

Current relay (60A) Type 8545

8545

ESN

Description

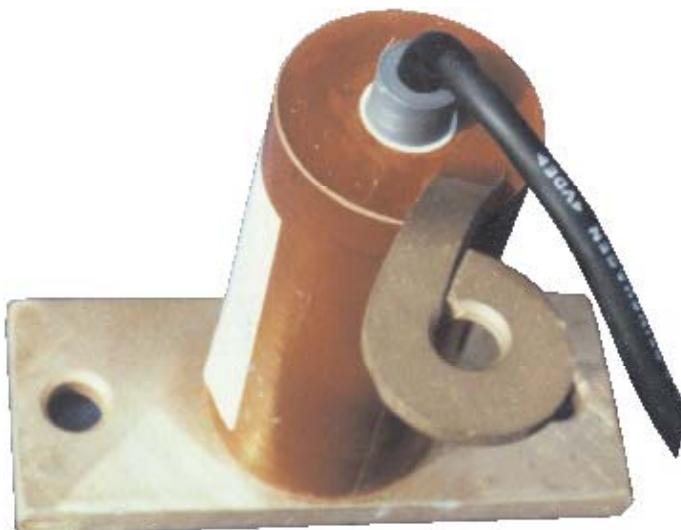
The current relay type 8545 is used for monitoring direct currents. The relay function is non pole-dependent.

A particular field of application is in conjunction with overvoltage protectors. In view of the corrosive effect caused by stray current, actuation of overvoltage protectors should not go undetected. The current relay, in series with the overvoltage protector, helps in this. If the overvoltage protector is actuated, and a current greater than 60A flows in the relay, the output contact of the relay responds.

In conjunction with a signalling device which stores the transient response of the current relay, actuation of the overvoltage protector is signalled.

Function

As a result of the magnetic field effected by the current flow in the coil of the current relay, the reed contact built into the coil is actuated. Actuation is triggered as soon as the current flow is greater than 60A, and is active only for the duration of the current flow. There is no connection between the current coil of the current relay and the output contact (electrical isolation).



Technical Data

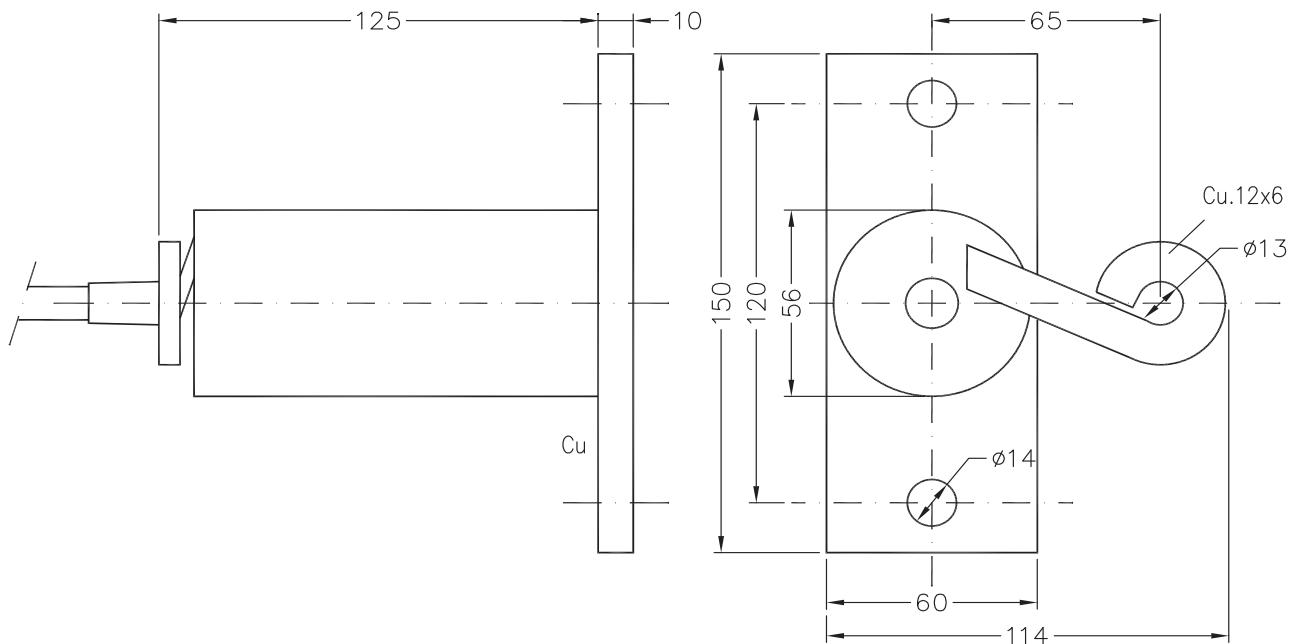
Dimensions	see figure
Fixing connections	max. M 12
Coil	
Cross-section	12 x 6 mm ² Cu
Potting	PU
Contact (reed switch)	1 changeover
closing time	< 1ms (ohmic resistor load)
Operate value	60A +/- 10%
Switching voltage	max. AC / DC 250 V
Switching current	max. AC / DC 1 A
Switching capacity	max. 60 VA / W
Connection	1 m cable lead (standard) A05 RN-F 3x0,75

Ordering Information

Type	Order No.
8545	710410

Other design variants of coil connections, fixing, operate values and cable lead lengths on request.





Connection:

Coil, without current: contact closed (black - brown)
 contact open (black - blue)

Coil, current >60A: contact open (black - brown)
 contact closed (black - blue)

Capacitive Loads

Unlike inductive loads, capacitive and lamp loads are prone to high inrush currents which can lead to faulty operation and even contact welding.

When switching charged capacitors (including cable capacitance) a sudden unloading can occur, the intensity of which is determined by the capacity and length of the connecting leads to the switch. This inrush peak can be reduced by a series of resistors. The value of these resistors is dependent on the particular application but should be as high as possible to ensure that the inrush current is within the allowable limits.

