

POWER SUPPLY UNIT
Short guide**CAUTION**

Installation at the attachment site should be done only when the power supply to the device and all devices connected to it is turned off.

**CAUTION**

When connecting the load to the output of the device, **observe the polarity!** Incorrect connection may result in equipment failure.

**NOTICE**

For installation, you must use only a special tool for electrical work.

Features:

- Protection against output overvoltage and overcurrent.
- Input protection against overvoltage and impulse noise.
- Protection against overload, short circuit and overheating.
- Adjusting the output voltage with a trimmer.
- Possibility of parallel and serial connection of several power supply units without additional external protection devices and equalization of output currents.

**NOTE**

When connecting units in parallel, it is recommended to ensure identical length and cross-section of wires from the power supply terminals to the point of connection of wires.

Specification

Characteristic	Value
Output parameters	
Nominal power supply voltage	24 V
Nominal current	2.5 A
Nominal power consumption	60 W
Output voltage adjustment	±8 %
Voltage deviation, including:	max. ±2 %
• output voltage deviation caused by input voltage	max. ±0.5 %
• output voltage deviation caused by output current	max. ±0.25 %
• temperature coefficient	max. ±0.015 %/°C
Output ripple voltage	max. 120 mV

Characteristic	Value
Input parameters	
AC power supply	85...264 V _{RMS}
AC frequency	45...65 Hz
DC power supply	110...370 V
Rated current consumption	max. 1.25 A
Inrush current	max. 36 A
Efficiency at rated load	min. 85 %
Protection	
Output current limit	104 ... 116% of rated current
Output voltage limit	150% of rated voltage
Safety and EMC	
Electromagnetic immunity according to EN 61000-4:2010	class A
Electromagnetic emission level by power port according to EN 61000-4:2010	class B
IP Code according to EN 60529:2014	IP20
Appliance class according to EN 61140:2016	II
Insulation according to EN 61010-1:2010	reinforced
Overvoltage category according to EN 61010-1:2010	II
Pollution degree according to IEC 60364-4-443:1995	2
Insulation strength	
• input-output, input-housing	3,000 V
• output-relay	2,000 V
Insulation resistance (input-output-housing) at 500 V	1,000 MΩ
Environmental conditions	
Ambient temperature	-40...+70 °C
Transportation and storage	-40...+50 °C
Other features	
Average service lifetime	10 years
Warranty	2 years
Average error-free running time	50,000 h
Weight	max. 0.5 kg
Serial connectivity	Yes

Characteristic	Value
Parallel connectivity*	Yes
Type of circuit breaker	6 A, type C or 10 A, type B
Digital output characteristics	2 A at 250 V AC and cos φ > 0.4 2 A at 24 V DC

* If two power supply units are connected in parallel to a load of max. 60 W, the "Alarm" LED on one of the units may flash.

Indication and signals

Status	LED		Digital output	
	Output	Overload	DO1A	DO1C
Rated load*	Green	OFF	Open	Closed
Output current limiting mode: U _{OUT} = 12 ... 24** V	Orange	OFF	Closed	Open
Output current limiting mode: U _{OUT} = 4...12** V	Orange	Flashing red	Closed	Open
Output current limiting mode: U _{OUT} = 0...4** V	OFF	Flashing red	Closed	Open

**NOTICE**

* If two power supply units are connected in parallel to a load of max. 60 W, the "Alarm" LED on one of the units may flash.

** The voltage value is approximate and may vary from device to device.

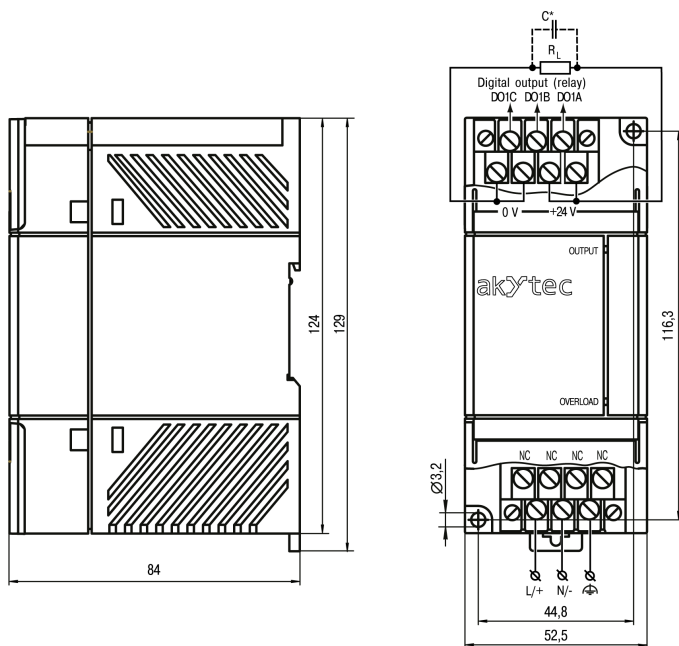


Fig. 1 Dimensions and connectors

: functional grounding contact.

DO1C DO1B DO1A

: DO1A – normally closed contact; DO1B – changeover contact; DO1C – normally open contact.

**NOTICE**

*If the length of the wires between the unit and the load is more than 1 m and there are no input capacitors at the load input, it is recommended to connect a ceramic capacitor with a capacity of at least 0.1 μ F and 150% of output voltage of the used unit in parallel to the load.

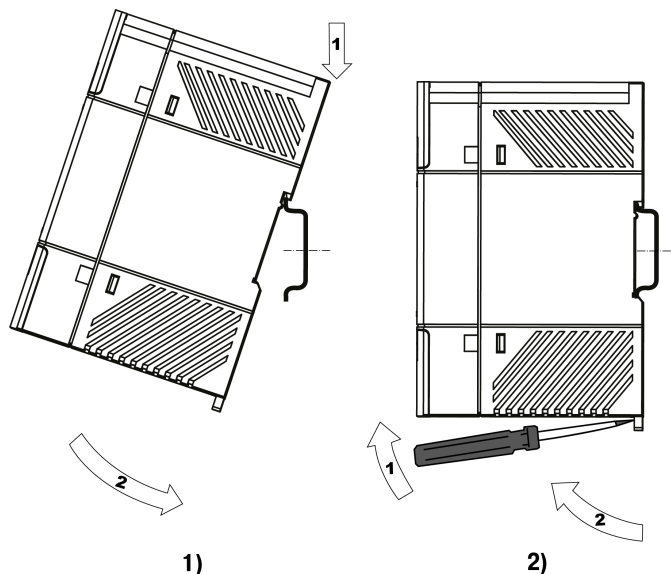


Fig. 2 Montage (1) and de-montage (2)

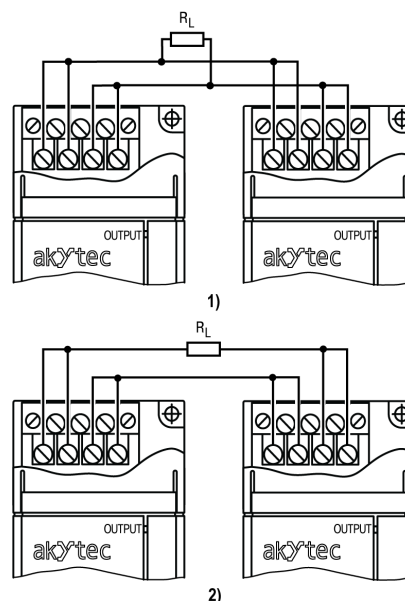


Fig. 3 Parallel (1) and serial (2) connection of several devices

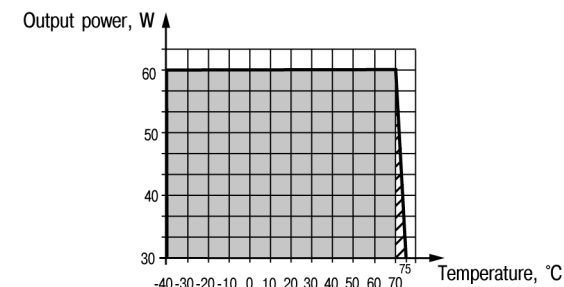


Fig. 4 Output power vs ambient temperature

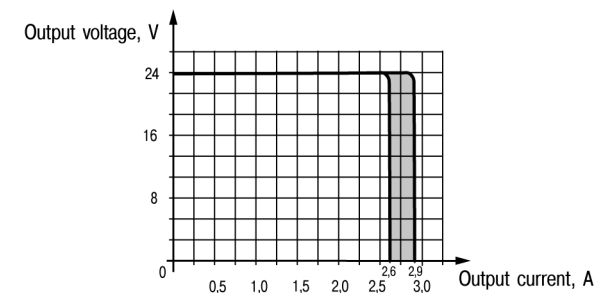


Fig. 5 Output voltage vs output current

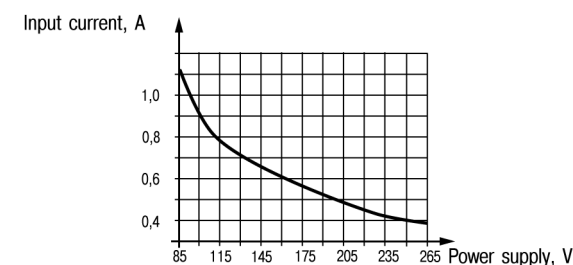


Fig. 6 Input current vs supply voltage

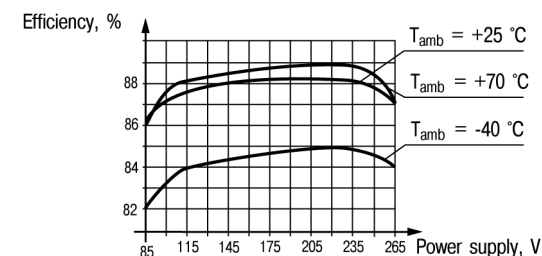


Fig. 7 Efficiency vs supply voltage and ambient temperature