

# ISOMETER® isoMIL425HV with coupling device AGH421

Insulation monitoring device for unearthed AC, AC/DC and DC systems (IT systems) for military applications up to 3(N)AC, AC 690 V, DC 1000 V



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#### **Device features**

- Monitoring of the insulation resistance for unearthed 3(N)AC, AC and DC systems with galvanically connected rectifiers or inverters
- · Measurement of the mains voltage (RMS) with undervoltage and overvoltage detection
- Measurement of DC voltages system to earth (L+/PE and L-/PE)
- · Automatic adaptation to the system leakage capacitance up to 700 μF
- Automatic device self test with connection monitoring
- Selectable start-up delay, response delay and delay on release
- · Two separately adjustable response value ranges of 1...500 kΩ (Alarm 1, Alarm 2)
- Alarm signalling via LEDs (AL1, AL2), a display and alarm relays (K1, K2)
- N/C operation or N/O operation of the relays selectable
- Measured value indication via multi-functional LC display
- · Fault memory can be activated
- RS-485 (galvanically isolated) including the following protocols:
  - BMS interface (Bender measuring device interface) for data exchange with other Bender components
  - Modbus RTU
  - IsoData (for continuous data output)
- · Password protection to prevent unauthorised parameter changes

#### Certifications





#### **Product description**

The ISOMETER® of the isoMIL425HV series monitors the insulation resistance of unearthed AC/DC main circuits (IT systems) with nominal system voltages of 3(N)AC, AC/DC 0...690 V or DC 0...1000 V. DC components existing in 3(N)AC, AC/DC systems do not influence the operating characteristics, when a minimum load current of DC 10 mA flows. A separate supply voltage allows de-energised systems to be monitored too. The maximum permissible system leakage capacitance C<sub>e</sub> is 700 μF. The ISOMETER® is always used in conjunction with the coupling device AGH421.

#### Application

AC, DC control circuits in military applications

The ISOMETER® measures the insulation resistance R<sub>F</sub> and the leakage capacitance C<sub>e</sub> between the system to be monitored (L1/+, L2/-) and earth (PE). The RMS value of the mains voltage  $U_{\rm D}$  between L1/+ and L2/-, as well as the DC voltages between L1/+ and earth ( $U_{L1e}$ ) and between L2/- and earth ( $U_{L2e}$ ) are also measured.

From a minimum value of the DC system voltage, the ISOMETER® determines the fault location "R %", which shows the distribution of the insulation resistance between conductors L1/+ and L2/-. The distribution is indicated by a positive or negative sign preceding the insulation resistance measurement.

The value range of the fault location is  $\pm 100$  %:

Indication	Meaning
-100 %	one-sided fault at conductor L-
0 %	symmetrical fault
+100 %	one-sided fault at conductor L+

The partial resistances can be calculated from the total insulation resistance RF and the fault location (R %) using the following formula:

Fault at conductor L+ -> $R_{L+F} = (200 \% * R_F)/(100 \% + R\%)$ Fault at conductor L- ->  $R_{L-F} = (200 \% * R_F)/(100 \% - R\%)$ 

Also from a minimum value of the DC system voltage, the ISOMETER® determines the insulation resistance  $R_{UGF}$  from the DC voltages  $U_{L1e}$  and  $U_{L2e}$ . It is an approximate value for one-sided insulation faults and can be used as a trend indicator in cases where the ISOMETER® has to adapt to an  $R_F$  and  $C_e$  relation that varies considerably.

It is possible to assign the detected fault or the faulty conductor to an alarm relay via the menu. If the values  $R_F$  or  $U_0$  violate the response values activated in the "AL" menu, this will be indicated by the LEDs and relays K1 and K2 according to the signalling assignment set in the "out" menu. In addition, the operation of the relay (n.c./n.o.) can be set and the fault memory "M", activated.

If the values  $R_F$  or  $U_n$  do not violate their release value (response value plus hysteresis) for the period toff without interruption, the alarm relays will switch back to their initial position and the alarm LEDs AL1/AL2 stop lighting.

The ISOMETER® features a stop switch. When the stop switch is closed, the ISOMETER® is in operation. If the stop switch is opened, the ISOMETER® enters stop mode, i.e. a high-resistance connection (approx. 20 M $\Omega$ ) is established between the coupling L1/+ and L2/and the system to be monitored. In stop mode, if the memory function "M" is activated (reset function), the fault memory is cleared. The stop function can also be triggered via an interface command and in this case it can only be reset via the interface. When starting the device or leaving the stop mode, no device test is run.

Parameters are assigned to the device via the LCD and the control buttons on the front panel; this function can be password-protected. Parameterisation is also possible via the BMS bus, for example by using the BMS Ethernet gateway (COM465IP) or the Modbus RTU.





#### **Measurement method**

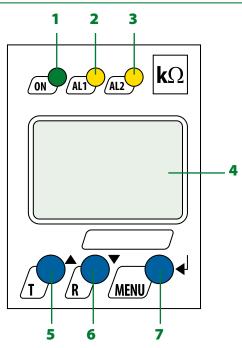
The ISOMETER® isoMIL425HV uses the AMP and PCP measurement methods.

#### Standards

The ISOMETER® has been developed in compliance with the following standards:

- DIN EN 61557-8 (VDE 0413-8):2015-12/Ber1:2016-12
- IEC 61557-8:2014/COR1:2016

#### **Operating elements**



- 1 LED "ON" (operation LED) flashes in case of interruption to the connecting wires E/KE, L1(+)/L2(-) or system faults.
- 2 Alarm LED "AL1" lights when the values fall below the set response value Alarm 1 and flashes in case of interruption to the connecting wires E/KE, L1(+)/L2(-) or system faults as well as in the case of overvoltage (can be activated).
- 3 Alarm LED "AL2" lights when the values fall below the set response value Alarm 2 and flashes in case of interruption to the connecting wires E/KE, L1(+)/L2(-) or system faults as well as in the case of undervoltage (can be activated).
- 4 LC display
- 5 Test button "T": to call up the self test Arrow up button: to change parameters, to move upwards in the menu
- 6 Reset button "R": to delete stored insulation fault alarms Down button: to change parameters, to move downwards in the menu
- 7 Menu button "MENU": to call up the menu system Enter button: to confirm parameter changes

#### **Ordering information**

Supply vo	oltage <i>U</i> s	Nominal system voltage <i>U</i> n		System leakage	Type	Art. No
AC	DC	AC	DC	capacitance	.,,,,	Push-wire terminal
100240 V, 4763 Hz	24240 V	0690 V	01000 V	$\leq$ 500 $\mu$ F	isoMIL425HV-D4W-4 mit AGH421W	B71036305W

#### Accessories

Description	Art. No.
Mounting clip for screw mounting (1 piece per device)	B 9806 0008

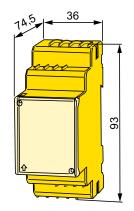
#### **Dimension diagram XM420**

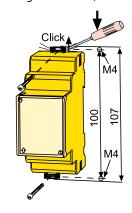
Dimensions in mm

Open the front plate cover in direction of arrow!

#### **Screw mounting**

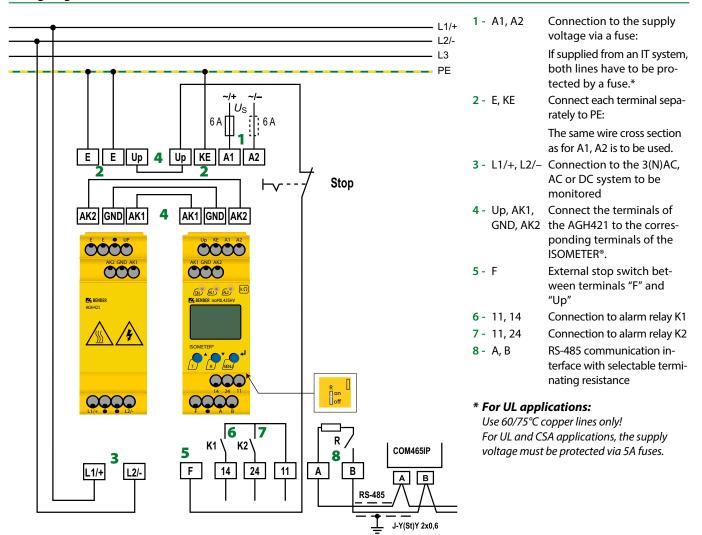
Note: The upper mounting clip must be ordered separately (see ordering information).







#### Wiring diagram





#### Technical data ISOMETER® isoMIL425HV

Insulation coordination acc. to IEC 60664-1/IEC 60664-3

Definitions:	
Supply circuit (IC2)	A1, A2
Output circuit (IC3)	11, 14, 24
	Up, KE, T/R, A, B, AK1, GND, AK2
Rated voltage	240 V
Overvoltage category	III
Rated impulse voltage:	4 147
IC2/(IC3-4)	4 kV
IC 3/(IC4) Rated insulated voltage:	4 kV
IC2/(IC3-4)	250 V
IC 3/(IC4)	250 V
Polution degree	250 V
Protective separation (reinforced insulation) between:	
IC2/(IC3-4)	Overvoltage category III, 300 V
IC 3/(IC4)	Overvoltage category III, 300 V
Voltage test (routine test) according to IEC 61010-1:	overvoltage category m, 500 v
IC2/(IC3-4)	AC 2.2 kV
IC 3/(IC4)	AC 2.2 kV
Supply voltage	
117 3 -	AC 100240 V/DC 24240 V
Tolerance of <i>U</i> <sub>s</sub>	-30+15 %
Frequency range <i>U</i> <sub>s</sub>	4763 Hz
Power consumption	≤ 3 W, ≤ 9 VA
IT system being monitored	
Nominal system voltage $U_n$ with AGH421-W 3(N)A	AC, AC 0690 V/DC 01000 V
Tolerance of U <sub>n</sub>	AC +15 %, DC +10 %
Nominal system voltage range $U_n$ with AGH42x (UL508)	AC/DC 0600 V
Frequency range of $U_n$	DC, 15460 Hz
Measuring circuit	
	- 700F
Permissible system leakage capacitance C <sub>e</sub> Permissible extraneous DC voltage Ufq	≤ 700 µF
Permissible extraneous DE Voltage H <sub>fa</sub>	
r crimissible extraneous be voltage ofg	≤ 1150 V
Response values	≤ 1150 V
	≤ 1150 V 2500 kΩ (10 kΩ)*
Response values	
Response values Response value R <sub>an1</sub> Response value R <sub>an2</sub>	2500 kΩ (10 kΩ)*
Response values Response value R <sub>an1</sub>	2500 kΩ (10 kΩ)* 1490 kΩ (5 kΩ)*
Response values Response value R <sub>an1</sub> Response value R <sub>an2</sub> Relative uncertainty R <sub>an</sub>	2500 k $\Omega$ (10 k $\Omega$ )* 1490 k $\Omega$ (5 k $\Omega$ )* ±15 %, at least ±1 k $\Omega$
Response values Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$	2500 k $\Omega$ (10 k $\Omega$ )* 1490 k $\Omega$ (5 k $\Omega$ )* ±15 %, at least ±1 k $\Omega$ 25 %, at least 1 k $\Omega$
Response values  Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection  Overvoltage detection  Relative uncertainty $U$	2500 k $\Omega$ (10 k $\Omega$ )* 1490 k $\Omega$ (5 k $\Omega$ )* ±15 %, at least ±1 k $\Omega$ 25 %, at least 1 k $\Omega$ 301.14 kV (off)* 311.15 kV (off)* ±5 %, at least ±5 V
Response values Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection Overvoltage detection Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty depending on the frequency $\geq$ 200 Hz	2500 k $\Omega$ (10 k $\Omega$ )* 1490 k $\Omega$ (5 k $\Omega$ )* ±15 %, at least ±1 k $\Omega$ 25 %, at least 1 k $\Omega$ 301.14 kV (off)* 311.15 kV (off)* ±5 %, at least ±5 V
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Response values Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection Overvoltage detection Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty depending on the frequency $\ge 200 \text{ Hz}$ Hysteresis $U$ Time response Response time $t_{an}$ at $R_F = 0.5 \times R_{an}$ and $C_e = 1 \text{ µF}$ acc. to IEC	$2500 \text{ k}\Omega (10 \text{ k}\Omega)^*$ $1490 \text{ k}\Omega (5 \text{ k}\Omega)^*$ $\pm 15 \%, \text{ at least } \pm 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ $25 \%, \text{ at least } 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ $301.14 \text{ kV (off)}^*$ $311.15 \text{ kV (off)}^*$ $\pm 5 \%, \text{ at least } \pm 5 \text{ V}$ $5 \%, \text{ at least } 5 \text{ V}$ $6 (61557-8) \leq 10 \text{ s}$
Response values Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection Overvoltage detection Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty depending on the frequency $\geq$ 200 Hz Hysteresis $U$ Time response Response time $t_{an}$ at $R_F = 0.5 \times R_{an}$ and $C_e = 1 \mu F$ acc. to IEC Start-up delay $t$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\dots 500 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ (10 k}\Omega)^* \\ 1\dots 490 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ (5 k}\Omega)^* \\ \pm 15 \text{ %, at least } \pm 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ 25 \text{ %, at least } 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ 30\dots 1.14 \text{ kV (off)}^* \\ 31\dots 1.15 \text{ kV (off)}^* \\ \pm 5 \text{ %, at least } \pm 5 \text{ V} \\ \cdot & -0.03 \text{ %/Hz} \\ 5 \text{ %, at least } 5 \text{ V} \\ \end{array}$
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Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection Overvoltage detection Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty depending on the frequency $\geq$ 200 Hz Hysteresis $U$ Time response Response time $t_{an}$ at $R_F = 0.5 \times R_{an}$ and $C_e = 1 \mu F$ acc. to IEC Start-up delay $t$ Response delay $t_{an}$ Response delay $t_{an}$ Delay on release $t_{an}$ Displays, memory Display  LC display, $t_{an}$ Display ange measured value insulation resistance $t_{an}$ Operating uncertainty at $t_{an}$ $t_{an} = 0.5 \times R_{an}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\dots 500 \text{ k}\Omega \ (10 \text{ k}\Omega)^* \\ 1\dots 490 \text{ k}\Omega \ (5 \text{ k}\Omega)^* \\ \pm 15 \text{ %, at least } \pm 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ 25 \text{ %, at least } 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ 30\dots 1.14 \text{ kV (off)}^* \\ 31\dots 1.15 \text{ kV (off)}^* \\ \pm 5 \text{ %, at least } \pm 5 \text{ V} \\ \cdot  -0.03 \text{ %/Hz} \\ 5 \text{ %, at least } 5 \text{ V} \\ \cdot  -0.03 \text{ %/Hz} \\ 0\dots 10 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ \text{ unlti-functional, not illuminated} \\ 1 \text{ k}\Omega \dots 5 \text{ M}\Omega \\ \pm 15 \text{ %, at least } \pm 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ \pm 25 \text{ %} \\ \end{array}$
Response values Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection Overvoltage detection Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty depending on the frequency $\geq$ 200 Hz Hysteresis $U$ Time response Response time $t_{an}$ at $R_F = 0.5 \times R_{an}$ and $C_e = 1 \mu F$ acc. to IEC Start-up delay $t$ Response delay $t_{on}$ Delay on release $t_{off}$ Displays, memory Display LC display, $t_{on}$ Display ange measured value insulation resistance $t_{on}$ Operating uncertainty at $t_{on}$ Typically maximum	$\begin{array}{c} 2\dots 500 \text{ k}\Omega \ (10 \text{ k}\Omega)^* \\ 1\dots 490 \text{ k}\Omega \ (5 \text{ k}\Omega)^* \\ \pm 15 \ \%, \text{ at least } \pm 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ 25 \ \%, \text{ at least } 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ 30\dots 1.14 \text{ kV (off)}^* \\ 31\dots 1.15 \text{ kV (off)}^* \\ \pm 5 \ \%, \text{ at least } \pm 5 \text{ V} \\ \cdot \\ -0.03 \ \%/\text{Hz} \\ 5 \ \%, \text{ at least } 5 \text{ V} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ 0\dots 10 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ \text{nulti-functional, not illuminated} \\ 1 \text{ k}\Omega \dots 5 \text{ M}\Omega \\ \pm 15 \ \%, \text{ at least } \pm 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ \\ \pm 25 \ \% \\ \pm 45 \ \% \\ \end{array}$
Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection Overvoltage detection Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty depending on the frequency $\geq$ 200 Hz Hysteresis $U$ Time response Response time $t_{an}$ at $R_F = 0.5 \times R_{an}$ and $C_e = 1 \mu F$ acc. to IEC Start-up delay $t$ Response delay $t_{on}$ Delay on release $t_{off}$ Displays, memory Display LC display, $t_{on}$ Display ange measured value insulation resistance $t_{on}$ Operating uncertainty at $t_{on}$ $t_{on}$ Display ange measured value insulation resistance $t_{on}$ Operating uncertainty at $t_{on}$ $t_{on}$ Typically Typically Typically Typically range measured value nominal system voltage $t_{on}$ Display range measured value nominal system voltage $t_{on}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\dots 500 \text{ k}\Omega \ (10 \text{ k}\Omega)^* \\ 1\dots 490 \text{ k}\Omega \ (5 \text{ k}\Omega)^* \\ \pm 15 \text{ \%, at least } \pm 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ 25 \text{ \%, at least } 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ 30\dots 1.14 \text{ kV (off)}^* \\ 31\dots 1.15 \text{ kV (off)}^* \\ \pm 5 \text{ \%, at least } \pm 5 \text{ V} \\ \cdot & -0.03 \text{ \%/Hz} \\ 5 \text{ \%, at least } 5 \text{ V} \\ \cdot & -0.03 \text{ \%/Hz} \\ 0\dots 10 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ \cdot & 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ \cdot & 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ \cdot & 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ \cdot & 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ \cdot & 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 s)}^* \\ \cdot & 0\dots 15 \text{ \%} \\ \cdot & 0\dots 15 \text{ \%} \\ \cdot & 0\dots 15 \text{ \%} \\ \cdot & 0\dots 15 \text{ M}\Omega \\ $
Response values Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection Overvoltage detection Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty depending on the frequency $\geq$ 200 Hz Hysteresis $U$ Time response Response time $t_{an}$ at $R_F = 0.5 \times R_{an}$ and $C_e = 1 \mu F$ acc. to IEC Start-up delay $t$ Response delay $t_{on}$ Delay on release $t_{off}$ Displays, memory Display LC display, $t_{on}$ Display ange measured value insulation resistance $t_{on}$ Operating uncertainty at $t_{on}$ $t_{on}$ Typically Maximum Display range measured value nominal system voltage $t_{on}$ Operating uncertainty	$\begin{array}{c} 2\dots 500 \text{ k}\Omega \ (10 \text{ k}\Omega)^* \\ 1\dots 490 \text{ k}\Omega \ (5 \text{ k}\Omega)^* \\ \pm 15 \text{ \%, at least } \pm 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ 25 \text{ \%, at least } 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ 30\dots 1.14 \text{ kV (off)}^* \\ 31\dots 1.15 \text{ kV (off)}^* \\ \pm 5 \text{ \%, at least } \pm 5 \text{ V} \\ \cdot \\ -0.03 \text{ \%/Hz} \\ 5 \text{ \%, at least } 5 \text{ V} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ 0\dots 10 \text{ s (0 \text{ s})}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 \text{ s})}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 \text{ s})}^* \\ 0\dots 99 \text{ s (0 \text{ s})}^* \\ \cdot \\ $
Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection Overvoltage detection Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty depending on the frequency $\geq$ 200 Hz Hysteresis $U$ Time response Response time $t_{an}$ at $R_F = 0.5 \times R_{an}$ and $C_{e} = 1  \mu F$ acc. to IEC Start-up delay $t$ Response delay $t_{on}$ Delay on release $t_{off}$ Displays, memory Display  LC display, n Display ange measured value insulation resistance $(R_F)$ Operating uncertainty at $R_F \leq 1  \text{M}\Omega$	2500 kΩ (10 kΩ)* 1490 kΩ (5 kΩ)* ±15 %, at least ±1 kΩ 25 %, at least 1 kΩ 301.14 kV (off)* 311.15 kV (off)* ±5 %, at least ±5 V  -0.03 %/Hz 5 %, at least 5 V  C 61557-8 $\leq$ 10 s 010 s (0 s)* 099 s (0 s)* 099 s (0 s)* 099 s (0 s)* 415 %, at least ±1 kΩ  ±25 % ±45 % 1) 301.15 kV r.m.s. ±5 %, at least ±5 V
Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection Overvoltage detection Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty depending on the frequency $\geq$ 200 Hz Hysteresis $U$ Time response Response time $t_{an}$ at $R_F = 0.5 \times R_{an}$ and $C_{e} = 1  \mu F$ acc. to IEC Start-up delay $t$ Response delay $t_{on}$ Delay on release $t_{off}$ Displays, memory Display  LC display, n Display ange measured value insulation resistance $(R_F)$ Operating uncertainty at $R_F \leq 1  \text{M}\Omega$	2500 kΩ (10 kΩ)* 1490 kΩ (5 kΩ)* ±15 %, at least ±1 kΩ 25 %, at least 1 kΩ 301.14 kV (off)* 311.15 kV (off)* ±5 %, at least ±5 V -0.03 %/Hz 5 %, at least 5 V  C 61557-8 ≤ 10 s 010 s (0 s)* 099 s (0 s)* 099 s (0 s)* 099 s (0 s)*  1 kΩ5 MΩ ±15 %, at least ±1 kΩ  ±25 % ±45 % 301.15 kV r.m.s. ±5 %, at least ±5 V
Response value $R_{an1}$ Response value $R_{an2}$ Relative uncertainty $R_{an}$ Hysteresis $R_{an}$ Undervoltage detection Overvoltage detection Relative uncertainty $U$ Relative uncertainty depending on the frequency $\geq$ 200 Hz Hysteresis $U$ Time response Response time $t_{an}$ at $R_F = 0.5 \times R_{an}$ and $C_{e} = 1  \mu F$ acc. to IEC Start-up delay $t$ Response delay $t_{on}$ Delay on release $t_{off}$ Displays, memory Display  LC display, n Display ange measured value insulation resistance $(R_F)$ Operating uncertainty at $R_F \leq 1  \text{M}\Omega$	2500 kΩ (10 kΩ)* 1490 kΩ (5 kΩ)* ±15 %, at least ±1 kΩ 25 %, at least 1 kΩ 301.14 kV (off)* 311.15 kV (off)* ±5 %, at least ±5 V  -0.03 %/Hz 5 %, at least 5 V  C 61557-8 $\leq$ 10 s 010 s (0 s)* 099 s (0 s)* 099 s (0 s)* 099 s (0 s)* 415 %, at least ±1 kΩ  ±25 % ±45 % 1) 301.15 kV r.m.s. ±5 %, at least ±5 V

Interface					
Interface/protocol		RS-485/	BMS, Mo	dbus RTU,	isoData
Baud rate BMS (9.6 kbit/s), N	lodbus RT	U (selecta	ble), iso[	Oata (115.	2 kbit/s)
Cable length (9.6 kbit/s)				<b>≤</b>	1200 m
Cable: twisted pairs, shield connected to PE	on one sid	le	n	nin. J-Y(St	)Y 2x0.6
Terminating resistor	120 Ω	(0.25 W),	internal,	can be co	nnected
Device address, BMS bus, Modbus RTU				3	.90 (3)*
Switching elements					
Switching elements	2 x	1 N/0 con	tacts, cor	nmon teri	ninal 11
Operating principle				(N/O ope	
Electrical endurance, number of cycles			•		10,000
Contact data acc. to IEC 60947-5-1:					
Utilisation category	AC-12	AC-14	DC-12	DC-12	DC-12
Rated operational voltage	230 V	230 V	24 V	110 V	220 V
Rated operational current	5 A	2 A	1 A	0.2 A	0.1 A
Minimum contact rating			1 m	A at AC/D	C ≥10 V
Environment/EMC					
EMC				IEC 61	326-2-4
Ambient temperatures:					
Operation				-40	.+70 º0
Transport				-50	.+85 º0
Storage				-55	.+80 º0
Classification of climatic conditions acc	to IEC 6	0721			
Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3)					3K7
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2)					2K4
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1)					1K6
Classification of mechanical conditions	acc. to IE	C 60721			
Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3)					3M7
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2)					2M2
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1)					1M3
Connection					
Connection type			pus	h-wire to	erminal
Nominal current					≤ 10 A
Conductor sizes				AW	G 24-14
Stripping length					10 mm
rigid				0.2	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
flexible without ferrules				0.75	
flexible with ferrules with/without plastic sle	eeve			0.25	
Multi-conductor flexible with TWIN ferrules		ic sleeve			1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Opening force					50 N
Test opening, diameter					2.1 mm
Wiring of the terminals Up, AK1, GND, AK2					
rafar to tachnical	data ACU	121 unda	r tha haa	dina "Con	naction"

#### **Other**

Operating mode	continuous operation
Mounting	cooling slots must be ventilated vertically
Degree of protection, built-in components (DIN	EN 60529) IP30
Degree of protection, terminals (DIN EN 60529)	IP20
Enclosure material	polycarbonate
DIN rail mounting acc. to	IEC 60715
Screw fixing	2 x M4 with mounting clip
Weight	≤ 150 g

refer to technical data AGH421 under the heading "Connection"

( )\* = Factory settings

### Technical data coupling device AGH421

Insulation coordination acc. to IEC 60664-	1/IEC 60664-3
Definitions:	
Measuring circuit (IC1)	L1/+, L2/-
Control circuit (IC2)	AK1, GND, AK2, Up, E
Rated voltage	1000 V
Overvoltage category	III
Rated impulse voltage:	
IC1/(IC2)	8 kV
Rated insulated voltage:	
IC1/(IC2)	1000 V
Polution degree	3
Protective separation (reinforced insulation) be	tween:
IC1/(IC2)	Overvoltage category III, 1000 V
Monitored IT system	
Nominal system voltage range $U_{\rm D}$	AC/DC 01000 V
Tolerance of U <sub>n</sub>	AC/DC +10 %
Measuring circuit	
Measuring voltage U <sub>m</sub>	±45 V
Measuring current $I_{\rm m}$ at $R_{\rm F}$	≤ 400 µA
Internal resistance DC Ri	≥ 120 kΩ
Environment/EMC	
EMC	IEC 61326-2-4
Ambient temperatures:	
Operation	-40+70 ℃
Transport	-50+85 ℃
Storage	-55+80 ℃
Classification of climatic conditions acc. to	IEC 60721:
Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3)	3K7
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2)	2K4
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1)	1K6
Classification of mechanical conditions ac	c. to IEC 60721:
Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3)	3M7
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2)	2M2
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1)	1M3

Connection	
Connection type	screw-type terminal
Nominal current	≤ 10 A
Tightening torque	0.50.6 Nm (57 lb-in)
Conductor sizes	AWG 2412
Stripping length	8 mm
rigid/flexible	0.22.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
flexible with ferrules with/without plastic sleeve	0.252.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Multi-conductor rigid	0.21.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Multi-conductor flexible	0.21.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Multi-conductor flexible with ferrules without plastic sle	
Multi-conductor flexible with TWIN ferrules with plastic	sleeve 0.251.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Connection type	Push-wire terminals:
Nominal current	≤ 10 A
Conductor sizes	AWG 2414
Stripping length	10 mm
Rigid	0.22.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Flexible with ferrules with plastic sleeve	0.752.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Flexible with ferrules with/without plastic sleeve	0.252.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Multi-conductor flexible with TWIN ferrules with plastic	sleeve 0.51.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Opening force	50 N
Test opening, diameter	2.1 mm
Connection type	terminals Up, AK1, GND, AK2
Single cables for terminals Up, AK1, GND, AK2:	
Cable lengths	≤ 0.5 m
Connection properties	$\geq 0.75 \text{ mm}^2$
Other	
Operating mode	continuous operation
	slots must be ventilated vertically
Distance to adjacent devices from $U_{\rm n} > 800  \rm V$	≥ 30 mm
Degree of protection DIN EN 60529, internal component	s IP30
Degree of protection, terminals (DIN EN 60529)	IP20
Enclosure material	polycarbonate
DIN rail mounting acc. to	IEC 60715
Screw mounting	2 x M4 with mounting clip
Weight	≤ 150 q



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