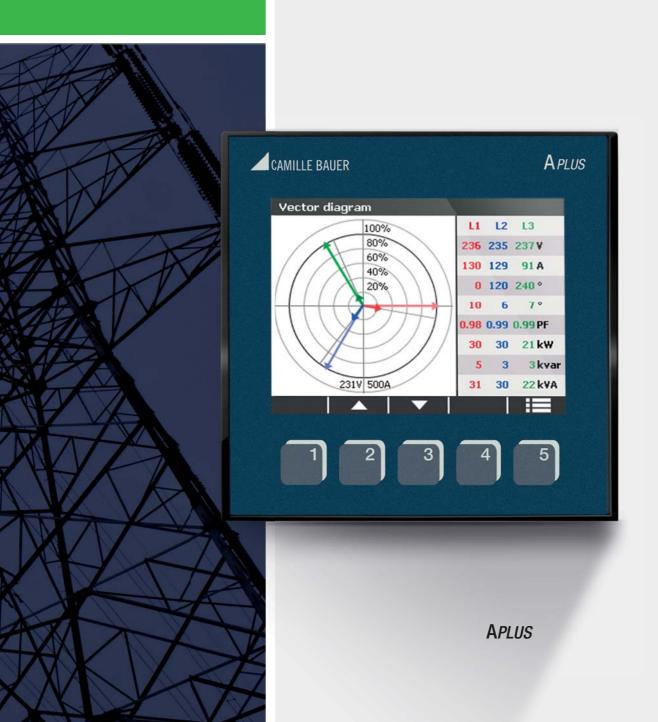


THE SYSTEM FOR HEAVY-CURRENT ANALYSIS

COMPREHENSIVE AND UNCOMPROMISING GRID ANALYSIS



ONE DEVICE SERIES - A VARIETY OF FUNCTIONS

The APLUS is a powerful platform for measuring, monitoring and analyzing power systems. The focus is on highest Swiss quality and maximum customer benefit.

This universal measurement device is available in three major versions: With TFT or LED display or in top hat-rail version without display. It can be easily integrated into the process environment on site. It provides a wide functionality, which may be further extended by means of optional components.

The connection of the process environment may be performed by means of the communication interface, via digital I/Os or via analog outputs.

APPLICATION

The APLUS is designed for applications in power distribution, in strongly distorted industrial environments and in building automation. Nominal voltages up to 690 V can directly be connected.

The APLUS is the ideal device for demanding measurement tasks where fast, accurate and insensitive analysis of power systems or loads is required. In addition it can also replace fault or limit monitoring devices, small control systems and summation stations of energy management systems.

SYSTEM STATE ACQUISITION

- · High updating rate
- · Precise and uninterrupted
- For any power systems

MONITORING UNIT

- · Universal analysis of limit values
- · Combination of limit values
- · Analysis of internal / external states

- Remote I/O
- · Remote data acquisition and parameterization
- Changeover local/remote operation

UNIVERSAL PROCESS I/O

- · State, pulse and synchronization inputs
- · State and pulse outputs
- · Relay outputs
- Analog outputs ±20 mA



ENERGY MANAGEMENT

- · Active and reactive meters
- · Load profiles, load curves
- · Trend analysis
- · Variance of system load
- · Connection of external meters





OPEN COMMUNICATION

REMOTE CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE

- Free definable process image
- Modbus/RTU via RS485
- · Modbus/TCP via Ethernet
- Profibus DP up to 12 MBaud

DATA DISPLAY

- · Measurements and meters
- Limit states
- Plain text alarming
- Alarm acknowledge and reset
- · Free configurable display

MONITORING OPERATING RESOURCES

- Operating times
- · Service intervals
- · Durations of overload situations
- · Operation feedbacks

POWER QUALITY ANALYSIS

- · Harmonic analysis
- Extended reactive power analysis
- · Variance of short/long term load
- Power system imbalance
- · Nominal condition monitoring

LONG-TERM DATA STORAGE

- Measurement progressions
- Disturbance information
- Events/alarms/system events
- · Automatic meter readings



POWER SYSTEM MONITORING

PAGE 3



THE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

POWER SYSTEM MONITORING

The APLUS can be adapted fast and easily to the measurement task by means of the CB-Manager software. The universal measurement system of the device may be used directly for any system, from single phase up to 4-wire unbalanced networks, without hardware modifications. Independent of measurement task and outer influences always the same high performance is achieved.

The measurement is performed uninterrupted in all four quadrants and can be adapted to the system to monitor in an optimal way. The measurement time as well as the expected system load can be parameterized. The device can provide more than 1100 different measured quantities, which may be grouped as follows:

MEASURED QUANTITIES

Voltage, current

Power, imbalance

Harmonics, THD, TDD

Frequency

Load factors

Active energy

Reactive energy

MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

 $\pm 0.1\%$

 $\pm 0.2\%$

 $\pm 0.5\%$

± 0.01 Hz

± 0.1°

KI. 0.5S (EN 62053-22)

KI. 2 (EN 62053-23)

Overview of APLUS measurement uncertainty

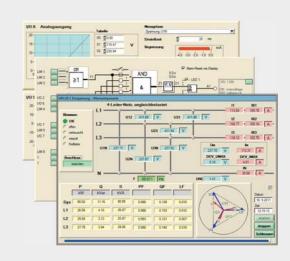
MEASUREMENT GROUP	REFRESHING INTERVAL	APPLICATION		
Instantaneous values	Configurable measurement interval (21024 cycles)	 Monitoring present system state Unbalance monitoring Earth fault monitoring		
Harmonic analysis		Rating the thermal load of resources Analysis of system feedback and load structure		
Extended reactive power analysis	Approx. 2 times per second, depending on system frequency	Reactive power compensation		
Voltage/current imbalance		Protection of operating resourcesEarth fault monitoring		
Energy meters	Same as measurement interval	Billing purposesEnergy efficiency monitoringSummation of external meter pulses		
Power mean-values	Configurable 1a 60 min	Load profiling for energy management		
User-defined mean value quantities	Configurable, 1s60 min	Short-term fluctuations		

PARAMETERIZATION, SERVICE AND MEASUREMENT ACQUISITION

The CB-Manager software provides the following functions to the user:

- Complete parameterization of the APLUS (also offline)
- · Acquisition and recording of measured quantities
- Archiving of configuration and measurement files
- · Setting or resetting of meter contents
- · Selective reset of extreme values
- Setting of interface parameters
- · Simulation of logic module or outputs functions
- · Comprehensive help system

A security system can be activated to restrict the access to device data. This way e.g. changing a limit value via display can be locked, but a setting via configuration could still be possible.





POWER SYSTEM MONITORING

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The APLUS provides all functions needed to collect fast and efficient load data for an energy management system. A system composed of APLUS devices promises maximum accuracy and highest performance for each individual measurement point when used in power distributions. It can satisfy the following basic requirements:

- · Recording load curves (Energy consumption over time)
- Acquisition of energy consumption summaries
- Automatic meter readings (calendric)
- · Peak-load monitoring
- · Trend analysis of present demand
- · Load switch-off to prevent penalties

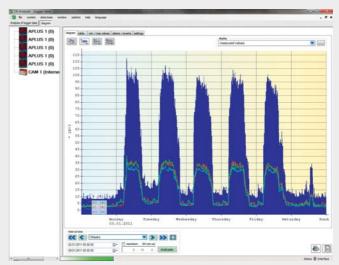
An energy optimization system can be composed of one device only and connecting already installed meters to it. The APLUS monitors then for example the main incoming supply and serves as well as a data summator station, which not only accumulates the contents of up to 7 meters of any kind of energy, but from the corresponding pulse rate can also derive their course in time — the load curve.

The collected energy data can also be recorded for years by means of the optional data logger. For the tabular or graphical analysis of these data the CB-Analyzer software is provided, which is in the scope of supply. This software collects data via Ethernet and stores them in a data base.

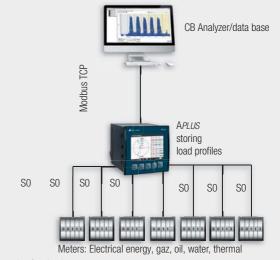
The sum of all these measures allows to achieve the following topics:

- · Optimization of internal operating procedures
- Reduction of the total energy consumption
- · Peak-load reduction

The cost savings achieved this way not only increases the profitability of the own company but also its competitiveness.



Load profile analysis using the CB-Analyzer software



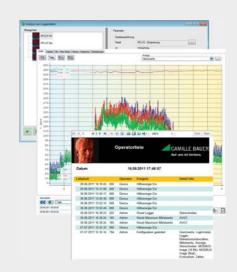
Example of a simple energy management system

DATA ANALYSIS USING THE CB-ANALYZER

The supplied CB-Analyzer software allows to read and analyze the data of the A*PLUS* data logger. It provides the following functions to the user:

- Reading logger data (load curves, meter readings, min/max-courses, event lists, disturbance recordings)
- · Data storage in a data base (Access, SQLClient)
- · Graphical analysis of collected data
- · Concurrent analysis of multiple devices
- · Report generation in form of lists or graphics
- Selectable time range in report preparation
- · Export of report data as Excel, PDF or WORD file

The CB-Analyzer software provides a comprehensive help functionality, which describes in detail the operation of the software.



POWER QUALITY ANALYSIS INSTEAD OF FAILURE ANALYSIS

In the world of standards the quality of a grid is defined using statistical deviations from a desired standard behaviour. But what's really needed when monitoring power quality is a statement if the used operating resources will work undisturbed under the real existing conditions. The APLUS therefore does not work with statistics, but examines the real environment, to allow performing a corresponding immunity analysis. Almost all important aspects of power quality can be investigated and interpreted.

VARIATION OF THE SYSTEM LOAD

The absolute minimum/maximum values with timestamp are available for instantaneous and mean values. They indicate the bandwith of the variations of the system parameters.

Using the extreme value data logger also short-term variations within an interval can be acquired. This way e.g. a load profile can be recorded, where along with the mean power also the highest and lowest short-term demand will be shown.



SYSTEM IMBALANCE

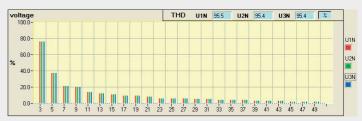
System imbalance not only occurs due to single phase load situations, but is often a sign for disturbances in the grid, such as isolation failure, phase failure or earth-leakage. Three phase loads are often very sensitive to operating voltages provided imbalanced. This may lead to a shorter lifetime or even damage.

An imbalance monitoring therefore not only helps to save costs in maintenance but also prolongs the undisturbed operating time of the used production facilities.

ADDITIONAL LOAD BY HARMONICS

Harmonics originate from non-linear loads in the grid - a homemade pollution most of the time. They may induce an additional thermal stress to operational resources or cables and disturb the operation of sensitive loads.

The APLUS shows the harmonic contents of currents as Total Demand Distortion, briefly TDD. This value is scaled to the rated current resp. rated power. Only this way its influence on the connected equipment can be estimated correctly. In industrial grids the image of the harmonics often allows to determine quite good what types of loads are connected to the system.



Hint: The accuracy of the harmonic analysis depends strongly on the quality of the current and voltage transformers possibly used, because harmonics are normally heavily distorted. It's valid: The higher the frequency of the harmonic, the higher its damping.

VIOLATIONS OF LIMIT VALUES

Important parameters, such as imbalance, should be checked continuously to protect important operating resources, by separating them from the grid in better time.

In association with the data logger violations of limit values may be recorded with the time of their occurences.

FUNDAMENTAL AND DISTORTION REACTIVE POWER

The reactive power may be divided in a fundamental and a distortion component. Only the fundamental reactive power may be compensated using the classical capacitive method. The distortion component, which originate from harmonic currents, have to be combated using inductors or active harmonic conditioners.

Rectifiers, inverters and frequency converters are only a few examples of components generating distortion reactive power. But normally only in industrial grids it may represent a real problem.



POWER SYSTEM MONITORING

OPERATING BEHAVIOR MONITORING

MONITORING SERVICE INTERVALS

Many operating resources must be maintained regularly. Their service intervals often depend also on the prevailing operating conditions. For monitoring these intervals three operating hour counters are provided, which by means of limit values, digital feedback signals or a suitable combination of the same may be used to determine the

- · loads operating time under normal conditions
- · loads operating time under overload conditions

Another operating hour counter is used to measure the time the APLUS itself has been switched on.

PROTECTION OF OPERATING RESOURCES

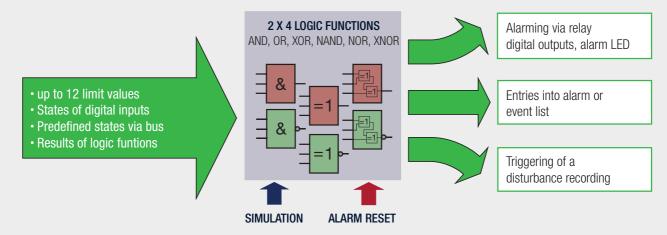
To prevent malfunction or failure of equipment, such as generators, motors, heaters, cooling or computer systems, the permissible operating conditions are often tightly restricted. In order to protect such resources effectively you therefore have to examine if certain system quantities remain within the allowed range. For that quite often a combination of multiple limit values is necessary.

UNIVERSAL LOGIC ANALYSIS

The logic module shown below provides both the monitoring of service intervals and the effective protection of resources. This is achieved by logically combining the states of limit values, logic inputs and bus controlled information. Alarming and event or disturbance recordings are provided as possible actions.

Here is a selection of possible applications for the logic module:

- Functions of protective relays (e.g. over-current, phase failure or imbalance)
- Changeover of the present operating mode, such as e.g. local/remote (day/night) operation
- Controlling the recording of alarms, events and acknowledgment procedures
- Monitoring of external devices, such as circuit states or self monitoring signals



LONG-TERM DATA STORAGE WITH THE DATA LOGGER

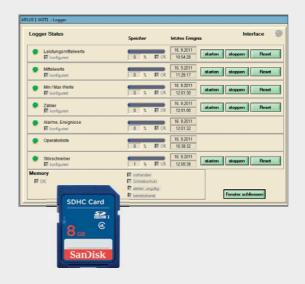
The optional data logger offers the potential to record the behavior of a power system or load as well as the occurrence of definable events over a long period of time. Thus, for example, the following information may be collected:

- · Consumption data for energy management
- Data about applied load for system expansion planning
- · Measurement flows for incident analysis
- · Recorded process flow

The data logger consists of data either recorded periodically or event-driven:

- Mean-values (power or user-definable quantities)
- Min/max values (RMS values within an interval)
- Meter readings, in calendric intervals
- · Operator, alarm and event lists
- Disturbance records (RMS curves)

The storage medium used is an SD card, which allows virtually unlimited recording times and may be easily replaced in the field.



THE DISPLAY

- Clear and explicit display of measured data
- Free composition of measurement displays
- · Alarm handling
- · Device configuration
- · Reset of minimum / maximum values
- · Reset of meter contents
- Free definable plaintext display for alarming
- · Preference display and roll mode



In addition to the existing display matrix the user may freely define and use its own assembly of measurements. The language of the user interface can be freely selected as well.



VECTOR DIAGRAM

A presentation of all voltage and current vectors and the present load situation.

MEASUREMENT DISPLAY

Measurements are displayed on

four lines with plaintext explanation.

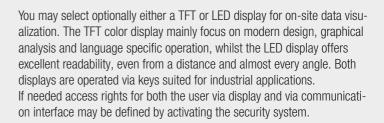
Free measurement assemblies are



HARMONICS

possible.

The individual harmonic contents of voltage and current are shown along with THD / TDD.





Along with the predefined display matrix the user may use a reduced or self-defined measurement assembly as well. In addition three different operating modes will be supported.



ALARM DISPLAY

Alarms may be signaled via the yellow LEDs and explained using plaintext. Alarms may be reset via display or remote controlled.



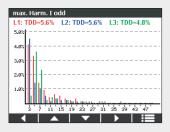
MEASUREMENT DISPLAY

Measurements are displayed on four lines. Free measurement assemblies are possible.



METER READING

Up to 38 meter contents may be read using the meter reading mode.





POWER SYSTEM MONITORING

FREE COMPOSITION OF THE REQUIRED FUNCTIONS



POSSIBLE APPLICATION OF THE I/OS

Relay outputs

- · Alarming via lamp or horn
- · Load shedding
- · Remote controllable via bus interface

Digital outputs 1)

- · Alarm output of the logic module
- · State reporting
- Pulse output to external counters (acc. EN62053-31)
- · Remote controllable via bus interface

Analog outputs

- Connection to PLC or another measurement system (e.g. CAM).
- All outputs are bipolar (±20 mA) and galvanically isolated

Digital inputs 1)

- Operating feedback of loads for operating hour counters
- Trigger and release signal for logic module
- Pulse input for any meter
- · Meter tariff switching
- Synchronization (clock or mean-value intervals)

ORDER CODE

TI L	U3	
1.	BASIC DEVICE APLUS	
	Without display, for top-hat rail mounting	0
	With LED display, for panel mounting	1
	With TFT-Display, for panel mounting	2
2.	INPUT / FREQUENCY RANGE	
	Current transformer inputs, 4550/6065 Hz	1
	Rogowski current inputs, 45 50/60 65 Hz	2
3.	POWER SUPPLY	
	Nominal input voltage 24230 V DC, 100 230 V AC/DC	1
4.	COMMUNICATION-INTERFACE	
	RS485, protocol Modbus/RTU	1
	Ethernet, protocol Modbus/TCP, NTP	2
	RS485, (Modbus/RTU) + Profibus DP ²⁾	3
	RS485, (Modbus/RTU) + RS485 (Modbus/RTU)	4
	Ethernet (Modbus/TCP) + RS485 (Modbus/RTU)	5
5.	I/O EXTENSION	
	Without	0
	2 relays, 4 analogue outputs ± 20 mA, 2 digital I/O	1
	2 relays, 6 digital I/O	2

APL	US	
6.	TEST CERTIFICATE	
	Without	0
	Test certificate in German	D
	Test certificate in English	Ε
7.	DATA LOGGER	
	Without data logger	0
	With data logger ²⁾	1

ACCESSORIES	ARTICLE NO.
Rogowski current sensor, single-phase,	172 718
ACF3000_4/24, with 2 m cable	
Rogowski current sensor, single-phase,	173 790
ACF3000_31/24, with 5 m cable	450.007
Documentation / Profibus USB stick	156 027
Connecting set 1 (plug-in terminals, mounting bracket) 3)	168 220
Connecting set 2 (plug-in terminals, I/O extension) 3)	168 238
Interface converter USB <> RS485	163 189

²⁾ Data logger can not be combined with Profibus DP interface

 $^{^{1)}}$ The digital I/Os of the I/O extensions can individually be configured for input or output.

³⁾ Scope of supply

TECHNICAL DATA

INPUTS

Nominal current adjustable 1...5 A Maximum 7,5 A (sinusoidal) Consumption $\leq l^2 \times 0.01 \Omega$ per phase Overload capability 10 A permanent

100 A, 10 x 1 s, interval 100 s

Current measurement via Rogowski coils

Measurement range 0...3000A, auto-ranging

See operating instructions of Rogowski coil ACF 3000 for further information

Nominal voltage 57.7...400 V_{LN} , 100...693 V_{LL} (sinusoidal) Consumption $\leq U^2 / 3 \text{ M}\Omega$ per phase Impedance $3 \text{ M}\Omega$ per phase

Overload capability $480 V_{IN}$, $832 V_{II}$ continuous

 $600 \, V_{LN}$, $1040 \, V_{LL}$, $10 \, x \, 10 \, s$, interval $10 \, s$ $800 \, V_{LN}$, $1386 \, V_{LL}$, $10 \, x \, 1 \, s$, interval $10 \, s$

SYSTEMS Single phase

Split phase (2 phase system) 3-wire, balanced load 3-wire, unbalanced load

3-wire, unbalanced load, Aron connection 4-wire, balanced load, 4-wire, unbalanced load

4-wire, unbalanced load, Open-Y

Nominal frequency 45... <u>50 / 60</u> ...65 Hz Measurement TRMS up to 63rd harmonic

MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY



VERSION WITH ROGOWSKI CURRENT INPUTS

The additional uncertainty of the Rogowski coils ACF 3000 is not included in the following specifications: See operating instructions of Rogowski coil ACF 3000_x/24.

Reference conditions Ambient 15...30°C, sinusoidal, (acc. IEC/EN 60688) measurement over 8 cycles, PF=1,

frequency 50...60 Hz

Voltage, current $\pm (0.08\% \text{ MV} + 0.02\% \text{ MR})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ Power $\pm (0.16\% \text{ MV} + 0.04\% \text{ MR})^{\frac{3}{2}}$

Power facto: \pm 0.1° ⁴)
Frequency \pm 0.01 Hz
Imbalance U,I \pm 0.5%
Harmonics \pm 0.5%
THD voltage \pm 0.5%
TDD current: \pm 0.5%

Active energy Class 0.5S, EN 62 053-22 Reactive energy Class 2, EN 62 053-23

POWER SUPPLY via plug-in terminals

Nominal voltage 100...230 V AC ±15%, 50...400 Hz

24...230 V DC ±15%

Consumption ≤ 7 VA

1) MV: Measured Value, MR: Measurement Range (maximum)

²⁾ Additional uncertainty for voltage measurement of 0.1 % MV if neutral wire not connected (3-wire connections)

3) MR: maximum voltage x maximum current

4) Additional uncertainty of 0.1° if neutral wire not connected (3-wire connections)

I/O-INTERFACE

BASIC DEVICE 1 relay output, changeover contact

1 digital output (fixed)1 digital input (fixed)

I/O EXTENSION 1 2 relay outputs, changeover contact

4 bipolar analog outputs 2 digital inputs/outputs

I/O EXTENSION 2 2 relay outputs, changeover contact

6 digital inputs/outputs

ANALOG OUTPUTS via plug-in terminals, galvanically isolated

Linearization Linear, quadratic, kinked
Range ± 20 mA (24 mA max.), bipolar

Uncertainty \pm 0.2% of 20 mA

Burden $\leq 500 \Omega \text{ (max. } 10 \text{ V} / 20 \text{ mA)}$

Burden influence $\leq 0.2\%$ Residual ripple $\leq 0.4\%$

RELAYS via plug-in terminals
Contacts changeover contact, bistable
Load capacity 250 V AC, 2 A, 500 VA
30 V DC, 2 A, 60 W

DIGITAL INPUTS / OUTPUTS

Connection via plug-in terminals. For I/O extension individually configurable as input or output.

Inputs (acc. EN 61 131-2 DC 24 V Type 3): Nominal voltage $\begin{array}{ccc} 12 \ / \ 24 \ V \ DC \ (30 \ V \ max.) \\ -3 \ up \ to +5 \ V \end{array}$

Logical ONE 8 up to 30 V

Outputs (partly acc. EN 61 131-2):

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{Nominal voltage} & \mbox{12 / 24 V DC (30 V max.)} \\ \mbox{Nominal current} & \mbox{50 mA (60 mA max.)} \\ \mbox{Load capability} & \mbox{400 }\Omega \dots 1 \mbox{ M}\Omega \end{array}$

INTERFACES

MODBUS/RTU via plug-in terminals

Physics RS-485, max. 1200 m (4000 ft)

Baud rate 1,2 bis 115,2 kBaud

Number of participants ≤ 32

PROFIBUS DP via 9-pin D-Sub socket
Physics RS-485, max. 100...1200 m

Baud rate automat. detection (9,6 kBit/s...12 MBit/s)

Number of participants ≤ 32

ETHERNET via RJ45-connector Physics Ethernet 100BaseTX

Mode 10/100 MBit/s, full/half duplex,

Auto negotiation

Protocols Modbus/TCP

NTP (time synchronization)

TIME REFERENCE: INTERNAL CLOCK (RTC)

Uncertainty $\pm 2 \text{ minutes / month (15 up to 30°C)},$

trimmable via PC software

Synchronization via synchronization pulse or NTP server

Running reserve > 10 years



DISPOSABLE MEASURED QUANTITIES

BASIC MEASURED QUANTITIES

These measured quantities are determined using the configured measurement time (2...1024 cycles, in steps of 2 cycles). The display refreshment takes place with the refresh rate set.

MEASURED QUANTITY	PRESENT	MAX	MIN
Voltage per phase, system	1	/	1
Mean value of voltages Umean	1		
Zero displacement voltage UNE	1	1	
Maximum ΔU <> Umean 1)	1	/	1
Phase angle of voltages	1		
Current per phase, system	1	/	
Mean value of phase currents	1		
Neutral current In	1	/	
Maximum ΔU <> I _{mean 2})	1	1	

MEASURED QUANTITY	PRESENT	MAX	MIN
Bimetal current per phase, system	1	1	
Active power per phase, system	1	1	
Reactive power per phase, system	1	1	
Apparent power per phase, system	1	1	
Frequency	1	1	1
Power factor per phase, system	1	1	
Power factor per quadrant			\
Reactive power factor per phase, system	1		
LF factor per phase, system	1		

POWER QUALITY ANALYSIS

These values are calculated about twice a second, depending on the system frequency.

MEASURED QUANTITY HARMONIC ANALYSIS	PRESENT	MAX	MIN
THD voltage per phase	1	1	
TDD current per phase	1	1	
Harmonics voltage 2nd – 50th per phase	1	1	
Harmonics current 2nd – 50th per phase	1	/	
Distortion reactive power per phase, system	1	/	
Fundamental reactive power per phase, system	1	\	
cos fundamental per phase, system	1		1

MEASURED QUANTITY IMBALANCE CURRENTS / VOLTAGES	PRESENT	MAX	NIN
Symmetrical components [V]	1		
Symmetrical components [A]	1		
Imbalance voltage: negative/positive sequence	1	1	
Imbalance voltage: zero/positive sequence	1	1	
Imbalance current: negative/positive sequence	1	1	
Imbalance current: zero/positive sequence	1	1	

METERS

MEASURED QUANTITY	PRESENT	보	NT
Active energy incoming: per phase, system	/	1	1
Active energy outgoing system	/	1	1
Reactive energy incoming: per phase, system	/	1	1

MEASURED QUANTITY	PRESENT	НГ	IN
Reactive energy outgoing system	1	1	1
Reactive energy inductive, capacitive system	1	1	1
I/O meters 17 ³⁾	1	1	1

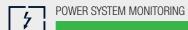
MEAN-VALUES

As a standard the mean-values of the system power quantities are determined over the same programmable interval time t1. The interval time t2 of the selectable mean-value quantities may be different but equal for all 12 quantities.

MEASURED QUANTITY	PRESENT	TREND	MAX	MIN	HISTORY
Active power incoming 1s60 min	1	1	1	/	5
Active power outgoing 1s60 min	1	1	1	/	5
Reactive power incoming 1s60 min	1	1	1	1	5
Reactive power outgoing 1s60 min	1	1	1	1	5

MEASURED QUANTITY		PRESENT	TREND	MAX	MIN	HISTORY
Reactive power induct.	1s60 min	1	1	1	1	5
Reactive power capac.	1s60 min	1	1	1	1	5
Apparent power	1s60 min	1	1	1	1	5
Mean-value quant. 1-12	1s60 min ⁴⁾	1	1	1	1	1

- $^{\mbox{\tiny 1)}}$ Maximum deviation from the mean-value of the 3 phase voltages
- ²⁾ Maximum deviation from the mean-value of the 3 phase currents
- $^{\mbox{\tiny 3)}}$ Possible meters of the digital pulse inputs any measurand and unit
- ⁴⁾ Available via communication interface only, no indication on display



AMBIENT CONDITIONS, GENERAL INFORMATION

Operating temperature Storage temperature Temperature influence Long term drift

−10 ... <u>15 ... 30</u> ... + 55°C $-25 \text{ up to} + 70 ^{\circ}\text{C}$

0.5 x basic uncertainty per 10 K 0.5 x basic uncertainty per year

Others Usage group II (EN 60 688) Relative humidity < 95% no condensation Altitude \leq 2000 m max.

Device to be used indoor only!

MECHANICAL ATTRIBUTES

Orientation Housing material Any

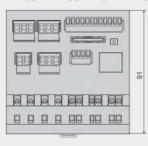
Polycarbonat (Makrolon)

Weight 500 g

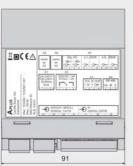
V-0 acc. UL94, self-extinguishing, Flammability class

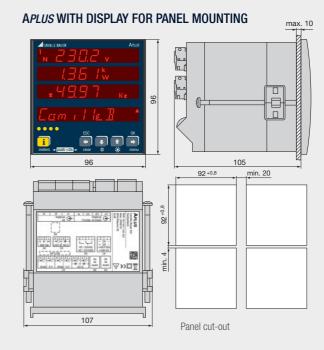
non-dripping, free of halogen

APLUS WITHOUT DISPLAY FOR TOP-HAT RAIL MOUNTING









SAFETY

The current inputs are galvanically isolated from each other.

Protection class II (protective insulation, voltage inputs

via protective impedance)

2 Pollution degree

Protection rating IP64 (front), IP40 (housing).

IP20 (terminals)

Measurement category CAT III, CATII (relays)

APPLIED STANDARDS, REGULATIONS AND DIRECTIVES

IEC/EN 61 010-1

Safety regulations for electric measuring, control and

laboratory equipment

IEC/EN 60 688 Electrical measuring transducers for converting AC electrical

variables into analog or digital signals

DIN 40110 IEC/EN 60 068-2-1/ -2/-3/-6/-27:

AC quantities Ambient tests

-1 Cold, -2 Dry heat, -3 Damp heat, -6 Vibration,

-27 Shock

IEC/EN 60529 Protection type by case

2002/95/EG (RoHS) EC directive on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous

substances

IEC/EN 61 000-6-2/ 61 000-6-4:

IFC/FN 61 326

UL94

IEC/EN 61 131-2

Electromagnetical compatibility (EMC) Generic standards for industrial environment Programmable controllers – equipment, requirements

and tests (digital inputs/outputs 12/24V DC)

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory

use - EMC requirements

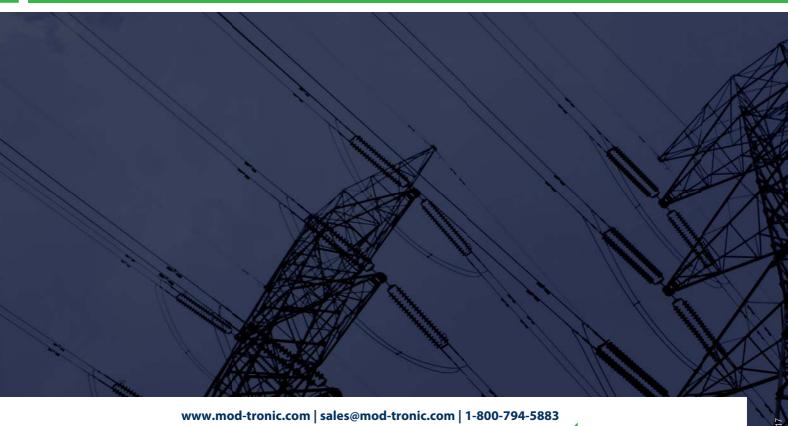
IEC/EN 62 053-31

Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic

meters (SO output)

Test for flammability of plastic materials for parts in devices

and appliances



GMC INSTRUMENTS

MOD-TRONIC

GOSSEN METRAWATT



