isolation voltage:
Power consumption:
Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Temp. coefficient:

## Indications:

Green LED, active: Supply ON and input OK flashing:

Red LED:
Selection of function: S1-S2:

S3: S4:

## Adjustments:

Potentiometer 1: Potentiometer 2:
Transducer supply:
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ :
$\mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}$ :
Max. load, relay:

24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$
$40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
12-50 VDC
Supply-input-output: 3.75 kV
3 VA
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \%$ RH, non-condensing
$<0,01 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Supply ON and input signal outside the metering range Relay active
relay inversion and reaction delay, see functional diagram Hysteresis: OFF: 5\%, ON: 15\% Start-up delay:
OFF: no delay
ON: 10 seconds delay
setpoint, $0-100 \%$ of the range reaction delay, $0-10$ seconds
Pin 8,
24 VDC $+5 \%-20 \%$
$\max .22 \mathrm{~mA}$
8 A - 250 VAC, ohmic load

## EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN $50081-1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Ordering guide, RC30:

supply type number
12-50 VDC
RC30-1-4-012-x
24 VAC
RC30-1-1-024-x
115 VAC
RC30-1-1-115-x
230 VAC
RC30-1-1-230-x
$\mathrm{x}=$ metering range:
$1=0,1-2 \mathrm{~mA}, 0,5-10 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $1-20 \mathrm{~mA}$
$2=5-100 \mathrm{~mA}, 10-200 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $25-500 \mathrm{~mA}$
$3=0,05-1 \mathrm{~A}$ and $0,25-6 \mathrm{~A}$

## Ordering guide, RV30:

Supply type number
12-50 VDC
RV30-1-4-012-x
24 VAC
115 VAC
RV30-1-1-024-x
RV30-1-1-115-x
230 VAC
$\mathrm{x}=$ metering ranges:
$1=3-60 \mathrm{mV}, 7,5-150 \mathrm{mV}$ and $0,05-1 \mathrm{~V}$
$2=0,5-10 \mathrm{~V}, 1-20 \mathrm{~V}$ and $2,5-50 \mathrm{~V}$
$3=5-100 \mathrm{~V}, 10-200 \mathrm{~V}$ and $25-500 \mathrm{~V}$

Functional diagram:


Selection of function:

| SW 1 | SW 2 | ex. no. | function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| OFF | OFF | 1 | Relay activates, when setpoint is <br> exceeded, delay on release |
| ON | OFF | 2 | Relay releases, when setpoint is <br> exceeded, delay on activate |
| OFF | ON | 3 | Delay on activate, when setpoint <br> is exceeded |
| ON | ON | 4 | Delay on release, when setpoint <br> is exceeded |

Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials and weight:

Housing: NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing
Housing bottom: NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, self-extinguishing
Terminals: Nickel-plated brass
Weight: $\quad 190 \mathrm{~g}$

## Current relays RC15/RC20

## RC15: AC-current monitor RC20: DC-current monitor

Adjustment of setpoint and hysteresis
Selectable activation or release of relay
DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC
1- or 2-pole relay output
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ modules, type RC 15 and RC 20 are simple current monitoring relays, for AC- and DC input signals, respectively.
The modules are available for several different metering ranges, but the range must be specified at ordering, since each unit has only got one metering range.
By means of a connection at the relay base you can select, it the output relay should activate or release, when the setpoint is exceeded, in this way, the module can be used for both over- and under current monitoring.

## Common technical data:

Supply voltage, AC: 24, 115 and 230 VAC +/- 10\%
Supply frequency: $\quad 40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Variable supply:
12-50 VDC or 48-250 VDC
Isolation voltage:
Supply voltage, DC:
Supply - input - output: 3.75 kV
24 VDC +/- 10\%
Note: With this DC-supply there is no isolation between supply and internal electronics.

| Power consumption: | 2,5 VA |
| :---: | :---: |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | 0-90\% RH, non-condensing |
| Relay inversion: | pin 6-7 |
| Open: | Relay releases at undercurrent |
| Closed: | Relay releases at overcurrent |
| Adjustments: |  |
| Level: | Potentiometer, scale 5 to 100\% |
| Hysteresis: | Potentiometer, scale 5 to $50 \%$ |
| Indications: |  |
| Green LED: | Supply voltage connected |
| Red LED: | Relay active |
| Accuracy, scale: | 5 \% |
| Temp. coefficient: | typ 0,1\% / ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max. load, relay: | 1-pole: 8 A - 250 VAC |
|  | 2-pole: 5 A - 250 VAC, ohmic load |

EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

Metering ranges:

|  | range | int. shunt | max current |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RC15: | $0,05-1 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{AC}$ | $0,220 \Omega$ | 3 A |
|  | $0,25-5 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{AC}$ | $0,033 \Omega$ | 8 A |
| RC20: | $0,05-1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $100 \Omega$ | 10 mA |
|  | $1-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $5,00 \Omega$ | 100 mA |
|  | $5-100 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $1,30 \Omega$ | 500 mA |
|  | $25-500 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $0,20 \Omega$ | 2 A |
|  | $0,1-2 \mathrm{~A}$ | $0,07 \Omega$ | 6 A |
|  | $0,25-\quad 5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $0,03 \Omega$ | 10 A |

Functional diagram:


## Connections, RC15:



Connections 8-9-11: 2-pole version only.

## Connections, RC20:



Connections 8-9-11: 2-pole version only.

## Ordering guide, RC15:

Supply Type number.
12- 50 VDC RC15-x-4-012-y
48-250 VDC RC15-x-4-048-y
24 VDC RC15-x-0-024-y
24 VAC RC15-x-1-024-y
115 VAC RC15-x-1-115-y
230 VAC RC15-x-1-230-y
x = output relay: $\quad 1=1$-pole 2 = 2-pole
$\mathrm{y}=$ metering range: $\quad 1=0,05-5 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{AC}$ $5=0,25-5 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{AC}$

## Ordering guide, RC20:

Supply Type number.
12- 50 VDC RC20-x-4-012-yyy
48-250 VDC RC20-x-4-048-yyy
24 VDC RC20-x-0-024-yyy
24 VAC RC20-x-1-024-yyy
115 VAC RC20-x-1-115-yyy
230 VAC RC20-x-1-230-yyy
$\mathrm{x}=$ output relay: $\quad 1=1$-pole
$2=2$-pole
yyy = metering range: $\quad 1 \mathrm{M}=0,05-1 \mathrm{~mA}$

$$
20 \mathrm{M}=1-20 \mathrm{~mA}
$$

$$
100 \mathrm{M}=5-100 \mathrm{~mA}
$$

$$
500 \mathrm{M}=25-500 \mathrm{~mA}
$$

$$
2 \mathrm{~A}=0,1-\quad 2 \mathrm{~A}
$$

$$
5 \mathrm{~A}=0,25-5 \mathrm{~A}
$$

Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials and weight:

Housing: NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing
Housing bottom: NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, self-extinguishing
Terminals: Nickel-plated brass
Weight:

180 g

## Voltage relay RV20

## DC voltage monitoring relay

Adjustment of setpoint and hysteresis
Selectable activation or release of relay
DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC

## 1- or 2-pole relay output

Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations



#### Abstract

The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module, type RV20 is a simple voltage monitoring relay for DC input signals. The module is available for several different metering ranges, but the range must be specified at ordering, since each unit has only got one metering range. By means of a connection at the relay base you can select, it the output relay should activate or release, when the setpoint is exceeded, in this way, the module can be used for both over- and under current monitoring.


## Common technical data:

| Supply voltage, AC: | 24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Supply frequency: | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Variable supply: | 12-50 VDC or 48-250 VDC |
| Isolation voltage: | Supply - input - output: 3.75 kV |
| Supply voltage, DC: | $24 \text { VDC }+/-10 \%$ <br> Note: With this DC-supply there is no isolation between supply and internal electronics. |
| Power consumption: | 2,5 VA |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | 0-90\% RH, non-condensing |
| Relay inversion: | pin 6-7 |
| Open: | Relay releases at undervoltage |
| Closed: | Relay releases at overvoltage |
| Adjustments: |  |
| Level: | Potentiometer, scale 5 to 100\% |
| Hysteresis: | Potentiometer, scale 5 to 50\% |
| Indications: |  |
| Green LED: | Supply voltage connected |
| Red LED: | Relay active |
| Accuracy, scale: | 5 \% |
| Temp. coefficient: | typ $0,1 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max. load, relay: | 1-pole: 8 A - 250 VAC |
|  | 2-pole: $5 \mathrm{~A}-250 \mathrm{VAC}$, ohmic load |

EMC and safety regulations.
Emmision:
EN 50 081-1
Immunity:
Safety:
EN 50 082-2
EN 60730

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

Metering ranges RV20:

| range | inp. resist. | max voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3-60 \mathrm{mV}$ | $150 \Omega$ | 1 V |
| $7,5-150 \mathrm{mV}$ | $150 \Omega$ | 2 V |
| $0,05-1 \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10 V |
| $0,25-5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 30 V |
| $0,5-10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 50 V |
| $1-20 \mathrm{~V}$ | $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 100 V |
| $2,5-50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 150 V |

Functional diagram:
supply
 setpoint hysteresis input relay, ex. 1
relay,
ex. 2

Example 1, undervoltage monitoring pin 6-7 not connected
Example 2, overvoltage monitoringg pin 6-7 connected

## Ordering guide, RV20:

## Connections, RV20:



Connections 8-9-11: 2-pole version only.

Supply Type number.
12- 50 VDC RV20-x-4-012-yyy
48-250 VDC RV20-x-4-048-yyy
24 VDC RV20-x-0-024-yyy
24 VAC RV20-x-1-024-yyy
115 VAC RV20-x-1-115-yyy
230 VAC RV20-x-1-230-yyy
$\mathrm{x}=$ output relay: $\quad 1=1$-pole
2 =2-pole
yyy $=$ metering range: $60 \mathrm{M}=3-60 \mathrm{mV}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
150 \mathrm{M} & =7,5-150 \mathrm{mV} \\
1 \mathrm{~V} & =0,05-1 \mathrm{~V} \\
5 \mathrm{~V} & =0,25-5 \mathrm{~V} \\
10 \mathrm{~V} & =0,5-10 \mathrm{~V} \\
20 \mathrm{~V} & =1-20 \mathrm{~V} \\
50 \mathrm{~V} & =2,5-50 \mathrm{~V}
\end{aligned}
$$

Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials and weight:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, <br> self-extinguishing |
| Terminals: | Nickel-plated brass <br> Weight: |
| 180 g |  |

# Relay for monitoring of the supply frequency <br> Nominal frequency selectable 50 Hz or 60 Hz <br> Adjustable bandwidth from 1 to 10 Hz <br> Selectable reaction delay 0.1 sec. or 1 sec. <br> 1- or 2-pole relay output <br> Made in accordance with the $\subset \in$ and EMC regulations 



C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ frequency relay type RF20 is used for monitoring of the supply frequency, f.inst. in connection with generator controls.
By means of connections on the relay base you can select between nominal frequency of 50 or 60 Hz and reaction delay 0.1 sec . or 1 sec .
On the built-in potentiometer, the bandwidth is adjustable between $+/-0.5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and $+/-5 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

If the supply frequency is within the adjusted bandwidth, the relay is activated, and if the frequency is outside the limits, the output relay releases after the selected reaction delay.

## Common technical data:

Supply voltage, AC
24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$
Supply frequency:
Isolation voltage:
Power consumption:
Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Adjustments:
Bandwidth: $\quad$ Potentiometer, scale 1 to 10 Hz

Indications:
Green LED:
Red LED:
Accuracy:
scale:
min. bandwidth:
max. bandwidth:
Hysteresis:
Nominal frequency:

Reaction delay:
Max. load, relay:
(+/-0.5 Hz til +/-5 Hz)
$40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Supply - input - output: 3.75 kV
2,5 VA
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing

Supply voltage connected
Relay active

5 \%
$+/-0.02 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$+/-0.04 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$10 \%$ of the adjusted bandwidth.
pin 6-7
open: 50 Hz , closed: 60 Hz
pin 5-7
open: 1 sec ., closed: 0.1 sec .
1-pole: 8 A - 250 VAC
2-pole: 5 A - 250 VAC , ohmic load

EMC and safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60 730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

Functional diagram:


## Connections:


pin 8-9-11:
pin 5-7:
pin 6-7:
2-pole version only reaction delay nominal frequency

## Ordering guide:

| Supply | Type number. |
| :--- | ---: |
| 24 VAC | RF20-x-1-024 |
| 120 VAC | RF20-x-1-115 |
| 230 VAC | RF20-x-1-230 |
| x = relay output:$1=1$-pole <br> $2=2$-pole |  |

Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials and weight:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, <br> self-extinguishing |
| Terminals: | Nickel-plated brass |
| Weight: | 200 g |

## Load guard for 3-phase motors <br> Power factor metering $(\cos \varphi)$

Adjustable time delay 0-20 sek. at motor start
Selectable release of relay at max. or min. load
1-pole relay output 8A / 250 VAC
Produced in accordance with $C \in$ and EMC regulations



#### Abstract

C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type RP81 is used for load monitoring of 3-phase motors, as the phase angle $(\cos \varphi)$ between motor current and -voltage changes in proportion to the mechanical load of the motor. You will see the biggest change in phase angle, if the motor is loaded between 0 and $60 \%$ of nominal load, which makes the RP81 suitable for monitoring of V-belts, pumps running dry, etc. (see page 6-6). RP81 can be connected directly to motors with nominal current up to 6 A . If the current is bigger, you use a standard current transformer. The unit is supplied with an adjustable start-up delay, which keeps the output relay activated independant of the power consumption, when the motor is starting. By connection of pins 7 and 2 you can select if the relay releases at over- or underload.


## Technical data:

$\left.\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Supply voltage: } & 3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}+/-10 \% \\ & 3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}+/-10 \% \\ 3 \times 415 \mathrm{~V}+/-10 \%\end{array}\right] \begin{array}{ll} & 40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}\end{array}\right)$

## Start-up:

Relay function:

When the supply voltage is connected, the output relay activates, and the start-delay will start, independant of the selected relay function.
pins 2-7.
If pin 2 is not connected, the output relay releases immediatly, if the power factor exceeds the set level, provided that the set start-delay has run out.
If pin 2 is connected to pin 7, the relay releases, if the power factor is lower than the set level, and the timer has run out.

## Functional diagram:

supply
setpoint hysteresis load
relay, ex. 1
relay, ex. 2

$t=$ selected start-up delay
ex. 1: overload, pins 2-7 open
ex. 2: underload, pins 2-7 connected

## Connections:



Example 1:
without current transformer. (motor current smaller than 6 A)


Example 2:
With current transformer. (motor current bigger than 6 A )
Note: the current transformer must be connected as shown (P1 / P2 and S1 / S2)

## Ordering guide:

| Supply | Type nr. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3 \times 220 \mathrm{~V}$ | RP81-1-3-230 |
| $3 \times 380 \mathrm{~V}$ | RP81-1-3-400 |
| $3 \times 415 \mathrm{~V}$ | RP81-1-3-415 |

## Mechanical dimensions:



## Materials and weight:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, |
| self-extinguishing |  |, | Nickel-plated brass |
| :--- |
| Terminals: |
| Weight: | 110 g.

C-mac ${ }^{\text {® }}$
Power guard RP91

## Power guard for 1- and 3-phase motors <br> Power metering ( $\mathbf{U} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{x} \boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s }} \varphi$ )

Adjustable time-delay 0.1-30 sek. at start-up
Adjustable reaction delay 0.1-30 sek
Metering output indicates the power consumption
1-pole relay output 8 A / 250 VAC
Produced in accordance with $(€$ and EMC regulations


C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type RP91 is used for power monitoring of 1-phase and symmetrical 3-phase loads, f.inst. motors. RP91 can be connected directly to loads with nominal current consumption up to 6 A ; If the current is bigger, a standard current transformer is used.
The unit is supplied with an adjustable start-up delay, which ensures that the output relay is activated independant of the load, when the motor is started. RP 91 is supplied for both over- and underload monitoring.
The module is monitoring the total power consumption ( $\mathrm{U} \times \mathrm{I} \times \cos \varphi$ ) which gives a much higher sensitivity than it is possible with the RP81.
The setpoint is coarse adjusted on a 10-position switch, and fine-adjusted on a potentiometer in front of the unit, which gives a very high sensitivity on the adjustment function.
When the setpoint is reached, an adjustable time-delay on 0,1 to 30 seconds starts. After this period, the relay releases, on the condition that the load has been higher than the setpoint in the whole period, in this way it is ensured, that the relay will not release in case of short changes in the power consumption.
In order to get the most accurate setpoint adjustment, especially when very small loads are monitored, the unit is supplied for 4 different current ranges, and all units are available with inverted function, to detect underloads.

## Technical data:

| Supply voltage: | $127 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{N}$ or $3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}+/-10 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $230 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{N}$ or $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}+/-10 \%$ |
|  | $240 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{N}$ or $3 \times 415 \mathrm{~V}+/-10 \%$ |
| Supply frequency: | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Power consumption: | $2,5 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | $0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing |

Metering ranges:

|  | max. load at supply voltage: |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Current range | 230 V | 400 V | 415 V | int. shunt |
| 01: max. 0,6 A | 270 W | 450 W | 480 W | $1,200 \Omega$ |
| 02: max. 1,2 A | 540 W | 900 W | 960 W | $0,150 \Omega$ |
| 03: max. 2,4 A | 1100 W | 1800 W | 2000 W | $0,068 \Omega$ |
| 04: max. 6,0 A | 2700 W | 4500 W | 4800 W | $0,033 \Omega$ |
| Hysteresis: | $1,3 \%$ of the total metering range |  |  |  |

## Latch:

## Adjustments:

Start-up delay:
Level, coarse:
Level, fine: Reaction delay:
Accuracy, scale:
Indications:
Green LED: Red LED:
Start-up:
pin 8-7.
If pins 8-7 is connected, and the relay releases, it will remain released, no matter if the load changes, until the connection is opened, or the supply voltage is disconnected.

Potentiometer, $0.1-30 \mathrm{sec}$.
10-position switch on the top of the unit.
Potentiometer, scale 0-10
Potentiometer, 0,1-30 sec
5\%
Supply voltage connected Relay activated
start contact, pins 6-7.
If pins 6 and 7 is connected, the relay and the start-up delay is activated, when the supply voltage is connected. This principle is used, if the unit is connected in parallel with the load. If the unit is constantly connected to the supply voltage, the start delay (and the metering) can be separately activated by connecting pins 6 and 7, f.inst. with a spare contact in the motorswitch.

## Functional diagram:



## Connections:



Example 1:
3-phase without current transformer. (load current smaller than 6 A)


Example 2: 3-phase with current transformer. (load current bigger than 6 A)
Note: the current transformer must be connected as shown (P1 / P2 and S1 / S2)


Example 3:
1-phase without current transformer. (load current smaller than 6 A)

Adjustment of RP91, see next page.

## Ordering guide:

| Supply | Type nr. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3 \times 230 \mathrm{~V}$ | RP91-1-3-230-xy |
| $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ | RP91-1-3-400-xy |
| $3 \times 415 \mathrm{~V}$ | RP91-1-3-415-xy |
| $\mathrm{x}=$ function: | $0=$ normal (overload) |
|  | $1=$ inverted (underload) |
|  | $2=$ autostart $* *$ |
| $\mathrm{y}=$ current range: | $1=$ max. $0,6 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  | $2=\max .1,2 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  | $3=\max .2,4 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  | $4=\max .6,0 \mathrm{~A}$ |

ex: RP91-1-3-400-14
** Description autostart function:
The relay activates, when the supply voltage is connected. When pins 6 and 7 is connected, the start-up time is activated, and remains activated during start-up (overload only).

Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials and weight:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, <br> self-extinguishing |
| Terminals: | Nickel-plated brass |
| Weight: | 110 g |

## Adjustment of RP90/RP91



## Adjustment, overload function:

A 10-position rotary switch, used for coarse adjustment of the setpoint is placed on top of the unit.
Set the switch on 9 .
The potentiometer for start-up delay is set at minimum the time needed for the motor to reach its normal load/speed.
Potentiometer for fine adjustment is set at minimum.
Potentiometer for reaction delay is set at maximum.
The motor is started, and after the start-up delay has expired, the coarse switch is gradually turned down, (9-8-7 etc.), until the relay LED starts flashing.
The potentiometer for fine adjustment is turned against max., until the relay LED stops flashing, and now you have found the normal power consumption of the motor. If wanted, you can now set the fine adjustment a little bit higher, which ensures a reasonable margin of security, before the overload alarm is activated.
Finally the potentiometer for reaction delay is set at the wanted position.

## Adjustment, underload function:

If the unit is used for underload monitoring, the coarse adjustment is set at 0 and the fine adjustment at max from the beginning, and instead you will turn up gradually on the coarse switch and down on the fine adjustment in order to find the normal power consumption of the motor.
The other adjustments are exactly as for overload monitoring.

## Connection examples:



Example 1:
Monitoring of motor with current smaller than 6 A.
When the start contact is activated, the units makes its own latch.
The motor stops by opening the stop contact or in case of over/underloads, detected by RP90.


Example 2:
Same function as example 1, but for bigger motors, where a current transformer with $0-5 \mathrm{~A}$ output is used.


Example 3:
Combined Start/stop contact. The relay remains released in case of errors because the latch contact is activated.

## Monitoring and protection of motors and machinery.

Protection of motors and machinery are normally made by means of motor switches or the like, but in many applications, f.inst, if you need a quick reaction in connection with overload, or an alarm in case of underload, it is an advantage to use a monitoring relay.
Please note, that the monitoring relay cannot replace the mandatory motor switch, which is used for safety reasons.
On the figures below you can see, how the different parameters are influenced by the motor load, and which C-mac relays to use for various applications.
The descriptions must be understood as rules of thumb and they are not necessarily correct in all applications as well as the curves are only intended as guide and not covering all motor types.

## Phase angle $(\cos \varphi)$



The phase angle between current and voltage $(\cos \varphi)$ is changing a lot between 0 and $60 \%$ load, therefore it is an advantage to monitor the phase angle if you want an alarm in connection with underload, f.inst. breakage of belts, pumps running dry, blocking of filters, etc.
Recommended relay type:
RP81 (only 3-phase loads)

## Motor current



The current consumption of a motor is almost the same from 0 to $50 \%$ load, and after that it will increase with increasing load.
Current monitoring is used, if you want to protect the motor against blocking, f.inst. grinding mills, screw conveyors, etc.
Recommended relay types:
RC15 or RC30

Motor power


With power monitoring you can monitor all variables (supply voltage, current and phase angle), ensuring a very high sensitivity to even very small load changes, making this principle preferable for both over- and underload monitoring.
Recommended relay type: RP91

# Monitoring of engine torque for 3phase motors <br> Frequency range $10-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> Very suitable in connection with frequency converters <br> Analogue and relay output <br> Adjustable start-up time, reaction time and setpoint <br> Selectable current ranges: 1A, 2,5A, 5A and 10A <br> Produced in accordance with $\subset \in$ and EMC regulations 




#### Abstract

$\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{mac}^{\circledR}{ }^{\circledR}$ torque monitor type MP92 is used for monitoring of the engine torque on 3-phase motors. The unit is particularly suitable in connection with frequency converters, and it can be used on all converters using the PWM principle. Contrary to motors connected directly to the mains frequency, it is not possible to monitor the mechanical load on a motor which is connected via a frequency converter, by means of a standard power monitoring unit, because both voltage, current, phase angle and frequency must be calculated, and MP92 is developed particularly for this purpose. The torque monitoring principle indicates the correct mechanical load of the motor, independant of the rotation speed, thereby making it suitable in connection with machine monitoring and process control applications. MP92 can be connected directly to motors with a nominal load current up to 10 A , corresponding to approx. 5 kW . In order to get the maximum metering accuracy you can select between 4 different current- and 2 voltage ranges by means of DIP-switches. The unit is supplied with a $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ output, indicating the actual torque in percentage of the metering range, and a 1-pole relay output, which switches if the adjusted setpoint is exceeded.


## Technical data:

Supply voltage:
Power consumption: 3,5 VA
Operating temp.: $\quad-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity: $\quad 0-90 \%$, non-condensing
Ranges, current: $\quad 0-1 \mathrm{~A}, 0-2,5 \mathrm{~A}, 0-5 \mathrm{~A}$ and $0-10 \mathrm{~A}$ voltage: $\quad 0-250 \mathrm{VAC}$ and $0-500 \mathrm{VAC}$ frequency: $\quad 10-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Accuracy:
$<5 \%$ (absolute), $<1 \%$ (repeating)
Adjustments:
Start-up delay: 0,2-20 seconds
Reaction delay:
Setpoint:
0-20 seconds
10-100\%
Indications:
Red LED, Load:
Relay active
Red LED. Level: Set limit exceeded
Red LED, Start: Start-up delay active
Outputs:
Relay, setpoint: max. load 5A / 250V

Functional diagram:


## Functional description:

When the supply voltage is connected, the relay is activated.
When the motor starts, and the torque exceeds $5 \%$ of the maximum torque, the start-up delay is activated, and in this period the relay will remain activated, no matter if the torque exceeds the adjusted setpoint.
At the end of the start-up time the LED "Level" will indicate a possible exceeding of the set-point, and if the reaction delay "tr" is exceeded, the relay releases.
Please note, that the relay activates again, when the load is below the set limit, which means you must use the relay output in connection with a latch circuit for the motor, if you want the unit to disconnect the motor in case of an overload.
Selection of metering range:
The current range must be selected in such a way, that the normal operation current of the motor equals a metering signal of $50-80 \%$ ( $5-8$ volt on the output), in this way you will get the best accuracy.
You can check the operation range by means of a voltmeter, or you can adjust on the level potentiometer to find the operation level. If you do not want the relay to switch during this test, you can set the reaction delay to max.

## Selection of metering range:

Behind the frontplate you will find a DIPswitch, which is used to select the current and voltage ranges, see table below:
Metering voltage max 250 V: DIP 1 ON Metering voltage max 500 V : DIP 1 OFF


|  | DIP-switch |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| $0-1 \mathrm{~A}$ | ON | OFF | OFF |
| $0-2,5 \mathrm{~A}$ | OFF | ON | OFF |
| $0-5 \mathrm{~A}$ | OFF | OFF | ON |
| $0-10 \mathrm{~A}$ | OFF | OFF | OFF |

## Connection diagram:



Supply voltage $24 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC}$ is connected on pins 15-16. Output signal 0-10 VDC on pins 13-14.
Note: Supply voltage, analogue output and metering inputs are galvanically separated.

## Ordering guide:

MP92-024

## Mechanical dimensions:



## MP92, in brief:

- Torque monitoring with large speed variations ( $10-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).
- Monitoring directly on the motor connections eliminates errors because of disturbances and losses before and in the frequency converter.
- Possibility for separate torque monitoring on individual motors, controlled by the same frequency converter.
- Simple to install, also in existing installations, without extra mechanical components. Can be installed directly in the switchboard.
- Galvanically separated 24 VAC/DC supply.
- Both analogue and relay output in the same unit.
- Max. 10 A metering current directly on the unit.
- Protection of all mechanical parts, like gears, couplings, chains, belts and the motor itself against overload.
- Most suitable for conveyors, pumps, stirrers, lifts, etc.


## Transmitter for kW, 3-phase symmetrical load

Connection to 3-phase net up to $\mathbf{3 \times 5 0 0}$ VAC
Monitoring of total power consumption ( $\sqrt{ } \mathbf{x} \times \mathrm{U} \times \mathrm{I} \times \cos \varphi$ )
Built-in current transformer, ranges up to 60 AAC
Analogue output 0-20 mA / 4-20 mA
24 DC supply
Galvanic separation, input - output
Made in accordance with the $C \epsilon$ and EMC regulations


FPA38 is monitoring the power consumption on 3-phase symmetrical load, primary motors.
The wanted metering range is selected by means of DIP-switches, from $0-3,46 \mathrm{~kW}$ up to $0-41,6 \mathrm{~kW}$ at $3 \times 400$ VAC supply, proportional to $0-20 / 4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ on the metering output. $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ is also possible, see below.
The supply voltage, 24 VDC , and the 3 voltage phases are connected to the relevant terminals. The current is monitored by putting the current phase L1 through the built-in current transformer, see connection diagram.

## Technical data:

Supply voltage: $\quad 24 \mathrm{VDC}+/-5 \%$
Current consumption: max. 60 mA
Operating temp.: $\quad-15$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Metering rangeV: $3 \times 200$ to $3 \times 500$ VAC
Metering range $\mathrm{I}: \quad 5,10,20,25,40,60 \mathrm{~A}$
Metering range f :
Accuracy:
Analogue output:

Note:

Load, outputs:

## Note:

Reaction time:
Weight:
Dimensions:
CE mrk:
$10-150 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Class 2
selectable $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or 4-20 mA For $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ output, select $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$, and then connect pin 7 and 8 (GND og X1)
The metering output is not galvanic separated from 24 VDC supply.
Current: max. 500 Ohm
Voltage: min. 100 kOhm
Output is short-circuit proof
approx. 200 msec .
200 g
$90 \times 35 \times 57 \mathrm{~mm}$
EN61326A, LVD EN61010

## Selection of metering range

The wanted ranges are selected with the DIP-switches on the side of the unit.
Select output signal, 0-20 mA or 4-20 mA with SW1.
SW2, 3 and 4, selection of monitoring current, see table.

| SW1 | OFF $=4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | ON $=0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SW2 | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |
| SW3 | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | ON |
| SW4 | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | ON |
| Amp | 5 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 60 |
| kW | 3,46 | 6,92 | 13,8 | 17,3 | 27,7 | 41,6 |

Note: The power ranges in the table are calculated and calibrated with a supply voltage of 400 VAC .
Connection diagram.


## Metering principle.

The FPA 38 is connected to the supply, 3-phase net and load as shown above.
It can also be used together with frequency converters, as it operates in the frequency range $10-150 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
For monitoring of 1-phase loads, connect L2 and L3 to N, and L1 to the phase.
Since the unit is calibrated for 3-phase loads, the output signal must be multiplied with 1.5 in order to get the correct value at 1 -phase loads.

## kW transmitter FPA96

## Transmitter for $\mathbf{k W}$, 3-phase symmetrical load

Connection to 3-phase from $3 \times 400$ VAC up to $3 \times 460$ VAC
Monitoring of total power consumption ( $\sqrt{ } \mathbf{x} \times \mathrm{U} \times \mathrm{I} \times \cos \varphi$ )
Current monitoring with external current transformers
Analogue output 0-20 mA / 4-20 mA and 0-10 / 2-10 V
SO1 and counter outputs for kWh


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Galvanic separation, supply - output
Made in accordance with the C $\epsilon$ and EMC regulations

FPA96 is monitoring the power consumption on 3-phase asymmetrical loads, and it can be used for all kind of power monitoring within normal supply voltages.
The supply voltage for the unit and the monitoring voltage is the same.
The supply voltages are monitore directly, and the current monitoring is made by means of external current transformers with 1 or 5 A nominal output, so there are no limitations regarding the current ranges.
The unit has both current and voltage outputs, which are selectable as $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ or 4-20 mA and 2-10 V. The selection of transformer type and output range is made be means of digital inputs, and it is also possible to select an output filter, which makes the output more stable if the monitored power is very unstable.
The module generates 1000 pulses per hour at $100 \%$ load, and these pulses are trensferred to thel SO1 and counter output.
The used can scale the connected PLC or instrument in accordance with the actual current transformers.
The calibrated metering ranges are shown below.

## Technical data:

| Supply voltage: | $3 \times 400-3 \times 460 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency: | $45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Operating temp.: | -15 to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Current input: | External CT: N/1A, N/5A |
| Input resistance: | 10 mOhm |
| Accuracy: | Clacce 2 |
| Analogue output 1: | $0(4)-20 \mathrm{~mA}$, max 300 Ohm |
| Analogue output 2: | $0(2)-10 \mathrm{~V}$, min 10 kOhm |
| kWh output: | $1000 \mathrm{pph} / \mathrm{fs}, 200 \mathrm{msek}$. |
| SO1 output: | passive opto coupler, |
|  | limited to 25 mA. |
| Veight: | 300 g |
| Dimensions: | $58 \times 70 \times 86 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| CE mrk: | EN50081-1, EN50082-2 |
|  | EN61010-1 |

Metering ranges.

| U nom | 400 | 415 | 440 | 460 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P nom | 0.69 | 0.72 | 0.76 | 0.80 |

## Connections:



Note:
The connection GND-SO1- is only used together with counter connection.
Digital inputs.

| S 1 | $\mathrm{~N} / 5 \mathrm{~A}$ | OFF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{N} / 1 \mathrm{~A}$ | ON |
|  | Filter x 1 | OFF |
|  | Filter $\times 16$ | ON |
| S 3 | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}(2-10 \mathrm{~V})$ | OFF |
|  | $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}(0-10 \mathrm{~V})$ | ON |

Ordering guide: FPA96-3-400 *
FPA96-3-415
FPA96-3-440
FPA96-3-460

* $=$ stock unit


## Level relays RL10, RL11 and RL12

## RL10: Universal relay for filling or emptying

RL11: Level relay for emptying
RL12: Level relay for filling
1 or 2 sensor levels
Adjustable sensitivity
1- or 2-pole relay output
DC supply (RL10 only) or AC supply up to 230 VAC
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ level relays, series RL, are made for monitoring and control of the level in conductive liquids. The level is monitored by 1 or 2 electrodes in the liquid.

RL10 is supplied with internal oscillator for the signal to the electrodes, which means the module can be used for both AC and DC supply, and furthermore it is possible to adjust the unit to a very high sensitivity, which means it can be used for very clean liquids, i.e. liquids with low conductivity.
RL11 and RL12 use the frequency of the supply voltage to generate the signal for the electrodes, therefore these units are only available for AC supply, and the sensitivity is not so high as the RL10.
RL11 and RL12 are available with either adjustable or fixed sensitivity.

## Common technical data:

Supply, AC:
Supply frequency:
24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$

Variable supply: $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$

Isolation voltage: $\quad$ Supply - input - output: 3.75 kV
Supply voltage, DC: $24 \mathrm{VDC}+/-10 \%$ (RL10 only) Note: With this DC-supply there is no isolation between supply and internal electronics.
Optional: $\quad 12-50$ VDC with internal DC/DC converter and galvanic isolation between supply and internal circuits.
Power consumption: 2,5 VA
Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Sensor signal:
RL10:
RL11 and RL12:
Sensor cable:

Adjustments:

## Indications:

Green LED:
Red LED:
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \%$ RH, non-condensing
$8 \mathrm{VAC} / 70 \mathrm{~Hz}, \max 1 \mathrm{~mA}$
8 VAC , max 1 mA
Standard 2- or 3-wire cable max. 100 m .
Potentiometer, scale 1 to 10 (RL11F and RL12F: no adjustment)

Supply voltage connected Relay active

Sensitivity:

| module type | function | potentiometer | relay activates | relay releases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RL10 | filling | min. | $>18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $<9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  |  | max. | $>100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $<66 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | emptying | min. | $<9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  |  | max. | $<66 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| RL11 | emptying | min. | $<3,5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  |  | max. | $<25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>45 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| RL11F | emptying | - | $<25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>35 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| RL12 | filling | min. | $>8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $<3,5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  |  | max. | $>45 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $<25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| RL12F | filling | - | $>35 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $<25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

RL10 is a universal relay, with a 3-bit dipswitch in the buttom of the relay, where you can select the function:
Filling: switch 1 ON switch 2 OFF switch 3 ON
Emptying: switch 1 OFF switch 2 ON switch 3 OFF

Max. load, relay: 1-pole: 8 A - 250 VAC 2-pole: $5 \mathrm{~A}-250 \mathrm{VAC}$, ohmic load
EMC and safety regulations.
Emmision:
EN 50 081-1
Immunity:
EN 50 082-2
Safety:
EN 60730

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Functional diagram 1: 2 electrodes



Functional diagram 2: 1 electrode
Supply
electrode
in fluid
Relay,
ex. 1
Relay,
ex. 2
Example 1: Filling
RL12 or RL10, selector switch in
Example 2: Emptying
RL11 or RL10, selector switch out

## Connections:



Example 1: 2 electrodes (max. and min. level)


Example 2: 1 electrode (ON/OFF control)

Connections 8-9-11:
2 -pole version only

## Ordering guide:

RL10-x-y-zzz
$\mathrm{x}=$ relay output
$1=1$-pole
$2=2$-pole
$\mathrm{y}-\mathrm{zzz}=$ supply voltage:
0-024: 24 VDC RL10 only
4-012: 12-50 VDC RL10 only
1-024: 24 VAC
1-115: 115 VAC
1-230: 230 VAC
Ordering example: RL10-2-1-230
The examples are shown for RL10, but the same principle is used for RL11(F) and RL12(F).

Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials and weight:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, |
| self-extinguishing |  |, | Nickel-plated brass |
| :--- |
| Terminals: |
| Weight: |

# Temperature monitoring relay for Pt100 sensor <br> 4 metering ranges in one module <br> Adjustments for setpoint and time delay <br> Selectable range, relay inversion and time delay <br> Cable resistance compensation <br> 1- or 2-pole relay output <br> DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC <br> Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations 



C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ monitoring relay, type RM34, is used for temperature metering in conjunction with Pt100 temperature sensors according to DIN 43760. A 3-wire metering principle is used, which means that the module compensates for the external cable resistance. The cable monitoring circuit also ensures that the relay will release in case of short-circuit or cable breakage.
By means of a DIP-switch in the bottom of the unit you can select between 4 metering ranges and 4 different combinations of relay inversion and reactiondelay.
The 4 metering ranges are:
$-50-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
0- $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$50-150{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$100-200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
With the relay inversion you can select, if the unit is used for heating or cooling.
The time-delay is adjustable between 0 and 10 sec .
The module is available with either 1 - or 2-pole relay output.
On the front of the unit you can adjust the setpoint and reaction-delay between 0 and 10 seconds.
The unit is supplied for 24,115 or 230 VAC supply or 10-50 VDC sypply.

## Functional diagram:



## Function and range selection:

| SW 1 | SW 2 | ex. no. | function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OFF | OFF | 1 | Relay activates, when setpoint is exceeded, delay on release |
| ON | OFF | 2 | Relay releases, when setpoint is exceeded, delay on activate |
| OFF | ON | 3 | Delay on activate, when setpoint is exceeded |
| ON | ON | 4 | Delay on release, when setpoint is exceeded |
| SW 3 | SW 4 |  | Metering range |
| OFF | OFF |  | $-50-+50{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| ON | OFF |  | $0-100{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| OFF | ON |  | $50-150{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| ON | ON |  | 100-200 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Common technical data:

Supply, AC:
Supply frequency:
Supply, DC:
Isolation voltage:
Power consumption:
Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Temp. coefficient:
24, 115 and 230 VAC +/- 10\%
$40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
12-50 VDC
Supply-input-output: 3.75 kV
3 VA
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing
$<0,01 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Indications:
Green LED, active: Supply ON and input OK flashing:

Supply ON and input signal outside the metering range or cable fault
Red LED: Relay active
Selection of function:
S1-S2: S3-S4: Selection of metering range,
relay inversion and reaction delay, see table and functional diagram see table
Adjustments:
Potentiometer 1:
Potentiometer 2:
Hysteresis:
Sensor connections: pin 5: pin 6-7:
Max. load, relay:
1-pole:
2-pole:
setpoint, $0-100 \%$ of the range reaction delay, $0-10$ seconds $1.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Pin 5-6-7,
Cable compensation Pt100 sensor

8 A - 250 VAC, ohmic load 5 A - 250 VAC, ohmic load

## EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN $50081-1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN $50082-2$ |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Ordering guide, RM34:

supply
12-50 VDC
type number

24 VAC
RM34-x-4-012
115 VAC
RM34-x-1-024
230 VAC
RM34-x-1-115
$\mathrm{x}=$ relay output:
$1=1$-pole
$2=2$-pole

Connection diagram:


Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials and weight:

Housing: NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing
Housing bottom: NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, self-extinguishing
Terminals: Nickel-plated brass
Weight: $\quad 190 \mathrm{~g}$

## 3 metering ranges, from 10 rpm . to 20.000 rpm. <br> Adjustable start-up delay, from 0 to 10 seconds. <br> Universal pulse inputs for contact, NPN/PNP sensor, Namur sensor, etc. <br> Selectable latch function. <br> 1-pole relay output. <br> DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC <br> Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations



The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ tachometer relay type RR10 can be used for many different kinds of speed monitoring. The relay is available in 3 different metering ranges, calibrated in rpm (revolutions per minute).
The relay is supplied with universal pulse inputs, which enables you to use many different types of sensors. In addition, the relay can also deliver the supply voltage to the sensor.
You can select, if you want the output relay to release at too high or too low speed.
You can also select a latch function, which means the relay will stay deactivated, if the set limit has once been exceeded. The latch is cancelled by disconnection of the latch input or the supply voltage.
When the function, where the relay is released at too low speed, is selected, the adjustable time-delay can be used to ensure that the unit, which is monitored, can reach its correct speed, before the module starts monitoring.

## Common technical data:

| Supply voltage, AC: | 24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Supply frequency: | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Variable supply: | $12-50 \mathrm{VDC}$ or $48-250 \mathrm{VDC}$ <br> Isolation voltage: <br> Supply, DC: |
|  | Supply - internal - output: 3.75 kV <br> $24 \mathrm{VDC}+/-10 \%$ |
|  | Note: With this DC supply there is <br> no galvanic isolation between the <br> supply and internal electronics. |
| Power consumption: | $2,5 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Operating temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | $0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing |

Sensor voltage:
NAMUR sensor: $\quad 8,2 \mathrm{VDC}$, max. 10 mA
NPN / PNP sensor: 24 VDC, max. 10 mA
Contact input: $\quad 10 \mathrm{VDC}, 2 \mathrm{~mA}$
Reaction delay: The reaction delay depends on the set value, as the module measures the time between two pulses.
Example: At 100 rpm : reaction delay 0,6 sek. At 10000 rpm : reaction delay 6 msek .
Minimum pulse time: minimum pulse- and pause time is $0,3 \mathrm{msek}$.

## Indications:

Green LED: Red LED:
Adjustments:
Start-up delay:
Setpoint:
Note:

Hysteresis.:
Temp.coefficient:
Max. load, relay:
Selection of function:
per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
8 A-250 VAC, ohmic load
Pin 11.
If the terminal is open, the relay releases, when the speed exceeds the set limit.
If terminal 11 and 7 are connected the relay releases, when the speed is lower than the set limit.

## Latch function:

If terminal 9 and 7 are connected, and the relay releases, it will stay released, until 9-7 are disconnected or the supply voltage is interrupted.

## EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN $50081-1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Safety:
EN 60730
Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

Metering ranges:
10- 200 rpm.
100-2000 rpm.
1000-20000 rpm

## Functional diagram:



Connections RR10:


## Note:

You can only use NPN/PNP sensors with true open collector outputs.
If the sensor has an internal resistance to plus or minus, the module must be ordered for the actual sensor (NPN or PNP). Alternatively you can insert a diode (e.g. 1 N 4007 ) in series with the sensor output, as shown in the examples below.

Connection PNP sensor:
Connection NPN sensor:


## Ordering guide:

RR10-1-x-yyy-zzz
$x-y y y=$ supply voltage:
$0-024: 24$ VDC
4-012: 12-50 VDC
4-048: 48-250 VDC
1-024: 24 VAC
1-115: 115 VAC
1-230: 230 VAC
zzz = range

$$
\begin{aligned}
200 & =10-200 \mathrm{rpm} \\
2 \mathrm{k} & =100-2000 \mathrm{rpm} \\
20 \mathrm{k} & =1000-20000 \mathrm{rpm}
\end{aligned}
$$

Ordering example: RR10-1-1-024-2k
If you want the module specifically for NPN or PNP sensor, it is added to the number, e.g.: RR10-1-1-024-2k-NPN

Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials and weight:

Housing: NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing
Housing bottom: NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, self-extinguishing
Terminals: Nickel-plated brass
Weight:
210 g

# Preselection relay / pulse divider <br> Digital adjustment between 2 and 999 <br> Pulse inputs for contact, NAMUR or NPN transistor. <br> Transistor output for connection to "slave module" <br> 1-pole relay output <br> DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC <br> Made in accordance with the $(\epsilon$ and EMC regulations 



C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type RD53 is a digital pulse counter module, selectable as pulse divider or preselection relay. The pulse inputs can be activated from a mechanical contact, a transistor or a NAMUR sensor, and the reset input can be activated from a mechanical contact or a transistor. The unit is supplied with a "slave" transistor output, in this way several units can be connected to the same pulse sensor.

## Common technical data:

Supply voltage, AC: $\quad 24,115$ and 230 VAC $+/-10 \%$
Supply frequency:
Variable supply:
Isolation voltage:
Supply, DC:

## Power consumption:

Operating temp.:
Humidity:
Counter inputs: NAMUR input:

Contact/transistor:
Reset input:
Counter output:
$40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
12-50 VDC or 48-250 VDC
Supply - internal - output: 3.75 kV 24 VDC +/- 10\%
Note: With this DC supply there is no galvanic isolation between the supply and internal electronics.
2,5 VA
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing
pins 5-6-7
pins 6-7, pin 6 positive, pin 5 and 7 connected together. pins 5 and 7, pin 5 positive.
pins $7-8$, pin 8 positive.
pins 7-11, pin 11 positive.

If the same sensor is used for several units, pin 7 on all units are connected together, pin 11 on the first unit is connected to pin 5 on the next, etc.
Minimum pulse time: minimum pulse- and pause time is 15 msec .
Indications:
Green LED:
Red LED:
Adjustments:
Selection of function: pins 7-9 open: pins 7-9 connected: Pulse dividing relay.

Max. load, relay: 8 A-250 VAC, ohmic load
EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60 730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

Functional diagram: (selector switch set on 3) supply
pulse inp.
 reset
relay, ex. 1


Ex.1: Preselection relay, pins 7-9 open
Ex.2: Pulse dividing relay, pins 7-9 connected
Connections:


Ordering guide:
RD53-1-x-yyy
x-yyy = supply voltage:
0-024: 24 VDC
4-012: $\quad 12-50$ VDC
4-048: 48-250 VDC
1-024: 24 VAC
1-115: 115 VAC
1-230: 230 VAC
Ordering example: RD53-1-1-024

# Amplifying relay for external sensor <br> Applicable for NPN, PNP and NAMUR sensors <br> Selectable activation or release of relay <br> 1-pole relay output <br> DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC <br> Made in accordance with the $\mathcal{C} \in$ and EMC regulations 



The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type RD20 is a universal amplifying module, to be used together with inductive, capacitive or optical sensors.
The module has inputs fo NPN, PNP and NAMUR sensors, and delivers the necessary power for these sensors.

## Common technical data:

| Supply voltage, AC: | 24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Supply frequency: | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Variable supply: | $12-50 \mathrm{VDC}$ or $48-250 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Isolation voltage: | Supply - internal - output: 3.75 kV |
| Supply, DC: | $24 \mathrm{VDC}+/-10 \%$ |
|  | Note: With this DC supply there is |
|  | no galvanic isolation between the |
| supply and internal electronics. |  |
|  | $2,5 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Power consumption: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temp.: | $0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing |

Sensor connections:
Common minus:
24 VDC outputg: NAMUR input:
pin 7
pin 5, max. load current 20 mA
pin 6
NPN input: pin 8
PNP input: pin 9
Indications:
Green LED: Supply voltage connected
Red LED: Relay acttivated
Relay inversion:
Max. load, relay:

Functional diagram:


Connections:


## Ordering guide:

RD20-1-x-yyy
$x-y y y=$ supply voltage:
0-024: 24 VDC
4-012: $12-50$ VDC
4-048: 48-250 VDC
1-024: 24 VAC
1-115: 115 VAC
1-230: 230 VAC
Ordering example: RD20-1-1-024
Materials and weight RD20 and RD53:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, |
| self-extinguishing |  |

## RD11: Flip-flop relay with phase-neutral or ph-ph supply. <br> RD15 and RD16: Flip-flop relay without or with memory. <br> RD17 and RD18: Bistable relay without or with memory. <br> Inputs: <br> RD11: contact input <br> RD15-18: contact, NPN or PNP input <br> 1- or 2-pole relay output. <br> DC supply or AC supplies up to 415 VAC (RD11) <br> Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations



The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ logic relays, series RD , are available with 2 functions:
The flip-flop relays have 1 control input, and the relay changes its position, when the input is activated.
The bistable relays have 2 control inputs. The relay activates, when the "set" input is activated, and releases, when the "reset" input activates.
If the relay has a memory function, it remains in the same position, if the supply voltage is disconnected.

## Common technical data:

Supply, RD11:
Supply, RD15-
Supply frequen
Variable supply
Isolation volta
Supply, DC:

Power consum
Operating tem
Humidity:
Indications:
Green LED
Red LED:
$24 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC}$
24 VAC,
127 or 230 VAC
230 or $400 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$

24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
12-50 VDC or 48-250 VDC
Supply - internal - output: 3.75 kV 24 VDC +/- 10\% Note: With this DC supply there is no galvanic isolation between the supply and internal electronics. 2,5 VA
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \%$ RH, non-condensing

Supply voltage connected Relay acttivated

## EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN $50081-1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Control inputs.

RD11:
pin 5-7
RD17-18: pin 5-6-7
pin 5-7: set, ben 6-7: reset
Connections RD11:


## Note:

pin 8-9-11, 2 pole version only.
At 24 V versions, pin 6 is not connected.

Connections RD15-16:


RD17-18:


Note:
If you use transistor activation instead of contact, the emitter must be connected to pin 7.


Functional diagram RD17-18:


## Ordering guide RD11:

RD11-x-y-zzz
$\mathrm{x}=$ relay output:
1 = 1-pole
2 = 2-pole
$\mathrm{y}-\mathrm{zzz}=$ supply voltage:
2-024: 24 VAC/DC
1-024: 24 VAC
1-127: 127 or $230 / 240$ VAC
1-230: 230 or $380 / 415$ VAC
Ordering example: RD11-1-1-230

## Ordering guide RD15-RD18:

NOTE:
RD15 and RD17: without memory. RD16 and RD18: with memory.

RD15-wx-y-zzz
$\mathrm{w}=$ relay output:
1 = 1-pole
2 = 2-pole (not RD16 and RD18)
$\mathrm{x}=$ transistor logic:
$1=$ NPN
2 = PNP
$y-z z z=$ supply voltage:
0-024: 24 VDC
4-012: 12-50 VDC
4-048: 48-250 VDC
1-024: 24 VAC
1-115: 115 VAC
1-230: 230 VAC
Ordering example: RD15-12-1-230

Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials and weight:

| Housing: | NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Housing bottom: | NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, <br> self-extinguishing |
| Terminals: | Nickel-plated brass |
| Weight: | 150 g |

## Digital limit switch for current or voltage signals <br> Setpoint adjustment by built-in digital switches: <br> RM15.2: 2-digit, resolution 1\% <br> RM15.3: 3-digit, resolution 0.5\% <br> Selectable activation or release of relay <br> 1-pole relay output <br> DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC <br> Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations



C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ module type RM15 is used in connection with standard current- or voltage signals, where a relay output is wanted, if a preset limit is exceeded.
The module is available with either 2- or 3-digit digital setpoint adjustment.
By means of a push-button on the back of the module you select either activation or release of the relay, when the setpoint is exceeded.

## Common technical data:

Supply voltage, AC: $\quad 24,115$ and 230 VAC $+/-10 \%$
Supply frequency:
Variable supply:
Isolation voltage:
Supply, DC:

Power consumption: 2,5 VA
Operating temp.:
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity: $\quad 0-90 \%$ RH, non-condensing
Resolution, setpoint adjustment:
2 digit, RM15.2: $\quad 1 \%$ (00 to 99 )
3 digit, RM15.3: $\quad 0.5 \%$ ( 000 to 200).
Accuracy, setpoint: $\quad 0.2 \%$.
Hysteresis: $\quad 1 \%$ of metering range, factory set.
Indications:
Green LED:
Red LED:
Temp. coefficient:
Metering range
$0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$
$4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$

Supply voltage connected
Relay active
Typ. $0.03 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Input resistance
50 Ohms
50 Ohms
100 kOhms

Selection of relay function:
Pushbutton on back of the module.
OFF: Relay is activated, when setpoint is exceeded.
ON: Relay releases, when setpont is exceeded.

Max. load, relay: $\quad 8$ A-250 VAC, ohmic load
EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60 730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Functional diagram:



Connections:


Ordering guide:
RM15.2-1-x-yyy-z or RM15.3-1-x-yyy-z $x-y y y=$ supply voltage: $\quad z=$ metering range
0-024: $24 \mathrm{VDC} \quad 1=0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$
4-012: $\quad 12-50 \mathrm{VDC} \quad 2=4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$
4-048: 48-250 VDC $\quad 3=0-10 \mathrm{~V}$
1-024: 24 VAC
1-115: 115 VAC
1-230: 230 VAC
Ordering example: RM15.3-1-1-230-2

## Programmable double limit switch

Analogue input 0(4)-20 mA
Selectable min- or max limits
Start-up and reaction timer
Supply voltage 24 VDC

## Programmable inputs

Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


FCD25 is a double limit switch for monitoring of current signals, f.inst. from 2-wire transmitters with 4-20 mA output or other units with current output.

## Analogue input

The analogue input is programmable for either 0-20 mA or 4-20 mA . The input range is adjustable too, down to 10 mA for $100 \%$ input range.

## Digital inputs

The digital inputs are programmable for either positive or negative logic. The inputs are programmed for either active low or active high.
At positive logic, input signals from 5-30 VDC are accepted. At negative input, the input is connected to ground f.inst. with a contact or an NPN output from a sensor.

## Relay outputs

The unit is supplied with 2 relays, one for each limit.
Both relays have NO-contacts, and both of them are programmable for either activation or release, when the set limit is exceeded.
The alarms can be reset with the "Mode" button or input "S1".

## Setpoints

The unit have two independent setpoints, programmable as either min. or max. setpoint.
The setpoints are selected as a percentage of the range.
It is possible to cancel the monitoring with the input S2.

## Start up timer

The start up timer is used if the start-up of a process is unstable and you do not want an alarm during start-up.
It is activated when the input signal exceeds approx. $5 \%$ of the metering range.
If the start-up timer is set at 0 , this function is cancelled.

## Reaction delay

For each setpoint you can program a reaction delay in order to avoid alarm in case of only a short exceeding of the setpoint.

## Hysteresis

The hysteresis can be used on both limits.
The hysteresis band is always above a min-limit and under a max-limit.
If the hysteresis function is used, an internal auto-reset function is used.
If you use the hysteresis at a min. setpoint, at the input signal goes to zero, you can reset the alarm by pressing the "Mode" button or activate input S1.

## Technical data:

Supply voltage:
Current consumption:
Operating temp.:
Humidity:
Max. load, relays:
Analogue input:
Digital inputs:
Indput S1:
Input S2:
Veight:
Dimensions:

24 VDC +/- 10\%
$\max .60 \mathrm{~mA}$
$-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing
1-pole: 5 A - 250 VAC , ohmic load
$0(4)-20 \mathrm{~mA}, 70 \mathrm{Ohm}$
pos. logic: 5-30 VDV
neg. logic: 0 V
External reset
Alarm blocking
200 g
$58 \times 36 \times 86 \mathrm{~mm}$

EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN $50081-1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Connections:



## Selection of parameters.

In the scheme you can see the 11 user programmable parameters. To get into the programming mode, press 'Mode' until the 'Setup'-LED is on and the display shows 'P00'.
Then you used the 'Up' and 'Down' for selection of the wanted parameter followed by 'Mode'.
Now the wanted parameter is selected, and you can change the value by pressing 'Up' and 'Down'.
The new value is stored by pressing 'Mode', and then you can select a new parameter.
To end the programming mode you select Par. no. 00 and when you press 'Mode' you return to normal function.

Par. no. 1. Select input $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$.
Par. no. 2. Setpoint relay 1: Off, min. or max.
Par. no. 3. Setpoint relay 2: Off, min. or max.
Par. no. 4. If wanted the input range can have a reduced scale. You can program $100 \%$ input signal between 10 and 20 mA .
Par. no. 5. Hysteresis for limit 1, see figure below to see the placement of the hysteresis band. Please note that an internal auto-reset function is activated when you use the hysteresis.

Par. no. 6. Hysteresis for limit 2.
Par. no. 7. Polarity for relay 1: Inverted / not inverted
Par. no. 8. Polarity for relay 2: Inverted / not inverted
Par. no. 9. Auto-Shut-Down is aktived (On), if the unit itself should block for min.-alarms, if the input goes to 0 .
As an alternative, the input S2 can be used to block an alarm.
Par. nr. 10. De digitale indgange kan konfigureres til at være aktive høje (Hi) eller aktive lave (Lo).

Par. nr. 11. Programming lock, in order to avoid unwanted programming.
If activated, all parameters can be seen, but not changed

## Parameter list

| Nr | Parameter | Description | Range | Def. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 | Input | Analogue input | $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}, 4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 0.20 |
| 02 | Limit 1 | setpoint type | Off, min (Lo), max (Hi) | Hi |
| 03 | Limit 2 | setpoint type | Off, min (Lo), max (Hi) | Lo |
| 04 | Zoom | Scaling of input <br> signal | $10 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 20 |
| 05 | Hysteresis 1 | Hysteresis for <br> limit 1 | Off, 1..50 | Off |
| 06 | Hysteresis 2 | Hysteresis for <br> limit 2 | Off, 1..50 | Off |
| 07 | Polarity 1 | Polarity relay 1 | Inverted / not inverted | n.in |
| 08 | Polarity 2 | Polarity relay 2 | Inverted / not inverted | n.in |
| 08 | Auto-Shut- | Down | Blocks at stop | Off, On | Off | Logic | Logic digital <br> inputs | Negative (Lo), Positive <br> (Hi) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Off, On | Off |
| 11 | Lock | Lock parameters |

In addition the the parameters above, the FCD25 has also got a number of direct accible parameters. For access, use 'Mode' until the LED for the wanted parameter is on, and then you use the 'Up' and 'Down' to modify the parameter, see the next scheme.

| Parameter | Description | Range | Def |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ts [s] | Start-up timer | $0,0 . .999 \mathrm{~s}$ | 2.0 |
| Limit 1 | Setpoint relay 1 | $5 . .99 \%$ | 80 |
| Limit 2 | Setpoint relay 2 | $5 . .99 \%$ | 20 |
| $\operatorname{Tr}[\mathrm{s}]$ (Limit <br> $1)$ | Reaction delay limit 1 | $0,00 . .655 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0,10 |
| $\operatorname{Tr}[\mathrm{s}]$ (Limit <br> $2)$ | Reaction delay limit 2 | $0,00 . .655 \mathrm{~s}$ | 1,00 |

## Peak-detectors

FCD25 is supplied with a max.- and a min.-peak detektor.
You can see the value by pressin 'Up' for max.-peak and 'Down' for min.-peak under 'Input [\%]'.
The peak detektors are reset after the time Ts , or by pressing 'Up'+'Mode' simultaneously for max.-peak and 'Down'+'Mode' for min.-peak.

## Function:

On the drawing below you can see a curve, which could be the start for anAC-motor (f.inst a pump) . In this example the curve indicates the power consumption.

## Example

In the example, the FCD25 is set to a max limit on limit 1 and a min limit on limit 2.

The start-up power peak should be filtered out, and to do this, the programmable start up timer (Ts) is used;
When the input signal exceeds $5 \%$, Ts is activated. As long as Ts is active, the monitoring function is cancelled.

## Reaction timer and Hysteresis

You can see how the reaction timers (Tr Max and Tr Min) are activated, after the limit is exceeded. Tr is used to avoid alarms in case of only a short-time exceeding of the limit.


# Electronic timers RT10, RT12, RT14, RT15 and RT16 <br> Timing function controlled by the supply connection <br> RT10: Delay on operate RT12: Interval timer <br> RT14: Symmetrical recycler RT15: One-shot timer <br> RT16: Delay on release <br> 1- or 2-pole relay output <br> DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC <br> Made in accordance with the $(\epsilon$ and EMC regulations 



C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ timers type RT10, RT12, RT14, RT15 and RT16 covers all the basic timing function, used in a countless number of applications.
All units have automatic function, which means the time function starts, when the supply voltage is connected and/or disconnected.

## Common technical data:

| Supply, AC: | 24, 115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Supply frequency: | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Isolation voltage: | supply - internal - output: 3.75 kV |
| Supply, DC: | 24 VAC/DC +/- 10\% <br> Note: With this type of supply,there is no galvanic isolation between supply and internal electronics. |
| Power consumption: | 2,5 VA |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | 0-90\% RH, non-condensing |
| Indications: |  |
| Green LED: | Supply voltage connected |
| Red LED: | Relay active (not on RT16). |
| Time adjustment: | $2,5-100 \%$ of the range <br> Internal or eksternal 0-1 $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ potentiometer, dependent on type. <br> (RT15: fixed time, no adjustment) |
| Accuracy, scale: | 5 \%. |
| Repeatability: | 0,1\% |
| Reset of time and/or relay: RT16: | Supply voltage interruption for more than $0,2 \mathrm{sec}$. Supply voltage connection for more than $0,2 \mathrm{sec}$. |
| Max. load, relay: | 1-pole 8 A - 250 VAC 2-pole: 5 A - 250 VAC , ohmic load |

EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN $50081-1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

All units are supplied with either 1- or 2-pole relay output, or with 2 separate relays, (relay 1, pins 1-3-4, has the normal time function, and relay 2 , pins 8-9-11, indicates that the supply voltage is applied).

## Specifications RT10, RT12 and RT16.

Connections:


Functional diagram:


## Specifications RT14.

## Connections:



## Note:

Connections 8-9-11:
2-pole version only
Connections 5-6: Only versions with eksternal potentiometer
Connections 6-7: Start position, see diagram

## Functional diagram:



Time ranges: $0,08-3 \mathrm{sec}$
$0,4-15 \mathrm{sec}$
$1,5-60 \mathrm{sec}$
0,25-10 min
1,5-60 min
0,25-10 hours

## Specifications RT15.

Connections:


## Note:

Connections 8-9-11:
2-pole version only
Connections 5-6-7: pulse funktion, see diagram

## Functional diagram:



Pulse length (t): 0,5 sec. $+/-20 \%$

## Ordering guide:

| Supply | Type number |
| :--- | :--- |
| 24 VAC/DC | RT1X-y-2-024-zzz |
| 24 VAC | RT1X-y-1-024-zzz |
| 115 VAC | RT1X-y-1-115-zzz |
| 230 VAC | RT1X-y-1-230-zzz |

$\mathrm{X}=$ Timer type
RT10: delay on operate
RT12: interval timer
RT14: symmetrical recycler
RT15: one-shot
RT16: delay on release
$\mathrm{y}=$ output relay
1: 1-pole
2: 2-pole
4: 2 separate relays
$z Z Z=$ time range
see table for each type
Ordering example:
RT12-2-1-230-10M
For versions with external potentiometer an $E$ is added to the type number (RT10, RT12 and RT14 only)
ex: RT10E-2-1-230-60S

Mechanical dimensions:


Materials and weight:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Housing: } & \text { NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing } \\ \text { Housing bottom: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, } \\ \text { self-extinguishing }\end{array} \\ \text { Terminals: } & \text { Nickel-plated brass } \\ \text { Weight: } & 140 \mathrm{~g}\end{array}$

> Delay on operate timers type RT10.6, RT10.7 and RT10.8
> Interval timers type RT12.6, RT12.7 and RT12.8.
> Timing function controlled by external commands.
> Time ranges from 0,08 seconds to 10 hours.
> 1- or 2-pole relay output.
> DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC.
> Made in accordance with the $(\in$ and EMC regulations


C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ externally controlled timers type RT10.6, RT10.7, RT10.8, RT12.6, RT12.7and RT12.8 are used in a large amount of applications, where you need a more advanced control of the time functions.

## Common technical data:

| Supply, AC: | 24, 115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Supply frequency: | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Isolation voltage: | supply - internal - output: 3.75 kV |
| Supply, DC: | $24 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC}+/-10 \%$ <br> Note: With this type of supply, there is no galvanic isolation between supply and internal electronics. |
| Power consumption: | 2,5 VA |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | 0-90\% RH, non-condensing |
| Indications: <br> Green LED: <br> Red LED: | Supply voltage connected Relay active |
| Time adjustment: | 2,5-100 \% of the range Internal or eksternal $0-1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ potentiometer, dependent on type. (External time adjustment: 1-pole versions only) |
| Accuracy, scale: | 5 \%. |
| Repeatability: | 0,1\% |

Reset of time and/or relay:

$$
\begin{array}{cl}
\text { a: supply } & \begin{array}{l}
\text { Supply voltage interrupt } \\
\text { for more than 0,2 sec. } \\
\text { b: contact }
\end{array} \\
\text { Contact activation for } \\
\text { more than } 10 \mathrm{msec} .
\end{array}, \begin{aligned}
& \text { 1-pole 8 A }-250 \mathrm{VAC} \\
& \text { 2-pole: 5 A - 250 VAC, } \\
& \text { ohmic load }
\end{aligned}
$$

EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60 730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

All units are supplied with either 1- or 2-pole relay output, except versions with external time adjustment.

Time ranges, all versions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0,08-3 \mathrm{sec} \\
& 0,4-15 \mathrm{sec} \\
& 1,5-60 \mathrm{sec} \\
& 0,25-10 \mathrm{~min} \\
& 1,5-60 \mathrm{~min} \\
& 0,25-10 \text { hours }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Specifications RT10.6.

## Connections:



Functional diagram:


## Specificationer RT12.6.

## Connections:



Functional diagram:


Specifications RT10.7, RT10.8, RT12.7 and RT12.8.
Connections:


Functional diagram:


Time adjustment with external potentiometer:
Potentiometer 0-1 MOhm, connected between pins 8 and 9 .
Note: These versions are only supplied with 1-pole relay output. (add E in the type number)

## Ordering guide:

Supply Type number
24 VAC/DC RT1X.X-y-2-024-zzz
24 VAC RT1X.X-y-1-024-zzz
115 VAC RT1X.X-y-1-115-zzz
230 VAC RT1X.X-y-1-230-zzz
$\mathrm{X} . \mathrm{X}=$ Timer type
RT10.6: delay on operate, 3 different selections for reset of time and/or relay.
RT10.7: delay on operate, reset of time and relay with NPN-sensor or contact.
RT10.8: delay on operate, reset of time and relay with NPN-sensor or contact.

RT12.6: interval timer, 3 different selections for reset of time and/or relay.
RT12.7: interval timer, reset of time and relay with NPN-sensor or contact.
RT12.8: interval timer, reset of time and relay with NPN-sensor or contact.
$\mathrm{y}=$ output relay
1: 1-pole
2: 2-pole
$\mathrm{zzz}=$ time range
see table for each type

Ordering guide:
RT10.6-2-1-230-10M

Mechanical dimensions:


## Materials and weight:

[^1]
## Timing relay for star-delta switches

## Automatic start

4 time ranges from 0,4 sec. to 10 min .
Time adjustment on built-in potentiometer
1-pole relay output with neutral centre position
100 msec. fixed neutral time
Phase-neutral or phase-phase supply voltage
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations

$\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{mac}^{\circledR}$ time relay type RT18 is particularly made for the control of star-delta contactors.
When the supply voltage is connected, the relay activates in position 1-4, and the time period starts.
At the end of the set delay, the relay switches to neutral centre position for approx. 100 msec . Then it switches to position 1-3 and stays in this position, until the supply voltage is interrupted.
Technical data:
Supply voltage
24 VAC/DC
127 VAC / 220 VAC
230 VAC / 400 VAC
240 VAC / 415 VAC
Power consumption:
max. 2 W
Operation temp.:
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ til $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity:
Indications:
Green LED:
Red LED:
Time adjustment:
Accuracy, scale:
Repeatability:
Reset of time and/or relay:
Max. load, relay:
$0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing

Relay, position 1-4
Relay, position 1-3
2,5-100 \% of the range
$5 \%$.
0,1 \%
Supply voltage interruption for more than $0,2 \mathrm{sec}$.
1-pole 8 A - 250 VAC
2-pole: 5 A - 250 VAC , ohmic load

EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Safety:
EN 60730
Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.
Time ranges:
$0,4-15 \mathrm{sec}$
$0,8-30 \mathrm{sec}$
$1,5-60 \mathrm{sec}$
$0,25-10 \mathrm{~min}$

Connections:


Functional diagram:


## Ordering guide:

Supply Type number
24 VAC/DC RT18-2-2-024-xxx
127 / 220 VAC RT18-2-1-127/220-xxx
230 / 400 VAC RT18-2-1-230/400-xxx
240 / 415 VAC RT18-2-1-240/415-xxx
$\mathrm{xxx}=$ time ranges
see table on previous page
Ordering example:
RT18-2-1-230/400-60S

Mechanical dimensions.: see pagee 9-2

## RT20: 4 functions in the same unit: Delay on release, delay on operate, interval timer and symmetrical recycler.

## RT31: Asymmetrical recycler, 4 different funtcions.

16 time ranges/combinations in the same unit.
1- or 2-pole relay output.
DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


## Technical data, RT20:

By means of a rotary switch on top of the module, the timer can be programmed to 4 different functions and 4 time ranges.
The unit is available with 3 different supply voltages and 3 time combinations, see specifications and table.

| Supply voltage: | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$, |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ |
| Power consumption: | $\mathrm{Max.2W}$ |
| Operation temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | $0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing |

Indications:
Green LED: Supply voltage connected
Red LED:
Time adjustment:
Relay active
2,5-100 \% of the range
Accuracy, scale:
$5 \%$.
Repeatability:
Max. load, relay:
0,1 \%
1-pole 8 A - 250 VAC

2-pole: 5 A - 250 VAC , ohmic load

EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Connections:



Note:
$\overline{\text { Delay }}$ on release function must be controlled by the contact input, with supply voltage permanently connected.
The other functions can be controlled by the supply voltage alone (pins 2 and 5 connected), or combined with the contact input.

| Time ranges and selection of function |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| switch | function | Time ranges, type variant <br> M1 M2 M3 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | Delay on release | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06-2,5 \mathrm{~s} \\ 0,25- & 10 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 16-640 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 1,5-60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 0,2-8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & 1,6-64 \mathrm{~m} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,06-2,5 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 0,25-10 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 16-640 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | Delay on operate | $\begin{array}{r} 0,06-2,5 \mathrm{~s} \\ 0,25-10 \mathrm{~s} \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~s} \\ \mathbf{1 6 - 6 4 0} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 1,5-60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 0,2-8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & 1,6-64 \mathrm{~m} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,06-2,5 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 0,25-10 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 16-640 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \mathbf{9} \\ & \mathbf{A} \\ & \mathbf{B} \end{aligned}$ | Interval timer | $\begin{array}{r} 0,06-2,5 \mathrm{~s} \\ 0,25-10 \mathrm{~s} \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~s} \\ \mathbf{1 6 - 6 4 0} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 1,5-60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 0,2-8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & 1,6-64 \mathrm{~m} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,06-2,5 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 0,25-10 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 16-640 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C } \\ & \text { D } \\ & \mathbf{E} \\ & \mathbf{F} \end{aligned}$ | Symmetrical recycler | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 0,25- & 10 \mathrm{~s} \\ 2- & 80 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 16-640 \mathrm{~s} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 1,5-60 \mathrm{~s} \\ & 0,2-8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & \mathbf{1 , 6 - 6 4 ~ m} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,06-2,5 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 0,25-10 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 16-640 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ |

Functional diagram:


## Technical data, RT31:

By means of a rotary switch on top of the module, the timer can be programmed to 16 different time combinations.
The unit is available with 3 different supply voltages and 3 time combinations, see specifications and table.

Supply, AC:
24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$
Supply frequency:
Universal supply:
Isolation voltage:
Supply, DC:

Power consumption:
Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Indications:
Green LED:
Red LED:
Time adjustment:

Accuracy, scale:
Repeatability:
Max. load, relay:
$40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
12-50 VAC/DC
Supply - internal - output: 3.75 kV
$24 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC}+/-10 \%$
With DC-supply there is no isolation between supply and internal electronics.
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing
Supply voltage connected Relay active
2 potentiometers, scale 2,5-100\% of the range, for separate adjustments of pause- and pulse time.
$5 \%$.
0,1 \%
1-pole 8 A - 250 VAC

2-pole: $5 \mathrm{~A}-250 \mathrm{VAC}$, ohmic load
EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Connections:



## Selection of function:

On pins 5, 6 and 7, the recycler is programmable for 4 different functions:
ex. 1: Asymmetrical recycler, start with pause: no connections.
ex. 2: Asymmetrical recycler, start with pulse time: connect pins 6 and 7 .
ex. 3: Delayed interval timer: connect pins 5 and 7.
ex. 4: Interval timer + delay on operate: connect pins 5, 6 and 7.

| Time combinations |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| switch | variant M1 (seconds) or M3 (minutes) |  | Variant M2 |  |
|  | Pause time | Pulse time | Pause time | Pulse time |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & 9 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | 0,06-2,5 | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \\ 0,25-10 \\ 2-80 \\ 16-640 \end{array}$ | 0,4- 15 s . | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 1,5-60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 0,2-8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & 1,6-64 \mathrm{~m} . \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 5 \\ & 4 \\ & 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0,25-10 | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \\ 0,25-10 \\ 2-80 \\ 16-640 \end{array}$ | 1,5- 60 s . | 0,4- 15 s . <br> $1,5-60 \mathrm{~s}$ <br> 0,2- 8 m . <br> 1,6-64 m. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 2-80 | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \\ 0,25-10 \\ 2-80 \\ 16-640 \end{array}$ | 0,2-8 m. | $\begin{gathered} 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 1,5-60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 0,2-8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 1,6-64 \mathrm{~m} . \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{E} \\ & \mathbf{D} \\ & \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{F} \end{aligned}$ | 16-640 | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \\ 0,25- & 10 \\ 2- & 80 \\ 16-640 \end{array}$ | 1,6-64 m. | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 1,5-60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 0,2-8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & \mathbf{1 , 6 - 6 4} \mathbf{~ m} . \end{aligned}$ |

## Functional diagram:



## Ordering guide:

| Supply | Type number |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12-50 VDC | RT31-x-4-012-yy (RT31 only) |
| 24 VAC/DC | RT31-x-2-024-yy |
| 24 VAC | RT31-x-1-024-yy |
| 115 VAC | RT31-x-1-115-yy |
| 230 VAC | RT31-x-1-230-yy |
| x $=$ output relay $1: 1-$ pole <br>  $2: 2-$ pole <br> yy = time range M1: $0,06-640 \mathrm{sec}$. <br>  M2: 0,4 sek. -64 min. <br>  M3: $0,06-640 \mathrm{~min}$. |  |

Note: The type number is shown for RT31, but the same principle is used for RT20.

Ordering example:
RT20-2-1-230-M2
Mechanical dimensions etc.: see page 9-2

## RT40: Universal pulse continuity module Automatic start or start at first pulse With or without latch function

## RT41: Delay-ON / delay OFF function in one module

16 time ranges/combinations in one unit
Inputs for many sensor types
1-pole relay output
DC supply or AC supplies up to 230 VAC
Made in accordance with the $(\epsilon$ and EMC regulations


## Technical data, RT40:

The unit is used for speed monitoring, where the output relay is activated, if the unit receives input pulses with an interval, which is shorter than the selected time.

By means of a rotary switch on top of the module you can select between 3 different functions and 4 time ranges. The module is available in 3 supply voltage and 3 time range variants, see specifications and table.

| Supply, AC: | 24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Supply frequency: | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Isolation voltage: | Supply - internal - output: 3.75 kV <br> Supply, DC: |
|  | $24 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC}+/-10 \%$ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> With DC-supply there is no <br> isolation between supply and <br> internal electronics. |
|  | 2.5 VA |

## EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

| Time ranges and selection of function, RT40 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| switch | function | Time ranges, type variant |  |  |
|  |  | M1 | M2 | M3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{D} \\ & \mathbf{E} \\ & \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{F} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Automatic start | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 0,25- & 10 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 16-640 \mathrm{~s} . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 1,5-60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & \mathbf{0 , 2 -} 8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & \mathbf{1 , 6 - 6 4} \mathbf{~ m .} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,06-2,5 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 0,25-10 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 16-640 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{8} \\ \mathbf{B} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Start <br> first pulse | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 0,06- \\ 0,25-5 \\ 0, \\ \mathbf{1 0} \\ \mathbf{~ s} \\ \mathbf{1 6}-80 \mathrm{~s} . \end{array} \\ \mathbf{1 6}-640 \mathrm{~s} . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & \mathbf{1 , 5 -} 60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & \mathbf{0 , 2 -} 8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & \mathbf{1 , 6 - 6 4} \mathbf{m} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,06-2,5 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 0,25-10 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 16-640 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 4 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | Automatic start + latch | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 0,25- & 10 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 2- & 80 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 16-640 \mathrm{~s} . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \mathbf{1 , 5 -} 60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & \mathbf{0 , 2 -} 8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & \mathbf{1 , 6} \mathbf{6 4} \mathrm{m} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,06-2,5 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 0,25-10 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 2-80 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 16-640 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ |

Connections RT40:


Note:
You can only use NPN/PNP sensors with true open collector output.
If the sensor has an internal pull-up or pulldown resistor, you must order the module for the actual sensor type (NPN or PNP). Alternatively you can insert a diode in series with the sensor output
(see RR10, page 8-4)


## Technical data, RT41:

By means of a 16-position rotary switch on top of the module, the delay-ON and delay-OFF ranges can be independantly selected.
The module is available in 3 supply voltage and 3 time range variants, see specifications and table.

Supply, AC:
Supply frequency:
Isolation voltage:
Supply, DC:

24,115 and $230 \mathrm{VAC}+/-10 \%$ $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$

Supply - internal - output: 3.75 kV
24 VAC/DC +/- 10\%
With DC-supply there is no isolation between supply and internal electronics.
Power consumption:
Operation temp.:
Humidity:
Indications:
Green LED:
Red LED:
Voltage output:
Time adjustment:

Accuracy, scale:
Repeatability:
Max. load, relay:
2.5 VA
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0-90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, non-condensing

Supply voltage connected Relay active
pin 5, 24 VDC , max. 20 mA
2 potentiometers, scale 2,5-100 \% of the range, for separate adjustments of delay-ON and delay-OFF.

## EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Connections:



| Time combinations, RT41 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| switch | variant M1 (seconds) or M3 (minutes) |  | Variant M2 |  |
|  | Delay on release | Delay on operate | Delay on release | Delay on operate |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & 9 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \text { B } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0,06-2,5 | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \\ 0,25- & 10 \\ 2- & 80 \\ 16-640 \end{array}$ | 0,4- 15 s . | 0,4- 15 s. <br> $1,5-60 \mathrm{~s}$. <br> 0,2- 8 m . <br> 1,6-64 m. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 5 \\ & 4 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 0,25-10 | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \\ 0,25- & 10 \\ 2- & 80 \\ 16-640 \end{array}$ | 1,5- 60 s. | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 1,5-60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 0,2-8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & \mathbf{1 , 6 - 6 4 ~ m} . \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 2-80 | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \\ 0,25- & 10 \\ 2- & 80 \\ 16-640 \end{array}$ | 0,2-8 m. | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4-15 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 1,5-60 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 0,2-8 \mathrm{~m} . \\ & 1,6-64 \mathrm{~m} . \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{E} \\ & \mathbf{D} \\ & \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{F} \end{aligned}$ | 16-640 | $\begin{array}{rr} 0,06- & 2,5 \\ 0,25- & 10 \\ 2-80 \\ 16-640 \end{array}$ | 1,6-64 m. | 0,4- 15 s . <br> 1,5- 60 s . <br> 0,2- 8 m . <br> 1,6-64 m. |

Functional diagram RT41:
supply
input
active
relay


## Ordering guide:

Supply Type number
24 VAC/DC RT41-1-2-024-yy
24 VAC RT41-1-1-024-yy
115 VAC RT41-1-1-115-yy
230 VAC RT41-1-1-230-yy
$y y=$ time range $\quad M 1: 0,06-640 \mathrm{sec}$.
M2: 0,4 sek. - 64 min.
M3: 0,06-640 min.
Note: The type munber is shown for RT41, but the same principle is used for RT40.

Ordering example:
RT40-1-1-230-M2

Mechanical dimensions, etc.: see page 9-2

# Programmable multifunction timer <br> Time ranges from 0.1 sec. to $\mathbf{9 9}: 59$ hours <br> 14 programmable functions <br> 1-pole relay output <br> Universal supply voltage 11-253 VAC/DC <br> 17.5 mm wide, 90 mm high, 60 mm deep <br> Made in accordance with the $\subset \in$ and EMC regulations 



This timer has 14 programmable functions:
5 simple timer functions, controlled by the supply voltage and 7 functions controlled by separate control input.
The timer is programmed directly on the front, and the LCD display will indicate the function and time during programming and operation.

## Technical data:

Supply voltage:
Isolation voltage:
Power consumption:
Operation temp.:
Max. load, relay:

15-253 VAC/DC
Supply - output: 2.5 kV
max 3 VA
$-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
1-pole 8 A - 250 VAC ohmic load
Approvals: The unit is produced in accordance with the CE and low voltage regulations.

## Functions and connections

| Relay, <br> NO contact <br> Common, start and reset | $\begin{array}{ll} 18 \\ \otimes \end{array}$ | Relay, common |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{x} & 16 \\ \otimes & 8 \end{array}$ | Relay, NC |
|  |  | Multifunction display, see below |
| Master reset |  | Relay status LED |
| Prog., function | M Moo | +/up button |
| Prog.,OK / stop time | - ${ }^{\text {oк }}$ | -/down button |
| Reset input | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & \$ \\ \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{~S} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Start input |
| Supply voltage (+) | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 \\ \text { A1 } & \\ \text { A2 } \end{array}$ | Supply voltage (-) |

## Display functions


Scale, time

Timer 1/ timer 2
Timer in
operation

Special for total time


3: Delay on and interval, controlled by start input


4: Special functions, controlled by start input and supply


## Programming:

The first time the timer is connected, it will perform an automatic test function, and then it changes to selection of function
In selection of function, F01 will flash and T1 is on.
Selection of function:
Press + and/or- buttons to select the wanted function. When you change function the T1, T2 and symbol for start input will go on, if they are used in the selectedfunction.
The selected function is confirmed by pressing the OK button, and then the timer changes to the next step, selection of timing range, this is indicated by flashing of the $h$, $\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{s}$ and d indications.

## Selection of timing range:

The wanted range is selected by pressing the MODE button.
You can select the following ranges:

|  | Scale | Adj. range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h | hours | from 1 to 99 hours |
| hm | hours - minutes | from 0 h 1 m to 99 h 59 m |
| m | minutes | from 1 to 59 minutes |
| ms | minutes - seconds | from 0 m 1 s to 59 m 59 s |
| s | seconds | from 1 to 59 seconds |
| sd | seconds - tenths of sec. | from 0 s 1 d to 59 s 9 d |
| d | tenths of seconds | from 1 to 9 tenths |

The wanted range is confirmed by pressing the OK button, and then the timer changes to selection of time, indicated by flashing of the 4 time digits.

## Selection of time:

Set the T1 time with the + and - buttons and confirm by pressing the OK button. If the selected function only uses T 1 , the programming is finished and the digits will stop flashing.
If T 2 is also used in the selected function, the T2 indication goes on and the selected time for T 1 is shown on the display.
If you want the same time for T2, you press the OK button, and the programming is finished.
If you want a different time you press the MODE button, and then you can repeat selection of range and time, as for T 1 , and the programming is finished by pressing the OK button.

## Mofidy programming data:

If you want to change the programming, you press the MODE button for 5 seconds, and the timer will start in selection of function.
Then you enter the wanted data as described above.
If the function is changed, all following data must be selected again, but if you only want to change f.inst. a time range, you press the OK button, until you come to the wanted function, and then you can change the selected range.
Note:
When the timer is put in programming mode, all ongoing operations are cancelled, and the relay releases.

Normal function:
When the timer is in operation but not activated, the following is shown on the display:
Aktual funkction number
Status start input (if it is used in the actualk function)
Selected time range and value for timer 1.
If the function uses both T 1 and T 2 , both T 1 and T 2 will be activated if the selected time is the same, otherwise the display changes every 5 second, showing the value for T1 and T2.
When the timer is activated the function number will be flashing, T1 or T2 is active, the "clock" for timing function is active, the display indicated the remaining time, and the decimal point is flashing.
Furthermore the LED for relay status is on, if the relay is activated.

## Total counter:

The timer is supplied with a total counter, indicating the total amount of hours, the relay has been activated, this is indicated by pressing the OK button for 5 seconds.
The display will then indicate the actual value in hours.
If the value is higher than 9999 hours, the X100 indication is activated and the display will then show the amount of hours divided with 100.
After 10 seconds the timer returns to normal indication.
Reset of hours counter.
If you want to reset the hours counter you press the OK botton once again for 5 seconds when the timer ishows the total counter.

## Master reset:

If the timer is not correct you can reset it by activated the hidden reset button with a paper clips.
This function will reset the internar processor, but it will not erase the programmed data.

## Connection diagram



## Pt100 sensors according to DIN IEC751 <br> TC sensor type $\mathbf{J}$ ( $\mathrm{Fe}-\mathrm{CuNi}$ ) <br> TC sensor type $\mathbf{K}$ (NiCr-Ni) <br> With cable or B-head <br> Special sensors on request



|  | Type no. | Sensor type | Temp. range | Housing/ dimensions | Cable | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Temperature sensor for wall mounting |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Y017-A1 | Pt100 | $-20-+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Polycarbonate $63 \times 58 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | In-door (up to 6 sensors) |
|  | Y017-U1 | Pt100 | $-40-+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Polycarbonate $63 \times 58 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | Out-door |
| , | Temperature sensor with cable |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | PT101 | Pt100 | $-50-+170^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Stainless steel Ø6 x 60 mm | $2 \mathrm{~m}$ silicone |  |
|  | PT102 | Pt100 | $-50-300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Stainless steel Ø6 x 60 mm | 2 m fibre glass |  |
|  | PT111 | Pt100 | $-50-+170^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Stainless steel Ø6 x 60 mm | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{~m} \\ \text { silicone } \end{gathered}$ | With holes for air temperature |
|  | SR-150-L | Pt100 | $-100-+300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Stainless steel Ø3 x 60 mm Handle: teflon $Ø 10 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $1,5 \mathrm{~m}$ teflon PTFE | Suitable for food processing |
|  | Temperature sensor with cable and protective spring |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | PT201 | Pt100 | $-50-+350{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Stainless steel Ø6 x 100 mm | 3 m |  |
|  | J201 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thermo } \\ \text { couple } \\ \text { type J } \\ (\mathrm{Fe}-\mathrm{CuNi}) \end{gathered}$ | $-40-+333{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Stainless steel Ø6 x 100 mm | 3 m |  |
|  | K201 | Thermo couple type K (NiCr-Ni) | $-40-+333{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Stainless steel Ø6 x 100 mm | 3 m |  |

Special sensors are produced on request.
The standard Pt100 sensor element is DIN kl. B thin film

## Pt100 temp. sensors w/ B-head



| Sensor element: | Pt 100 | 1 DIN, kl. B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Connection head: | Form B | DIN 43729 |
| Ceramic base: | Steatit 220 |  |
| Temperature range: | $-50-+400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

Ordering guide: MEaa-b-c

| aa = type | $\mathrm{b}=$ element | $\mathrm{c}=$ length |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ME50 | $1=1 \times$ Pt100 | $1=100 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| ME90 | $2=2 \times$ Pt100 | $2=150 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| ME92 |  | $3=200 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  |  | $4=300 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  |  | $x=$ special |

Ex: ME90-1-3
Note 1: when ordering ME92 the two lengths L1 and L2 must be specified.

Note 2: The above sensors are also available with thermocouple sensors type J or K.

## Monitoring of relative humidity <br> In- or external sensor <br> Output signal selectable with jumpers <br> 18-30 VDC supply <br> Internal Pt100 sensor possible <br> Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations



The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ humidity sensor HS14 is monitoring the relative humidity in air. You can select between 3 different output ranges.
The unit is also available with an immersion tube, which is useful, if f.inst. you want to monitor the humidity in ventilation channels.
The unit is also available with an internal Pt100 sensor, for connection to temperature converter or relay.
Technical data:

| Supply voltage: | 18-30 VDC |
| :---: | :---: |
| Metering range: | 10-90\% RH |
| Output ranges: | $\begin{aligned} & (0-100 \% \mathrm{RH}) \\ & 0-20 \mathrm{~mA}, 0-5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } 0-10 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| Power consumption: | $0,5 \mathrm{~W}-0,9 \mathrm{~W}$ <br> depending on the input signal |
| Operating temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Accuracy: | ( $5-95 \% \mathrm{RH}$ ) +/- $2 \%$ |
| Linearity: | +/-2\% |

EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60 730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.


HSR 14 sensor

Connections and jumpers:


Output signal:
$0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$
0-5 V
$0-10 \mathrm{~V}$

Jumpers:
No jumpers
Jumper in pos. 1
Jumper in pos. 2

## Ordering guide:

Without immersion tube
With immersion tube 96 mm
With immersion tube 250 mm
With Pt100 sensor

Type nr.
HS14-1
HSR14-1
HSR14-1-250
HST14- or HSTR14-

Mechanical dimensions:


Materials and weight:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Housing: } & \text { Polycarbonate, grey } \\ \text { Terminals: } & \text { Nickel-plated brass } \\ \text { Weight: } & 80 \mathrm{~g}\end{array}$

## 2-wire monitoring of relative humidity and temperature

## In- or external sensors

2 separate loop-powered circuits
4-20 mA current consumption proportional to humidity and temperature
Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations


The C-mac ${ }^{\circledR}$ combined humidity and temperature sensor HS16 consists of 2 independant loop-powered circuits for monitoring of relative humidity and temperature, respectively. HS16 is available in 2 versions either with internal sensors or with an immersion tube, which is useful, if f.inst. you want to monitor the humidity and temperature in ventilation channels.

Technical data:
\(\left.\begin{array}{ll}Supply: \& 4-20 \mathrm{~mA} current loop <br>

Voltage drop: \& <7 \mathrm{~V}\end{array}\right]\)| Supply voltage: | $7-30 \mathrm{VDC}$ (available in loop) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Metering ranges: |  |
| Humidity | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}=0-100 \% \mathrm{RH}$ |
| Temperature: | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}=0-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temp.: | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Accuracy  <br> $\quad$ Humidity: $(10-90 \% \mathrm{RH})+/-2 \%$ <br> $\quad$ Temperature: $+/-1.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Linearity: $+/-0,5 \%$ |  |

EMC og safety regulations.

| Emmision: | EN 50 081-1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunity: | EN 50 082-2 |
| Safety: | EN 60730 |

Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.


HSR 16 sensor

## Connections:



Ordering guide:

| With internal sensors | HS16 |
| :--- | :--- |
| With immersion tube 96 mm | HSR16 |
| With immersion tube 250 mm | HSR16-250 |



## Materials and weight:

| Housing: | Polycarbonate, grey |
| :--- | :--- |
| Terminals: | Nickel-plated brass |
| Weight: | 200 g |

## AC current switches/sensors

## Current transformers with built-in control electronics

Selectable metering ranges
Current switches with AC/DC output, max 500 mA , or AC output, max 1 A.

## Current sensors with 4-20 mA output <br> Made in accordance with the $C \in$ and EMC regulations



## Description:

The C-mac current switches / current sensors are combined current transformers and control electronics with analogue or switch output.
In a lot of applications this combination eliminates the need for external control relays and/or signal converters, because the output of the unit can be connected directly to the input of standard process control equipment.
The units can monitor up to 200 Amps continuous. The current sensors are jumper selectable in 3 ranges, and the current switches are either jumper selectable or multirange.
The current switches are supplied with setpoint adjustment and switch output, which makes them very useful in applications where you want a signal, if a preset current level is exceeded, and you do not need to readjust this setpoint very often.
The current sensors are supplied with a 4-20 mA looppowered analogue output. The output is proportional with the RMS value of the primary current. The units can be used to monitor motors, pumps, conveyors, machine tools or other electrical loads, where an analogue representation is required over a range of currents.
The current sensors are available in 2 variant, each with 3 selectable ranges, in order to achieve a good resolution in the selected metering range.
Accuracy, current sensors: +/- 1\% FS at 5-100\% load.

## Available variants:

1. Solid core switch units, primary hole $=\varnothing 19 \mathrm{~mm}$

| type no. output | max. voltage | max. current |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| CS410 | AC/DC switch | 30 VAC/40 VDC | 500 mA |
| CS325 | AC switch | 250 VAC | 1 A |

2. Split core switch units, hole $=19 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$

| type no. output | max. voltage | max. current |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| SC510 | AC/DC switch | $30 \mathrm{VAC} / 40 \mathrm{VD}$ | 500 mA |
| SC325 | AC switch | 250 VAC | 1 A |

SC325 AC switch 250 VAC 1 A

## 3. Current sensors.

| type no. | primary hole | output | supply |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CS475 | solid core | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $10-42$ VDC |
| SC575 | split core | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $10-42 \mathrm{VDC}$ |

## Technical data:

| Range selection, CS325 and SC325: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Range | Jumper | Max. cont. | 6 sec 's | 1 sec . |
| 1.25-6 A | none | 60 A | 100 A | 175 A |
| 6-40A | mid | 100 A | 150 A | 240 A |
| 40-200 A | high | 210 A | 450 A | 550 A |

Range selection, CS475-1 and SC575-1:

| Range | Jumper | Max. con |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $0-10 \mathrm{~A}$ | none | 80 A |
| $0-20 \mathrm{~A}$ | mid | 120 A |
| $0-50 \mathrm{~A}$ | high | 180 A |

Range selection, CS475-2 and SC575-2:

| Range | Jumper | Max. cont. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $0-50 \mathrm{~A}$ | none | 120 A |
| $0-100 \mathrm{~A}$ | mid | 200 A |
| $0-200 \mathrm{~A}$ | high | 325 A |

Hyst., react. delay, ON-voltage and leakage current:

| type $\quad$ hysteresis | delay | Von, | I Leakage |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CS410 | $2 \%$ | $<200 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $<0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<25 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| CS325 | $2 \%$ | $<300 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $<0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<5 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| SC510 | $2 \%$ | $<300 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $<0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<25 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| SC325 $2 \%$ | $<400 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $<0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<5 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |
| Frequency, metering signal: | $10-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |
| Isolation |  |  |  |  |
| Primary - secondary circuit: | $2,5 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{AC}$ |  |  |  |
| Operation temperature: | $0-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| Operating humidity: | $0-95 \% \mathrm{RH}$ |  |  |  |
| Material: | Self- extinguishing ABS |  |  |  |

## LED's:

CS325, CS475
SC325, SC575: No LED's
CS410, SC510:
power and status LED

## C-mac ${ }^{\text {® }}$

## AC current switches/sensors

## Connection examples:

## CS410 and SC510

Secondary unit
Output load


## CS475 and SC575



## Note:

The unit requires 10 VDC for the internal electronics. The output supply must be 10 VDC + (RL x 20 mA$)$. If. f.inst. the output load (instrument) has an internal resistance of 250 , the suppy must be at least 15 VDC .

## Mechanical dimensions



## Standard metering ranges up to $\mathbf{5 0 0} \mathbf{~ m m ~ H}_{\mathbf{2}} \mathrm{O}$ <br> Max. pressure 3 x metering range <br> Loop-powered4-20 mA <br> 12-30 VDC supply <br> DC66 EX approved(ATEX Zone 22 cl. 3D) <br> In accordance with $C \in$ and EMC regulations



DC 51


DC 66

The pressure sensors series DC are used for monitoring of pressure in various applications.
DC51 is connected with tubes and used for standard applications where there are no specific demards for materials, etc.
DC66 is made in stainless steel 304 and the electronic circiut is moulded, which makes it suitable even in very harsh environments.
The unit is also ATEX approved for zone 22 class 3D.
DC66 is supplied with a 6 W heating element, which can be used at very low temperatures, if there is a possibility for condensation.
DC 66 can be connected through a 17 mm hole, with 16 mm male thread, $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ female thread, or via connection tubes.
It is possible to fine-adjust the range on both units.

## Technical data:

| Supply: | 2-wire loop 12-30 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current consumption: | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Metering ranges: | $0-50 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
|  | $0-125 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
|  | $0-250 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
|  | $0-500 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |

Max. pressure: $3 \times$ metering range
Operation temp.:
DC 51:
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
DC 66:
Accuracy:
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
< $1 \%$ FS
Linearity:
< 0,1\%
Temp. drift:
Fine adjustment:
$0,01 \%$ FS $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
min. and max. $+/-5 \%$
Connections:
DC 51:
DC 66:

2 screw terminals+ and -
4-wire cable, 2 m
black $=+$ metering signal
blue $=$ - metering signal brown: + 10-30 VDC heating beige: - heating.

Protection:

| DC 51: | IP 54 |
| :--- | :--- |
| DC 66: | IP 60 (with tube IP 65) |

Mechanical dimensions:
DC 51: $\quad 115 \times 90 \times 55 \mathrm{~mm}$
DC 66: $\quad \varnothing 66 \mathrm{~mm}$
Weight:

| DC 51: | 250 g |
| :--- | :--- |
| DC 66: | 600 g |

EMC and safety.
Emmision: EN 50 081-1
Immunity: EN 50082-2
Safety:
EN 60730
Approvals: The units are produced in accordance with the CE og low voltage regulations.

## Connection:



| Ordering guide |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Type | Metering range |
| DC51-050 | $0-50 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| DC51-125 | $0-125 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| DC51-250 | $0-250 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| DC51-500 | $0-500 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| DC66-050 | $0-50 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| DC66-125 | $0-125 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| DC66-250 | $0-250 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| DC66-500 | $0-500 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Special ranges up to $2000 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ on request

## Wind speed and wind direction

Brass housing, suitable for offshore<br>Supertight design, patented<br>Contact free metering - very long life time DWC-INA: range $<\mathbf{1 - 3 0} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathrm{s}$, pulse output<br>DWC-VXV: analogue output $0-360^{\circ}$<br>In accordance with $C \in$ and EMC regulations



DWC-INA


DWC-VXV

These wind speed and wind direction sensors are made in brass, and therefore extremely rugged.
It is possible to mount heating elements in the sensor housing, which ensures correct function also under extreme weather conditions.
The system has no friction, which gives a very high accuracy.

## Technical data:

Anemometer DWC-INA:

| Supply voltage: | 10-40 VDC |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output: | PNP |
| Metering range: | 0,5-30 m/s |
| Resolution: | $0,1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, equals f . inst. 100 Hz at $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Max. wind speed: | $>60 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Operating temp.: | -25 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mechanical dim.: | Ø60 x 153 mm |
| Mounting: | M12 x 20 hole |
| Elec. connection: | $\begin{aligned} & 2,5 \mathrm{~m} \text { cable } \\ & +\quad=\text { brown } \\ & -\quad=\text { blue } \\ & \text { output } \end{aligned}=\text { black }$ |
| Weight: | approx. 1350 g |

Wind direction DWC-VXV:

| Supply voltage: Output: | $\begin{aligned} & 12-30 \mathrm{VDC} \\ & \text { analogue 4-20 mA } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Metering range: | 0-360 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Resolution: | $0,09^{\circ}$ (12 bit $360^{\circ}$ ) |
| Accuracy: | +/-0,35 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Operating temp.: | -40 to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mechanical dim.: | Ø60 x 193 mm |
| Mounting: | M12 x 20 hole |
| Elec. connection: | $\begin{array}{ll} 2,5 \mathrm{~m} & \text { cable } \\ + & =\text { red } \\ -\quad & \text { black } \\ \text { output } & =\text { white } \end{array}$ |

Weight: approx. 1350 g

Mechanical dimensions:

DWC-INA:


DWC-VXV:



PSD18


PSD30 and PSD60


PSD120

Switch-mode supplies,
Output 18, 30, 60 or 120 W
Short-circuit and over-load protected.
High efficiency, 77 to $\mathbf{8 6 \%}$
Supply voltage 90 to 265 VAC, except PSD120: 115 and 230 VAC
DIN-rail mounting.
Made in accordance with the $C \epsilon$ and EMC regulations

These switch-mode regulated power supplies are made particularly for industrial applications.
The units have a very high efficiency and therefore also small dimensions compared with the output power.
Common Technical data:
Supply frequency: $\quad 47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Operating temp.: $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with full output. At ambient temperatures between 51 and $71^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the max. output power derates with $2 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Isolation voltage:
Humidity:
Switching frequency: 100 kHz (PSD18)
50 kHz (PSD30 and PSD60)
80 kHz (PSD120)
Ripple/noise:
Material:
PSD120: Metal housing other units:
Installation:

## Approvals and standards:

| UL/cUL | UL508 / UL1310 / UL1950 |
| :--- | :--- |
| TÜV | IEC60950 |
| EMC | EN50081-1 / EN55022 for EMI |
|  | EN50082-1 / EN55024 for EMS |
| PSD120 only: | EN61000-4-2, EN61000-4-3 |
|  | EN61000-4-4, EN61000-4-5 |
|  | EN61000-4-6, EN61000-4-8 |

Other voltages available on request

| 秡 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PSD18-5 | 18 W | 5 V | 3.6 A | 90-120\% | 77\% | 18 A | $90 \times 115 \times 22.2$ | 240 g |
| PSD18-12 | 18 W | 12 V | 1.5 A | 90-120\% | 77\% | 18 A | $90 \times 115 \times 22.2$ | 240 g |
| PSD18-24 | 18 W | 24 V | 0.75 A | 90-120\% | 77 \% | 18 A | $90 \times 115 \times 22.2$ | 240 g |
| PSD30-12 | 30 W | 12 V | 2.5 A | 100-117\% | 84 \% | 32 A | $90 \times 115 \times 40.5$ | 290 g |
| PSD30-24 | 30 W | 24 V | 1.25 A | 100-117\% | 84 \% | 32 A | $90 \times 115 \times 40.5$ | 290 g |
| PSD60-12 | 60 W | 12 V | 5.0 A | 100-117\% | 84 \% | 32 A | $90 \times 115 \times 40.5$ | 360 g |
| PSD60-24 | 60 W | 24 V | 2.5 A | 100-117\% | 86 \% | 32 A | $90 \times 115 \times 40.5$ | 360 g |
| PSD120-24 | 120 W | 24 V | 5.0 A | 93-125\% | 86 \% | 48 A | $124 \times 136 \times 63.4$ | 860 g |


[^0]:    DM350 is a universal $31 / 2$-digit panel instrument with analogue inputs. The instrument has an adjustable display range between -1999 og +1999 . The instrument can be used in connection with all $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{mac}^{(®}$ converters and relays with analogue outputs.
    In addition to the current and voltage inputs the instrument is also supplied with a 24 VDC output, for the supply of external sensors or the like.
    Technical data:
    

    Mechanical dimensions:
    L x W x D: $\quad 48 \times 96 \times 85 \mathrm{~mm}$.
    Panel cut-out:
    Weight:
    $43 \times 91 \mathrm{~mm}$
    Materials:
    Connections: $\quad$ screw terminals, max. $1,5 \square \mathrm{~mm}$.
    pin 1-2:
    pin 4
    pin 5:
    pin 6:
    pin 7:
    pin 8:
    supply
    320 g .
    NORYL, SE1
    input, common
    input $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}(4-20 \mathrm{~mA})$
    input 0-1 V / 0-1 mA
    input $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$
    voltage output +24 VDC

[^1]:    Housing: NORYL-SE-1, grey, self-extinguishing
    Housing bottom: NORYL SE-1, GFN-2, black, self-extinguishing
    Terminals: Nickel-plated brass
    Weight: $\quad 140 \mathrm{~g}$

