

Adjustable electronic overcurrent protection from 1...10 A / 24 Vdc



According to the new EN60204-1 Std. it is **compulsory** to protect wires on SELV-PELV lines against the effects of surges. The standard requires that surge protection devices on 24 Vdc cut the fault off before the 24 Vdc control drops below 21.6 V, disconnecting power to controls and preventing the starting of emergency and safety functions.

According to EN 60204-1 and EN 61131-1 and -2, surge protection devices on SELV-PELV lines must be able to disconnect shorts within 10 ms and dangerous surges within 5 s. The use of power supplies with high output surge capacity and precise and quick protection devices enables to cut faults off before 24 V drops below 21.6 V disconnecting power to controls.

Fuses and magneto-thermic switches on 24 Vdc lines do not have I /t features enabling to quickly and precisely cut faults off; moreover fuses may be replaced with different types thus altering the system's protection and safety.

The correct coordination of the circuitry into which the surge protection device is incorporated must take into account the line's total R: R connections + R wires + R protection + residual R of the damaged load. R total value must always enable that the protection device's tripping current may flow in the circuit; it is also important to avoid undersizing the protection device in order to prevent inconvenient trips due to the load's breakaway starting I, or oversizing it thus increasing t of intervention.

The whole circuitry made up of power supply, surge protection device, wires and connections must be designed so as to enable the safe interruption of surges within 5 s before 24 Vdc drops below 21.6 Vdc. This condition may be met using Cabur's power supplies - series CSF and CSG - dimensioned to supply high output surge (>+50% of rat.I for >5 s) and electronic surge protection devices with CEP System which are more precise and quicker than magneto-thermic switches and devices whose tripping t does not depend upon ambient T and may be reset with local or remote controls.

Features of protection devices

Mgts have two different intervention curves: Thermal and Magnetic. The magnetic relay trips exclusively in the event of a short with different I / t curves: thermal relays have all the same intervention curve, regardless of the mgt curve and in the event of a surge, they operate as described in figure 2: surge currents $1.13 \times I_n$ are cut in >1h and with surges $> 1.45 \times I_n$, the tripping takes place in a few minutes.

The disconnection of short currents is carried out by a magnetic relay whose tripping t goes from 0.01 to 0.1 sec, with very high currents which the power supply may not be able to supply; an mgt C5 used on DC has >70 A safe tripping, a current that only power supplies with much higher rated I, i.e. 40 A, may be able to supply (and not all of them) and that can not be supplied by 10 A power supplies.

Using mgt as surge protection device, if the power supply has a surge I 1.2 times its rat. I, disconnection will take place in 20...60 min, while with 2.5 currents higher than rat.I it will take place between 25 sec. and 2 min., depending on amb.T., whose times are too long to ensure the stability of 24 V, for protecting wires and the selectivity of protection devices. In the event of a failure - until the protection device trips - the power supply remains with a higher surge of $I_n \times 1.5 \times 5s$ and 24 V drops below 21.6 V leaving standard functions and most of all safety functions with no power supply.

Selectivity of protection devices

In the event of a surge or a short, only the damaged circuit is disconnected by its protection device with no repercussions on the supply of the other loads. This function is obtained with power supplies having high surge capacity and quick and precise protection devices.

CEP system - a smart system for current's control

CEP "recognizes" surges at their lowest and more precise stage and disconnects the damaged circuit as quickly as possible. For an excellent flexible use, the CEP system allows to set 10 tripping currents ranging from 1A to 10 A in 1 A steps and 3 intervention curves "Fast - Normal - Delayed" (see figure 3).

The protection status is displayed by two leds and by a remote alarm transistor output; the load may be activated / deactivated by pressing a button on the front (figure 5) or by the PLC remote control. The possibility of separately controlling single channels is useful during installation, because the various components may be separately activated and tested and - in big systems - the remote control may be used in order to gradually activate loads thus preventing simultaneous overloads when the system is started up. Another important features in terms of safety is the possibility of manually disconnecting the load, which means that even when protection devices are reset from the remote control, the load will remain inactive thus preventing dangerous situations.



figure 1

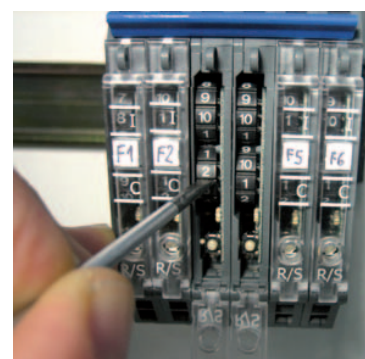


figure 3



figure 4



figure 5