# **Phase Failure, Phase Sequence and Under Voltage**



43880 W. 17.5mm



\*NEW\* 17.5mm DIN rail housing

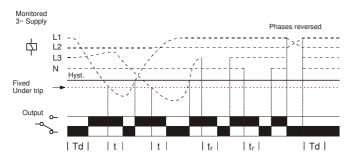
Microprocessor based  $\Box$ 

True R.M.S. monitoring

- Monitors own supply and detects an Under voltage condition on one or more phases
- Measures phase to neutral voltages
- Detects incorrect phase sequence, phase loss and neutral loss
- Fixed Under voltage trip level
- **Fixed Time delay**
- 1 x SPDT relay output 8A
- **Green LED indication for supply status**
- Red LED indication for relay status



## **FUNCTION DIAGRAM**



#### **INSTALLATION AND SETTING**



- BEFORE INSTALLATION, ISOLATE THE SUPPLY.
- Connect the unit as required. The Connection Diagram below shows a typical installation, whereby the supply to a load is being monitored by the Phase monitoring relay. If a fault should occur (i.e. fuse blowing), the relay will de-energise and assuming control of the external Contactor, de-energise the Contactor as well.

### Applying power.

Apply power and the green "Power supply" 1 and red "Relay" 2 LED's will illuminate, relay energise and contacts 15 and 18 will close. Refer to the troubleshooting table if the unit fails to

#### Note

If the supply voltage increases above the maximum supply/monitoring voltage range by approx. 10% or more, the relay will de-energise immediately.

This device is not suitable for applications where there could be a percentage of re-generative voltage present during a fault condition, i.e. fuse failure. During these conditions a monitor that includes an adjustable under voltage trip level is necessary which allows this type of fault to be detected. It is therefore recommended that the LXPRT or LXPRT-4W phase monitors be considered.

#### Troubleshooting

The table below shows the status of the unit during a fault condition.

Supply fault	Green LED	Red LED	Relay
Phase or neutral missing	On	Off	De-energised
Phases reversed (no delay)	Flashing	Off	De-energised
Phase below 70% (fixed under trip level)	On	Off	De-energised

# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Supply/monitoring voltage	ge	C2 FV (440) () 420V (220) () 22	101/40010140/		
U* (L1, L2, L3, N):		63.5V (110V), 133V (230V), 230V (400V) <sup>1</sup> AC (see note)			
Frequency range: Supply variation:		48 – 63Hz + 30%	* Please state		
Overvoltage category:		= *****	Supply/monitoring		
0 0 ,	voltages	III (IEC 60664)  14kV (1.2/50μS) IEC 60664	voltage when ordering		
Rated impulse withstand voltage: Power consumption (max.):		4κV (1.2/50μ3) IEC 60664 6VA			
Power consumption (ma	x.).				
Monitoring mode:		Under voltage			
Trip level (fixed) ± 2%:		Under			
Supply voltage	63.5V:	44.5V			
	133V:	93V			
	230V:	161V			
Hysteresis:		≈ 2% of trip level (factory set)			
Repeat accuracy:		± 0.5% at constant conditions			
Immunity from micro power cuts:		<50mS			
Response time:		≈ 50mS			
Time delay (t):		≈ 100mS			
/ (-/		Note: actual delay (t) = delay	response time		
Delay from Phase/Neutral loss (tr):		≈ 150mS (worst case = tr x 2)			
Power on delay (Td):		≈ 1 sec. (worst case = Td x 2)			
Power on indication:		Green LED			
Relay status indication:		Red LED			
Ambient temp:		-20 to +60°C			
Relative humidity:		+95% max.	+95% max.		
Output (15, 16, 18):		SPDT relay			
Output rating:		AC1	250V 8A (2000VA)		
		AC15	250V 5A (no), 3A (nc)		
		DC1	25V 8A (200W)		
Electrical life:		≥ 150,000 ops at rated load			
Dielectric voltage: 2kV AC (rms) IEC 60947-1					
Rated impulse withstand	voltage:	4kV (1.2/50μS) IEC 60664			
Housing:		Orange flame retardant UL94 V0			
Weight:		75g			
Mounting option:		On to 35mm symmetric DIN rail to BS EN 60715 or direct surface mounting via 2 x M3.5 or 4BA screws using the black clips provided on the rear of the unit.			
Terminal conductor size		≤ 2 x 2.5mm <sup>2</sup> solid or stranded			
Approvals:		Conforms to IEC.			

(UL)<sub>LISTED</sub>

CE. Cand RoHS Compliant. EMC: Immunity: EN 61000-6-2 (EN 61000-4-3 15V/m

80MHz - 2.7GHz) Fmissions: FN 61000-6-4

The "Supply / monitoring voltage U" refers to the phase to neutral nominal voltage for the product and voltage variants available. To convert these voltages to a phase to phase voltage, nultiply by 1.732. The voltage shown in brackets is the equivalent phase to phase voltage.

## **CONNECTION DIAGRAM**

