Monitoring technique

VARIMETER IMD Insulation monitor UH 5892

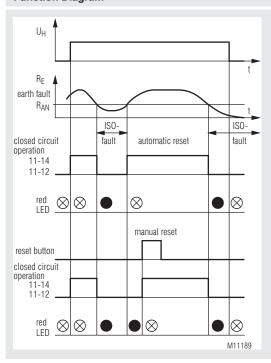




Product Description

The insulation monitor UH 5892 of the series varimeter IMD monitors the ground resistance of isolated DC-voltage systems (IT-systems) with nominal voltage up to DC 600 V. The unit detects symmetrical as well as unsymmetrical faults. The separate auxiliary supply of AC/DC 24...60 V or AC/DC 85...230 V allows also monitoring when the system is without voltage. To indicate the actual ground resistance value the unit has an LED chain and an analogue output. When a fault is detected the relay switches and the red LED Alarm lights up, The device can be used for system with leakage capacities up to 20 uF.

Function Diagram



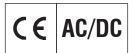
Your Advantages

- Preventive fire and system protection
- Insulation monitoring of DC and AC-systems up to DC 600 V
- and AC 400 V nominal voltage
- No additional coupling device required
- Suitable for leakage capacitances up to 20 μF
- Monitoring also with voltage-free mains
 2 wide voltage input ranges for auxiliary voltage

Features

- Insulation monitoring according to IEC/EN 61557-8
- Detection of symmetric and asymmetric insulation faults
- · 1 changeover contact for alarm
- Fixed response value R_{AN}: 50 kΩ, other on request
- Internal reset and test pushbutton
- · External test and reset pushbutton can be connected
- · LED indicator for auxiliary voltage and alarm
- LED chain to indicate the current insulation resistance
- Automatic or manual reset, programmable
- · Analogue output for insulating value
- · External indicating instrument can be connected
- · Closed circuit operation
- · Open circuit operation on request
- · With pluggable terminal blocks for easy exchange of devices
 - with screw terminals
 - or with cage clamp terminals
- Width 45 mm

Approvals and Markings



Applications

Monitoring of the resistance to earth in ungrounded DC systems

Function

The device is supplied with auxiliary voltage via terminals A1(+)/A2; ea green "ON" LED comes on. After connecting the auxiliary supply a 10 s start up delay is active allowing the measuring circuit to start.

After this, measurement of the insulation resistance in the measuring circuits begins.

Measuring circuit

(Insulation measurement between terminals L(+)/L(-) and PE1/PE2).

Terminals L(+) and L(-) are connected to the mains to be monitored. In addition, the two terminals PE1 and PE2 must be connected to the protective conductor system via separate lines. An active measuring voltage with alternating polarity is applied between L(+)/L(-) and PE1/PE2 to measure the insulation resistance.

The length of the positive and negative measuring phases has a fixed factory setting of 16 s (max. leakage capacitance of $20\mu F$).

The LED-chain and the analogue output show the actual determined insulating resistance, and the output relays witch according to the respective response values set. If the response thresholds has been undercut the red LED "Alarm" lights up.

Indicators

green LED "ON": on, when auxiliary supply connected

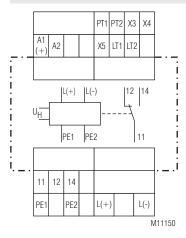
red LED "Alarm": on, when resistance is below the

response value $R_{_{\mathrm{AN}}}$

LED-chain: the approx. value of actual rsistance to

ground (PE)

Circuit Diagrams



Connection Terminals

Terminal designation	Signal description
A1(+), A2	Auxiliary voltage U _H
L(+), L(-)	Connection for measuring circuit
PE1, PE2	Connection for protective conductor
X5(/LT1)	Control input (manual/auto reset) X5/LT1 bridged: manual reset X5/LT1 not bridged: auto reset
PT1, PT2	connection option for external device test pushbutton
LT1, LT2	connection option for external reset pushbutton
X3, X4	Analogue output
11, 12, 14	Alarm signal relay (1 changeover contact)

Notes

<u>^</u>

Risk of electrocution!

Danger to life or risk of serious injuries.

Disconnect the system and device from the power supply and ensure

they remain disconnected during electrical installation.

The terminals of the control input X5, LT1, LT2, PT1 and PT2 have no galvanic separation to the measuring circuit L(+) and L(-) and are electri-

cally connected together, therefore they have to be controlled by volt free contacts or bridge. These contacts ore bridges must provide a sufficient

- separation depending on the mains voltage on L(+)-L(-).

 No external potentials may be connected to control terminals X5, LT1, LT2, PT1 and PT2.
- The terminals of the control input X3 and X4 have no galvanic separation
 to the measuring circuit L(+) and L(-) and are electrically connected together, therefore they have to be controlled by volt free contacts or bridge.
 Connected devices/indicators must provide a sufficient separation depending on the mains voltage on L(+)-L(-).



Attention!

- Before checking insulation and voltage, disconnect the monitoring device UH 5892 from the power source!
- In one voltage system only one insulation monitor can be used. This has
 to be observed when interconnecting two separate systems.
- The device must not be operated without PE1/PE2 connection!
- On fluctuation of the mains voltage momentary false readings can occur.
 This is normal and caused by the cyclic measuring principle.



Attention!

- If a monitored AC system includes galvanically connected DC circuits (e.g. via a rectifier), an insulation failure on the DC side can only be detected correctly, when a current of min 10 mA can flow via the semiconductor connections.
- If a monitored DC system includes galvanically connected AC circuits (e.g. via an inverter), an insulation failure on the AC side can only be detected correctly, when a current of min 10 mA can flow via the semiconductor connections.
- $\bullet\,$ The response value ${\rm R_{AN}}$ is fixed. An external indicator instrument can be connected.
- The unit works de-energized on trip, that means, the output relay relase in position of rest at a insulation failures R_E < R_{AN}).
- A bridge between X5 and LT1 allows to select auto or manual reset. The UH 5892 has a built in reset button on the front and allows connection of an external button at terminals LT1 and LT2 also.
- For function test an external (terminals PT1-PT2) or built in push button can be used to simulate a ground fault. The push button has to be pressed for the length of a measuring period.
- The analogue output (terminals X3 and X4) provides a voltage signal proportional to the actual insulation resistance of the mains. The following formula describes the input to output ratio:

(0V at $R_{\rm E}$ = 0 and 13,0 13,5 V at $R_{\rm E}$ = ∞)

$$U_{A} = \frac{U_{max}}{\frac{180 \text{ k}\Omega}{R_{c}} + 1}$$
 ; $U_{max} = 13,25 \text{ V} \pm 0,25 \text{ V}$

These values for U_A are valid for $C_E = 0$ (see characteristic). In practice it makes no sense to monitor values above 11 ... 12 V as the tolerances increase, especially with mains capacity.

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Technical Data

Auxiliary circuit

Auxiliary voltage U _H	Voltage range	Frequency range	
AC/DC 24 60V	AC 19 68 V	45 400 Hz; DC 48 % W*)	
	DC 18 96 V	W*) ≤ 5 %	
AC/DC 85 230 V	AC 65 276 V	45 400 Hz; DC 48 % W*)	
	DC 75 300 V	W*) ≤ 5 %	
*)W = permitted residual ripple of auxiliary supply			

Nominal consumption: max. 1.5 W

Measuring Circuit

Nominal voltage U,: DC 0 ... 600 V / AC 0 ... 400 V

0 ... 1,15 U_N DC or 40 ... 60 Hz Voltage range: Frequency range:

Response value R_{AN}: 50 kΩ, 10 ... 440 kΩ on request

Setting R_{AN}: Internal AC resistance: fixed > 120 k Ω

Internal DC resistance: $> 150 \text{ k}\Omega$ approx. ± 13 V Messspannung:

Max. measuring current

 $(R_{E} = 0)$: Measuring cycle internally

adiustable:

Line capacitance C_E to ground:

1 ... 20 μF Factory setting: 16 s (für $C_F = 20 \mu F$)

Operate delay

at $R_{AN} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_E = 20 \mu\text{F}$ $R_E \text{ from } \infty \text{ to } 0.9 \text{ R}_{AN}$: $R_E \text{ from } \infty \text{ to } 0 \text{ k}\Omega$:

Hysteresis

at $R_{AN} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$: approx. 5 %

Response inaccuracy:: \pm 15% \pm 1.5 k Ω IEC/EN 61557-8

< 100 s

< 60 s

 $< 0.3 \, \text{mA}$

2 ... 16 s

Output

Contacts: 1 changeover contact

Max. switching voltage: AC 250 V Thermal current I_{th}: 5 A

Switching capacity

to AC 15:

IEC/EN 60 947-5-1 NO contact: 5 A / AC 230 V NC contact: 2 A / AC 230 V IEC/EN 60 947-5-1

Short circuit strength

max. fuse rating: 6 A gG/gL IEC/EN 60 947-5-1

Electrical life at 5 A. AC 230 V: 1 x 105 switching cycles Mechanical life: > 50 x 10⁶ switching cycles

Analogue output

for actual insulating value, no galvanic separation

Terminals X3-X4: typ. 0 ... 13.25 V / R approx. 50 Ω

 $(0 \text{ V at R}_{\text{F}} = 0 \text{ and } 13.0 \dots 13.5 \text{ V})$ at $R_{\scriptscriptstyle F} = \infty$

X4 is internal connected with PE

IEC 60 664-1

General Data

Operating mode: Continuous operation

Temperature range

- 20 ... + 60°C Operation: Storage: - 25 ... + 70°C Altitude: < 2.000 m

Clearance and creepage

distances overvoltage category /

pollution degree: meas. ciruit to auxiliary voltage

and relay contact: 6 kV/2 auxiliary voltage to relay contact:6 kV/2

Insulation test voltage

Routine test: AC 4 kV; 1 s **Technical Data**

Electrostatic discharge: 8 kV (air) IEC/EN 61 000-4-2 HF irradiation 80 MHz ... 1 GHz: 20 V / m IEC/EN 61 000-4-3 1 GHz ... 2.7 GHz 10 V / m IEC/EN 61 000-4-3

Fast transients: 4 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-4 Surge voltage

between A1(+) - A2 and

L(+) - L(-): 1 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-5 between A1(+), A2 - PE and

L(+), L(-) - PE: 2 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-5 between control lines: 0,5 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-5

between control lines and ground: 1 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-5 HF-wire guided: 20 V IEC/EN 61 000-4-6

Interference suppression: Limit value class B Degree of protection

Housing: IP 40 IFC/FN 60 529 IP 20 Terminals: IEC/EN 60 529

Housing: Thermoplastic with V0 behaviour

according to UL subject 94 Vibration resistance:

Amplitude 0.35 mm IEC/EN 60 068-2-6 frequency 10 ... 55 Hz

20 / 060 / 04 Climate resistance:

IEC/EN 60 068-1 Terminal designation: EN 50 005 DIN 46 228-1/-2/-3/-4

Wire connection: Plug in with screw terminals

max. cross section

for connection: 1 x 0.25 ... 2.5 mm² solid or

stranded ferruled (isolated) or 2 x 0.25 ... 1.0 mm² solid or stranded ferruled (isolated)

EN 55 011

Insulation of wires or sleeve length: 7 mm

Plug in with cage clamp terminals max. cross section

for connection: 1 x 0.25 ... 2.5 mm² solid or

stranded ferruled (isolated) 2 x 0.25 ... 1.5 mm² stranded twin ferruled (isolated)

Insulation of wires or sleeve length: 10 mm

Wire fixing: captive slotted screw

or cage clamp terminals

Fixing torque: 0.8 Nm

IEC/EN 60 715 Mounting: DIN rail

Weight: approx. 270 g

Dimensions

Width x height xdepth: 45 x 107 x 121 mm

Classification to DIN EN 50155

Vibration and

shock resistance: Category 1, Class B IEC/EN 61 373

Protective coating of the PCB: No

Standard Types

UH 5892.11PS AC/DC 24 ... 60 V 50 kΩ

Article number: 0066309 Output:: 1 Wechsler Auxiliary voltage U_H: AC/DC 24 ... 60 V

Response value R_{AN}: 50 kO Line capacitance: 20 μF

De-energiezed on trip

Width: 45 mm

UH 5892.11PS AC/DC 85 ... 230 V 50 kΩ Article number: 0066946 1 Wechsler Output: Auxiliary voltage U_H: AC/DC 85 ... 230 V

Response value R_{AN}: 50 kΩLine capacitance: 20 μF

De-energiezed on trip

Width: 45 mm

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Options with Pluggable Terminal Blocks







Cage clamp terminal (PC / plug in cage clamp)

Accessories

EH 5861/004:

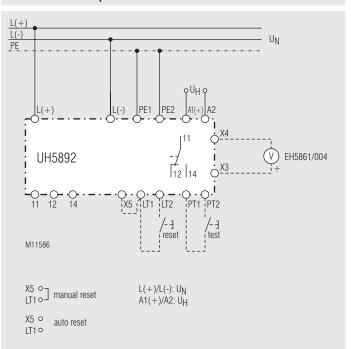
indicating instrument, degree of protection: IP 52 Article number: 0030618



The indicating device EH 5861 is externally connected to the insulation monitor and shows the actual insulation resistance of the voltage system to ground.

Dimensions: Width x heigth x depth 96 x 96 x 52 mm

Connection Examples

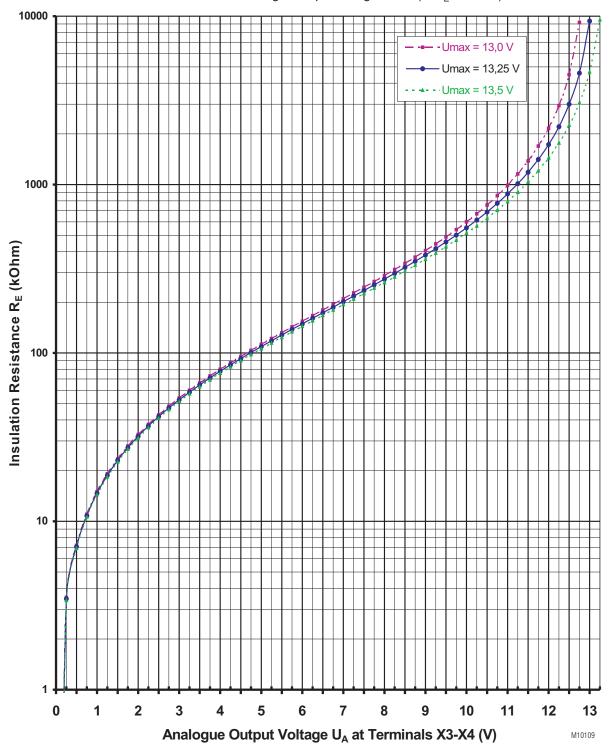


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Analogue Output Voltage U_A (Terminals X3-X4)

against Insulation Resistance R_E with $C_E = 0$

Parameter: Max. Analogue Output Voltage \mathbf{Umax} (at R_{E} = infinite)



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