# Module Description

## PROCONTROL P

**Voltage Supply** 

# Supply Module

Publication No. D KWL 6305 97 E. Edition 03/97

## 89NG08/R1000/R1100/R1200

## **Application**

The supply module is used for connection and disconnection, distribution, overvoltage limitation and monitoring of two redundant supplies, A and B, for a PROCONTROL cabinet. Three versions of the module are available. They differ in the equipment provided for the main circuits:

89NG08/R1000 for a PROCONTROL cabinet with 2 stations 89NG08/R1100 for a PROCONTROL cabinet with 3 stations 89NG08/R1200 for a PROCONTROL cabinet with 4 stations

#### Description

Based on the 19" type to DIN 41494 and IEC publication no. 297, the supply module is intended to be mounted on 24" racks, cf. Figure 1.

The m.c.b.s of the main circuits can be operated from the module front. Only the m.c.b.s necessary are provided for each version.

The annunciating unit is the same for all versions and can be connected as required. The signals are annunciated on the front by means of light—emitting diodes.

The supply module is connected on the module rear using terminal blocks for the main circuits and connectors for the signalling circuits.

## Overvoltage protection

Supply voltages USA and USB are reduced to an uncritical size by means of an overvoltage protection against introduced overvoltages. This protection remains effective until the overvoltages are eliminated by measures outside the module.

On the side of the module, an EMC circuitry is provided in the supply terminal strip.



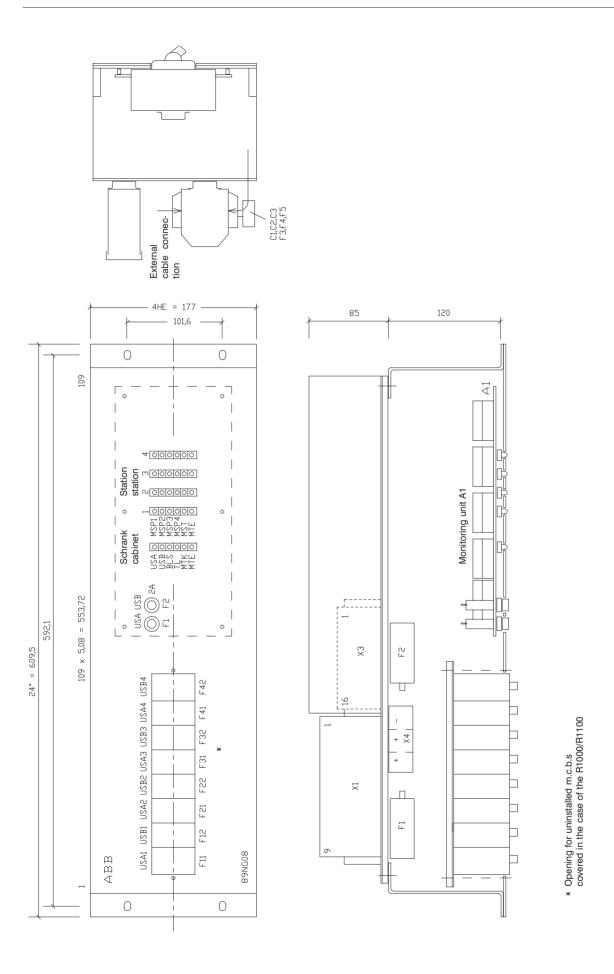


Figure 1: Module construction 89NG08/R1000/R1100/R1200

### Voltage distribution

For voltage distribution, different circuits are formed. The fuses are accessible from the module front.

For the various module versions, the following circuits are available:

R1000 cf. Figure 2.

Redundant circuits USA1 (F11), USB1 (F12) and USA2 (F21), USB2 (F22) for the supply of 2 independent stations.

R1100 cf. Figure 3.

Redundant circuits USA1 (F11), USB1 (F12); USA2 (F21), USB2 (F22) and USA3 (F31), USB3 (F32) for the supply of 3 independent stations.

R1200 cf. Figure 4.

Redundant circuits USA1 (F11), USB1 (F12); USA2 (F21), USB2 (F22); USA3 (F31), USB3 (F32) and USA4 (F41), USB4 (F42) for the supply of 4 independent stations.

The internal supply of the annunciating unit is provided via miniature fuses F1 and F2, cf. Figure 5.

#### **Annunciations**

An annunciating unit is integrated in the supply module, cf. Figure 5. It contains:

- Monitoring of supply voltages USA and USB
- Formation of annunciation voltage UM
- Clock pulse generator for two flashing voltages BLS (2 Hz) and BLL (8 Hz)
- Cabinet monitoring
- Four indentical station monitoring functions.

On the module front, light-emitting diodes indicate the following conditions:

For the cabinet

USA green Supply A available

- USB green Supply B available

- BLS green Flashing voltage available

TL red Check lampsMTK red Door open

- MTE red Temperature in cabinet too high

For the station (4 times, station 1 through 4)

- MSP1 red Supply m.c.b. OFF

- MSP2 red Power supply fault

(to be user-defined)

- MSP3 red Power supply fault

(provided in the PROCONTROL standard cabinet for station—bus termination 1)

- MSP4 red Power supply fault

(provided in the PROCONTROL standard cabinet for station—bus termination 2)

- MST red Electronics disturbed

- MTE red Temperature in station too high

(provided in the PROCONTROL standard

cabinet for fan monitoring)

#### Annunciation function of inputs

Regarding the function of the signal inputs cf. Figure 6.

#### **Cabinet annunciations**

The cabinet annunciations are general indications and are given through the cabinet lamp and the cabinet row lamp. They are signalled from the station unit to the station concerned.

- The m.c.b. trip signal MSPx1 is indicated at the cabinet and at the station concerned.
- Failure of the cabinet supply, signals "Door open" and "Cabinet temperature too high" are annunciated at the cabinet and in all stations.
- Lamp test input TL activates only the cabinet lamp and the cabinet row lamp.

#### Station annunciations

The station annunciations are assigned to one certain station. The annunciating unit comprises four identical units. The station annunciations are forwarded to the respective station and are annunciated at the same time by the cabinet lamp and the cabinet row lamp.

### Annunciation functions of the outputs

The annunciating unit delivers the output signals.

#### **Cabinet annunciations**

- LMRA Used for activating the cabinet row lamp.

In order to reduce the making current, the lamp can be preheated using the annunciation voltage and the reference potential Z through a resistor. The signal output bridges the resistor and makes the lamp go ON.

By switching jumper 1004 from A–B over to C–D, the output can be changed from reference potential Z to annunciation voltage UM for other applications.

- LMRE By changing jumper 1004 from A—B over to E—F, a floating signal contact is created. LMRE—LMRA
- LMF Used for activating the cabinet lamp.
- BLL, The fast and slow flashing –voltage outputs are used for activating the flashing inputs of external lamp amplifiers.
- SY When several flasher relays are operated, the SY inputs/outputs are connected in parallel for synchronizing the flashing voltages.

### Station annunciations

The outputs for the station annunciations are designed to have equal functions for 4 stations.

- MTKG signal output "Door monitoring responded".
- MTEG signal output "Temperature monitoring responded".
- MW signal output "Power supply OK".

For self-monitoring, signal output MW will be according to a closed-circuit principle, i.e. the signal is present if there is no disturbance. All other signal inputs and outputs are based on an open-circuit connection.

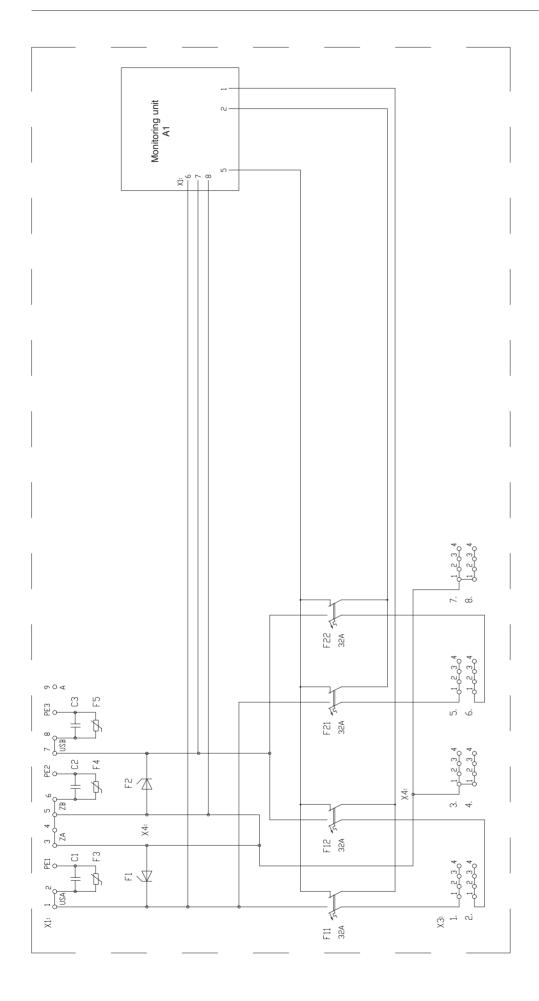


Figure 2: 89NG08/R1000 function diagram

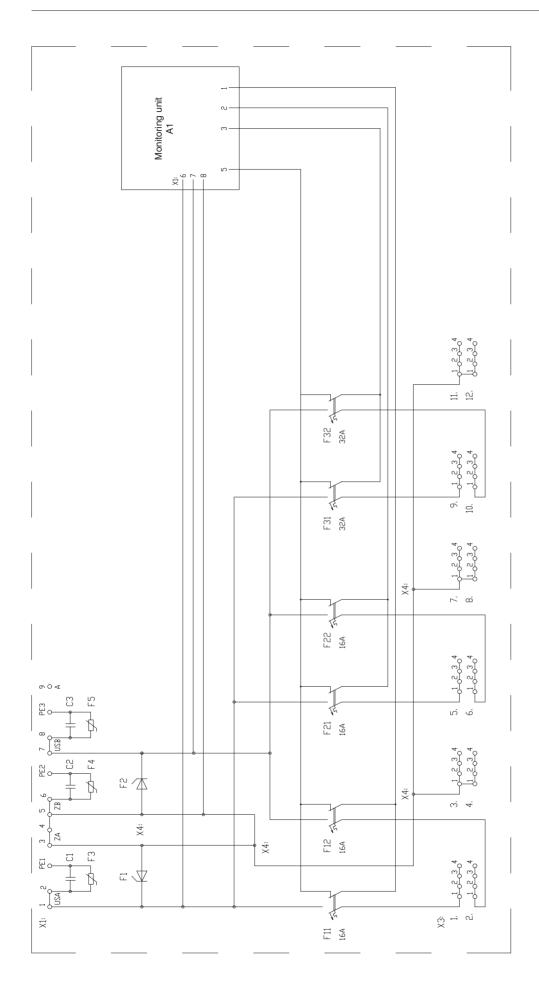


Figure 3: 89NG08/R1100 function diagram

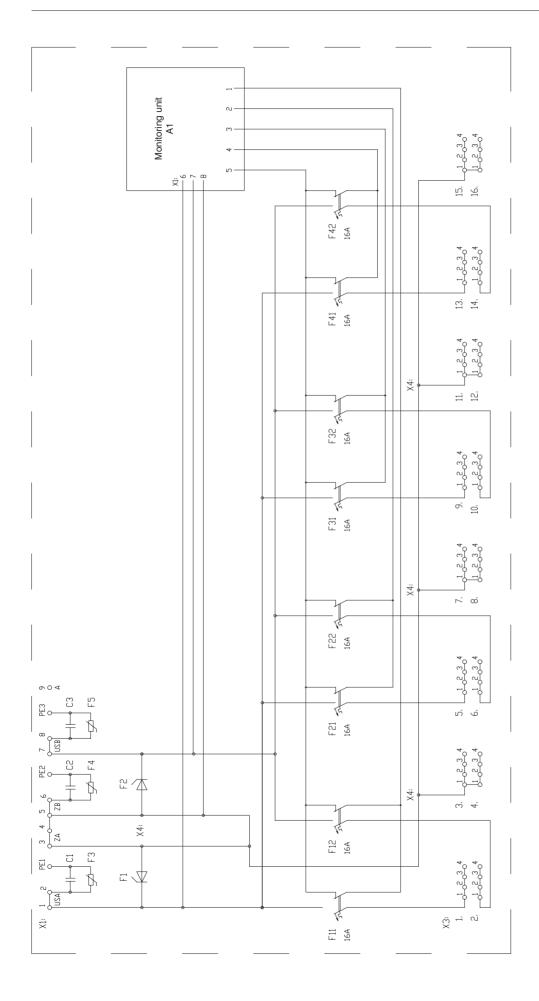


Figure 4: 89NG08/R1200 function diagram

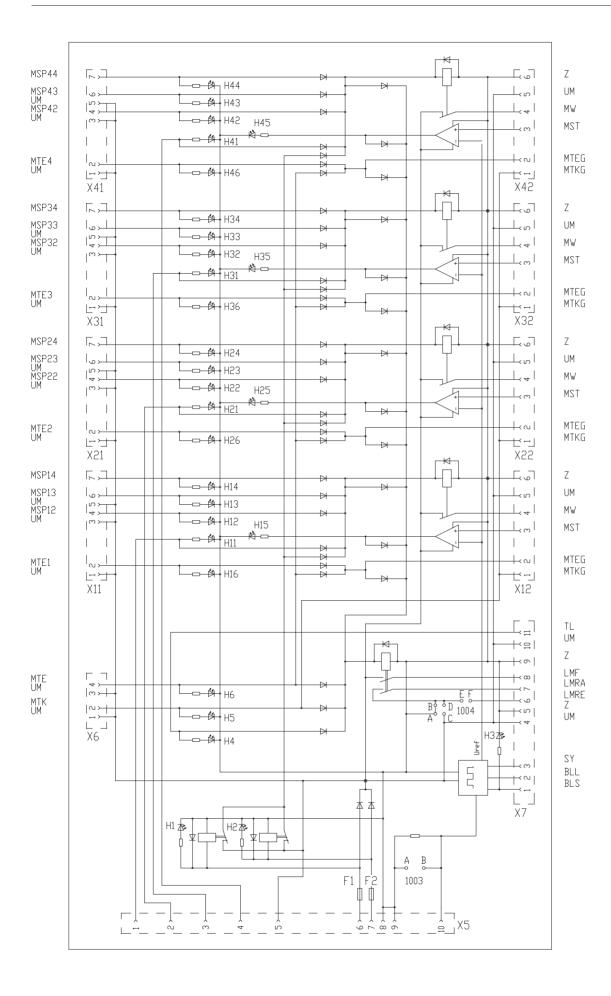


Figure 5: Function diagram of the annunciating unit

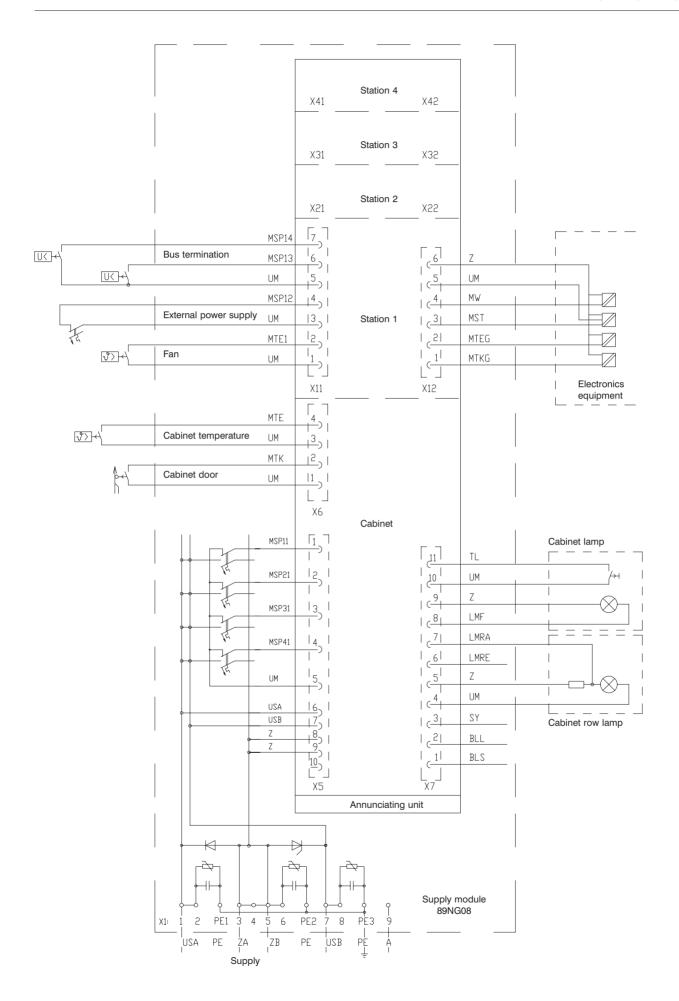


Figure 6: Connection diagram for annunciating unit

#### Technical data

#### Mechanical features

**Dimensions** 

Height Width Depth Weight

Protection type

Color

Connections

Casing earth

Ambient conditions

Storage temperatures
Operating temperatures

Relative humidity Cooling method

**Electrical features** 

Input values

Voltage

Harmonics

Overvoltage

Reference potential, Supply voltage Voltage change

for connection and disconnection during operation, 19.5 ... 30.0 V

Based on a 19" modular system

to DIN 41494, IEC 297

4 U = 177.8 mm 609.6 mm 205 mm

Approx. 7 kg

Front and rear IP30 top and bottom IP00

Front with RAL 7022; other parts remain bright metal X1, supply screw-type terminal 35 mm<sup>2</sup>

X3, power supply modular terminal with

1 x screw-type connection, 4 mm<sup>2</sup> 3 x 2.8/6.3 mm flat connector

X5, supply Combicon connector

(internal) MSTB, 10-pole, with screw-type

connection up to 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>

X6 cabinet signals as for X5, however, 4-pole

inputs

X7 cabinet signals as for X5, however, 11-pole

outputs

X11 - X41 as for X5, however, 7-pole

station signals

inputs

X12 - X42 as for X5, however, 6-pole

station signals outputs

The jack connectors form part of the delivery.

 $2.5\ mm^2$  line, 250 mm long, with ring-cable lug for M5

−40 ... +70 °C

0 ... +55 °C

DIN IEC 721-3-3, code letter 3K3, 5 ... 40 °C

Natural ventilation

USA. USB = +24 V

Tolerance at the supply terminal 19.5 ... 30.0 V

 $\leq$  5 % depending on connection to an unfiltered three-

phase bridge connection

35 V / 500 msec 45 V / 10 msec

 $2 \times U_N$  at T = 0.4 msec half-value duration (overvoltage strength class 2) DIN VDE 0160 (draft)

ZA, ZB = 0 V

≥ 0.2 V/msec Arbitrary

Current		R1000	R1100	R1200	
	ISA	63 A	63 A	63 A	
	ISB	63 A	63 A	63 A	
	Total current ISA + ISB max	x. 63 A	63 A	63 A	
Back-up fuse	Max. 63 A gL				
PE conductor	PE for local equipotential bonding				
Casing earth	⊥ Earth conn	Earth connection			
Screen connection	A				
Current, signal connections for $U_N = 24 \text{ V}$	MTK	15 mA			
$(U_{response} > 19.5 V up to < 30 V)$		15 mA			
		25 mA < 10 mA, U <sub>respons</sub>	> 68 V		
	TL	15 mA	e > 0.0 V		
		≤ 2 mA			
Output values					
Power circuit voltage at terminal strip X3	U <sub>N</sub> = 24 V-				
	Tolerance:				
		minus internal volta	age drop		
Appunciation valtage LIM	at X3 max. 0.15 V				
Annunciation voltage UM	$U_N = 24 \text{ V}-$ Tolerance: as for input voltage minus 0.5 V				
Voltage change	As for input voltage				
Current, power circuit		R1000	R1100	R1200	
	USA1 USB1	32 A 32 A	16 A 16 A	16 A 16 A	
	USA2	32 A 32 A	16 A	16 A	
	USB2	32 A	16 A	16 A	
	USA3	_	32 A	16 A	
	USB3	_	32 A	16 A	
	USA4 USB4		_	16 A 16 A	
		ırrent USAx + USE		_	
Signalling current to UM	$I_{M \text{ total}} \leq 2 \text{ A}$				
Current, signal outputs with $U_N = 24 \text{ V}$	BLS	≤ 80 mA			
	BLL	≤ 80 mA			
	LMRA	$\leq$ 200 mA			
	LMRE	$\leq$ 200 mA			
	LMF	$\leq$ 200 mA			
	MTKGxx	≤ 150 mA			
	MTEGxx	≤ 150 mA			
	MWxx	≤ 150 mA			
Fuses, annunciating unit F1, F2	Fuse-link 2 A, 5 x 20 mm,				
	inert characteristic, with a high breaking capacity				

### **ORDERING DATA**

Type designation: 89NG08/R1000

89NG08/R1100

89NG08/R1200

Order number: GKWN 000 297 R1000

GKWN 000 297 R1100 GKWN 000 297 R1200



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