

Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7SG22 - Iota

Input/Output Units with Logic Programming
SIEMENS

7SG22 - Iota
Input/Output Units with Logic Programming


Fig 1. 7SG22

## Introduction

The lota range of Common Services Modules are programmable logic controllers designed for general application within the substation environment. Typical applications include direct replacement for hardwired relay logic schemes. PLCs developed for the industrial market typically require additional external protection to ensure reliable operation in the electrically hostile substation environment. Siemens Protection Devices Ltd has a long history of designing modular protection and control relays which can withstand the environmental extremes that an electricity substation must endure and this unit is constructed using modules already proven in this environment.

The relay consists of a combination of status inputs, output relays, current and voltage level detector modules which can be interconnected using logical elements such as AND, OR, NOT gates, pickup/dropoff timers, counters and latches to fulfil many operational interlocking requirements.

The lota can accommodate a total of 59 input and 61 output points consisting of a combination of status inputs together with output relays. The basic models have 3 status inputs and 5 output relays on the power supply module. Additional Input and output modules can be added to the relay. The maximum number is only limited by available empty module slots in the case.

16/32 user defined LEDs are also available to the logic schemes for local indication of functions.

The voltage modules and current modules have 4 analogue channels. Each channel has a settable pick up level \& time delay and its output is fed into the logic as an input. The measured values can be displayed in the instruments and are available via the IEC communications in a measurand.

## Features

- Fully programmable scheme logic using Reylogic
- Programmable alarm/indication LEDs with text legend
- Analogue measurements
- Flexible number of inputs and outputs
- Fault, event and waveform recorder
- IEC60870-5-103/MODBUS fibre optic communications
- Front RS232 communication port
- IRIG-B time synchronisation input
- Continuous self monitoring


## Description

## Reylogic

Reylogic is a Windows based schematic capture program used for creating configuration logic diagrams for use in lota. The inputs and outputs may be interconnected with up to 64 timers, 64 counters and 64 latches along with combinational logic consisting of AND, OR and NOT gates limited only by the choice of scan rate for the logic. The default scan rate is 2.5 milliseconds but this may be adjusted to accommodate more complex logic schemes.

The logical elements are simply dragged and dropped onto the drawing page and interconnections formed by dragging a connection wire from the output of an element to the input of another. This greatly simplifies scheme configuration over other techniques such as ladder logic used in industrial grade PLCs.

All timers and counters, drawn on a logic diagram and set to be visible, appear in the setting lists accessible via the front fascia to allow on-site modifications without having to use a PC to modify the logic diagrams. All Boolean points marked as external inputs on the schematic package appear in the settings list with a matrix setting which allows any combination of output relays and fascia flags to be selected.
Latches and counters can be configured to retain their state if the power supply is interrupted.

## Fascia unit

The lota has a user friendly HMI interface which allows simple modifications to timer and counter settings as well as simple reconfiguration of the allocation of inputs and outputs.

The input and output points are fully programmable to allow easy modification. In addition all Boolean outputs are available in the menus and can be configured to give indications on the LED front panel. LEDs can be selected to be hand or self reset.

## Measurement and Trending

Analogue values can be displayed in primary or secondary quantities on the LCD screen via the Instruments Menu. In addition the values can be obtained via the IEC60870-5-103 communications.

The IEC events can be edited to report any output Boolean state as an event.

The IEC command files can also be edited to allow remote operation of the input Booleans in the logic diagram.

## Real time measurements

- Primary and Secondary currents
- Primary and Secondary voltages
- Status inputs
- Output contacts


## System Data

Sequence of Event records
Up to 500 events are stored and time tagged to 1 ms resolution. These are available via the communications.

## Fault records

The last 10 fault records are available from the lota fascia along with time and date of operation.

## Disturbance recorder

The Waveform Recorder may be triggered from a logic Boolean or an external input and has a configurable pre-fault trigger. Up to 10 seconds of fault waveforms may be stored with associated analogue and digital values. This is user configurable as ten 1 -second records, five 2second records, two 5 -second records or one 10second record.

The IEC60870-5-103 protocol allows remote operators to control plant and receive indication and metering information.

Fibre-optic communications ports are provided on the rear of the relay and will be optimised for $62.5 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~mm}$ glass-fibre using BFOC/2.5 (ST®) bayonet-style connectors as standard.

In addition users may interrogate the lota locally with a laptop PC via the RS232 port on the front of the relay. The Reydisp Evolution software described as follows allows the user to do this.

## Support Software

Reydisp Evolution


Fig 2. Typical Reydisp Evolution screenshot
Reydisp Evolution provides the means for the user to apply setting to the lota, interrogate settings and retrieve disturbance waveforms from the relay.

Reylogic toolbox


Fig 3. Example Reylogic screenshot
Reylogic allows users to design their own logic schemes and apply them to the relay. The design is built from simple building blocks of combinational logic (and, or, exclusive or) and sequential logic (timers, counters and latches). These are dropped onto the page and wired to form the scheme.

When the design is complete it can be tested offline by simulation in the Reylogic package. The test files and results can be stored as a record of the tests and for future repeatability.

The logic diagram along with IEC event and command configuration files are built into a project which can be downloaded to the lota. The logical inputs and outputs of the scheme can then be assigned to physical inputs and outputs in the lota in the settings file via Reydisp or fascia.

## Technical Information

Performance data to IEC 60255-3

Characteristic energising quantities

| AC Current | $1,5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| AC Voltage | 63.5 V line-neutral |
|  |  |
|  | 110 V line-line | 50 Hz |  |
| :--- |

Auxiliary Energising Quantity
DC power supply

| Nominal Voltage | Operating range VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| $48,110 \mathrm{~V}$ | 37.5 to 137.5 |
| 220 V | 176.0 to 280.0 |

DC status inputs

| Nominal Voltage |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $30,34 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| $48,54 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 18.0 to 37.5 |  |
| $220,125 \mathrm{~V}$ | 37.5 to 60.0 |
| 2250 V | 87.5 to 137.5 |

The status voltage need not be the same as the main energising voltage.

## Electricity Association ESI48-4

The $30 / 34 \mathrm{~V}$ and $48 / 54 \mathrm{~V}$ inputs meet the requirements of ESI48-4 ESI 1. However, the $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ and $220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ inputs will operate with a DC current of less than 10 mA . If $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ or 220/250V inputs compliant with ESI48-4 ESI 1 are required, an lota with $48 / 54 \mathrm{~V}$ status can be supplied with external dropper resistors as follows:

| Nominal <br> Voltage | Resistor <br> Value | Wattage |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $110,125 \mathrm{~V}$ | $2 \mathrm{k} 7 \pm 5 \%$ | 2.5 W |
| $220,250 \mathrm{~V}$ | $8 \mathrm{k} 2 \pm 5 \%$ | 6.0 W |

Status Input Performance

| Parameter | Value |
| :--- | :--- |
| Minimum DC current for operation <br> (30/34V and 48/54V inputs only) | 10 mA |
| Reset/Operate Voltage Ratio | $\geq 90 \%$ |
| Typical response time | $<5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Typical response time when used to <br> energise an output relay contact | $<15 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Minimum pulse duration | 40 ms |

Each status input has an associated timer that can be programmed to give time delayed pick-up. When a 20 ms pick-up setting value is applied the status inputs will not respond to the following:

- 250 V RMS $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ applied for two seconds through a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor.
- 500 V RMS $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ applied between each terminal and earth.
- Discharge of a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor charged to maximum DC auxiliary supply voltage.

Indication

| Relay Healthy |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Method | Green LED |
| Healthy | Steady |
| Failure | Flashing or extinguished |
| Indication | LED <br> Method |
| Settings and | Instrumentation |
| Method | Backlit LCD |

## Sub-station Communications

| Protocol | IEC 60870-5-103/MODBUS |
| :---: | :---: |
| RS-232 interface |  |
| Location | Fascia |
| Form | 25-pin female D-type connector |
| Fibre interface |  |
| Location | Rear |
| Quantity | $2 \mathrm{xRx}, 2 \times \mathrm{Tx}$ |
| Form | BFOC/2.5 (ST®) bayonet connector |
| COM1 |  |
| Baud rate | 75-115200 baud |
| Interface | Fibre-optic port |
| COM2 |  |
| Baud rate | 75-115200 baud |
| Interface | Auto-switches between Fibreoptic and RS-232 ports |

## General Accuracy

## Reference conditions

| General | IEC 60255 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current Settings | $100 \%$ of In |
| Auxiliary supply | Nominal |
| Frequency | 50 Hz |
| Ambient temperature | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

General settings
Parameter $\quad$ Value

| Transient Overreach of $<42 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| :--- |
| Disengaging Time ( ${ }^{1}$ ) |
| Overshoot Time $<40 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

${ }^{( }{ }^{1}$ Output contacts have a minimum dwell time of 100 ms , after which the disengage time is as above.

Accuracy Influencing Factors
Temperature

```
-10 呂 to +55 '}\textrm{C}=\leq5% variatio
```

Thermal Withstand

| AC Current Inputs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| continuous | Phase | 3.0 xln |
| 10 minutes |  | 3.5 xln |
| 5 minutes |  | 4.0 xln |
| 2 minutes |  | 6.0 xln |
| 1 second | 5A Phase/Earth | 400 A |
|  | 1A Phase/Earth | 100 A |
|  | 5A Phase/Earth | 2500 A |
| 1 cycle | 1A Phase/Earth | 700 A |

## AC Voltage Inputs

continuous 3.5 xVn

Burdens

## Measuring Inputs

AC Current Inputs
5A Phase/Earth
1A Phase/Earth
$\leq 0.2 \mathrm{VA} \leq 0.01 \Omega$

AC Voltage Inputs $\leq 0.05 \mathrm{VA} \leq 0.05 \Omega$ $\leq 0.01$ VA

Auxiliary supply

| Quiescent (Typical) | 13 W |
| :--- | :--- |
| Maximum | 25 W |

Burdens are measured at nominal rating.
Output Contacts

Contact rating IEC 60255-23

| Carry Continuously | 5 A AC or DC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Make and Carry | (L/R $\leq 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ and $\mathrm{V} \leq 300$ <br> volts) |
| 0.5 seconds | 20 A AC or DC |
| 0.2 seconds | 30 A AC or DC |
| Break | (I $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ and $\mathrm{V} \leq 300$ volts) |
| ac resistive | 1250 VA |
| ac inductive | 250 VA @ PF $\leq 0.4$ |
| dc resistive | 75 W |
| dc inductive | 30 W @ L/R $\leq 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | 50 W @ L/R $\leq 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

Number of Operations

| Minimum number of <br> operations |
| :--- |

Recommended load
Minimum
recommended load $\quad 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$, limits 10 mA or 5 V

## Environmental

Temperature IEC 68-2-1/2

| Operating | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Humidity IEC 68-2-3

| Operational test | 56 days at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and <br> $95 \% \mathrm{RH}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

## Transient Over voltage IEC 60255-5

| Between all terminals and earth or <br> between any two independent <br> circuits without damage or flashover | 5 kV |
| :--- | :--- |

Insulation IEC 60255-5
RMS levels for 1 minute

| Between all terminals and earth | 2.0 kV |
| :--- | :--- |
| Between independent circuits | 2.0 kV |
| Across normally open contacts | 1.0 kV |


| 5 gn , Shock <br> response, 11 ms | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 15 gn , Shock |  |
| withstand, |  |
| 11 ms |  |,

## Immunity

| Auxiliary DC Supply IEC 60255-11 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Allowable superimposed ac component | $\leq 12 \%$ of dc voltage |
| Allowable breaks/dips in supply (collapse to zero from nominal voltage) | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| High Frequency Disturbance IEC 60255-22-1 Class III |  |
| 2.5 kV , Longitudinal mode | $\leq 3 \%$ variation |
| 1.0kV, Transverse mode |  |
| Electrostatic Discharge IEC 60255-22-2 Class III |  |
| 8 kV , Contact discharge | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| Radio Frequency Interference IEC 60255-22-3 |  |
| $10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}, 80$ to 1000 MHz | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| Fast Transient IEC 60255-22-4 Class IV |  |
| 4 kV , 5/50ns, 2.5 kHz , repetitive | $\leq 3 \%$ variation |
| Conducted RFI IEC 60255-22-6 |  |
| $10 \mathrm{~V}, 0.15$ to 80 MHz | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |

Emissions

| Conducted limits IEC 60255-25 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency Range | Limits $\mathrm{dB}(\mathrm{mV})$ |  |
|  | Quasi-peak | Average |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0.15 \text { to } \\ & 0 . \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ | 79 | 66 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \text { to } 30 \\ & \mathrm{MH7} \end{aligned}$ | 73 | 60 |
| Radiated limits IEC 60255-25 |  |  |
| Frequency Range |  | Limits at 10 m |
|  |  | Quasi-peak, $\mathrm{dB}(\mu \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{m})$ |
| 30 to 230 MHz |  | 40 |
| 230 to 10000 MHz |  | 47 |

Mechanical
Vibration (Sinusoidal) IEC 60255-21-1 Class 1

| 0.5 gn, Vibration <br> response | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1.0 gn, Vibration <br> endurance |  |
| Shock and Bump IEC $60255-21-2$ Class 1 |  |

## Case Dimensions

The lota is supplied in either a size E8, size E12 or size E16 case depending on the number of analogue input sets and the status input and output requirement

All dimensions are in Millimetres


Fig 4. Epsilon E8 Case


Fig 5. Epsilon E12 Case


Fig 6. Epsilon E16 case

## Typical Connection Diagram



Fig 7. Typical connection diagram

## Ordering information - lota 7SG22

Product description

## IOTA (100 series)

Input/output units.


[^0]
## Ordering Information - lota 7SG22

Product description Variants Order No.

## IOTA (200 series)

Input/output units.
$\frac{\text { Relay type }}{200 \text { series }}$ - Input/Output Units
Functionality
Binary Inputs and Binary Outputs, 4 module positions for additional I/O Binary Inputs, Binary Outputs and 4 Current Inputs, 3 module positions for additional I/O
Binary Inputs, Binary Outputs and 4 Current Inputs, 3 module positions for additional I/O
Binary Inputs, Binary Outputs, 4 Current and 4 Voltage Inputs, 2
7 S G 22
 module positions for additional I/O

Auxiliary supply /binary input voltage
30 V DC auxiliary, 30 V DC binary input
30 V DC auxiliary, 48 V DC binary input
48/110 V DC auxiliary, 30 V DC binary input
48/110 V DC auxiliary, 48 V DC binary input ${ }^{1}$ )
48/110 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input
220 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input
220 V DC auxiliary, 220 V DC low burden binary input
Additional I/O Modules ${ }^{2}$ )
3 Binary Inputs / 5 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), basic I/O
11 Binary Inputs / 13 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 1 module
19 Binary Inputs / 21 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 2 modules
27 Binary Inputs $/ 29$ Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 3 modules

27 Binary Inputs / 29 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover and 4 N/C), 3 modules
27 Binary Inputs / 13 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 2 modules
35 Binary Inputs / 37 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 4 modules
35 Binary Inputs / 37 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover and 4 N/C), 4 modules
Frequency
Not applicable
50 Hz
60 Hz

Nominal current
$1 / 5 \mathrm{~A}$
Voltage inputs
Not applicable
$63.5 / 110 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$
Housing size
Case size E12 (4U high)

Communication interface
$\overline{\text { Fibre optic (ST-connector) / IEC 60870-5-103 or Modbus RTU }}$

[^1]
## Ordering Information - lota 7SG22

| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## IOTA (300 series)

Input/output units.

Relay type<br>300 series - Input/Output Units

## Functionality

Binary Inputs and Binary Outputs, 6 module positions for additional I/O Binary Inputs, Binary Outputs and 4 Voltage Inputs, 5 module positions for additional I/O
Binary Inputs, Binary Outputs and 4 Current Inputs, 5 module positions for additional I/O
Binary Inputs, Binary Outputs, 4 Current and 4 Voltage Inputs, 4 module positions for additional I/O

Auxiliary supply /binary input voltage
30 V DC auxiliary, 30 V DC binary input
30 V DC auxiliary, 48 V DC binary input
48/110 V DC auxiliary, 30 V DC binary input
48/110 V DC auxiliary, 48 V DC binary input ${ }^{1}$ )
48/110 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input
220 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input
220 V DC auxiliary, 220 V DC low burden binary input
7 S G 22



Additional I/O Modules ${ }^{2}$ )
19 Binary Inputs / 21 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 2 modules 27 Binary Inputs / 29 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 3 modules
27 Binary Inputs / 29 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover and 4 N/C), 3 modules
27 Binary Inputs / 13 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 2 modules
35 Binary Inputs / 37 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 4 modules
43 Binary Inputs / 45 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 5 modules
43 Binary Inputs / 45 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover AND 4 N/C), 5 modules
51 Binary Inputs / 53 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 6 modules
59 Binary Inputs / 45 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover), 6 modules
35 Binary Inputs / 37 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover and 4 N/C), 4 modules

## Frequency

Not applicable
50 Hz
60 Hz

## Nominal current <br> 1/5 A

[^2]

Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7SG23 - MSCDN

Capacitor Bank Protection
Answers for energy
SIEMENS

## 7SG23 - MSCDN

Capacitor Bank Protection


## Description

Capacitor banks require a varied range of protection devices to monitor the system. Traditional solutions use many different relay types most of which were designed for other purposes. The MSCDN-MP has a unique range of purpose designed functions to cover all of the protection requirements in three multi-functional boxes:

MSCDN-MP1
MSCDN-MP2a
MSCDN-MP2b

## Function Overview

## MSCDN-MP*

Analogue Inputs
Current \& Voltage signals are sampled at 32 samples per cycle which provides accurate measurements up to 750 Hz (15th Harmonic).

Output Relays
All the output relays are capable of handling circuit breaker tripping duty. All relays are fully user configurable and can be programmed to operate from any or all of the control functions. In normal operation output relays remain energised for a minimum of 100 ms and a maximum dependent on the energising condition duration. However outputs can be programmed as latching relays.

## Status Inputs

The Status Inputs can be programmed to be used for any function, a timer is associated with each input and a pickup time setting may be applied. Each input can also be logically inverted and each input may be mapped to the fascia LED's or any output relay contact. Status inputs can be used to give a trip circuit supervision scheme.

## Fascia LED's

There are 32 user programmable LED flag indicators on the front fascia of each relay. The user can customise which LED is used for which purpose as well as being able to program each LED as being latching or self-resetting.

## Self Monitoring

The relay incorporates a number of self-monitoring features. Each of these features can initiate a controlled reset recovery sequence, which can be used to generate an alarm output. In addition, the Protection Healthy LED will give visual indication.

A watchdog timer continuously monitors the microprocessor. The voltage rails are also continuously supervised and the microprocessor is reset if any of the rails falls outside of their working ranges. Any failure is detected in sufficient time so that the micro can be shut down in a safe and controlled manner.

## Monitoring Functions

RMS capacitor bank currents (primary, secondary and relay) RMS overall differential currents (secondary and relay)
RMS capacitor spill currents (primary, secondary and relays)
RMS Phase unbalance currents (primary, secondary and relay)
System voltage (Primary, secondary)
Digital input status
Output relay
Time \& Date

## Application

The MSCDN range represents an integration of the protection elements required to provide a single box Main 1 and Main 2 protection of EHV capacitor banks.
Applications covered include overall differential protection, capacitor unbalance protection additional phase unbalance backup protection, true RMS phase by phase resistor thermal overload protection, resistor open circuit protection, true RMS phase-by-phase reactor thermal overload protection, backup overcurrent and earth faults protection and overvoltage protection.


Fig 1. Typical application for the MSCDN range

Function Diagram - 7SG231


Fig 2. MSCDN MP1 Overview

## Overall Differential (87/50)

The overall differential protection uses the high impedance circulating principle. The protection consists of two DTL over-current 87/50-1 and CT-1, 87/50-1 is set for tripping and the CT-1 element is utilised for CT supervision. The protection is duplicated for dependability, with elements 87/50-2 and CT-2 available for this purpose.

## Capacitor Unbalance Protection (C1 50 and C2 50)

The relay contains two identical Capacitor Unbalance protection units, which are primarily designed to protect phase segregated capacitor stacks, with a central ' H ' connection, although application to alternative stack arrangements is possible. Thus providing complete capacitor unbalance protection for main and auxiliary capacitor stacks.

For each unit, expected capacitive spill current for each phase is calculated, based on a proportion of the overall

Capacitor bank current. This expected spill current is then compared with the measured phase spill current and this difference is the operating quantity for the two DTL elements available per unit.

Each DTL element is phase segregated, but utilises a common operate setting.

## Phase Unbalance Protection (50N)

The operating quantity for the 50 N element, is calculated from the RMS residual of the three phase currents, which is then connected to a DTL overcurrent element.

## Trip circuit supervision

Status inputs on the relay can be used to supervise trip circuits while the associated circuit breakers (CB) are either open or closed. Since the status inputs can be programmed to operate output contacts and LED's alarm can be also generated from this feature

Function Diagram - 7SG232


Fig 3. MSCDN MP2A Overview

## Resistor R1 and R2 Thermal Overload (R1 49, R2 49)

The relay provides thermal overload protection for R1 and R2. The elements, one per phase, use 32 samples/cycle to provide a flat frequency response up to 550 Hz and beyond.
The temperature of the protected equipment is not measured directly. Instead, thermal overload condition are detected by calculating the RMS of the current flowing in each phase of the resistor.
Should the RMS current rise above a defined level (the overload setting) for a defined time (the operating time t ), the system will be tripped to prevent damage.
$t=\tau * \operatorname{In}\left\{\frac{I^{2}-I_{P}^{2}}{I^{2}-\left(k^{*} I_{B}\right)}\right\}$

Where
$I_{P}=$ Previous steady state current level
$I_{B}=$ Basic current of resistor, typically the same as $\ln$
$k=$ Multiplier resulting in the overload pickup setting $k . I_{B}$
$I=$ The measured resistor current
$\tau=$ Thermal time constant
Additionally, an alarm can be given if the thermal state of the system exceeds a specified percentage of the protected equipment's thermal capacity (Capacity alarm)

## Resistor R1 and R2 Open Circuit 500C

The resistor open circuit protection works by comparing the current in resistor R1 and resistor R2 on a phase-byphase basis. Because the resistors are the same value then the current through each resistor should be equal. An instantaneous/time delayed overcurrent element monitors the difference between the currents on a phase-by-phase basis. If the element operates then the resistor, which has the lowest current, is indicated on the Fascia LEDs. For an open circuit condition then this will be the faulty resistor. However if there has been a short circuit in a resistor then this will not be true. The waveform records should be downloaded to confirm the actual fault condition that has occurred.

Function Diagram - 7SG233


Fig 4. MSCDN MP2B Overview

Backup Overcurrent and Derived earth fault Protections 50/50N/51/51N
The relay provide true RMS backup overcurrent and earth fault protection for the capacitor bank. The elements, one per phase, use 32 samples/cycle to provide a flat frequency response up to 550 Hz and beyond.

## Undervoltage Detector 27

The relay provides true RMS measuring single-phase definite time under voltage detector. A guard element may be enabled to prevent the under voltage element from operating when there is a complete loss of voltage.

## Definite Time Overvoltage Protection 59DT

The relay provides true RMS measuring three-phase definite time over voltage protection. The elements one per phase, use 32 samples per cycle to provide a flat frequency response up to 550 Hz and beyond.

## Inverse Time Overvoltage Protection

The relay provides true RMS measuring three-phase definite time over voltage protection. The inverse curve is specified using a 7 point user defined curve. The elements one per phase, use 32 samples per cycle to provide a flat frequency response up to 550 Hz and beyond.

## VT Supervision

The VTS function is performed using an undervoltage element (27VTS) and a current check element (50VTS) on a phase by phase basis. Each element is usually set instantaneous. Fuse failure operates if both the current check element (50VTS) and the undervoltage element (27VTS) is picked up for the VTS delay setting period, which indicates the capacitor bank is energised, and operates, which is set to 10 seconds by default i.e. A sustained condition of rated current without rated volts indicates a fuse failure on a per phase basis

## Function Overview

## Measurements and indication

Analogue values can be displayed on the LCD screen. In addition most values can be obtained via the IEC60870-5-103 communications.

## System data

Sequence of event records
Up to 500 events are stored and time tagged to 1 ms resolution. These are available via the communications.

## Fault records

The last 10 fault records are available from the fascia with time and date of trip, measured quantities and type of fault.

## Disturbance recorder

10 seconds of waveform storage is available and is user configurable as $10 * 1 \mathrm{~s}, 5 * 2$ s or $1 * 10 \mathrm{~s}$ records. Within the record the amount of per-fault storage is also configurable. The recorder is triggered from a protection operation, or status input.

The records contain the analogue waveforms of the line currents, the relay currents after vector group correction and the digital input and output signals.

## Communications

Two Fibre-optic communications ports are provided on the rear of the relay. They are optimised for $62.5 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ glass-fibre, with BFOC/2.5(ST ${ }^{\oplus}$ ) bayonet style connectors.

In addition users may interrogate the MSCDN locally with a laptop PC and the RS232 port on the front of the relay.

The MSCDN uses IEC 60870-5-103 as its communications standard


Reydisp Evolution is common to the entire range of Reyrolle numeric products. It provides a means for the user to apply settings to the MSCDN, interrogate settings and retrieve disturbance waveforms from the MSCDN

Figure (of screen shot of disturbance records in Reydisp Evolution

## Technical Information

## Accuracy Reference Conditions

| General | IEC60255 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Parts 6, 6A \& 13 |  |
| Auxiliary Supply | Nominal |
| Frequency | 50 Hz |
| Ambient Temperature | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Modular II Specification

## Mechanical

Vibration (Sinusoidal) -IEC 60255-21-1 Class 1

|  |  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Vibration response | 0.5 gn | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| Vibration endurance | 1.0 gn | $\leq 5 \%$ |

Shock and Bump-IEC 60255-21-2 Class 1

|  |  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shock response | 5 gn 11 ms | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| Shock withstand | 15 gn 11 ms | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| Bump test | 10 gn 16 ms | $\leq 5 \%$ |

Seismic - IEC 60255-21-3 Class 1

| Seismic Response | 1 gn | Variation <br> $\leq 5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Durability | In excess of $10^{6}$ operations |  |

Auxiliary Energizing Quantity
DC Power Supply

| Nominal | Operating Range |
| :--- | :--- |
| 30 V | 24 V to 37.5 V dc |
| $48 / 110 \mathrm{~V}$ | 37.5 V to 137.5 V dc |
| $220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 175 V to 286 V dc |

Auxiliary DC Supply - IEC 60255-11

| Allowable superimposed ac com- <br> ponent | $\leq 12 \%$ of DC voltage |
| :--- | :--- |
| Allowable breaks/dips in supply <br> (collapse to zero from nominal | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| voltage) |  |

## D.C. Burden

| Quiescent (Typical) | 15 Watts |
| :--- | :--- |
| Max | 27 Watts |

A.C Current Inputs

1 Amp and 5 Amp current inputs are both available on the rear terminal blocks for most functions except Capacitor Unbalance.

```
Electrical
```

Insulation - IEC 60255-5

| Between all terminals and earth | 2.0 kV rms for 1 min |
| :--- | :--- |
| Between independent circuits | 2.0 kV rms for 1 min |
| Across normally open contacts | 1.0 kV rms for 1 min |

High Frequency Disturbance -
IEC 60255-22-1 Class III

|  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2.5kV Common (Longitudinal) <br> Mode | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| 1.0kV Series (Transverse) Mode | $\leq 5 \%$ |

Electrostatic Discharge -

|  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5 kV contact discharge |  |

Conducted \& Radiated Emissions -
EN 55022 Class A (IEC 60255-25)

```
Conducted 0.15MHz - 30MHz
Radiated 30MHz - 1GHz
```

Conducted Immunity -
(IEC 61000-4-6; IEC 60255-22-6)

| $0.15 \mathrm{MHz}-80 \mathrm{MHz} 10 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms} 80 \%$ | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| modulation |  |

Radiated Immunity -
IEC60255-22-3 Class III

| 80 MHz to $1000 \mathrm{MHz}, 10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$ | Variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| $80 \%$ modulated | $\leq 5 \%$ |

Fast Transient - IEC 60255-22-4 Class IV

|  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| $4 \mathrm{kV} 5 / 50 \mathrm{~ns} 2.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ repetitive | $\leq 5 \%$ |

Surge Impulse -
IEC 61000-4-5 Class IV; (IEC 60255-22-5)

|  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4 KV Line-Earth (O/C Test voltage | $\leq 10$ |
| $\pm 10 \%)$ |  |
| 2KV Line-Line |  |

Environmental Withstand

Temperature - IEC 60068-2-1/2

| Operating range | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Storage range | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Humidity - IEC 60068-2-3

## Operational test $\quad 56$ days at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $93 \%$ RH

Transient Overvoltage -IEC 60255-5

```
Between all terminals and earth 5kV 1.2/50\mus 0.5J
or between any two independent
circuits without damage or flash-
over
```


## Thermal Withstand

Continuous and Limited Period Overload
AC Current Inputs

| $3.0 \times \ln$ | Continuous |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3.5 \times \ln$ | for 10 minutes |
| $4.0 \times \ln$ | for 5 minutes |
| $5.0 \times \ln$ | for 3 minutes |
| $6.0 \times \ln$ | for 2 minutes |
| 250 A | for 1 second |
| 625 peak | for 1 cycle |

A.C. Burden

| 1 A tap | $\leq 0.1 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5 A tap | $\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}$ |

NB. Burdens are measured at nominal rating.
A.C Voltage Inputs

Thermal Withstand
Continuous Overload

## AC Voltage 320Vrms (452Vpk)

| 110 Vrms | 0.05 VA |
| :--- | :--- |
| 63.5 Vrms | 0.01 VA |

Rated Frequency
Two operating frequencies are available Frequency: 50 Hz or 60 Hz

Frequency

| Range | 47 Hz to 52 Hz or <br> 57 Hz to 62 Hz |
| :--- | :--- |
| Setting variation | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| Operating time variation | $\leq 5 \%$ or 5 ms |

## Accuracy Influencing Factors

Temperature

| Ambient range | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Variation over range | $\leq 5 \%$ |

Output Contacts

Output contacts functionality is fully programmable. The basic I/O module has 5 output contacts three of which are change over. Additional modules can be added with consequential increase in case size, to provide more contacts. These are added in-groups of eight up to a maximum of 29

Output Contact Performance
Contact rating to IEC 60255-0-2.
Carry continuously
5 A ac or dc

Make and Carry

| (limit $L / R \leq 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ and $V \leq 300$ volts) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| for 0.5 sec | 20 A ac or dc |
| for 0.2 sec | 30 A ac or dc |

Break
(limit $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ or $\leq 300$ volts)

| Ac resistive | 1250VA |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ac inductive | $250 \mathrm{VA} @ \mathrm{PF} \leq 0.4$ |
| Dc resistive | 75 W |
| Dc inductive | $30 \mathrm{~W} @ \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{R} \leq 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ <br> Minimum number <br> of operations |
| Minimum recom- <br> mended load | 0.5 W, limits 10 mA or 5 m |

[^3]Status Inputs functionality is fully programmable. The basic I/O module has 3 status inputs these can be set to high speed for signalling. Additional modules can be added to provide more inputs. Additional inputs are added in-groups of eight up to a maximum of 27. A pickup timer is associated with each input and each input may be individually inverted where necessary.

| Nominal Voltage | Operating Range |
| :--- | :--- |
| 30 | 18 V to 37.5 V |
| 48 | 37.5 V to 60 V |
| 110 | 87.5 V to 137.5 V |
| 220 | 175 to 280 V |

NB: the status input operating voltage does not have to be the same as the power supply voltage.

Status Input Performance

| Minimum DC current for op- | 48 V 10 mA |
| :--- | :--- |
| eration | 110 V 2.25 mA |
| Reset/Operate Voltage Ratio | 220 V 2.16 mA |
| Typical response time | $<90 \%$ |
| Typical response time when <br> programmed to energise an <br> output relay contact | $<15 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Minimum pulse duration |  |

250 V RMS $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ applied for two seconds through a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor.
500 V RMS $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ applied between each terminal and earth.
Discharge of a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor charged to maximum DC auxiliary supply voltage.

## Auxiliary Timer Accuracy

Auxiliary Timers are those timers created in Reylogic, whose delay settings appear in the reylogic elements menu

## Accuracy

## Timing $<+1 \%$ or +10 ms

## Accuracy Influencing Factors

## Common Performance

Disengaging Time

## Disengaging Time 30 ms

Note: Output contacts have a minimum dwell time of 100 ms , after which the disengaging time is as above.

[^4]Phase segregated High impedance Overall Differential scheme using external stabilizing resistors. Function is insensitive to third harmonic currents.

Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 0.01$ In |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $80 \%$ of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{s}}$ |
| Repeatability | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Transient Over- <br> reach | $5 \%$ |

Operating Time

| Current Applied | Typical |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \times$ setting | $\leq 1.5$ cycle |
| $4 \times$ setting | $\leq 1$ cycle |

## C1/2 50-x Capacitor Unbalance

Phase segregated Capacitor Unbalance element, whose operate quantity is calculated from the ratio of capacitor load current and the measured spill current, followed by three identical instantaneous Overcurrent elements with following time delay

Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 0.02 \mathrm{In}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $80 \%$ of Is |
| Repeatability | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Operating Time |  |


| Current Applied | Typical |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \times$ setting | 1.5 cycles |
| $4 \times$ setting | 1 cycle |

## 50N Cap Bank Phase Unbalance

Derived phase unbalance quantity, from the sum of phase currents, applied to an instantaneous overcurrent element with following time delay.

Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 0.01 \mathrm{In}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $80 \%$ of Is |
| Repeatability | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  |  |

R1/2 49 Resistor Thermal Overload

Thermal overload element applied to each phase of each resistor independently.

Accuracy

Operating Time

| Characteristic | Ranges <br> Operate times are calculated from: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $t=\tau \times \ln \left\{\frac{\mathrm{I}^{2}-\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{P}}^{2}}{\mathrm{I}^{2}-\left(k \times I_{B}\right)^{2}}\right\}$ |
| Thermal |  |
| IEC 60255-8 | $\tau=$ thermal time constant <br> $\mathrm{I}=$ measured current <br> $\mathrm{IP}=$ prior current <br> $\mathrm{IB}=$ basic current <br> $\mathrm{k}=$ constant |

## 50 Resistor Open Circuit

An instantaneous/delayed overcurrent element measures the difference in currents on each resistor on a phase-byphase basis.

Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 0.02 \mathrm{In}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $95 \%$ of Is |
| Repeatability | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

Operating Time

| Current Applied | Typical |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \times$ setting | 2 cycles |
| $4 \times$ setting | 1.5 cycle |

## 49 Reactor Thermal Overload

Thermal overload element applied to each phase of the reactor independently.

Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 0.02 In |
| Reset | $\geq 95 \%$ of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{s}}$ |
| Repeatability | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Frequency Range | $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }} \ldots 15^{\text {th }}$ Harmonic |


| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 0.02 \mathrm{In}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $95 \%$ of Is |
| Repeatability | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Frequency Range | 1 st, $2^{\text {nd }} \ldots . .15^{\text {th }}$ Harmonic |

Operating Time

| Characteristic | Ranges <br> Operate times are calculated from: <br> THERMAL |
| :--- | :--- |
| IEC 60255-8 $t=\tau \times \ln \left\{\frac{\mathrm{I}^{2}-\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{P}}^{2}}{\mathrm{I}^{2}-\left(k \times I_{B}\right)^{2}}\right\}$ <br>  $\tau=$ thermal time constant <br> $\mathrm{I}=$ measured current <br> $\mathrm{IP}=$ prior current <br> $\mathrm{IB}=$ basic current  <br> $\mathrm{k}=$ constant  |  |
| Factor | 1 to $1000 \Delta 0.5$ minutes |

## 50 Backup Overcurrent

Three phase definite time overcurrent element.

Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 0.02$ In |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $95 \%$ of Is |
| Repeatability | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Frequency Range | $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }} \ldots 15^{\text {th }}$ Harmonic |

## Operating Time

| Current Applied | Typical |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \times$ setting | 2 cycles |
| $4 \times$ setting | 1.5 cycle |

50N Backup Earth Fault
Definite time derived earth fault element.

Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 0.02$ In |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $\geq 95 \%$ of $I_{s}$ |
| Repeatability | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Frequency Range | $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }} \ldots 15^{\text {th }}$ Harmonic |

Operating Time

| Current Applied | Typical |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \times$ setting | 2 cycles |
| $4 \times$ setting | 1.5 cycle |

## 51 Backup Overcurrent

Three phase inverse time overcurrent element.

Accuracy

| Pickup | $105 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $0.02 \mathrm{In}^{\text {n }}$ |
| Repeatability | $95 \%$ of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{s}}$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Frequency Range | $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

Operating Time

| Characteristic | Ranges |
| :---: | :---: |
| IEC IDMTL CURVES | Operate times are calculated from: $t=\operatorname{Tm} \times\left[\frac{K}{\left[\frac{I}{I s}\right]^{\alpha}-1}\right]$ <br> I = fault current <br> Is = current setting <br> $\mathrm{Tm}=$ time multiplier <br> NI: K = 0.14, $\alpha=0.02$ <br> VI: $\mathrm{K}=13.5, \alpha=1.0$ <br> EI: $\mathrm{K}=80.0, \alpha=2.0$ <br> LTI: $K=120.0, \alpha=1.0$ |
| Time Multiplier | 0.025 to $1.600 \Delta 0.025 \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Reset | 0.0 to $60.0 \Delta 1.0 \mathrm{sec}$ |
| ANSI IDMTL CURVES | Operate times are calculated from: $\begin{aligned} & t=M \times\left[\frac{A}{\left[\frac{I}{I S}\right]^{P}-1}+B\right] \\ & \mathrm{I}=\text { fault current } \\ & \mathrm{Is}=\text { current setting } \\ & \mathrm{M}=\text { time multiplier } \\ & \mathrm{MI}: \mathrm{A}=0.0515, \mathrm{~B}=0.114, \mathrm{P}=0.02 \\ & \mathrm{VI}: \mathrm{A}=19.61, \mathrm{~B}=0.491, \mathrm{P}=2.0 \\ & \mathrm{EI}: \mathrm{A}=28.2, \mathrm{~B}=0.1217, \mathrm{P}=2.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| ANSI RESET CURVES | Operate times are calculated from: $t=M \times\left[\frac{R}{\left[\frac{I}{I s}\right]^{2}-1}\right]$ <br> I = fault current <br> Is = current setting <br> $\mathrm{M}=$ time multiplier <br> MI: $R=4.85$ <br> VI: $R=21.6$ <br> EI: $R=29.1$ |

51N Derived Earth Fault
Inverse time derived earth fault element.

Accuracy

| Pickup | $105 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | 0.02 In |
| Repeatability | $95 \%$ of I |
| Operate Time | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Frequency Range | $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

Operating Time

| Characteristic | Ranges |
| :---: | :---: |
| IEC IDMTL CURVES | Operate times are calculated from: $t=\operatorname{Tm} \times\left[\frac{K}{\left[\frac{I}{I s}\right]^{\alpha}-1}\right]$ <br> I = fault current <br> Is = current setting <br> Tm = time multiplier <br> NI: K=0.14, $\alpha=0.02$ <br> VI: $\mathrm{K}=13.5, \alpha=1.0$ <br> El: $K=80.0, \alpha=2.0$ <br> LTI: $K=120.0, \alpha=1.0$ |
| Time Multiplier | 0.025 to $1.600 \Delta 0.025 \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Reset | 0.0 to $60.0 \Delta 1.0 \mathrm{sec}$ |
| ANSI | Operate times are calculated from: $t=M \times\left[\frac{A}{\left[\frac{I}{I S}\right]^{P}-1}+B\right]$ |
| IDMTL CURVES | I = fault current <br> Is = current setting <br> $\mathrm{M}=$ time multiplier <br> MI: $A=0.0515, B=0.114, P=0.02$ <br> VI: $A=19.61, B=0.491, P=2.0$ <br> EI: $A=28.2, B=0.1217, P=2.0$ |
| ANSI | Operate times are calculated from: $t=M \times\left[\frac{R}{\left[\frac{I}{I s}\right]^{2}-1}\right]$ |
| RESET CURVES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I = fault current } \\ & \text { Is = current setting } \\ & M=\text { time multiplier } \\ & \text { MI: } R=4.85 \\ & \text { VI: } R=21.6 \\ & \text { EI: } R=29.1 \end{aligned}$ |

## 27 Undervoltage

Single phase definite time undervoltage element. An under voltage guard element may be used to block this elements operation.

Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 0.1 \%$ or $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $\leq 100.5 \%$ of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}$ (Adjustable) |
| Repeatability | $\pm 0.1 \%$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Frequency Range | $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }} \ldots 15^{\text {th }}$ Harmonic |

Operating Time

## Operate Time <3 cycles

## 59DT Definite Time Overvoltage

Three phase definite time overvoltage element

## Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 0.1 \%$ or $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $\geq 99.5 \%$ of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}$ |
| Repeatability | $\pm 0.1 \%$ |
| Frequency Range | $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }} \ldots 15^{\text {th }}$ Harmonic |

Operating Time

## Operate Time < 4 cycles

## 59IT Inverse Time Overvoltage

Three phase inverse time overvoltage element specified using seven user defined points on a curve.

Accuracy

| Pickup | $\pm 0.1 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $\geq 99.5 \%$ of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}$ |
| Repeatability | $\pm 0.1 \%$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Frequency Range | 1 st, $2^{\text {nd }} \ldots . .15^{\text {th }}$ Harmonic |

Operating Time

| Characteristic | Ranges |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 7 Point user defined inverse curve $\mathrm{X}_{0}, \mathrm{Y}_{0}$ |
| CURVE | $X_{6}, Y_{6}$ |
|  | $X_{i}:=1.00 x V n \ldots 2.00 x V n$ |

## VT Supervision

The VT supervision element operates when the 27 VTS and the 50 VTS element operate to indicate that the capacitor bank is energised but rated voltage has not been applied to the relay on a phase by phase basis.

## 27 VTS Undervoltage

Three phase definite time undervoltage element

Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 0.1 \%$ or $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $\geq 99.5 \%$ of $\mathrm{V}_{s}$ |
| Repeatability | $\pm 0.1 \%$ |

Operating Time

```
Operate Time < 4 cycles
```

50 VTS Current Check
Three phase definite time overcurrent check element

## Accuracy

| Pickup | $100 \%$ of setting $\pm 5 \%$ or $\pm 0.02 \mathrm{In}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $\geq 95 \%$ of Is |
| Repeatability | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Operate Time | $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

Operating Time

| Current Applied | Typical |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \times$ setting | 2 cycles |
| $4 \times$ setting | 1.5 cycle |

Ordering Information - 7SG23 MSCDN-MP
Product description Variants

## MSCDN-MP

## Relay type

MSCDN-MP1

- Two overall unit protection elements
- CT supervision
- Two capacitor out of balance units
- Phase unbalance

MSCDN-MP2a

- Resistor thermal overload
- Resistor open circuit

MSCDN-MP2b
7 S G $23 \square 0$ -


Fibre optic (ST-connector) / IEC 60870-5-103

[^5]

Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7SG12 DAD N

Numerical High Impedance
Answers for energy
SIEMENS

## 7SG12 DAD N <br> Numerical high Impedance



## Description

The 7SG12 DAD-N overall differential protection uses the high impedance circulating current principle; a single line diagram of such a scheme is shown in fig. 1.

The 7SG12 is a three phase relay providing high-speed, high impedance phase segregated current differential protection and phase segregated open circuit monitoring of the current transformer secondary circuits (CT supervision). Outputs from the differential and CT supervision elements operate when their input current exceeds their individual current settings. The programmed time delays, LEDs and output contacts are initiated.

Relays can be supplied with binary input/output and LED combinations as follows:
$3 \mathrm{BI}+5 \mathrm{BO}+16$ LEDs, E 8 case
$11 \mathrm{BI}+13 \mathrm{BO}+16$ LEDs, E8 case
$19 \mathrm{BI}+21 \mathrm{BO}+32$ LEDs, E12 case
$27 \mathrm{BI}+29 \mathrm{BO}+32 \mathrm{LEDs}, \mathrm{E} 12$ case.
All output contacts are fully programmable to any relay function listed in the output relay menu. Output relays can be configured as self reset or hand reset.

It is recommended that class ' PX ' current transformers to IEC 60044-1 are used with high impedance protection.


Fig 1. Simplified Typical A.C. Schematic Diagram

## Function Overview

High speed phase segregated differential protection Harmonic rejection
Integrated open circuit current transformer monitoring Continuous self monitoring
Compatibility with generic communications software Reydisp Evolution
Settings stored in EEPROM
Storage of up to 500 time tagged event records Storage of up to 10 waveform records in non-volatile memory without the use of batteries.
Metering of analogue and digital quantities.
Expandable I/O of up to 27 binary inputs and 29 output contacts replaces the need for external trip lockout relays. Programmable LEDs for trip and alarm conditions. E8 or E12 case.

## User Interface

20 character $\times 2$ line backlit LCD
Menu navigation keys
1 fixed LED.
16 or 32 programmable LEDs.

## Monitoring Functions

Monitored quantities can be displayed on the LCD screen or via the data communications channel(s). Monitored values include:-

- Differential currents
- Binary inputs
- Output relays


## Application

Typically applied to provide 3 - phase high impedance differential protection of busbar, connections, autotransformers, reactors and motors, see figure 4.

High impedance protection is recommended for all applications where faults must be cleared in the shortest possible time and where discrimination must be ensured. High impedance schemes can provide lower fault settings and better through fault stability than is possible with most other schemes.

The stability of the high impedance scheme depends upon the operate voltage setting being greater than the maximum voltage which can appear across the relay under a given through fault condition. An external series stabilising resistor and shunt non-linear resistor per phase complete the scheme. The series resistor value is determined by the voltage level required for stability and the value of relay current calculated to provide the required primary fault setting. Non-linear resistors protect the relay circuit from high over-voltages.

The current setting and the operating voltage of the relay/stabilising resistor combination is calculated taking into account:-

- Transient stability under through fault conditions as verified by calculation assuming worst case conditions.
- The required operate level for internal fault conditions.

The CT supervision function of the DAD-N relay provides monitoring of CT secondary wiring connections, this is particularly relevant where current transformer wiring is switched as in some busbar protection arrangements.

## Theory of High Impedance

Current Balance Protective Schemes and their Application

## Determination of Stability

The stability of a current balance scheme using a high impedance relay circuit depends upon the relay voltage setting being greater than the maximum voltage which can appear across the relay under a given through fault condition. This maximum voltage can be determined by means of a simple calculation which makes the following assumptions:
One current transformer is fully saturated making its excitation impedance negligible.
The resistance of the secondary winding of the saturated current transformer together with the leads connecting it to the relay circuit terminals constitute the only burden in parallel with the relay.
The remaining current transformers maintain their ratio.
Thus the maximum voltage is given by:
(1) $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{I}_{\max }\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{CT}}+\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}\right)$

Where:
RL $\quad=$ The largest value of pilot loop Resistance between the current transformer and the relay circuit terminals

Rct = Current transformer secondary winding resistance
$I_{\max }=$ Current transformer secondary current corresponding to the maximum steady state through fault current of the protected equipment.

For stability, the voltage setting of the relay Vs must be made equal to or exceed, the highest value of V calculated above.
Experience and extensive laboratory tests have proved that if this method of estimating the relay setting voltage is adopted, the stability of the protection will be very much greater than the value of I used in the calculation. This is because a current transformer is normally not continuously saturated and consequently any voltage generated by this current transformer will reduce the voltage appearing across the relay circuit.

## Method of Establishing Relay Setting Current

Relay setting current is given by:
(2) $I_{S}=I_{F}-\left(\sum I_{\text {mag }}+I_{N L R}\right)$

Where:
Is $\quad$ Relay setting current
IF = Current transformer secondary current at the primary fault setting required i.e. at Vs.
$\Sigma I_{\text {mag }}=$ Current transformer magnetising currents at the value of V .

InLR $=$ Current taken by the non-linear resistor/voltage limiting device at $V_{s}$ (this value is usually small and often may be neglected).

Equation (2) should properly be the vector sum, however arithmetic addition is normally used.

Establishing the Value of Setting Resistors
Resistor value $R$ is given by:
(3) $\mathrm{R}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}}{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}}}$

Exact resistor values are not necessary, a higher resistor standard value may be chosen provided a check calculation using that value shows sufficient margin ie:
(4) $\mathrm{V}<\mathrm{V}_{\text {actual }}$ setting $<0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ CT knee point

The required watt-second rating of the resistor is established at setting and at the maximum fault rating short time rating. Stabilising resistors should be mounted vertically in a well ventilated location and clear of all other wiring and equipment to avoid the effects of their power dissipation

## Data Storage and

Communication

## Sequence of event records

Up to 500 events are stored and time tagged to 1 ms resolution. These are available via the communications.

## Fault records

The last 10 fault records are available from the fascia with time and date of trip, measured quantities and type of fault.

## Disturbance recorder

5 seconds of waveform storage is available and is userconfigurable as $5 \times 1 \mathrm{~s}$ or $1 \times 5 \mathrm{~s}$ records. Within the record the amount of pre-fault storage is also configurable. The recorder is triggered from a protection operation, or binary input. ( e.g. Buchholz flag indication).
The records contain the analogue waveforms of the line currents and the digital input and output signals.
The relay settings must be appropriately programmed in order for a wave form to be triggered from an external protection device.

## Communications

Two fibre-optic communications ports are provided on the rear of the relay. They are optimised for $62.5 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ glassfibre, with BFOC/2.5 (ST®) bayonet style connectors. In addition users may interrogate the relay locally with a laptop PC and the RS232 port on the front of the relay. The relay can be user selectable to either IEC 60870-5-103 or Modbus RTU as its communications standard.

## Reydisp evolution

Reydisp Evolution is common to the entire range of Reyrolle numeric products, providing means for the user to apply settings to the relay, interrogate settings and retrieve stored data records.
Reydisp evolution utilises IEC 60870-5-103 protocol.

## Settings

Current Inputs

| Description | Range | Default |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87150 Element | Disabled, Enabled | Disabled |
| 87/50 Setting | $\begin{aligned} & 0.005,0.006 \\ & \ldots .0 .100 \ln _{n} \\ & 0.105,0.110 \\ & \ldots .2 .000 \ln _{n} \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 x In |
| 87150 Delay | 0,0.01...60s | 0.00s |
| CT 50 Element | Disabled, Enabled | Disabled |
| CT 50 Setting | $\begin{aligned} & 0.001,0.002 \\ & \ldots .0 .100 \mathrm{In}_{n} \\ & 0.105,0.110 \\ & \ldots .2 .000 \mathrm{In}_{n} \end{aligned}$ | 0.10xln |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CT } 50 \\ & \text { Delay } \end{aligned}$ | 0.1,0.2...60s | 10.00s |

## Technical Data

For full technical data refer to the Performance
Specification Section

## Inputs and Outputs

## DC Power Supply

| Nominal | Operating Range |
| :--- | :--- |
| 30 V | 24 V to 37.5 V dc |
| $48 / 110 \mathrm{~V}$ | 37.5 V to 137.5 V dc |
| 220 V | 175 V to 286 V dc |

Auxiliary DC Supply - IEC 60255-11

| Allowable superimposed ac <br> component | $\leq 12 \%$ of DC voltage |
| :--- | :--- |
| Allowable breaks/dips in <br> supply (collapse to zero <br> from nominal voltage) | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

## D.C. Burden

| Quiescent (Typical) | 15 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Max | 27 |

Binary Input

| Nominal Voltage | Operating Range |
| :--- | :--- |
| 30 V | 18 V to 37.5 V |
| 48 V | 37.5 V to 60 V |
| 110 V | 87.5 V to 137.5 V |
| 220 V | 175 to 280 V |

Performance

| Minimum DC current for operation | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \mathrm{~V} 10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 110 \mathrm{~V} 2.25 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 220 \mathrm{~V} 2.16 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Reset/Operate Voltage Ratio | $\geq 90 \%$ |
| Typical response time | $<5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Typical response time when programmed to energise an output relay contact | <15ms |
| Minimum pulse duration | 40 ms |

Output Contacts
Contact rating to IEC 60255-0-2
Carry continuously 5A ac or dc
Make and Carry
(limit $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R} \leq 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ and $\mathrm{V} \leq 300$ volts)

| For 0.5 sec | 20A ac or dc |
| :--- | :--- |
| For 0.2 sec | 30A ac or dc |

Break
(limit $\leq 5$ A or $\leq 300$ volts)

| Ac resistive | 1250 VA |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ac inductive | $25 \mathrm{VA} @$ PF $\leq 0.4$ |
| Dc resistive | 75 W |
| Dc inductive | 30 W @ $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R} \leq 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| 30W @ L/R $\leq 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |$|$| Minimum number of |
| :--- |
| operations |
| Minimum recommended <br> load |
| 1000 at maximum load |

## Mechanical

$\frac{\text { Vibration (Sinusoidal) }}{\text { IEC 60255-21-1 Class } 1}$

|  |  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Vibration response | 0.5 gn | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| Vibration <br> endurance | 1.0 gn | $\leq 5 \%$ |

Shock and Bump
IEC 60255-21-2 Class 1

|  |  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shock response | 5 gn 11 ms | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| Shock withstand | 15 gn 11 ms | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| Bump test | $10 \mathrm{gn} \mathrm{16ms}$ | $\leq 5 \%$ |

Seismic IEC 60255-21-3 Class 1

|  |  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Seismic Response | 1 gn | $\leq 5 \%$ |


| Mechanical Classification |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Durability | In excess of $10^{6}$ operations |
|  |  |
| Ambient range | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Variation over range | $\leq 5 \%$ |

## Electrical Tests

Transient Overvoltage
IEC 60255-5
Between all terminals and
earth or between any two
independent circuits
without damage or
flashover

5kV 1.2/50 s 0.5J earth or between any two independent circuits without damage or flashover
$\frac{\text { Insulation }}{\text { IEC 60255-5 }}$

| Between all terminals and <br> earth | 2.0 kV rms for 1 min |
| :--- | :--- |
| Between independent <br> circuits | 2.0 kV rms for 1 min |
| Across normally open <br> contacts | 1.0 kV rms for 1 min |

High Frequency Disturbance
IEC 60255-22-1 Class III

|  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2.5kV Common <br> (Longitudinal) Mode | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| 1.OkV Series (Transverse) <br> Mode | $\leq 5 \%$ |

Electrostatic Discharge
IEC 60255-22-2 Class IV

|  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8 kV contact discharge | $\leq 5 \%$ |

Conducted \& Radiated Emissions
EN 55022 Class A (IEC 60255-25)

| Conducted | $0.15 \mathrm{MHz}-30 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Radiated | $30 \mathrm{MHz}-1 \mathrm{GHz}$ |

Conducted Immunity
(IEC 61000-4-6; IEC 60255-22-6)

|  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0.15 \mathrm{MHz}-80 \mathrm{MHz} 10 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms}$ <br> $80 \%$ modulation | $\leq 5 \%$ |
|  |  |
| Radiated Immunity |  |
| IEC60255-22-3 Class III |  |


| 80 MHz to $1000 \mathrm{MHz}, 10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$ | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $80 \%$ modulated |  |

Fast Transient
IEC 60255-22-4 Class IV

| $4 \mathrm{kV} 5 / 50 \mathrm{~ns} 2.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ <br> repetitive | $\leq 5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Surge Impulse
IEC 61000-4-5 Class IV; (IEC 60255-22-5)

|  | Variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4KV Line-Earth (O/C Test | $\leq 10$ |
| voltage 10\%) |  |
| 2KV Line-Line |  |

## Environmental

$\frac{\text { Temperature }}{\text { IEC 60068-2-1/2 }}$

| Operating range | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Storage range | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Humidity
IEC 60068-2-3

## Operational test

56 days at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $93 \%$ RH
Protection Elements

General Accuracy

| Reference Conditions | IEC60255 |
| :--- | :--- |
| General | Parts 6, 6A \& 13 |
| Auxiliary | Nominal |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Ambient Temperature | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Accuracy influencing factors

| Temperature |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| Frequency | Setting: $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| 47 Hz to 52 Hz | Operate Time: $\leq 5 \%$ <br> variation |
| 57 Hz to 62 Hz |  |

87/50-1, 87/50-2 Differential

| Pickup | $\pm 5 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.01 \mathrm{In}$ <br> whichever is the greater |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset | $0.95 \%$ of Is |$|$| $\pm 2 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |

## Case Dimensions

The 7SG12 is supplied in either a size 8 or size 12 case, depending on the binary input and output relay requirement.


## Overall Dimensions and panel drilling for Epsilon E8 case

|  | E8 | E12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V | - | 286 |
| W | 9.75 | 9.25 |
| X | 201.5 | 304.5 |
| Y | 182 | 104 |
| Z | 207.5 | 311.5 |

## All dimensions are in Millimetres

Fig 2. Case Dimensions

Connection Diagram


Notes:

1) Alternative output contact arrangement available:

3 Change-over +22 normally open +4 normally closed 2) NLR and stabilising resistors to be ordered separately.
$\mathrm{BI}=\quad$ Binary Input
$\mathrm{BO}=\quad$ Binary Output



Fig 3. Connection Diagram for 7SG1211 Relay

Typical Applications

a) AUTO-TRANSFORMER

b) MOTOR or GENERATOR or REACTOR

C) TYPICAL BUSBAR PROTECTION SCHEME COMPONENTS

Fig 4. Typical Applications of 7SG1211 Relay

Ordering Information - 7SG12 DAD-N

## Nondirectional O/C Relay

Numeric high impedance circulating current protection.


[^6]Refer to website for application note about ESI48-4 compliance


Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7SG16 Ohmega <br> Distance Protection

Answers for energy
SIEMENS


## Description

The 7SG16 Ohmega range of numeric distance relays combines the power and flexibility of microprocessor technology with the proven measuring techniques of previous impedance relays.
7SG16 relays provide mho or quadrilateral elements operating as a full scheme distance protection. All fault loops and all zones are continuously monitored providing superior fault coverage when compared to relays employing starters.
The distance protection is supplemented by integrated signalling schemes allowing the relays to be applied as unit protections.
Complementing the distance protection is a range of protection and control features, which are combined in the various models in the range to suit different applications. Communications facilities using the IEC 60870 standard allow remote update of settings and provide access to the instrumentation, waveform storage and data collection features of the relay.
7SG163n series relays are suitable for distribution networks. 7SG164n series relays are suitable for sub-transmission networks.

## Functional Overview

## Standard

- 3 zone Distance protection with mho characteristics and earth fault compensation.
- Voltage Transformer supervision detects blown VT fuses by monitoring sequence components of voltage and current.
- Switch on to fault (SOTF) protection provides fast tripping if the CB is closed with earthing clamps left in place.
- Transient - free Highset overcurrent protection.
- Power swing detection can be set to block distance protection tripping.
- Fault locator provides the location of the fault in either miles, kilometres or line percentage.
- Permissive underreach and Permissive overreach Signalling Schemes are provided in addition to time stepped operation.
- Trip circuit supervision
- Self monitoring. Hardware and software watchdogs and data integrity checks ensure that the relay operates in the correct manner
- 

Optional

- 4th distance protection zone
- Quadrilateral characteristics for earth fault
- Single-pole tripping
- Blocking, acceleration and loss of load schemes
- Stub protection
- Directional Earth-Fault (DEF) (High Resistance EarthFault) protection (single or dual) with Permissive Overreach and Blocking signalling schemes.
- Sensitive Earth-Fault protection
- Autoreclose (high-speed single-pole or three-pole as appropriate) with Reach extension scheme
- Check synchronising
- Overvoltage and undervoltage protection


## Monitoring Functions

Analogue values can be displayed in primary or secondary quantities on the LCD screen.

- Primary current per phase
- Primary earth current
- Secondary current per phase
- Secondary earth current
- Primary phase voltages
- Secondary voltages
- Apparent power and power factor
- Real and reactive power
- Direction
- Autoreclose status
- Check sync line and bus voltages
- Check sync differential voltage
- Check sync phase difference
- Bus and line frequency
- Check sync slip frequency
- Output contacts
- Status inputs
- Trip counters
- Number of waveform and event records stored
- Time and Date


## LED indication

32 user programmable LEDs are provided, these can be assigned to indicate fault and alarm status.

## Description of Functionality

7SG16 relays use proven phase comparator techniques to provide full scheme distance protection with mho and quadrilateral characteristics. All fault loops are continuously measured, requiring no starter characteristics. This allows developing faults to be correctly cleared.
The reach of each zone is set independently with separate settings for phase and earth fault protection. Time delays may be set separately for phase and earth faults on all zones.
The distance protection can trip the CB directly, or a signalling scheme can be used to verify a trip decision. The section below describes the standard schemes available. On some models the signalling schemes include current reversal detection, circuit breaker echo and weak infeed detection to ensure correct operation of the relay.

## Power swing

System power swings can lead to an apparent drop in impedance, due to heavy load variation or remote system faults, which can lead to the measured impedance entering a protection zone and causing operation. This can be detected using two dedicated impedance characteristics that encompass the protection zones. They are arranged so that one is larger than the other, a fault will cause them to pick up in quick succession while a power swing will cause a longer delay between the outer element picking up and the inner one.
Once a power swing is detected the distance protection can be inhibited.

## Switch on to fault

Inadvertent closing of the circuit breaker with the earth clamps left in place causes a 3 phase short circuit fault. Switch on to fault (SOTF) protection detects this condition and provides instantaneous fault clearance. Two styles of SOTF are provided, AC SOTF is for use where line VTs are fitted, DC SOTF is for use with bus VTs.

## Voltage transformer supervision

Loss of supply from the VTs can cause unwanted operations of the distance protection. To avoid this, the sequence component voltages present on the voltage inputs are monitored. During healthy conditions no residual or NPS voltage is present. If a VT fuse fails, residual and NPS voltage are generated with no increase in the corresponding sequence current. The VT supervision operates and raises an alarm. If required, it can also inhibit operation of the distance protection.

## Circuit breaker fail (50BF)

The circuit breaker fail function operates by monitoring the current following a trip signal and issues an output if the current does not cease within a specified time interval. This output contact can be used to backtrip an upstream circuit breaker. The circuit breaker fail function has a fast reset feature.

## Optional Functionality

## Phase-fault (highset) overcurrent

A transient free phase-fault definite-time overcurrent element is provided, which operates with a DTL characteristic.

## Directional earth-fault

To achieve effective clearance of high impedance earthfaults a directional earth-fault protection is available. This provides a directional element operating from residual current and voltage, and an overcurrent element operating from the residual current.
A second DEF element can be provided to detect faults in forward and reverse directions.
A variety of signalling schemes are available for use with DEF protection - see section on 'Application' below.

## Sensitive earth-fault

A non-directional sensitive earth fault protection operating from residual current is available. It can be set down to $2 \%$ of nominal current to allow clearance of very high impedance earth faults. A definite-time delay is provided to allow the SEF to be graded with the distance protection.

## Overvoltage and undervoltage

Two overvoltage elements and two undervoltage elements are available, with definite-time delays. These monitor line voltages providing alarm and trip levels of operation.

## Autoreclose

An integrated autorecloser is available. This provides delayed or high-speed autoreclose following a zone 1 or schemegenerated trip.
The 7SG163n, with three-pole tripping only, provides a single-shot three-pole autoreclose.
The 7SG164n recloser can provide up to 2 reclosing shots. A variety of sequences may be set up, to allow trips and recloses in different combinations of single- and three-pole.

## Check Synchronising

An integrated synchroniser is available, which prevents the circuit breaker being closed if the two power systems are not synchronised with one another.

## Application

## Time Stepped Distance

Time delayed Zones 2,3 \& 4. Direct intertripping can be applied.


## Permissive Underreach (PUR)

Zone 1 is typically set to give instantaneous coverage up to $80 \%$ of the line length and aided tripping using accelerated Zone 3 (7SG163n) or Zone 2 (7SG164n) for the remaining 20\%.

## Zone 2 Accelerated (PA)

Zone 1 is set to give instantaneous coverage typically up to $80 \%$ of the line length and aided tripping using accelerated Zone 2 for the remaining $20 \%$.


## Blocking Overreach Type 1 (without Z4)

Zone 2 is set to overreach giving instantaneous coverage over 100\% of the line length. It is blocked for out of zone faults by the remote $\mathrm{Z3} . \mathrm{Z2}$ elements.


Blocking Overreach Type 2 (Zone 4)
Zone 2 is set to overreach giving instantaneous coverage over $100 \%$ of the line length. It is blocked for out of zone faults by the remote Zone 4 reverse element.


Permissive Overreach Type 2 (POR2)
Zone 2 is set to overreach giving instantaneous coverage of $100 \%$ of the line length with a permissive signal from the remote Zone 2.


## Reach extension (RE)

Instantaneous coverage up to Zone 1 extended setting for the first fault detected with delayed stepped distance for persistent faults. For relays with autoreclose, instantaneous coverage with Zone 1 can be extended for the initial fault. Time stepped distance is applied for persistent faults.


## DEF Permissive Overreach (DPOR)

Overreach DEF to give short time delayed coverage over 100\% of the line length for earth faults, with a permissive signal from the remote DEF.

## Current Reversal Logic

This logic is used in conjunction with permissive overreach schemes applied to dual circuit lines. Tripping of the faulted feeder at one end may result in sudden reversal of fault current in the adjacent feeder. This may otherwise cause false tripping of the healthy adjacent feeder due to delayed resetting of the permissive signal.

## Data Storage and

Communication

## Sequence of event records

Up to 500 events are stored and time tagged to 1 ms resolution. These are available via the communications.

## Fault records

The last 10 fault records are available from the fascia with time and date of trip, measured quantities and type of fault.

## Disturbance recorder

The waveform recorder may be triggered from a protection function or external input and has a configurable pre-fault trigger. Up to 10 fault waveforms may be stored with associated analogue and digital values.

## Communications

Two fibre-optic communications ports are provided on the rear of the relay. They are optimised for $62.5 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ glassfibre, with BFOC/2.5 (ST®) bayonet style connectors. In addition users may interrogate the relay locally with a laptop PC and the 25 -pin female D-type connector RS232 port on the front of the relay.
The relay data comms are compliant with IEC 60870-5-103 communications standard.


Fig 1. Disturbance Records in Reydisp Evolution
Reydisp Evolution is common to the entire range of Reyrolle numeric products. It provides a means for the user to apply settings to the relay, interrogate settings and retrieve disturbance waveforms.
Reydisp Evolution utilises IEC 60870-5-103 protocol.

## Technical Data

For full technical data refer to the Performance Specification of the Technical Manual.

## Inputs and Outputs

Characteristic energising quantity
Performance data To IEC 60255-3

## AC Current/Voltage

$1 \mathrm{~A}, 2 \mathrm{~A}$ or $5 \mathrm{~A}, 3$-phase
63.5 V line-neutral, 3-phase

Frequency
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

Current Inputs

| Thermal Withstand |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12A | continuous |
| 15A | 10 minutes |
| 30A | 2 minutes |
| 240A | 2 Seconds |
| 340A | 1 Second |
| 625A peak | I Cycle |


| Burden | $\leq 0.625 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5 A | $\leq 0.1 \mathrm{VA}$ |
|  | $\leq 0.025 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| 1 A |  |

Note: Burdens are measured at nominal rating.
Voltage Inputs: Thermal Withstand

| Thermal Withstand |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3.5 \times \mathrm{Vn}$ | continuous |
|  |  |
| Burden | $\leq 0.01 \mathrm{VA}$ |

Note: Burdens are measured at nominal rating.
DC Auxiliary Supply

| Nominal Voltage |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 30 V | Operating Range V dc |
| $48 / 110 \mathrm{~V}$ | 37 to 37.5 V |
| 220 V | 178.0 to 280.0 |
| $110 / 220 \mathrm{~V}$ | 88 to 275 |
|  |  |
| Operate State <br> Quiescent (Typical) <br> Maximum | 15 W |


| Allowable superimposed ac <br> component | $\leq 12 \%$ of dc voltage |
| :--- | :--- |
| Allowable breaks/dips in supply <br> (collapse to zero from nominal <br> voltage) | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

Binary inputs

| Nominal Voltage | Operating Range V dc |
| :--- | :--- |
| 30 V | 18 to 37.5 V |
| 48 V | 37.5 to 60 V |
| 110 V | 87.5 to 137.5 V |
| 220 V | 175 to 280 V |

The binary input voltage need not be the same as the main energising voltage.

Binary input performance

| Parameter <br> Minimum DC current for operation <br> (30V and 48V inputs only) | 10 mA |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reset/Operate Voltage Ratio | $\geq 90 \%$ |
| Typical response time | $<5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Typical response time when used to <br> energise an output relay contact | $<15 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Minimum pulse duration | 40 ms |

Binary inputs will not respond to the following:
250 V RMS $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ applied for two seconds through a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor.
500 V RMS 50/60 Hz applied between each terminal and earth.
Discharge of a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor charged to maximum DC auxiliary supply voltage.

Output Relays

| Carry continuously | 5 A ac or dc |
| :--- | :--- |
| Make and carry | 20 A ac or dc for 0.5 s |
| $(\mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{R} \leq 40$ ms and $\mathrm{V} \leq 300 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | 30 A ac or dc for 0.2 s |
| Breaking Capacity |  |
| $(\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ and $\leq 300 \mathrm{~V})$ : | 1250 VA |
| AC Resistive | 250 VA at p.f. $\leq 0.4$ |
| AC Inductive | 75 W |
| DC Resistive | 30 W at L/R $\leq 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| DC Inductive | 50 W at L/R $\leq 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Minimum number of operations | 1000 at maximum load |
| Minimum recommended load | 0.5 Watt limits 10 mA or 5 V |

## Mechanical

Vibration (Sinusoidal)
IEC 60255-21-1 Class 1

| 0.5 gn, Vibration response | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1.0 gn, Vibration endurance |  |

## Shock Bump

IEC 60255-21-2 Class 1

| 5 gn, Shock response, 11 ms |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 15 gn, Shock withstand, 11 ms | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| 10 gn, Bump test, 16 ms |  |

Seismic
IEC 60255-21-3 Class 1

| 1 gn , Seismic response | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mechanical Classification |  |
|  | In excess of $10^{6}$ operations |
| Durability |  |
| Electrical Iests |  |


| Insulation |
| :--- |
| IEC 60255-5 RMS levels for 1 minute |
| Between all terminals and earth |
| Between independent circuits |
| Across normally open contacts |

Transient Overvoltage
IEC 60255-5

| Between all terminals and earth or | 5 kV |
| :--- | :--- |
| between any two independent | $1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| circuits without damage or flashover | 0.5 J |

High Frequency Disturbance
IEC 60255-22-1 Class III

| 2.5 kV , Longitudinal mode | $\leq 3 \%$ variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1.0 kV , Transverse mode |  |

$\frac{\text { Electrostatic Discharge }}{\text { IEC 60255-22-2 Class III }}$

8 kV , Contact discharge $\leq 5 \%$ variation

Fast Transient
IEC 60255-22-4Class IV
$\leq 3 \%$ variation

Radio Frequency Interference
IEC 60255-22-3
$10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}, 80$ to $1000 \mathrm{MHz} \quad \leq 5 \%$ variation

Conducted RFI
IEC 60255-22-6


Conducted limits
IEC 60255-25

| Frequency Range | Limits $\mathrm{dB}(\mu \mathrm{V})$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Quasi-peak | Average |
| 0.15 to 0.5 MHz | 79 | 66 |
| 0.5 to 30 MHz | 73 | 60 |

Radiated limits
IEC 60255-25

| Frequency Range | Limits at 10 m <br> Quasi-peak, $\mathrm{dB}(\mu \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{m})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 30 to 230 MHz | 40 |
| 230 to 10000 MHz | 47 |

## Environmental

Temperature
IEC 60068-2-1/2

| Operating | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

$\frac{\text { Humidity }}{\text { IEC 60068-2-3 }}$

Operational test
56 days at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $93 \% \mathrm{RH}$

## Protection Elements

## General Accuracy

| Reference Conditions |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| General | IEC60255 <br> Parts 6, 6A \& 16 |
| Auxiliary | Nominal |
| Frequency | 50 Hz |
| Ambient Temperature | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Impedance setting | 6 Ohms |
| Line angle | $75^{\circ}$ |
| ZolZ | 2.5 |

Accuracy influencing factors

| Temperature |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| Frequency |  |
| 47 Hz to 52 Hz | Setting: $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| 57 Hz to 62 Hz | Operate Time: $\leq 5 \%$ variation |

Distance Protection

| Impedance Reach |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Zn setting | 0.1 to $250 \Omega$ |
| Фn Angle | 0 to $90^{\circ}$ step $5^{\circ}$ |
| Accuracy ( $Z_{N}=6 \Omega$, mho characteristic, 3-phase fault) |  |
| $\mathrm{ZN}^{1}\left(\Phi=\Phi_{N} \pm 3^{\circ}\right.$ ) | $\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{N}} \pm 5 \%$ or $0.1 \Omega$ for SIR $<30$ |
|  | $Z_{N} \pm 10 \%$ or $0.1 \Omega$ for SIR $\geq 30$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & Z\left(\Phi=\Phi N \pm 10^{\circ}\right) \\ & Z\left(0^{\circ} \leq \Phi \leq 90^{\circ}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & Z_{N^{1}} \times \cos \left(\Phi_{N}-\Phi\right) \pm 0.05 Z_{N} \Omega \\ & Z_{N} 1 \times \cos \left(\Phi_{N}-\Phi\right) \pm 0.1 Z_{N} \Omega \end{aligned}$ |
| Accuracy (all Zn ) | class index plus an error not exceeding class index |
| Transient overreach | class index plus an error not exceeding class index |
| Operating time (see Technical Manual) |  |
| Operating time | min. 17 ms (7SG164n) |
|  | min. 35 ms (7SG163n) |
| Delay (additional to operating time) |  |
| Setting | 0 to 10 s step 10 ms |
| Accuracy | Setting $\pm 1 \%$ or 10 |


| Characteristic | DTL |
| :--- | :--- |
| Level | 0.05 to $4.00 \times \ln$ |
| Settings | Operate: Setting $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Accuracy | Reset: $\geq 95 \%$ of operate level |
| Delay | 0 to 20 s steps 1 ms |
| Settings | Setting $\pm 1 \%$ or 5 ms |
| Accuracy |  |

## Phase-fault (highset) overcurrent protection

| Characteristic | DTL |
| :--- | :--- |
| Level | 0.1 to $35.0 \times \ln$ |
| Settings | Operate: Setting $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Accuracy | Reset: $\geq 95 \%$ of operate level |
| Delay | 0 to 1000 ms |
| Settings | Setting $\pm 1 \%$ or 10 ms |
| Accuracy |  |



Fig 2. E12 Case Dimensions


NOTE:
THE $₫ 3.6$ HOLES ARE FOR M4 THREAD FORMING (TRILOBULAR)
SCREWS. THESE ARE SUPPLIED AS STANDARD AND ARE
SUITABLE FOR USE IN FERROUS/ALUMINIUM PANELS 1.6 mm
THICK AND ABOVE. FOR OTHER PANELS, hOLES TO BE M4
CLEARANCE (TYPICALLY ©4.5) AND RELAYS MOUNTED USING
M4 MACHINE SCREWS, NUTS AND LOCKWASHERS (SUPPLIED IN
PANEL FIXING KIT).

Connection Diagram 7SG16 Ohmega


NOTES

1) The fourth $C T$ input is required only for the sensitive earth fault and directional earth fault functions. It is recommended that a ring-core CT is used
2) The fourth VT input is required only for
synchronising. Any phase relationship may be used.
3) Input/Output modules I/O 2 and I/O 3 are optional, dependent on the model ordered.


Shows contacts internal to relay case assembly. Contacts close when the relay chassis is withdrawn from case


Status Input
RL = Output Relay



Fig 4. 7SG16 Connection Diagram

Ordering Information 7SG163 Ohmega

## Ohmega (300 series)


Distance protection for sub-transmission and distribution networks
Relay type
OHMEGA 300 series - Standard functionality
Numeric distance protection with a range of integrated standard functions.
All relays can accommodate 1, 2 and 5A inputs and
communications using IEC60870-5-103 protocol.
Distance Protection (21/21N)

- Phase and earth-fault mho characteristics
- Loss of load
- Power swing blocking (68)
- Switch on to fault
- Fault locator (21FL)

Distance signalling schemes

- Time-stepped distance, permissive underreach, permissive overreach
- Accelerated underreach
- Current reversal, CB echo, weak infeed

Auxiliary functions

- VT supervision
- Phase-fault overcurrent (50)
- Trip circuit supervision (74TC)

Protection options
OHMEGA 305 - Relay specific functionality
Distance Protection (21/21N)

- Three mho impedance zones

OHMEGA 308 - Relay specific functionality
Distance Protection (21/21N)

- Three mho impedance zones
- Earth-fault quadrilateral characteristics

Directional (high impedance) earth-fault (67N)

- IDMTL direct tripping and permissive overreach schemes
- Current reversal and CB echo

Auxiliary functions

- Single shot auto-reclose (79)
- Check synchronising (25)
- Sensitive earth-fault (50G)
- Power swing blocking (68)
- Two stage DTL undervoltage (27)
- Two stage DTL overvoltage (59)

OHMEGA 311 - Relay specific functionality
Distance Protection (21/21N)

- Three mho impedance zones

Directional (high impedance) earth-fault (67N)

- IDMTL direct tripping and permissive overreach schemes
- Current reversal and CB echo

Auxiliary functions

- Single shot auto-reclose with reach extension scheme (79)
- Check synchronising (25)
- Broken conductor
- Circuit breaker fail (50BF)



Ordering Information 7SG163 Ohmega

## Order No.

## Ohmega (300 series)

(continued from previous page)

OHMEGA 315 - Relay specific functionality
Distance Protection (21/21N)

- Four mho impedance zones
- Earth-fault quadrilateral characteristics
- Overcurrent guard

Distance signalling schemes

- Blocking overreach

Dual directional (high impedance) earth-fault (67N)

- IDMTL direct tripping and permissive overreach schemes
- Blocking scheme
- Current reversal, CB echo, weak infeed

Auxiliary functions

- Single shot auto-reclose with reach extension scheme (79)
- Check synchronising (25)
- Sensitive earth-fault (50G)
- Two stage DTL undervoltage (27)
- Two stage DTL overvoltage (59)

Auxiliary supply /binary input voltage
30 V DC auxiliary, 30 V DC binary input
30 V DC auxiliary, 48 V DC binary input
48/110 V DC auxiliary, 30 V DC binary input
$48 / 110$ V DC auxiliary, 48 V DC binary input ${ }^{1}$ )
48/110 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input
220 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input
220 V DC auxiliary, 220 V DC low burden binary input
110/220 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input

## /O range

11 Binary Inputs / 13 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover)
19 Binary Inputs / 21 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover) ${ }^{2}$ )
27 Binary Inputs $/ 29$ Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover) ${ }^{2}$ )
11 Binary Inputs /29 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover) ${ }^{2}$ )


Ordering Information 7SG163 Ohmega

## Ohmega (300 series)

(continued from previous page)

## Variants



Nominal current
1, 2 or 5 A
Voltage inputs
63/110 V AC

Housing size
Case size E12 (4U high)
Case size E16 (4U high)

Communication interface

Ordering Information 7SG164 Ohmega

## Ohmega (400 series)

Distance protection for subtransmission networks

7 S G $16 \square \square-0 \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square 0$

Relay type
OHMEGA 400 series - Standard functionality
Numeric distance protection (Sub-transmission) with a range of integrated standard functions.
All relays can accommodate 1, 2 and 5A inputs and
communications using IEC60870-5-103 protocol.
Distance Protection (21/21N)

- Four mho impedance zones
- Phase and earth-fault mho characteristics
- Power swing blocking (68)
- Switch on to fault
- Fault locator (21FL)

Distance signalling schemes

- Time-stepped distance, permissive underreach, permissive overreach
- Blocking overreach

Auxiliary functions

- VT supervision
- Phase-fault overcurrent (50)

Protection options
OHMEGA 402 - Relay specific functionality
Distance Protection (21/21N), three pole tripping - Stub protection

OHMEGA 406 - Relay specific functionality
Distance Protection (21/21N)

- Earth-fault quadrilateral characteristics
- Single pole tripping
- Loss of load
- Stub protection

Distance signalling schemes

- Current reversal, CB echo, weak infeed

Directional (high impedance) earth-fault (67N)

- DTL direct tripping and permissive overreach schemes
- Current reversal and CB echo
- Weak infeed

Auxiliary functions

- Two shot 1P/3P auto-reclose with reach extension
scheme (79)
- Check synchronising (25)

OHMEGA 408 - Relay specific functionality Distance Protection (21/21N)

- Earth-fault quadrilateral characteristics
- Single pole tripping

Distance signalling schemes

- Current reversal, CB echo, weak infeed
- Thermal overload


(continued on following page)

Ordering Information 7SG164 Ohmega
Product description

## Ohmega (400 series)

> Auxiliary supply /binary input voltage
> 30 V DC auxiliary, 30 V DC binary input 30 V DC auxiliary, 48 V DC binary input $48 / 110$ V DC auxiliary, 30 V DC binary input
> $48 / 110$ V DC auxiliary, 48 V DC binary input ${ }^{1}$ )
> $48 / 110 \mathrm{~V}$ DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input
> 220 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input
> 220 V DC auxiliary, 220 V DC low burden binary input
> 110/220 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input

1/O range
11 Binary Inputs / 13 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover)
19 Binary Inputs / 21 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover) ${ }^{2}$ )
27 Binary Inputs / 29 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover) ${ }^{2}$ )
11 Binary Inputs / 29 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover) ${ }^{2}$ )
Frequency
50 Hz
Order No.

(continued from previous page)



Fibre optic (ST-connector) / IEC 60870-5-103

[^7]

Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7SG24 Sigma <br> Communication Interface

## 7SG24 Sigma <br> Communication Interface



## Description

The 7SG24 provide a range of relay communication interface devices between RS232 electrical and fibre optic connections.
The 7SG24 can be used to provide a single point of communication with a number of relays within fibre optic systems having a loop connected or star connected topology.

Functional Overview


## 7SG241

Fibre optic hub with $5,10,20$ or 30 channels (channel 1 is always the master channel)
Power and channel activity indicators.
Front mounted RS232 connection with automatic switchover from rear fibre master channel.
Light off and light on modes.
Suitable for glass fibres up to 3 km in length


Fig 1. 7SG241 Connection Diagram


## 7SG243

Provides a dual RS232 to fibre optic interface for use with a single relay or ring of relays.
Power indicator
Powered from RS232 pc connection
Input for external power supply


Fig 2. 7SG243 Connection Diagram


7SG244
Provides a RS232 to fibre optic interface.
Powered from RS232 pc connection
Input for external power supply


Fig 3. 7SG244 Connection Diagram

Technical Information

Optical Interface

| Connectors | ST |
| :--- | :--- |
| Optimised for use | $62.5 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Wavelength | 1300 nm |
| Launch power | -24.7 max to -20.7 min dbm |
| Receiver sensitivity | -24 to -9 dbm |

Electrical Interface

| Type | RS232 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Optimised for use |  | 25 way female D-type |
| Pin out | 2 | Rx (Input) |
|  | 3 | Tx (output) |
|  | $4-5$ | RTS/CTS (internally connected) |
|  | $6-8-20$ | DSR/CD/DTR (internally |
|  |  | connected) |
|  | 7 | Ground |
|  | 9 | External power (6-15V) |

Auxiliary power supply input 7SG243 \& 7SG244

| Type | Jack socket tip +ve |
| :--- | :--- |
| Auxiliary input | $6-15 \mathrm{~V}$ dc 50 mA |

Auxiliary power supply input 7SG241

| Type | Rear terminals$13+\mathrm{ve}$ <br> $14-\mathrm{ve}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nominal | Operating Range V dc |
| $48 / 110 \mathrm{v}$ | 37.5 to 137.5 |
| 220 v | 178.0 to 280.0 |
| Burden <br> Quiesent (typical) | 15 w |

Ordering Information - 7SG241 Sigma 1


## Ordering information - 7SG243 Sigma 3



[^8]Ordering Information - 7SG244 Sigma 4



Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7PG111 \& 7PG112 AR

Auxiliary Relay
Answers for energy
SIEMENS

## 7PG111 \& 7PG112 AR <br> Auxiliary Relay



## Description

The 7PG111 \& 7PG112 AR range of electromechanical relays are available with up to eight self, hand or electrically reset contacts. They can be supplied in most combinations of contact, flag and reset arrangements. Fixed time delay models are also available.

AR relays are voltage operated from either AC or DC supplies. Heavy duty contacts are available on most devices.

## Features

- Consistent positive action
- Robust design for a long, reliable, service life

Type AR relays are a range of electro-mechanical relays with up to 8 contacts and complying to BS142. They can be supplied in most combinations of contact, flag and reset arrangements and with a fixed time delay. Heavy duty contacts are available on most models.
The relays are identified by a series of numbers and letters which define important relay features.
The following comments are provided as a guide to the various features of type AR relays.

AR - 1 Up to 8 self reset contacts, in any combination of normally open or normally closed as required.
AR - 2 Up to 8 self reset contacts, in any combination of normally open or normally closed as required.
AR-3 Electrical and hand set contacts supplied with a contact reset mechanism in the relay case cover.
AR - 4 Hand and self reset contacts, can be supplied with 2 hand reset contacts and a maximum of 4 self reset contacts. All the contacts may be either normally open or normally closed.
AR - 6 Electrical reset contacts with optional self reset flag. AR - 3 \& 6 Reset coils are short time rated, we recommend that reset circuits include a normally open (cut-off) contact

| First Digit | Second Digit Type of flag |  | Third Digit Type of contact reset |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of identical elements | 0 | No flag | 1 | Self |
|  | 1 | Hand reset | 2 | Hand |
|  | 2 | Hand reset reverse acting | 3 | Electrical \& hand |
|  | 3 | Self reset | 4 | Hand \& self |
|  | 4 | Self reset reverse acting | 6 | Electrical |

Table 1. Relay Features
Suffix letters are used to identify further features:
Suffix D - indicates a relay fitted with a suppression diode across the coil to reduce the effects of back emf on switchoff.
Suffix SB - identifies a relay with a series break contact to cut-off the operating coil, thus the relay burden becomes zero after operation of this contact. Only available with AR relays which have hand reset contacts.

| Type | Number of Contacts | Flag Reset | Contact Reset |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AR101 | 2,4,6 or 8 | N.A. | Self |
| AR103 | 4,6 or 8 | N.A. | Elec \& Hand |
| AR106 | 2, 4, or 6 | N.A. | Elec |
| AR111 | 2,4,6 or 8 | Hand | Self |
| AR112 | 2,4,6 or 8 | Hand | Hand |
| AR113 | 4,6 or 8 | Hand | Elec \& Hand |
| AR114 | 4 or 6 | Hand | Hand \& Self |
| AR121 | 2,4,6 or 8 | Hand* | Self |
| AR124 | 4,or 6 | Hand* | Hand \& Self |
| AR131 | 2,4,or 6 | Self | Self |
| AR133 | 2,4,6 or 8 | Self | Elec \& Hand |
| AR136 | 2,4 or 6 | Self | Elec |
| AR141 | 2,4, or 6 | Self* | Self |
| AR101T | 2,4, or 6 | N.A. | Self |
| AR111T | 2,4, or 6 | Hand | Self |
| AR112T | 2,4,or 6 | Hand | Hand |
| AR121T | 2,4, or 6 | Hand* | Self |
| AR131T | 2 or 4 | Self | Self |
| AR141T | 2 or 4 | Self* | Self |

* Indicates a reverse acting flag indicating on de-energisation. Table 2. Relay Features

Suffix T - identifies time delayed relays. The reference is completed by adding a code number:

| Delay on De-energisation |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suffix | Nominal Time | Number of contacts available |  |  |
|  |  | AR101T, AR111T, AR112T, AR121T | $\begin{gathered} \text { AR } \\ 131 \mathrm{~T} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AR } \\ & 141 \\ & T \end{aligned}$ |
| T1 | Up to 100 ms | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| T2 | 101 to 200ms | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| T3 | 201 to 300ms | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| T4 | 301 to 400ms | 2 | N.A. | N.A |
| Delay on Energisation |  |  |  |  |
| T6 | 50ms max. | 6 | 6 | 4 |

Table 3.Summary of Time Delayed Operation

## Technical Data

## Inputs and Outputs

| Rated Voltage (Vn) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| A.C. | $63.5,110,220,240 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| D.C. | $12,24,30,50,125,240 \mathrm{~V}$ |


| Operating Range | $80 \%$ to 110\% of rated <br> voltage |
| :--- | :--- |
| A.C. | $70 \%$ to 115\% of rated <br> voltage |
| D.C. |  |
| Burden | Dependent on rating. <br> Rectified a.c. relays <br> nominal power factor $=$ <br> 0 to 5W/VA depending upon <br> rating |

## Output Contacts

Make and carry continuously

Make and carry for 3 seconds

Breaking Capacity
( $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ and $\leq 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ):
AC Resistive 1250 VA
DC Resistive
DC Inductive
Minimum number of operations Minimum recommended load

## Eectrical Tests

Insulation
IEC 60255-5 RMS levels for 1 minute

| Between contacts to earth <br> and to the coil | 2.0 kV |
| :--- | :--- |
| Between any case terminal <br> and earth | 2.0 kV |
| Between case terminals of <br> independent circuits | 2.0 kV |
| Across normally open <br> contacts | 1.0 kV |

Transient Overvoltage
IEC 60255-5

| Between all terminals and <br> earth or between any two | 5 kV |
| :--- | :--- |
| independent circuits | $1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| without damage or <br> flashover | 0.5 J |

## Mechanical

## Vibration (Sinusoidal)

| IEC 255-21-1 | The relays meet the <br> requirements of Class 1 <br> for vibration response and <br> endurance |
| :--- | :--- |
| BS142 section 2.1 <br> category S2 | relays will withstand a <br> 20G shock or impact on <br> the panel without <br> operating |

Shock Bump

| IEC 255-21-2 | Class 1 severity |
| :--- | :--- |
| BS142, sub-section 1.5.2. <br> (1989) | Class 1 severity |
| Mechanical Life | in excess of 10,000 <br> operations with the contact <br> rating at a rate of 600 <br> operations per hour |
| Durability |  |

## Environmental

## Temperature

IEC 68-2-1/2

| Operating | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity |  |
| IEC $68-2-3$ |  |
| Operational test | 56 days at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $95 \%$ <br> RH |

## Performance

| Instantaneous Operating time |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Typically | 25 ms |
| Range | 10 ms to 50 ms |



PANEL CUT-OUT


25 mm MIN CLEARANCE FOR TERMINAL WIRING 70 mm MIN CLEARANCE FOR F/O COMMS CABLE

NOTE:
THE $₫ 3.6$ HOLES ARE FOR M4 ThREAD FORMING (TRILOBULAR) SCREWS. THESE ARE SUPPLIED AS STANDARD AND ARE SUITABLE FOR USE IN FERROUS/ALUMINIUM PANELS 1.6 mm THICK AND ABOVE. FOR OTHER PANELS, HOLES TO BE M4 CLEARANCE (TYPICALLY ©4.5) AND RELAYS MOUNTED USING M4 MACHINE SCREWS, NUTS AND LOCKWASHERS (SUPPLIED IN PANEL FIXING KIT).

Fig 1. E2 Case Dimensions


## Terminal Numbering (E2 Case)

Viewed from Rear

|  |
| :---: |
| 1 |
| 3 |
| 5 |
| 7 |
| 9 |
| 11 |
| 13 |
| 15 |
| 17 |
| 19 |
| 21 |
| 23 |
| 25 |
| 27 |$\quad$| 2 |
| :---: |
| 6 |
| 10 |
| 12 |
| 14 |
| 16 |
| 18 |
| 20 |
| 22 |
| 24 |
| 26 |
| 28 |

Terminal Numbering (E4 Case) Viewed from Rear

| RH-element |  | LH-element |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 |

Ordering Information - 7PG111 AR

## Auxiliary relay (AR101, AR103)

A.C. or D.C. voltage operated relay.

(continued on following page)

## Auxiliary relay (AR101, AR103)

7 P G $11 \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square$
(continued from previous page)

| Voltage rating |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12V DC | A |
| 24V DC | B |
| 30V DC | C |
| 50V DC | D |
| 60V DC | E |
| 125 V DC | F |
| 220V DC | G |
| 240V DC | H |
| 63.5V AC | J 0 |
| 110 V AC | K 0 |
| 220V AC | L 0 |
| 240 V AC | M 0 |
| Back emf suppression diode |  |
| Not Fitted | 0 |
| Fitted | 1 |

Not Fitted 1

[^9]
${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement
${ }^{3}$ ) Four contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1, T2 or T3
${ }^{4}$ ) Six contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1 or T2

## Auxiliary relay (AR106)

A.C. or D.C. voltage operated relay.

Number of elements
Single element
Type of flag
No flag

Contact operation
Electrical reset contacts
Contact arrangement - NO
0 NO
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO

Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC

## 7 P G 1

Number of contacts ${ }^{2}$ )
Two
Four
Six
Contact type ${ }^{1}$ )
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)

Time delay
No additional time delay

Housing size
Case size E2 (4U high)

Voltage rating
12V DC
24V DC
30V DC
50V DC
60 V DC
125 V DC
220 V DC
240V DC
63.5 V AC

110 V AC
220 V AC
240 V AC

(continued on following page)

| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auxiliary relay (AR106) |  | 7 P G 11 - - - - |
| (continued from previous page) | Back emf suppression diode |  |
|  | Not Fitted | 0 |
|  | Fitted | 1 |

[^10]
## Auxiliary relay (AR201)

A.C. or D.C. voltage operated relay.

Number of elements
Two element
Type of flag
No flag
Contact operation
Self reset contacts

| Contact arrangement - NO |
| :--- |
| 0 NO |
| 1 NO |
| 2 NO |
| 3 NO |
| 4 NO |
| 5 NO |
| 6 NO |
| Contact arrangement NC |
| 0 NC |
| 1 NC |
| 2 NC |
| 3 NC |
| 4 NC |
| 5 NC |
| 6 NC |

Number of contacts/element ${ }^{2}$ )
Two
Four
Six
Contact type ${ }^{1)}$
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Time delay
No additional time delay
Housing size
Case size E2 (4U high)
Case size E4 (4U high)
Voltage rating
12V DC
24V DC
30 VC
50 V D
60V DC
125 V DC
220 V DC
240 V DC
63.5 V AC

110 VAC
220 V AC
240 V AC

## 7 P G 11



| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auxiliary relay (AR201) |  | 7 P G 11 - - - |
| (continued from previous page) | Back emf suppression diode | $\hat{\mid}$ |
|  | Not Fitted | 0 |
|  | Fitted | 1 |

${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

## Auxiliary relay (AR201T)

D.C. voltage operated relay.


[^11]
## Auxiliary relay (AR111, AR112)

A.C. or D.C. voltage operated. relay

Number of elements
Single element
Type of flag
Hand reset flag

Contact operation
Self reset contacts
Hand reset contacts

Contact arrangement - NO
0 NO
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO
7 NO
8 NO

Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC
7 NC

Number of contacts ${ }^{2}$ )
Two
Four
Six
Eight
Contact type ${ }^{1}$
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)

Time delay
No additional time delay

Housing size
Case size E2 (4U high)

(continued on following page)

## Auxiliary relay (AR111, AR112)

7 P G $11 \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square \square$
(continued from previous page)

| Voltage rating |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12V DC | A |
| 24 V DC | B |
| 30 V DC | C |
| 50 V DC | D |
| 60 V DC | E |
| 125V DC | F |
| 220V DC | G |
| 240V DC | H |
| 63.5V AC | J 0 |
| 110 V AC | K 0 |
| 220 V AC | L 0 |
| 240 V AC | M 0 |
| Back emf suppression diode |  |
| Not Fitted | 0 |
| Fitted | 1 |

Not Fitted 1
${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement
${ }^{3}$ ) Four contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1, T2 or T3
${ }^{4}$ ) Six contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1 or T2

## Auxiliary relay (AR112T)

D.C. voltage operated relay.

${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement


## Auxiliary relay (AR112SB)

7 P G $11 \square \square$ - $1 \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square \square$
(continued from previous page)

| Voltage rating |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12V DC | A |
| 24 V DC | B |
| 30 V DC | C |
| 50 V DC | D |
| 60 V DC | E |
| 125 V DC | F |
| 220V DC | G |
| 240V DC | H |
| 63.5 V AC | J 0 |
| 110 V AC | K 0 |
| 220 V AC | L 0 |
| 240V AC | M 0 |
| Back emf suppression diode |  |
| Not Fitted | 0 |
| Fitted | 1 |

${ }^{1}$ ) One NO contact allocated for series break
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

## Auxiliary relay (AR113)

A.C. or D.C. voltage operated.
relay
Number of elements
Single element
$\frac{\text { Type of flag }}{\text { Hand reset fla }}$

Contact operation
Hand and electrical reset contacts

| Contact arrangement - NO |
| :--- |
| 0 NO |
| 1 NO |
| 2 NO |
| 3 NO |
| 4 NO |
| 5 NO |
| 6 NO |
| 7 NO |
| 8 NO |

Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC
7 NC
8 NC
Number of contacts ${ }^{2}$ )
Four
Six
Eight
Contact type ${ }^{1)}$
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Time delay
No additional time delay
Housing size
Case size E2 (4U high)

## 7 P G 11


(continued on following page )

## Auxiliary relay (AR113)

7 P G $11 \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square \square$
(continued from previous page)

| Voltage rating |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12V DC | A |
| 24 V DC | B |
| 30 V DC | C |
| 50 V DC | D |
| 60V DC | E |
| 125 V DC | F |
| 220V DC | G |
| 240V DC | H |
| 63.5 V AC | J 0 |
| 110 V AC | K 0 |
| 220 V AC | L 0 |
| 240 V AC | M 0 |
| Back emf suppression diode |  |
| Not Fitted | 0 |
| Fitted | 1 |

Not Fitted
1

[^12]
## Auxiliary relay (AR114)

A.C. or D.C. voltage operated.
relay
Number of elements
Single element
Type of flag
Hand reset flag
Contact operation
Hand and self reset contacts
$\frac{\text { Contact arrangement - NO }}{0 \text { NO }}$
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO

Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC
7 P G 11


Number of contacts ${ }^{2}$ )
Four
Six
Contact type ${ }^{1)}$
NO (Self Reset) / NC (Self Reset / 2 Hand Reset)
NO (Self Reset / 2 Hand Reset) / NC (Self Reset)
NO (Self Reset / 1 Hand Reset) / NC (Self Reset / 1 Hand Reset)
Time delay
No additional time delay
Housing size
Case size E2 (4U high)
Voltage rating
12V DC
24 V DC
30V DC
50 V DC
60V DC
125 V DC
220 V DC
240 V DC
63.5 V AC

110 VAC
220 V AC
240 VAC

(continued on following page )

| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 7 P G 11 - - - - |
| (continued from previous page) | Back emf suppression diode |  |
|  | Not Fitted | 0 |
|  | Fitted | 1 |

## Auxiliary relay (AR211, AR212)

## 7 P G 11

A.C. or D.C. voltage operated.
relay
Number of elements
Two element
Type of flag
Hand reset flag
$\frac{\text { Contact operation }}{\text { Self reset contacts }}$
Hand reset contacts
Contact arrangement - NO
0 NO
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO
Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC
Number of contacts/element ${ }^{2}$ )
Two
Four
Six
Contact type ${ }^{1)}$
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Time delay
No additional time delay
Housing size
Case size E2 (4U high)
Case size E4 (4U high)
Voltage rating
12V DC
24V DC
30 V D
50 V DC
60V DC
125 V DC
220V DC
240 V DC
63.5 V AC

110 V AC
220 V AC
240 V AC


| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auxiliary relay (AR211, AR212) (continued from previous page) | Back emf suppression diode <br> Not Fitted <br> Fitted |  |

[^13]

[^14]
## Auxiliary relay (AR212T)

## 7 P G 11



Number of elements
Two element

Type of flag
Hand reset flag

Contact operation
Hand reset contacts

| Contact arrangement - NO |
| :--- |
| 0 NO |
| 1 NO |
| 2 NO |
| 3 NO |
| 4 NO |
|  |
| Contact arrangement NC |
| 0 NC |
| 1 NC |
| 2 NC |
| 3 NC |
| 4 NC |

Number of contacts/element ${ }^{2}$ )
Two
Four
Contact type ${ }^{1)}$
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Time delay
T6 (50ms max) - Delay on energisation

Housing size
Case size E4 (4U high)
Voltage rating
24 V DC
30 V DC
50 V DC
60V DC
125V DC
220V DC
240V DC


Back emf suppression diode
Not Fitted
Fitted

Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Refer Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement


1) One NO contact allocated for series break
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

## Auxiliary relay (AR121)

A.C. or D.C. voltage operated.
relay
Number of elements
Single element
Type of flag
Hand reset reverse acting flag
Contact operation
Self reset contacts
Contact arrangement - NO
0 NO
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO
7 NO
8 NO

Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC
7 NC
8 NC
Number of contacts ${ }^{2}$ )
Two
Four
Six
Eight
Contact type ${ }^{1)}$
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Time delay
No additional time delay
Housing size
Case size E2 (4U high)

(continued on following page)

## Auxiliary relay (AR121)

7 P G $11 \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square$
(continued from previous page)

| Voltage rating |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12V DC | A |
| 24V DC | B |
| 30V DC | C |
| 50V DC | D |
| 60V DC | E |
| 125V DC | F |
| 220V DC | G |
| 240V DC | H |
| 63.5 V AC | J 0 |
| 110 V AC | K 0 |
| 220 V AC | L 0 |
| 240 V AC | M 0 |
| Back emf suppression diode |  |
| Not Fitted | 0 |
| Fitted | 1 |

[^15]
${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement
${ }^{3}$ ) Four contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1, T2 or T3
${ }^{4}$ ) Six contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1 or T2

## Auxiliary relay (AR124)

A.C. or D.C. voltage operated. relay

Number of elements
Single element
Type of flaq
Hand reset reverse acting flag
Contact operation
Hand and self reset contacts
Contact arrangement - NO
0 NO
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO
Contact arrangement NC
0 NC


| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Auxiliary relay (AR124) |  | 7 P G 1 1 $\square \square-\square \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square \square$ |
| (continued from previous page) | $\frac{\text { Back emf suppression diode }}{\text { Not Fitted }}$ |  |
|  | Fitted | 0 |

[^16]

[^17]
## Auxiliary relay (AR221T)

D.C. voltage operated relay.

## Number of elements

Two element

Type of flag
Hand reset reverse acting flag

Contact operation
Self reset contacts
Contact arrangement - NO
0 NO
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO

Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC

Number of contacts/element ${ }^{2}$ )
Two
Four ${ }^{3}$ )
Six ${ }^{4}$ )
Contact type ${ }^{1}$ )
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)

Time delay
T1 (up to 100 ms ) - Delay on de-energisation T2 (101 to 200ms) - Delay on de-energisation T3 (201 to 300ms) - Delay on de-energisation T4 (301 to 400ms) - Delay on de-energisation

## Housing size

Case size E2 (4U high)
Case size E4 (4U high)
Voltage rating
12V DC
30V DC
50V DC
60V DC
125 V DC
220V DC
240V DC

## Auxiliary relay (AR131, AR136)

A.C. or D.C. voltage operated relay.


| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auxiliary relay (AR131, AR136) (continued from previous page) | Back emf suppression diode <br> Not Fitted <br> Fitted |  |

[^18]| Product description | Variants Order No. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Auxiliary relay (AR131T) | 7 P G $11 \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square \square$ |
| D.C. voltage operated relay. |  |
|  | Number of elements |
|  | Single element |
|  | Type of flag |
|  | Self reset flag |
|  | Contact operation |
|  | Self reset contacts |
|  | Contact arrangement - NO |
|  | 0 NO |
|  | 1 NO |
|  | 2 NO |
|  | 3 NO |
|  | 4 NO |
|  | Contact arrangement NC |
|  | 0 NC |
|  | 1 NC |
|  | 2 NC |
|  | 3 NC |
|  | 4 NC |
|  | Number of contacts ${ }^{2}$ ) |
|  | Two |
|  | Four ${ }^{3}$ ) |
|  | Contact type ${ }^{1}$ ) |
|  | NO (Standard) / NC (Standard) |
|  | Time delay |
|  | T1 (up to 100ms) - Delay on de-energisation |
|  | T2 (101 to 200ms) - Delay on de-energisation |
|  | T3 (201 to 300ms) - Delay on de-energisation |
|  | Housing size |
|  | Case size E2 (4U high) |
|  | Voltage rating |
|  | $12 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$ |
|  | $24 \mathrm{~V} D C$ |
|  | 30V DC |
|  | 50 V DC |
|  | 60 V DC |
|  | 125 V DC |
|  | 220V DC |
|  | 240V DC |
|  | Back emf suppression diode |
|  | Not Fitted |
|  | Fitted |

[^19]
## Auxiliary relay（AR133）

A．C．or D．C．voltage operated．
relay
Number of elements
Single element
Type of flag
Self reset flag
Contact operation
Hand and electrical reset contacts
$\frac{\text { Contact arrangement－NO }}{0 \text { NO }}$
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO
7 NO
8 NO
Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC
7 NC
8 NC
Number of contacts ${ }^{2}$ ）
Two
Four
Six
Eight
Contact type ${ }^{1)}$
NO（Standard）／NC（Standard）
Time delay
No additional time delay
Housing size
Case size E2（4U high）

## 7 P G 11 ロロ・ロロロロロ・ロロロロ


$\left.\left.\right|_{3} ^{0}\right|_{3} ^{0}$

（continued on following page）

## Auxiliary relay (AR133)

7 PG11 $1 \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square$
(continued from previous page)

| Voltage rating |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12V DC | A |
| 24 V DC | B |
| 30 V DC | C |
| 50 V DC | D |
| 60V DC | E |
| 125 V DC | F |
| 220V DC | G |
| 240V DC | H |
| 63.5 V AC | J 0 |
| 110 V AC | K 0 |
| 220 V AC | L 0 |
| 240 V AC | M 0 |
| Back emf suppression diode |  |
| Not Fitted | 0 |
| Fitted | 1 |

Not Fitted 1
${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

## Auxiliary relay (AR231T)


D.C. voltage operated relay.


[^20]

[^21]
## Auxiliary relay (AR141T)

D.C. voltage operated relay.


[^22]

[^23]
## Auxiliary relay (AR241T)


D.C. voltage operated relay.


[^24]

Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7PG13 - MR

Measuring Relay
Answers for energy
SIEMENS

## 7PG13 - MR

Measuring Relay


Description

Type MR relays use the same electro-mechanical assemblies as type AR family of relays with a specific operating point.
Type MR relays have a consistent positive action, a long service life and comply with BS142.

Model range a.c. current
MR101 Single element, no flag, self reset contacts
MR111 Single element, hand reset flag, self reset contacts
MR102 Single element, no flag, self reset contacts
MR112 Single element, hand reset flag, self reset contacts

## Application

Type MR relays are intended for use where a precise level of a.c. current is required to operate the relay. Type MR relays are robust and reliable in operation, suitable for instantaneous overcurrent or earth fault protection and/or in conjunction with other protection systems or plant.

Easy to test and maintain
Fixed or plug bridge settings

## Technical information

Fixed settings (MR101, MR111) Is
Fixed setting relays are factory-set to a specific operating point
(Where a range is shown this indicates the relay coil operating range.)
0.1 A 0.2 A
0.25 A to 0.33 A 0.4 A to 0.5 A
0.8 A to 1.0 A 2 A to 2.5 A

5A
Variable setting (MR102 \& MR112) Is

Adjustable using a 7 step plug bridge.
0.1 A to 0.4 A
0.5 A to 2 A

Burden - Typically 3VA at the setting.
Thermal withstand (continuous) $2 \times$ Is
Accuracy Is $\pm 5 \%$
Contact arrangements
MR101 and MR111 2NO, 2NO + 2NC or 4NO
MR102 \& MR112 2NO, 2NO +2NC or $4 N O$

Contact ratings
Make and carry continuously:
1250 VAa.c or 1250 Wd .c. with limits of 660 V and 5 A
Make and carry for 3 seconds:
$7500 \mathrm{VAa} . \mathrm{c}$. with limits of 660 V and 30A
Break:
1250VA a.c. or 100W resistive d.c. or 50W inductive $(L / R=$ 0.04 ) d.c. with limits of 250 V and 5A

Indication MR111 and MR112
The types MR111 and MR112 has a mechanically operated hand reset flag.

## Environmental

| Temperature | IEC $68-2-1 \& 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity | IEC $68-2-3$ |
| 56 day s at $95 \% \mathrm{RH}$ and <br> $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Vibration | IEC $255-21-2$ |

The relays comply with the requirements of BS142, section 1.5.11 1989, class 1

Shock and bump IEC 255-21-2
Relays meet the requirements with respect to shock and bump testing for class 1 severity.

## Operational/Mechanical Life

Relays will withstand in excess of 10,000 operations Insulation: IEC 255-5
Relays will withstand:
$5 \mathrm{kV} 1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s} 0.5 \mathrm{j}$ between all terminals and case earth and between adjacent terminals.
2 kV rms 50 HZ for 1 minute between all case terminals connected together and the case earth and between independent circuits.
1 kV rms 50 HZ for 1 minute across normally open contacts.

Ordering information - 7PG13MR

## Measuring relay (MR101, MR111)

Measuring relay for a.c. current, operation fixed setting.

| Number of elements |
| :---: |
| Single element |
| Type of flag |
| No flag |
| Hand reset flag |
| Setting type |
| Fixed |
| Contact arrangement - NO |
| 0 NO |
| 1 NO |
| 2 NO |
| 3 NO |
| 4 NO |
| Contact arrangement NC |
| 0 NC |
| 1 NC |
| 2 NC |
| 3 NC |
| 4 NC |
| Number of contacts ${ }^{1}$ ) |
| Two |
| Four |
| Contact type |
| NO (Standard) / NC (Standard) |
| Housing size |
| Case size E2 (4U high) |
| Current setting |
| 0.1 A |
| 0.2 A |
| 0.25 A to 0.33 A |
| 0.4 A to 0.5 A |
| 0.8 A to 1.0 A |
| 2.0 A to 2.5 A |
| 5.0 A |

Ordering information - 7PG13MR

Measuring relay (MR102, MR112)
Measuring relay for a.c. current, operation variable setting.



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Devices

## 7PG15 - TR Relays

High Speed Tripping
Answers for energy

## 7PG15-TR Relays <br> High Speed Tripping



## Description

Type TR relays are a range of multi-contact attracted armature relays designed to both IEC 255-5 and to BS142. A wide range of models is available to meet the requirements of the electric supply industry.

High speed, positive action
Can be supplied in modular and drawout type case Robust design for a long, reliable service life

| TR1 | Low burden to ESI 48-4 EB1 \& NGTS <br> 3.6.15, ESI 1. |
| :--- | :--- |
| TR2 | High burden to ESI 48-4 EB2 \& NGTS 3.6.15, <br> ESI 2 |
| TR312 | NGC (CEGB) P15. (low burden trip relay) |
| TR431 | NGC (CEGB) TDM 5/11. (switching relay) |
| TR512 | NGC (CEGB) P11 1978. (unstabilising relay) |

Low burden, TR1 series

Type TR1 relays are suitable for application for tripping and auxiliary duties where immunity to capacitance discharge is not required. These relays are not intended for use with current operated series follower relays.

## High burden, TR2 series

High burden relays with immunity to capacitance discharge currents. They are also suitable for certain applications where they are remote from the initiation signal.

A high burden also permits reliable operation of current operated series repeat relays. TR relays can be provided with an instantaneous or time-delayed cut-off.

Low burden relay, TR312

Designed to meet the requirements of NGC specification P15, this is an electrically reset relay (no flag indicator) with additional terminals in the economy circuit to enable a direct connection to the dc supply.

This arrangement allows a reduction in the break duty of the initiating contact.

Switching Relay, TR431

Designed to meet the requirements of NGC TDM $5 / 11$, this is an electrically reset relay with a flag indicator which follows the contact operation. These relays are intended to switch protection and auto reclose equipment in and out of service when controlled over pilot wires from a remote point. They are intended to operate from a remote 50 V d.c. battery with a pilot loop resistance of up to 200 ohms.

## Protection unstabilising relay, TR512

Designed to meet the requirements of NGC specification P11, this is a self reset relay without a flag indicator.

Special purpose relays, TR9 series
This designation identifies TR relays designed to meet a special purpose e.g. TR901 is a high burden repeat relay, a type TR231 with a 2 position flag indicator used as a plant follower relay for circuit breakers and disconnectors.

| Relay Type | Number of Contacts | Contact Reset Arrangement | Operating Coil Cut-off | Specification | Burden Level | Modular <br> Case <br> Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TR112 | 7 or 11 | Self | Economy | EB1 | low | E |
| TR121 | 7 or 11 | Hand | Instantaneous | EB1 | Low | E |
| TR131 | 6 or 10 | Electrical | Instantaneous | EB1 | Low | E |
| TR141 | 6 or 10 | Hand \& electrical | Instantaneous | EB1 | Low | E |
| TR212 | 6 or 10 | Self | Economy | EB2 | High | E |
| TR214 | 5 or 10 | Self | Economy 25 delayed reset | EB2 | High | E |
| TR221 | 7 or 11 | Hand | Instantaneous | EB2 | High | E |
| TR223 | 7 or 11 | Hand | 40/60ms delay | EB2 | High | E |
| TR231 | 6 or 10 | Electrical | Instantaneous | EB2 | High | E |
| TR233 | 6 or 10 | Electrical | 40/60ms delay | EB2 | High | E |
| TR241 | 6 or 10 | Hand \& electrical | Instantaneous | EB2 | High | E |
| TR243 | 6 or 10 | Hand \& electrical | 40/60ms delay | EB2 | High | E |
| TR312 | 5 | Self | Economy | NGC P15 | Low | E |
| TR431 | 7 | Electrical | Instantaneous | NGC TDM.5/11 | Low | E |
| TR512 | 6 | Self | Economy | NGC P11 | High | E |
| TR901 | 10 | electrical | Instantaneous | EB2 | High | E |

Table 1 Standard Relays

## Technical Information

TR1 and TR2 relays
Operating time 10 ms at rated voltage
Rated voltage Vn $24 \mathrm{~V}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, 48 \mathrm{~V}, 125 \mathrm{~V}, 240 \mathrm{~V}$ d.c.
Note: 24 V and 240 V ratings are not part of ESI $48-4$
Operating range $50 \%$ to $120 \%$ of rated voltage Operating coils of self-reset and economy cut-off relays are rated at $120 \%$ of rated voltage. All other operate and reset coils are short time rated well in excess of the operating time of their cut-off contacts. Self-reset relays will reset at not less than $5 \%$ rated voltage.

## Nominal burdens

|  | BURDEN (W) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated voltage V d.c. | TR1-- | TR2-- |
| 30 | 43 | 43 |
| 48 | 46 | 52 |
| 125 | 47 | 127 |
| Reset coil | 50 | 50 |

Relays with economy circuits reduce to approximately 7W after operation.

## Contacts

## Ratings

Make and carry continuously:
$1250 \mathrm{VAa} . \mathrm{c}$. or 1250 Wd .c. within limits of 660 V and 5 A
Make and carry for 3 seconds:
7500 VAa .c. or $7500 \mathrm{Wd.c}$. within limits of 660 V and 30 A
Break:
1250VAa.c. or 100W (resistive) d.c. or 50W (inductive) d.c. within limits of 250 V and 5A

Indication:
TR1 and TR2 relays have a hand reset mechanical flag indicator, TR4 and TR9 relays have a self reset flag indicator.

## Environmental

Temperature
IEC68-2-1/2 and BS2011 (1977)
Operating $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage $\quad-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity IEC 68-2-3
56 days at $95 \% \mathrm{RH}$ and $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Vibration IEC 255-21-1 Class I.
Shock and bump
IEC 255-21-2 and BS142, 1.5.2 (1989)
Relays meet the requirements with respect to shock and bump testing for Class 1 severity.

Operational/Mechanical life
Relays will withstand in excess of 10,000 operations, within the maximum contact loading specified.

Insulation

Relays will withstand:

- $5 \mathrm{kV} 1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ waveform as IEC 255-4
- 2 kV rms 50 Hz for 1 minute ( 2.5 kV for 1 s ) between all terminals and earth
- 1 kV rms 50 Hz for 1 minute across normally open contacts to IEC 255-5 and BS142


## Ordering Information - 7PG15TR

Product description

## Variants

 Order No.Tripping relay (TR112)
Self reset low burden tripping Relay.

TR - tripping
TR1-- : low burden, EB1

Contact operation
Self reset contacts
Operating coil cut-off
Economy
Contact arrangement - NO
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO
7 NO
8 NO
9 NO
10 NO
11 NO

Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC
7 NC
8 NC
9 NC

Number of contacts ${ }^{1}$ )
Seven
Eleven
Contact type
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Type of flag
Hand reset flag
Housing size
Case size E4 (4U high)

## 7 P G 1



(Continued on following page)

| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tripping relay (TR112) |  | 7 P G $15 \square \square$ - $\square$ - |
|  | Voltage rating |  |
|  | 24V DC | B |
|  | 30 V D | C |
|  | 50 V DC | D |
|  | 60V DC | E |
|  | 125 V DC | F |
|  | 240 V DC | H |

1) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR
Product description
Variants

Order No.

## Tripping relay (TR121)

Hand reset low burden tripping relay.

| TR - tripping |
| :---: |
| TR1-- : low burden, EB1 |
| Contact operation |
| Hand reset contacts |
| Operating coil cut-off |
| Instantaneous |
| Contact arrangement - NO |
| 1 NO |
| 2 NO |
| 3 NO |
| 4 NO |
| 5 NO |
| 6 NO |
| 7 NO |
| 8 NO |
| 9 NO |
| 10 NO |
| 11 NO |
| Contact arrangement NC |
| 0 NC |
| 1 NC |
| 2 NC |
| 3 NC |
| 4 NC |
| 5 NC |
| 6 NC |
| 7 NC |
| 8 NC |
| 9 NC |
| Number of contacts ${ }^{1}$ ) |
| Seven |
| Eleven |
| Contact type |
| NO (Standard) / NC (Standard) |
| Type of flag |
| Hand reset flag |
| Housing size |
| Case size E2 (4U high) |

Contact operation

Operating coil cut-off

Contact arrangement - NO
1 NO
2 NO

4 NO
5 NO
6 NO

8 NO
9 NO
10 NO

Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
2 NC
3 NC
5 NC
6 NC
N

9 NC

Number of contacts ${ }^{1}$ )
Seven

Contact type
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Type of flag

Housing size
Case size E2 (4U high)

(Continued on following page)

| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tripping relay (TR121) |  | 7 P G $15 \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square 0$ |
|  | Voltage rating | \| |
|  | 24V DC | B |
|  | 30V DC | C |
|  | 50 V DC | D |
|  | 60V DC | E |
|  | 125V DC | F |
|  | 240V DC | H |

Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR


Housing size
Case size E2 (4U high)

Voltage rating
24V DC
30 V DC
60 V DC

Ordering Information-7PG15 TR
Product description
Tripping relay (TR141)
Hand and electrical reset low burden
tripping relay.
Variants

Order No.

Hand and electrical reset low burden tripping relay.
$\frac{\text { TR - tripping }}{\text { TR1-- : low burden, EB1 }}$

Contact operation
Hand and electrical reset contacts
Operating coil cut-off
Instantaneous
Contact arrangement - NO
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO
7 NO
8 NO
9 NO
10 NO
Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC
7 NC
8 NC
Number of contacts ${ }^{1}$ )
Six
Ten

Contact type
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Type of flag
Hand reset flag
Housing size
Case size E2 (4U high)

(Continued on following page)

Voltage rating
24V DC B
30 V DC
50V DC D
60V DC E
125V DC F
240V DC H

1) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR

## Product description

Variants
Order No.

Tripping relay (TR212, TR214)
Self reset high burden tripping relay.

| TR - tripping |
| :---: |
| TR2-- : high burden, EB2 |
| Contact operation |
| Self reset contacts |
| Operating coil cut-off |
| Economy |
| Economy and 2 second delay on reset |
| Contact arrangement - NO |
| 0 NO |
| 1 NO |
| 2 NO |
| 3 NO |
| 4 NO |
| 5 NO |
| 6 NO |
| 7 NO |
| 8 NO |
| 9 NO |
| 10 NO |
| Contact arrangement NC |
| 0 NC |
| 1 NC |
| 2 NC |
| 3 NC |
| 4 NC |
| 5 NC |
| 6 NC |
| 7 NC |
| 8 NC |
| Number of contacts ${ }^{1}$ ) |
| Six |
| Ten |
| Contact type |
| NO (Standard) / NC (Standard) |

7 P G $15 \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square 0$


1) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tripping relay (TR212, TR214) |  | 7 P G $15 \square \square$ - $\square \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square 0$ |
|  | Type of flaq | 1 1 |
|  | Hand reset flag | 1 |
|  | Housing size |  |
|  | Case size E4 (4U high) | C |
|  | Voltage rating |  |
|  | 24V DC | B |
|  | 30 V DC | C |
|  | 50V DC | D |
|  | 125 V DC | F |
|  | 240 V DC | H |
|  | Contact type <br> NO (Standard) / NC (Standard) |  |

## Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR

Product Description
Tripping relay (TR221)
Hand reset high burden tripping relay.

Variants
-


Operating coil cut-off Instantaneous

Contact arrangement - NO
0 NO
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO
7 NO
8 NO
9 NO
10 NO
11 NO

Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC
7 NC
8 NC
Number of contacts ${ }^{1}$ )
Seven
Eleven

Contact type
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Type of flag
Hand reset flag

7 PG15 $5 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square 0$
(Continued on following page)

${ }^{1}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

## Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR

Product description
Tripping relay (TR223)
Hand reset high burden tripping relay.

## Variants

## Order No.



TR - tripping
TR2-- : high burden, EB2
Contact operation
Hand reset contacts
Operating coil cut-off 40/60ms delay

Contact arrangement - NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO
7 NO
8 NO
9 NO
10 NO
11 NO
Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
6 NC
7 NC
8 NC

Number of contacts ${ }^{1}$ )
Seven
Eleven

## Contact type

NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Type of flag
Hand reset flag
(Continued on following page)

| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tripping relay (TR223) |  | 7 P G $15 \square \square$ - |
|  |  |  |
|  | Housing size | - |
|  | Case size E4 (4U high) | C |
|  | Voltage rating |  |
|  | 24V DC | B |
|  | 30V DC | C |
|  | 50V DC | D |
|  | 125 V DC | F |
|  | 240 V DC | H |

Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR


[^25]| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tripping relay (TR231) |  | 7 P G $15 \square \square-\square \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square 0$ |
|  | Voltage rating | - |
|  | 24V DC | B |
|  | 30V DC | C |
|  | 50 V DC | D |
|  | 125V DC | F |
|  | 240V DC | H |

## Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR



Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR


## Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR



Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR

| Product description |
| :--- |
| Tripping relay (TR312) |
| Self reset low burden tripping relay. |

TR - tripping
TR3-- : low burden, CEGB spec. P15
Contact operation
Self reset contacts
Operating coil cut-off
Economy
Contact arrangement - NO
0 NO
1 NO
2 NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
1 NC
2 NC
3 NC
4 NC
5 NC
Number of contacts
Five

## Order No.

7 P G $15 \square \square-\square \square \square \square \square-\square \square \square 0$

Contact type
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Type of flaq
No flag
Hand reset flag
Housing size
Case size E4 (4U high)
Voltage rating
125 V DC

Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR


[^26]Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR


Ordering Information - 7PG15 TR



Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7PG17-XR

Intertripping, Interposing, Supervision and Special Purpose Relays.

## Answers for energy

## 7PG17 - XR101 \& XR102

Intertripping Relay


## Description

Type XR relays are developments for specific applications from the AR relay range. They are electro-mechanical relays with a consistent positive action, a long service life and complying with BS142.

XR101 - This relay is supplied with a loose 1500 ohm resistor for wiring in series with the coil. The resistor should be mounted vertically on a steel cubicle or switchgear compartment side sheet.
XR102 - This relay requires a 200 ohm resistor to be wired in series with the coil. As the resistor is a requirement of the overall intertripping scheme detailed by ESI 41-15 Part 5, it is NOT SUPPLIED with the relay.

## Application

Type XR101 and XR102 are intended for use as intertrip send and receive relays.
XR101 intertrip send complies with ESI 48-4 Class ES1 XR102 intertrip send complies with ESI 41-15 Part 5 (1988)

## Technical Data

|  | XR01 | XR02 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Rating | $124 \mathrm{Vd.c}$ | $48 \mathrm{Vd} . \mathrm{c}$ |
| Operating time | 10 ms | 15 ms |
| Minimum operate current | 25 ms | 10 mA |
| Continuous maximum withstand <br> at -40 C ambient | 143 V | 60 V |
| Maximum burden (Including <br> external resistors) | 13 W | 10 W |

Operating Range $50 \%$ to $120 \%$ of rated voltage
Thermal withstand
Both relays will withstand 13 times rated voltage for 10 seconds

Contact arrangement
XR101 - 2 normally open self reset
XR102-3 normally open and 1 normally closed self reset
Contracting

Make and carry continuously
1250 VAa.c. or 1250 Wd.c. within the limits of 660 V and 5 A
Make and carry for 3 seconds
$7500 \mathrm{VAa.c}$. or 7500 Wd .c. within the limits of 660 Vand 30 A
Break:
1250 VA a.c. or 100 W (resistive) d.c. or 50 W (inductive)L/R $=$ 0.04 d.c. with limits of 250 V and 5A

## Indication

Both relays are fitted with hand reset flags
insulation
2 kV 50 Hz rms for 1 minute:
Between contacts to earth and to the coil Between any case terminal and earth
Between case terminals of independent circuits
1 kV 50 Hz rms for 1 minute across normally open contacts

## Temptation

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { In service: } & -10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
\text { Storage: } & -25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{array}
$$

## Mechanical durability

Vibration, relays comply with BS142 section 2.1 category S2 Shock, relays will withstand a 20G shock or impact on the panel without operating


Fig 1. Connection details


Fig 2. Dimensions of modular size 2 case (all dimensions are in mm)

# 7PG17 XR105 and XR106, XR205 and XR206 <br> Interposing Relays 



## Description

Type XR205 and XR206 are two element versions of the XR105 and XR106 respectively with the same performance. Type XR relays are developments for specific applications from the type AR relay range. They are electro-mechanical relays with a consistent positive action, a long service life and complying with BS142. Type XR105 has no flag indicator, type XR106 has a hand reset flag. Both types are available with a suppression diode across the coil to reduce the effects of the back emf which occurs on switch-off.

## Application

Types XR105 and XR106 are intended for the remote control of switchgear and associated equipment over pilot wires with a maximum resistance of 200 ohms. These relays are designed so that they are not susceptible to certain a.c. voltage levels which may be induced onto the pilots wires.

## Technical information

External resistor required for 125 Vd .c. operation
Operating range. With zero pilot resistance 78 to $125 \%$ of nominal rated voltage

With a maximum pilot loop resistance of 200ohm 92 to 125\% of nominal rated voltage.
Burden Typically 3.7W for a relay with 4 normally open contacts.

## A.C. Rejection

For a 48 Vd .c. rated relay, typically 110 V 50 Hz a.c.
Operating time
For a relay rated 48 Vd .c. with 4 normally open contacts at rated voltage typically 30 ms . With 200 ohms pilot resistance less than 80 ms . Reset time is less than 35 ms

## Contacts

2 normally open, 4 normally open or 2 normally open and 2 normally closed self reset. Up to two contacts can have a heavy duty rating by fitting blow-out magnets
Normal duty, contact ratings
Make and carry continuously
1250 VAa.c. or $1250 \mathrm{Wd} . c$. within the limits of 660 V and 5A

Make and carry for 3 seconds 7500 VAa .c. or 7500 Wd .c. within the limits of 660 V and 30 A

## Break:

1250VAa.c. or 100W (resistive) d.c. or 50W
(inductive)
$L / R=0.04$, d.c. within the limits of 250 V and 5 A
Heavy duty contact ratings
Make and carry continuously
1250 W d.c. within the limits of 660V and 5A
Make and carry for 3 seconds
7500 Wd .c. within the limits of 660 V and 30 A
Break, see duty curves over the page
Indication XR106, hand reset flag
Insulation
2 kV 50 Hz rms for 1 minute
between contacts to earth and to the coil
between any case terminal and earth
between case terminals of independent circuits
1 kV 50 Hz rms for 1 minute across normally open contacts

Temperature
In service: $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage $\quad-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Mechanical durability
Vibration, relays comply with BS142, Section 2.1
Category S2.

Shock, relays will withstand a 20G shock or impact on the panel without operating. Operational/mechanical life, relays will withstand in excess of 10,000 operations with the contact rating stated.

| Epsilon case | Plug-in no. 13 case |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | S2A |
| 2 | S1A |
| 3 | S2B |
| 4 | S1A |
| 5 |  |
| 6 |  |
| 7 |  |
| 8 | DC |
| 13 | DC |
| 14 |  |

Table 1. case terminal numbers

| Normally closed contact location <br> (Epsilon case terminal numbers) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1-3$ | $2-4$ | $5-7$ | $6-8$ |
| 1 NC |  | NC |  |  |
| 2 NC | NC | NC |  |  |
| 3 NC | NC | NC |  | NC |
| 4 NC | NC | NC | NC | NC |

Table 2. normally closed contact location

| Contact arrangement | Epsilon case terminal numbers |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 NOHD |  | + ve |  | + ve |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{NO} \mathrm{HD}+ \\ & 1 \mathrm{NC} \text { std } \end{aligned}$ | Heavy duty |  | Standard duty |  |
|  |  | + ve |  |  |
| 1 NO std+ 1 NC HD | Standard duty |  | Heavy duty |  |
|  |  |  | + ve |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{NO} \mathrm{HD}+ \\ 1 \mathrm{NCHD} \end{gathered}$ | Normally open |  | + ve |  |
|  |  | + ve |  |  |
| 2 NCHD | + ve |  | + ve |  |

Table 3. polarity of heavy duty contacts
Heavy duty contacts are fitted with blowout magnets and are polarity conscious. In Table 3' + ve' indicates the terminal which must be connected to the supply positive.


Fig 1. connection details for Epsilon Case


Fig 2. rating of heavy duty contacts

## 7PG17 XR152 and XR153

Supply Supervision Relays


## Description

Type XR relays are developments for specific applications of the type AR relay range. They are electro-mechanical relays with long service life and complying with the appropriate requirements of IEC 255 and BS 142. These relays have a low operating current, specific settings and time delayed drop-off. This latter feature is to keep the relay in the operated condition during temporary reductions in the battery voltage, such as those which occur just prior to a fuse blowing or during a busbar fault when many trip relays operate simultaneously. Healthy circuits therefore do not give spurious alarms and the relay effected by the fuse failure provides the alarm and indication necessary for accurate maintenance attention.

## Application

Types XR152 and XR153 relays are designed to comply with CEGB and other specification for protection supervision requirements and the monitoring of d.c. voltage supplies. These applications require relays with low operating current, visual indication and the ability to initiate a remote alarm. Both these relays have mechanical flag indicators which show on de-energisation, self reset on the XR152 and hand reset on the XR153.

Low burden
Versatile design, can provide pre-close supervision Consistent positive action

## Technical information

| Rated voltage V n | $24 \mathrm{~V}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~V}, 125 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> and 220Vdc |
| :--- | :--- |
| Settings | Pick-up $70 \%$ of rated volt- |


| Reset time | age <br> Drop-off not less than 26\% <br> of Vn |
| :--- | :--- |
| No less than 100ms when |  |
| supply is switched from |  |
| $100 \%$ to 26\% of Vn. |  |$|$| Operating current | 10 mA nominal. (17mA for <br> 24 V \& 30V ratings) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Burden | 0.4 W at 24Vd.c. 1.25W at <br> $125 \mathrm{Vd.c}$ |
| Thermal Withstand | 1.15 Vn continuously <br> Indication |

## Contact arrangements

2 normally open and 2 normally closed
Or 4 normally open
Or 4 normally closed
Contact rating
Make and carry continuously:
1250 VA a.c. or $1250 \mathrm{Wd.c}$.
with limits of 660 V and 5 A
Make and carry for 3 seconds:
7500 VA a.c. or $7500 \mathrm{Wd.c}$
with limits of 660 V and 30 A

## Break

1250VA a.c. or 100Wd.c. resistive, or 50W
inductive $(L / R=0.04)$ d.c. with limits of 250 V

## Environmental Information

| Temperature | IEC $68-2-1 \& 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| -Storage - | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| -Operating - | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity | IEC $68-2-3$ |
| 56 days at $95 \%$ | RH and $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | IEC $255-21-1$ |

The relays meet the requirements of Class 1 for vibration response and endurance

Shock and bump IEC 255-21-2
The relays meet the requirements of IEC 255-21-2 and BS142, sub-section 1.5.2.
(1989) with respect to shock and bump testing for class 1 severity

## Mechanical life

The relays will withstand in excess of 10,000 operations with the contact rating at a rate of 600 operations per hour

Insulation IEC 255-5
Relays will withstand:
5 kV peak, $1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}, 0.5 \mathrm{~J}$ between all terminals and case earth and between adjacent terminals.
2 kV rms 50 Hz for 1 minute between all case terminals connected together and the case earth and between independent circuits.
1 kV rms 50 Hz for 1 minute between normally open contacts.

## 7PG17 - XR250 to XR351

Trip Circuit Supervision Relays


## Description

Type XR relays are developments for specific applications of the type AR relay range. They are electro-mechanical relays with a consistent positive action, a long service life and complying with the appropriate requirements of IEC 255 and BS142. Models XR250/251 have two attracted armature elements, XR350/351 have three. These relays incorporate a time delay on de-energisation to keep the relay in an operated condition during temporary reductions in the battery voltage.

Low burden
Versatile design, can provide pre-close supervision Consistent positive action

Supervision of the trip circuit breaker is desirable as a means of ensuring the integrity to the trip circuit.

There are differing requirements for monitoring a trip circuit, supervision of the trip with the circuit breaker closed, supervision with the circuit breaker open and closed and preclosing supervision. These XR relays are designed to meet all of these requirements and in particular the requirements of BEBS S15 schemes H 4 and H7.

Model Range
XR151 and XR152
Trip supply supervision (see separate fact sheet)
XR250 and XR251
Circuit breaker closed supervision will initiate an alarm and provide indication with the circuit closed for : Failure of the trip supply, open circuit trip coil, an open circuit in the trip circuit wiring and if the trip coil should fail to respond to a trip command.

XR350 and XR351
Continuous supervision with the circuit breaker in the open and closed positions and in compliance with the scheme requirements of BEBS S15 scheme H7. XR350 and XR351 relays also have a contact for pre-closing supervision, where a circuit breaker is prevented from being closed if trip relays have not been reset. BEBS S15 scheme H 7 is applicable to trip circuit voltages of 125 V .c. and 240 V .c. .

## Technical information

| Rated voltage V n | $30 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, 125 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 220Vdc |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating range | $80 \%$ to $120 \%$ of Vn |
| Reset time | 400 ms when supply is <br> switched from Vn to off |

## Burden

H7 scheme relay burdens are typically:

| Rated <br> voltage | Trip circuit condition |  | Alarm <br> circuit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C.B. open | C.B. closed |  |
| 50 V d.c. | -- | - | 2 W |
| $125 \mathrm{Vd.c}$. | 1 W | 2 W | 4 W |
| $240 \mathrm{Vd.c}$. | 2 W | 4 W | 9 W |

Thermal Withstand 1.15 Vn continuous

## Indication

A flag indicator shows when the relay is deenergised
Self reset flag XR250 and XR350
Hand reset flag XR251 and XR351

## Contact arrangements

Alarm output, 4 in any combination of normally open and normally closed. Pre-closed supervision, XR350 \& XR351, 1 normally open.

## Contact rating

Make and carry continuously:
$1250 \mathrm{VAa} . \mathrm{c}$. or $1250 \mathrm{Wd} . \mathrm{c}$. with limits of 660 V and 5A
Make and carry for 3 seconds:
7500 VAa.c. or 7500 Wd .c with limits of 660 V and 30 A
Ferro-resonance Detector Relay
Break:
1250VAa.c. or $7500 \mathrm{Wd.c}$. resistive, or 50 W inductive $(L / R=0.04)$ d.c. with limits of 250 V and 5 A

Environmental

| Temperature | IEC $68-2-1 \& 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity | IEC $68-2-3$ |
|  | 56 days at $95 \%$ RH and $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | IEC $255-21-1$ |

The relays meet the requirements of Class 1 for vibration response and endurance

## Shock and bump

IEC 255-21-2
The relays meet the requirements of IEC 255-21-2 and BS142, sub-section 1.5.2. (1989) with respect to shock and bump testing for class 1 severity

## Operational/mechanical life

The relays will withstand in excess of 10,000 operations with the contact rating at a rate of 600 operations per hour Insulation IEC 255-5
Relays will withstand:
5 kV peak, $1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}, 0.5 \mathrm{~J}$ between all terminals and case earth and between adjacent terminals
2 kV rms 50 Hz for 1 minute between all case terminals connected together, the case earth and between independent circuits
1 kV rms 50 Hz for 1 minute between normally open contacts


Fig 1. Typical relay wiring, modular case terminal numbers shown

## 7PG17 - XR309



## Description

This relay provides ferro-resonance detection as required by NGTS 3.15.2.

Three attracted armature elements are connected phase-tophase via full wave rectifiers.

Under normal healthy conditions, with the system energised or de-energised, all the relay elements will be in unison and either operated or reset. No output is given.

## Application

On supergrid systems the phenomenon of ferro-resonance may be experienced following de-energisation of a directly connected transformer, and the ferro-resonance may be sustained by the induction from an energised parallel circuit. Re-energising the transformer whilst in a ferro-resonant state can risk severe switching overvoltages, therefore where there is such a risk, a ferro-resonance detector relay is essential.

## Operation

The relay will detect ferro-resonance, with the system energised or de-energised, as follows:

On system de-energisation, the secondary voltage falls below the reset level, and all 3 elements drop-off.

In the event of ferro-resonance occurring two out of three elements will remain energized

If ferro-resonance is induced onto a de-energisation system the relay will only respond if the amplitude of ferroresonance is above the relay element pick-up level 40 V a.c. Relay contacts initiate either an alarm timer or an external suppression circuit.

When a system is ferro-resonant, only two out of three elements remain energized, giving an output.

## Technical Information



| Burden | Approximately 3VA per element |
| :--- | :--- |
| Indication | None |
| Contacts |  |
| See Fig. 1 |  |

## Contact Rating

Make and carry continuously:
1250VA a.c. or 100W (resistive) d.c. within the limits of 660 V and 5A.
Make and carry for 3 seconds:
7500 VA a.c. or 7500 W d.c. within the limits of 660 V and 5A.

## Insulation

2 kV 50 Hz rms for 1 minute:
Between contacts to earth and to the coil
Between any case terminal and earth
Between case terminals of independent circuits.
1 kV 50 Hz rms for 1 minute across normally open contacts.
Temperature

| Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| In Service | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Mechanical Durability

Vibration
Relays comply with IEC 255-21-1
Shock
Relays comply with IEC 255-21-2
Seismic
Relays comply with IEC 225-21-3
Operational/mechanical life
In excess of 10,000 operations with the contact rating stated.


Fig 1. wiring diagram XR 309

Ordering Information - 7PG17XR

[^27]Ordering Information - 7PG17XR


Ordering Information - 7PG17XR


1) Supplied with resistor VCE: 2101 H 10152 ( 1500 Ohm ) for wiring in series with the coil
2) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory
3) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

Ordering Information - 7PG17XR


Ordering Information 7PG17XR


1) Supplied with external resistors
2) Voltage rating for both trip coils

Ordering Information 7PG17XR

Product description
Ferro-resonance detector relay (XR309)

## Order No.

Three element, self reset contacts
Type of flag
No flag
Contact arrangement - NO
1 NO
Contact arrangement NC
0 NC ${ }^{1}$ )
$\frac{\text { Number of contacts/element }}{\text { Two }}$

Contact type
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Voltage rating
110V AC

Housing size
Case size E4 (4U high)
Voltage rating (alarm)
Not Applicable
Back emf suppression diode Not Fitted

7 P G $17 \square \square^{-} \square \square \square \square \square^{-} \square \square \square$



[^28]

Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7PG23-5B3

Restricted Earth Fault
Answers for energy

## 7PG23-5B3

Restricted Earth Fault


## Description

The relay uses a type B61 attracted armature element energized via a low pass filter circuit and a full wave rectifier. The relay has a minimum setting of 15 V . Other resistors are introduced into the circuit to provide the voltage setting range up to 270 V in increments of 5 V using heavy duty DIL switches. Included within the relays are the essential non-linear resistors to limit the peak voltage output from saturated CTs, these resistors protect the CT insulation and secondary wiring.

## Functional Overview

Low settings can be achieved.
Stability based upon plant capacity.

## Application

The 5B3 relay is ideal for restricted earth fault protection of transformer windings or phase and earth fault protection of reactors and the stator windings of large machines.

This relay may also be used for high impedance busbar protection. High impedance schemes have the advantages over low impedance schemes that a more sensitive setting can be obtained without any loss of stability and the primary fault setting calculation is simpler.

Current operated schemes are more susceptible to maloperations from through faults unless greater care is taken with the selection of the current transformers. For some restricted earth fault applications the primary fault setting needs to be greater at harmonic frequencies than the setting at the fundamental frequency. The 5B3 relay uses a low pass filter circuit to achieve this. No adverse
reduction in fault setting can occur with the high frequency currents which may be produced during switching.

## CT Requirements

Experience has shown that most protection CTs are suitable for use with the high impedance relays and that where the CTs are specifically designed for this protection their overall size may be smaller than that required for an alternative current balance protection. The basic requirements are:
a) All CTs should, if possible, have identical turns ratios.
b) The knee point voltage of each CT should be at least $2 x$ Vs. The knee point voltage is expressed as the voltage applied to the secondary circuit with the primary open circuit which when increased by $10 \%$ causes the magnetizing current to increase by $50 \%$.
c) CTs should be of the low leakage reactance type. Most modern CTs are of this type and there is no difficulty in meeting this requirement. A low leakage reactance CT has a jointless ring type core, the secondary winding evenly distributed along the whole length of the magnetic circuit and the primary conductor passes through the approximate centre of the core.

## Technical Information

| Frequency fn: | 50 or 60 Hz |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current Is: | Fixed at 20 mA |
| Voltage Vs: | I5V to 270 V in 5 V steps |
| Thermal withstand: | Continuous $1.25 \times \mathrm{Vs}$ |
| Accuracy: | $\mathrm{Vs} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Burden: | Vs $\times 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Operating time: | 45 ms maximum at 3 xV |

## Environmental

| Temperature: | IEC $68-2-1 \& 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating: | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage: | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | IEC $68-2-3$ |
|  | 56 days at $95 \%$ RH and $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration: | IEC $255-21-2$ |

The relay complies with the requirements of BS142, section 2.2 , category S2 over the frequency range 10 to 800 Hz impact. The relay will withstand panel impact shocks of 20 g . Operational/mechanical life in excess of 10,000 operations.

## Insulation IEC 255-5

Relay will withstand:
$5 \mathrm{kV} 1.2 / 50, \mu \mathrm{~s} 0.5 \mathrm{j}$ between all terminals and case earth and between adjacent terminals. 2 kV rms 50 HZ for I minute between all case terminals connected together and the case earth and between independent circuits. IkV rms 50 HZ for I minute across normally open contacts.

## Case

Single element Epsilon E3 case.


|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5B3 (size 3 case) | 28 | 27 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 |

Fig 1. Modular relay case terminal numbers

Sta bility


Fig 2. high Impedance Scheme
For stability the voltage setting of the relay must be made equal to or exceed the highest value of V calculated below:
$\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{I}(\mathrm{Rct}+\mathrm{RI})$
Where:
$\mathrm{RI}=\quad$ The largest value of pilot-loop resistance between the CTs and the relay.
Rct $=\quad$ The secondary winding resistance of the CT.
$I=\quad$ The $C T$ secondary current corresponding to the maximum steady state through fault
current of the protected equipment

## Fault Setting

It should, however, be noted that because the operating voltage of the relay circuit is relatively high, the excitation currents of the CT's in parallel with the relay may comprise a large proportion of the fault setting.

Primary fault setting $=N(10+11+12+13)$
Where:
IO = Relay operating current
11 etc $=$ Excitation current of each CT. at the relay setting voltage.
$\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{T}$. turns ratio

Ordering Information - 7PG23-5B3



Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7PG217 - B69

Overcurrent \& Earth Fault Type

Answers for energy

## 7PG217 - B69

Overcurrent \& Earth Fault Type


## Description

These relays are a.c. operated attracted armature elements with an 'L' shaped armature pivoted on a knife-edge which directly operates the self reset contacts.

Relays are fitted with a plug-bridge providing a range of plug settings.

Relays are supplied in single pole and three pole arrangements, in modular cases. When supplied as a three pole unit the center element can be provided with a different setting range.

## Applications

Instantaneous overcurrent earth fault protection of feeders, or the earth fault protection of transformers.

A typical application is for 2 stage overcurrent protection in association with IDMTL relays. A definite time delay relay can be added to the scheme if required. The relay may be used as a guard relay for Solkor Schemes.

## Technical Information

Ratings ( 50 or 60 Hz ) 1 or 5 A
Operating time 10 ms at 3 times the setting
Continuous rating $1.3 \times$ setting
Setting Ranges
10 - 40\% Step 5\%
20-80\% Step 10\%
50 - 200\% Step 25\%
Burdens 3VA at the setting
Indication None
Contact arrangements 2 Make per phase

## Contact ratings

Make and carry continuously:
150 VA a.c. or 1500 W d.c. within the limits of 660 V and 3A. Make and carry 8 A for 3 seconds or 16 A for 1 second.

Break:
300 VA a.c. or 75 W d.c. (inductive L/R - 0.04s) within the limits of 250 V and 5 A .

Accuracy:
Operation within $15 \%$ of settings.

## Case Dimensions

Relays are available in the following cases:
Single Pole - Size E2 Modular
Three Pole - Size E6 Modular

Terminal Single Three Pole

## Ref Pole

|  |  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | Refer to the wiring <br> A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | 27 | 23 | 25 | 27 | diagram supplied |
| B | 28 | 24 | 26 | 28 | with the Order |
| C | 1 | 9 | 5 | 1 | Acknowledgement |
| D | 3 | 11 | 7 | 3 |  |
| E | 2 | 10 | 6 | 2 |  |
| F | 4 | 12 | 8 | 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1. Case Terminal Numbers



Fig 1. Typical Relay Wiring Diagram
(Arrangement looking on front of relay)

Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7PG221 - BD

Surgeproof Intertrip
Answers for energy

## 7PG221 - BD

Surgeproof Intertrip

## Description

The BD relay consists of two component units, the relay unit and the filter unit. The filter unit contains inductors, capacitors, and setting resistors encapsulated in a thermosetting resin. The relay comprises a moving coil element insulated for either 5 kV or 15 kV , and an attracted armature repeat relay with a hand reset flag. Limiting devices are connected across the moving coil to by-pass the initial and final peak switching surges

## Applications

For the tripping of remote circuit breakers in an interconnected power system where the fault current may be fed from more than one source.

Following fault detection and operation of the local circuit breaker, a d.c. trip signal is transmitted via pilot cables to the $B D$ intertrip receive relay. These trip the remote circuit breaker in order to completely isolate the fault.

Very high voltages may be induced in the pilots, especially during heavy fault conditions, and the relay must remain inoperative to all but the correct trip signal. The BD relay caters for transverse voltages up to 5 kV rms and longitudinal voltages of up to 5 kV or 15 kV . Its operating time is unaffected by induced voltages which may be present at the time of applying the intertrip signal. Any type of pilot cable can be used, but the maximum loop resistance should not exceed 1,000 ohms.

## Multi-ended intertripping

schemes

Multi-ended intertripping schemes often occur in practice and type BD surge proof relays are suitable for such applications. In order to achieve optimum performance they should be operated as near as is reasonably possible to their design parameters. To obtain this two main requirements should be fulfilled.
A.C. Requirements - These surge proof relays have been designed to remain stable with induced voltages of up to 5 kV in pilot wires having a loop resistance not exceeding approximately $1,000 \mathrm{ohms}$. It is therefore recommended that the loop resistance of the pilots between any two feeder ends, between which induced pilot voltages are expected, should be maintained within the range of 500 to 1,000 ohms. When determining the loop resistance the pilots at the remote end are assumed to be short circuited. If the loop resistance obtained is less than 500ohms, the resistor in the filter unit, at the end being considered, may be used to make the effective loop resistance greater than 500ohms.
D.C. Requirements - In order to ensure satisfactory operation of the $B D$ relays at all receiving ends, the d.c. currents in each receiving end relay should preferably be equal to or in excess of 12 mA . The d.c. resistance of the type BD relays, as seen from the pilots across terminals (P3, R2) is about 3,000 ohms. Using this value the minimum d.c. intertrip voltage required at the sending ends can be estimated.

## Technical information

Auxiliary voltage (for repeat relay)
$30 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~V}, 125 \mathrm{~V}, 210 / 220 \mathrm{~V}, 240 \mathrm{Vd.c}$.
Operating voltage (over pilots)
Rated voltage 50Vd.c.
The relay will operate over a voltage range of 25 V to 250 V .

## Contract arrangements

| 5kV Models | 2 changeover <br> 4 contacts | 1 V case <br> 1 V case |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15kV Models | 5 contacts | $11 / 2$ case |
| Indication | 6 contacts | $11 / 2 \mathrm{~V}$ cae |

Make and carry continuously:- 1500 VA a.c. or 1500 W d.c. within the limits of 660 V and 3 A . Make and carry 8 A for 3 seconds or 16A for 1 second.
Break:- 300 VA a.c. or 75 W d.c. (inductive $L / R=0.04$ ) within the limits of 250 V and 5 A .

## Pilot resistance

Two resistors are provided in the filter unit to adjust the pilot resistance. Terminals allow the selection of 200, 400, and 600ohms

## Mounting

5 kV relay may be flush or projecting mounted, however the 15 kV relay, to maintain the electrical clearances, must be flush mounted. The filter unit is suitable for surface mounting on switchgear, inside control cubicles, or on a wall.

Ordering information - 7PG22 BD

## BD

Surgeproof intertrip receive relay (5kV).

Relay type
BD - Surgeproof intertrip receive
Model type
5 kV with $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$
5 kV with 2 NO 2 NC or 4 NO
5 kV with 4 NO 2 NC or 6 NO

Type of flag
Hand reset flag
Contact arrangement - NO
0 NO
2 NO
4 NO
6 NO
Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
2 NC
Number of contacts ${ }^{2}$ )
Two
Four
Six
Contact type
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard) C/O (Standard)

Insulation level

## 5kV

Housing size
Case size C1 Vedette
Case size C1 1/2 Vedette
$\frac{\text { Rating }}{30 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC }}$
50V DC
60V DC
125 V DC
240V DC

Filter unit ${ }^{1}$ )
Not supplied

[^29]Ordering information - 7PG22 BD

Surgeproof intertrip receive relay (15kV).

## Relay type

BD - Surgeproof intertrip receive

Model type
15 kV with 3 NO 2 NC or 5 NO
15 kV with 4 NO 2 NC or 6 NO
Type of flag
Hand reset flag
Contact arrangement - NO
3 NO
4 NO
5 NO
6 NO
Contact arrangement NC
0 NC
2 NC
Number of contacts ${ }^{2}$ )
Five
Six
Contact type
NO (Standard) / NC (Standard)
Insulation level
15kV
Housing size
Case size C1 $1 / 2$ Vedette
Rating
30V DC
50V DC
60V DC
125V DC
240V DC

Filter unit 1)
Not supplied

${ }^{1}$ ) For filter unit please order the following:
Cubicle mounted filter unit - VCE:410A11245, Price €3200
${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

## 7PG223-TEC

Surgeproof Intertrip Send Relay
Answers for energy

Surgeproof Intertrip Send Relay

## Description

The type TEC relay comply with British Generating Board Engineering recommendation M16/2 class EB2. They consist of three elements:
(a) Type F relay.
(b) Type B34 relay delayed on energisation.
(c) Type TCD static timing relay.

## Application

Intertrip Send Relay for use where the pilots are prone to high induced voltages.
Under fault conditions an interconnected power system may feed fault current from several sources, and in order to isolate a fault it becomes necessary to initiate the tripping of one or more remote circuit breakers. Remote intertripping of circuit breakers requires a fast, multi-contact, intertrip relay capable of withstanding the high voltages which may be induced in the pilots.

## Model Range

Four type TEC relays are available:
5 kV insulation contacts for pulse or sustained Intertrip. 15 kV insulated contacts for pulse or sustained Intertrip. 5 kV insulated contacts for 2 stage intertrip.
15 kV insulated contacts for 2 stage intertrip.

## Pulse Intertrip

The F relay is energised and within 10 ms the intertrip contacts are closed. They are then maintained for a period of two seconds. When the initiating contact IC closes, the operating coils of the types F and B relays are both energised, their operating times are 10 and 100 ms respectively. The type $F$ relay contacts complete the intertrip circuits and the series contact F1 open circuits the operating coil to prevent battery drain. Contact F2 Initiates the time delay relay for the reset operation.
The type B34 relay contacts then "pick-up" open-circuiting the type F relay operating coil, contact B1, prevent a repeat operation upon reset. After the time delay elapses contact T1 is closed and the Type F relay resets.

## Sustained Intertrip

Within 10 ms the intertrip circuits are closed, this condition being maintained for two seconds after the initiating contact opens. The operation of the circuit is similar to that described in the pulse intertrip arrangement, with the exception that contactB2 is used to ensure that the time delay relay is not energised until the type B34 relay is de-energised, i.e. when the initiating contact IC id opened.

## 2 Stage Intertrip

Where the intertrip signal applied to the pilots is derived from a DCIAC inverter or DC/DC converter, such devices may be damaged if energised unloaded for long periods. Another small attracted armature element is incorporated in the TEC relay so that the inverter or converter is only energised for 2 seconds in the 'pulse intertrip' scheme, or for the duration of 'sustained intertrip'. For the latter the signal can be held at full level for 2 seconds then reduced to a 'hold on' level provided that the design of the inverter or converter permits an economy resistor to be switched into the drive circuit to its output transformer.

## Technical Information

Ratings:
5 kV versions, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~V}, 125 \mathrm{~V}$ and 240 V d.c.
15 kV versions, $24 \mathrm{~V}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~V}, 125 \mathrm{~V}$ and 240 V d.c.
Type F relay
BURDEN: 15W
OPERATING TIME: 10 mS

## Output Contact Arrangement:

2 normally open with standard 2 kV insulation, 2 normally open and 2 normally closed with 5 kV or 15 kV insulation to earth and 2 normally closed with 2 kV insulation between contacts.

## Output Contact Rating:

Make 30A, make and carry continuously 20A.
Break, a.c. (inductive), 2 A at 550 V .
a.c. (non-inductive), 50 A at $12 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \mathrm{~A}$ at 660 V .
d.c. (inductive), 2 A at $110 \mathrm{~V}, 0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ at 240 V
d.c. (non-inductive), 4 A at $110 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{~A}$ at 240 V

INDICATION: Hand-reset flag
Type B34 Element
BURDEN: 3W
OPERATING TIME: 100 ms . (delayed on pick-up)
Type TCD Element
BURDEN: 12W
DELAY: 2seconds

## Case

All models, Vedette size $11 / 2 \mathrm{~V}$ case.
Information required when ordering:
Model and rated d.c. voltage.

## Table 1.

This table only applies for flush mounting relays Terminal numbers for 5 kV and 15 kV pulse or sustained intertrip relays.

| MODEL |  | MODEL |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{5 k V}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 k V}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 k V}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 k V}$ |  |  |
| A | 10 | 25 | J | 9 | 28 |  |  |
| B | 21 | 26 | K | 16 | 30 |  |  |
| C | 22 | 27 | L | 12 | 32 |  |  |
| D | 15 | 29 | M | 2 | 18 |  |  |
| E | 11 | 31 | N | 4 | 22 |  |  |
| F | 1 | 16 | O | 6 | 5 |  |  |
| G | 3 | 20 | P | 8 | 9 |  |  |
| H | 5 | 3 | Q | - | - |  |  |
| I | 7 | 7 | R | - | - |  |  |

## Table 2.

This table only applies for flush mounting relays. Terminal numbers for 5 kV and 156 kV 2 stage intertrip relays.

| MODEL | MODEL |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathbf{5 k V}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 k V}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 k V}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 k V}$ |
| A | 10 | 25 | J | 5 | 16 |
| B | 21 | 26 | K | 7 | 20 |
| C | 22 | 27 | L | 9 | 28 |
| D | 23 | 33 | M | 11 | 31 |
| E | 12 | 32 | N | 16 | 30 |
| F | 24 | 34 | O | 2 | 5 |
| G | 15 | 29 | P | 4 | 9 |
| H | 1 | 3 | Q | 6 | 18 |
| I | 3 | 7 | R | 9 | 22 |

## NOTE

Where an insulation level of 15 kV is required we recommend that relays are flush mounted. 15 kV insulation level relays can be supplied for front connection, surface mounting, however customers are reminded of the need to maintain the 15 kV insulation level on all wiring to the relay.



Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7XG22 - 2RMLG

Catalogue Sheet

## 7XG22 - 2RMLG

Operating Recommendations


## Description

The range of 2RMLG Test Blocks, housed within an Epsilon enclosure, offers facilities for monitoring and secondary injection testing of power system protection schemes in conjunction with the 2RMLB-S multi-fingered test plug.

The 2RMLG Test Block has 14 pairs of spring loaded contacts which are linked to a terminal block positioned at the rear of the enclosure.

The 2RMLG07 is coded to only accept the 2RMLB-S7 Test Plug which has connection terminals 21, 23, 25 \& 27,internally - For typical application see Fig 4.

The 2RMLG08 is coded to only accept the 2RMLB-S8 Test Plug which has internal pairs $1 \& 3,5 \& 7,9 \& 11$ and $15 \& 17$ shorted together internally - For typical applications see Figs 5, 6, 7 \& 8 .

The 2RMLG09 is coded to only accept the 2RMLB-S9 Test Plug which has internal pairs 1-3-5-7, and 17-19 shorted together internally.

Each pair of contacts is normally closed completing the circuit through the test block when the associated protection equipment is in use.

For testing purposes the test block can be accessed by removing the front cover. The 2RMLG 01 has a metallic probe attached to the front cover assembly which when withdrawn open circuits the 2 contacts at position 13 and 14.

The main dc auxiliary supply to the protection scheme or relay can be wired to this circuit to prevent inadvertent tripping of the protection circuit after removal of the cover and during the test procedure.

The 2RMLG 02/07/08/09 do not include the above facility and contacts 13 and 14 are normally closed. These contacts must not be used for current circuits, as the relevant contact finger on the 2RMLB test plug is shorter in this position.

The short test finger in position 13-14 on the 2RMLB will open contacts 13-14 in the test block after the other fingers have made contact in all other positions.


Fig 1 \& 2.
Note: It is important that the sockets in the test plug (2RMLBS-1) which correspond to the current transformer secondary windings are linked prior to the test plug being inserted into the test block.

This will ensure that the current transformer secondary windings are short circuited prior to disconnection from the protection scheme or relay (as shown in Figure 3). If the dc auxiliary supply is to be used during testing it can be linked using the sockets in the test plug.

Operation of the contacts can be monitored by connecting the test equipment to the protection scheme or relay with the even numbered sockets of the test plug.
If a number of 2 RMLG test blocks are connected to a relay it is recommended that the dc supply be routed through each of them to safeguard against inadvertent operation.

## Mechanical Specification

The 2RMLG is a size E2 unit in the Epsilon range of enclosures. The overall dimensions and panel fixing details are shown in Figure 10.

The rear terminal block has 28 terminals each with an M4 screw outlet for the attachment of external wiring, fitted with 'L' shaped pre-insulated ring tongue terminations.

## 2RMLB-S series Multi-fingered test plugs

The 2RMLB-S series are inserted into the 2RMLG test socket and is securely retained by means of two knurled screws. The 2RMLB-SI test plug incorporates 28 test sockets, each socket accepting a shrouded or plain 4 mm diameter plug.

2RMLB S7 with Shorting Contacts

The 2RMLB-S7 is similar to the 2RMLB-S1 with shorted contact pairs 21-23-25-27and is coded to be used with the MMLG07 Test Socket only.

2RMLB S8 with Shorting Contacts

The 2RMLB-S8 is similar to the 2RMLB-S1 with shorted contact pairs 1-3, 5-7, 9-11, 15-17 and is coded to be used with the 2RMLG08 Test Socket only.

## 2RMLB S9 with Shorting Contacts

The 2RMLB-S9 is similar to the 2RMLB-S1 with shorted contact pairs 1-3-5-7, 9-11, 17-19, 21-23-25-27 and is coded to be used with the 2RMLG09 Test Socket only.

## Precautions

BEFORE inserting a Test Plug into a Test Socket carrying current transformer secondary circuits.

ENSURE that the Test Plugs corresponding to the current transformer circuits are short-circuited.

This is to ensure the current transformer secondary circuits are not inadvertently open-circuited during insertion of the last plug.

BEFORE inserting a Test Plug to measure current. ENSURE that the ammeter is on the correct range and that it is connected to its test leads

## Connections

The connections will depend upon the scheme and details must be obtained from the appropriate diagrams. If it is necessary to use the d.c. auxiliary supply during testing, then a test link may be fitted across the sockets in the Test Plug.

## Technical Information

## High Voltage withstand

## Insulation

IEC 255-5: 1977
2RMLG 01/02/07/08/09

2RMLG 01 only

2RMLB-S1

2RMLB-S7

2RMLB-S8

2RMLB-S9
5 kV rms for 1 minute between all case terminals connected together and the case earth terminal.
5 kV rms for 1 minute between any contact pair and either adjacent alternate contact pair, provided the intermediate contact pair is not used
2 kV rms for 1 minute between any contact pair and either adjacent contact pair 1 kV rms for 1 minute between terminals 13 and 14 when the cover is removed (e.g. opening the auxiliary supply or trip circuit). As 2RMLG 01 plus 2 kV rms for 1 minute between incoming and outgoing contacts when inserted As above with the exception of terminals 21, 23, 25 \& 27 which are permanently shorted together As above with the exception of terminal pairs 1\&3, 5\&7, 9\&11, 15\&17 which are permanently shorted together as pairs As above with the exception of terminal pairs 1-3-5-7,17-19 which are permanently shorted together as pairs

## Current withstand

| 2RMLG 01/02/07/08 | All contact circuits rated at <br> 20A continuously or 400A <br> for $1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{ac}$ or dc |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2RMLBS1-S9 |  |

Temperature

| IEC 255-6: 1988 | Storage and transit $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Operating $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| IEC 68-2-1: 1990 | Cold |
| IEC 68-2-2: 1974 | Dry Heat |

Humidity

| IEC 68-2-3: 1969 | 56 days at $93 \% \mathrm{RH}$ and <br>  <br>  <br> $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Enclosure Protection

IEC 529: 1989 IP50 (dust protected)
Mechanical environment

Vibration
IEC 255-21-1: 1988 Response Class 2

EMC compliance

| 89/336/EEC | These products have been <br> classified as electromag- <br> netically benign and are <br> therefore excluded from the <br> European Community EMC <br> Directive. (89/336/EEC) |
| :--- | :--- |

Fig 3.

*2RMLGO1 13/14 OPEN CCT WHEN COVER REMOVED AND OTHER POSITIONS CONNECTED. 2RMLGO2 13/14 CONNECTED AS PER OTHER POSITIONS.

TYPICAL APPLICATION OF THE 2RMLGO7 TEST SOCKET AND MMLBO7 TEST PLUG


Fig 4.

2RMLGO8 TEST SOCKET TEST POINTS AND SHORTING ARRANGEMENT WITH 2RMLB08 TEST PLUG INSERTED
[ SHORTED TEST POINTS

- TEST INJECTION/MONITOR POINT


Fig 5.

TYPICAL APPLICATION OF THE 2RMLGO8 TEST SOCKET AND 2RMLB08 TEST PLUG


Fig 6.

CURRENT
TRANSFORMERS AND 2RMLB08 TEST PLUG

SEE 2993W10168 FOR TEST POINTS AND SHORTING ARRANGEMENT WITH 2RMLB08 TEST PLUG INSERTED.

BELOW INDICATES SHORTED CONNECTIONS WITH 2RMLBO8 FITTED


Fig 7.

TYPICAL APPLICATION OF THE 2RMLGO8 TEST SOCKET


Fig 8.

OUTLINE AND DRILLING DRAWING FOR 2RMLG TEST SOCKETS IN EPSILON E2 CASE


PANEL CUT-OUT VIEWED FROM FRONT

NOTE:
THE $\varnothing 3.6$ HOLES ARE FOR M4 THREAD FORMING (TRILOBULAR)
SCREWS. THESE ARE SUPPLIED AS STANDARD AND ARE SUITABLE FOR USE IN FERROUS/ALUMINIUM PANELS 1.6 mm THICK AND ABOVE. FOR OTHER PANELS, HOLES TO BE M4 CLEARANCE (TYPICALLY $\varnothing 4.5)$ AND RELAYS MOUNTED USING M4 MACHINE SCREWS, NUTS AND LOCKWASHERS (SUPPLIED IN PANEL FIXING KIT).

Fig 9.

Ordering Information

Product description

## Test Modules

Modular case test
components (MLG).
Category
Ancillary equipment
Ancillary equipment
Modular case test components

Test component type
6
Test modules (MLG)
2

Component type
Test module in size E2 case (2RMLG01)
Test module without open circuit facility between terminals 13 and 14 when cover removed (2RMLG02)
Test module with automatic CT shorting (2RMLG07) 3
Test module with automatic CT shorting (2RMLG08) 4
Test module with automatic CT shorting (2RMLG09) 5

## Test plugs

Modular case test components (MLB).
Category
Ancillary equipment
Ancillary equipment


Siemens Protection Devices Limited
P.O. Box 8

North Farm Road
Hebburn
Tyne and Wear
NE31 1TZ
United Kingdom
Phone: +44 (0)191 4017901
Fax: $\quad+44(0) 1914015575$
Web: www.reyrolle-protection.com
PTD 24h Customer Support
Phone: +49 1805247000
Fax: +49 1805242471
E-mail: support.energy@siemens.com
Data is subject to change without notification.

## Australian Distributor



Relay Monitoring Systems Pty Ltd
6 Anzed Court
Mulgrave, Victoria, 3170, Australia
Phone: +61 385441200
Fax: +61385441201
Email: rms@rmspl.com.au
Web: www.rmspl.com.au


[^0]:    1) These binary inputs may be used from $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V} \& 220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ via external dropper resistors, order combination of the following resistor boxes to suit number of binary inputs 2512 H 10064 ( 9 inputs, $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ )
    2512 H 10065 ( 5 inputs, $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ )
    2512 H 10066 ( 1 inputs, $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ )
    2512 H 10067 (5 inputs, 220/250V)
    2512H10068 ( 1 inputs, 220/250V)
[^1]:    ) These binary inputs may be used from $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V} \& 220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ via external dropper resistors, order combination of the following resistor boxes to suit number of binary inputs.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) These binary inputs may be used from $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ \& $220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ via external dropper resistors, order combination of the following resistor boxes to suit number of binary inputs. 2512 H 10064 ( 9 inputs, $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ ) 2512 H 10065 ( 5 inputs, $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ )
    2512H10066 ( 1 inputs, 110/125V)
    $220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ application, order resistor box 2512 H 10066 in addition
    2512 H 10067 (5 inputs, 220/250V)
    2512H10068 ( 1 inputs, 220/250V)
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Additional input/output modules must not exceed available module positions.

[^3]:    Status inputs

[^4]:    87/50-x-x Overall Differential

[^5]:    1) High burden 110/125V binary inputs compliant with ESI48-4 ESI 1 available via external dropper resistors with 48 V binary input version $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ application, order combination of the following resistor boxes to suit number of binary inputs

    VCE: 2512 H 10064 (9 inputs, 110V)
    VCE: 2512 H 10065 (5 inputs, 110V)
    VCE:2512H10066 ( 1 inputs, 110V)
    Refer to website for application note about ESI48-4 compliance

[^6]:    1) High burden 110 V \& 220 V binary inputs compliant with ESI48-4 ESI 1 available via external dropper resistors with 48 V binary input version $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ application, order combination of the following resistor boxes to suit number of binary inputs

    VCE:2512H10064 (9 inputs, 110V)
    VCE: 2512 H 10065 ( 5 inputs, 110V)
    VCE:2512H10066 (1 inputs, 110V)
    $220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ application, order resistor box VCE: 2512 H 10066 in addition
    VCE:2512H10067 (5 inputs, 220V)
    VCE:2512H10068 (1 inputs, 220V)

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) High burden 110 V \& 220 V binary inputs are available via external dropper resistors with 48 V binary input version
    $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ application, order combination of the following resistor boxes to suit number of binary inputs VCE:2512H10064 (9 inputs, 110V)
    VCE:2512H10065 (5 inputs, 110V) VCE:2512H10066 (1 inputs, 110V)
    $220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ application, order resistor box 2512 H 10066 in addition VCE:2512H10067 (5 inputs, 220V) VCE:2512H10068 (1 inputs, 220V)

[^8]:    1) Self powered from PC or via pin 9 on D connector or optional external supply 6-15V DC @ 50 mA to jack socket (tip +ve)
    2) Housing Dimensions - 4 U high, size 2 width panel mounted, 140 mm depth, excluding fibre bend radius
    3) Housing Dimensions -85 mm (I) $\times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ (w) $\times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$ (h)
[^9]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

[^11]:    1) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangemen
    ${ }^{3}$ ) Four contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1, T2 or T3
    ${ }^{4}$ ) Six contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1 or T2
[^12]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement
    ${ }^{3}$ ) Four contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1, T2 or T3

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) Hand reset contacts are fitted as $2 \mathrm{NO}, 2 \mathrm{NC}$ or $1 \mathrm{NO} / 1 \mathrm{NC}$, remaining contacts are self reset in any combination
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

[^19]:    1) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement
    ${ }^{3}$ ) Four contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1 or T 2
[^20]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement
    ${ }^{3}$ ) Four contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1 or T2

[^21]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

[^22]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement
    ${ }^{3}$ ) Four contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1 or T 2

[^23]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

[^24]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement
    ${ }^{3}$ ) Four contact arrangements may only have a time delay of T1 or T2

[^25]:    1) 
[^26]:    1) 

    Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement
    2) Flag indication "IN" and "OUT"

[^27]:    1) Supplied with resistor VCE: 2101 H 10152 ( 1500 Ohm ) for wiring in series with the coil
    2) Heavy duty contact arrangements available at extra cost. Please see separate non-MLFB list for already defined heavy duty contact arrangements. For arrangements not listed there please contact the factory.
    3) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement
[^28]:    1) Contact arrangement $1 \mathrm{NO} / 1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ per element
[^29]:    1) For filter unit please order the following:

    Cubicle mounted filter unit - VCE:410A11245, Price €3200
    2) Number of contacts must match selected contact arrangement

