PISA11.CLASS2

PROTECTION MODULE 24V, 4 OUTPUTS



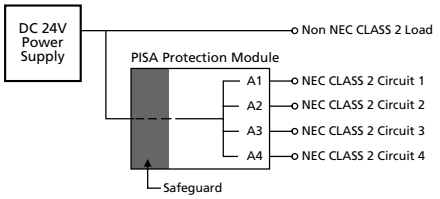
PROTECTION MODULE

- One input and four current controlled outputs
- NEC Class 2 compliant outputs
- Ensures sufficient supply voltage for critical loads even in the event of a fault
- Protects small cable sizes against overload
- Hassle-free turn-on of loads with large input capacitors
- Wide temperature range between -25°C and +70°C
- On/Off function of outputs
- Compact design, width only 45mm
- Remote monitoring and control functions
- 3 year warranty

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

This protection module fulfills two basic functions. First it distributes the current of a large (non NEC Class 2) power source to four NEC CLASS 2 output channels and therefore allows for a simpler wiring method and easier approval process of the entire machine. The second function is to permit only so much current on the outputs that the input voltage of this unit (which corresponds to the output voltage of the power supply) does not fall below 21V.

This ensures a safe and an uninterrupted supply voltage for sensitive equipments, such as PLCs, controls or sensors, when they are connected directly to the same power supply as the PISA module. Less critical loads that are not affected to short voltage interruptions or that could even be the cause of a fault on the 24V power supply are connected to one of the four NEC CLASS 2 output channels of the PISA module.



SHORT-FORM DATA

Input voltage	DC 24V	
Input voltage range	18 - 30V	
Input current	typ. 43mA	At no load
Number of outputs	4	
Output currents	4x 3.7A at 24V 4x 3.2A at 28V	
Input voltage protection levels	typ. 21.4V	
Temperature range	-25°C to +70°C -40°C to +85°C	Operational Storage
Type of current limitation	Active current limitation followed by a shutdown	
Dimensions	45x75x91mm *)	WxHxD

*) Add 13mm in depth for signal connector.

ORDER NUMBERS

Protection module	**PISA11.CLASS2**	4x NEC CLASS 2 outputs

MAIN APPROVALS

For details and a the complete approval list, see chapter 21.

UL 508 | IEC 61010-2-201 | UL 2367

ATEX | Marine

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TERMINOLOGY AND ABREVIATIONS

DC 24V	A figure displayed with the AC or DC before the value represents a nominal voltage with standard tolerances (usually ±15%) included. E.g.: DC 12V describes a 12V battery disregarding whether it is full (13.7V) or flat (10V)
24Vdc	A figure with the unit (Vdc) at the end is a momentary figure without any additional tolerances included.

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1. INTENDED USE

This device is designed for installation in an enclosure and is intended for the general use such as in industrial control, office, communication, and instrumentation equipment.

Do not use this protection module in equipment, where malfunction may cause severe personal injury or threaten human life.

This device is designed for use in hazardous, non-hazardous, ordinary or unclassified locations.

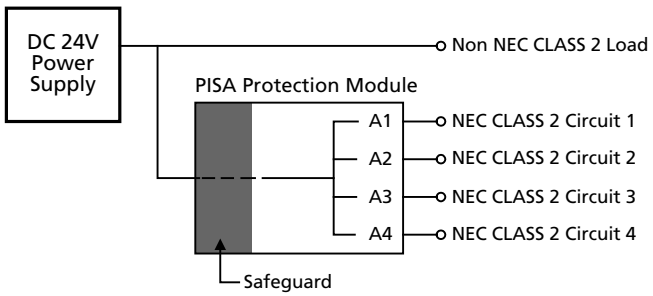
2. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

This protection module fulfills two basic functions. First it distributes the current of a large power source to four NEC CLASS 2 output channels and therefore allows for a simpler wiring method and easier approval process of the entire machine. The second function is to permit only so much current on the outputs that the input voltage of this unit (which corresponds to the output voltage of the power supply) does not fall below 21V. This ensures a reliable supply voltage for sensitive equipments, such as PLCs, controls or sensors, when they are connected directly to the same power supply as the PISA protection module.

The protection module has one 24V input and four output channels to which the current is distributed. Each output channel is equipped with a redundant over-current protection, which avoids that wires will be overloaded. All four output channels will shutdown simultaneously, if the current of one individual channel or the maximum allowed current for the protection module is exceeded.

A safeguard circuit in the input stage of the PISA module works like a valve. It permits only so much current that the input voltage does not drop below 21V. In case the input voltage would fall below this value (e.g. due to overloads, too small of a power supply or high inrush currents such as from starting a motor), all four output channels will be actively current limited and will shutdown after a certain period of time.

A typical wiring configuration is shown below. All sensitive loads are connected directly to the power supply. If needed, these load circuits can be protected with standard circuit breakers or fuses. Loads which are less sensitive to voltage dips or interruptions or which are the source of the voltage drop themselves are connected to the output of the PISA protection module.



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3. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ WARNING Risk of electrical shock, fire, personal injury or death.

- Turn power off before working on the device. Protect against inadvertent re-powering.
- Make sure that the wiring is correct by following all local and national codes.
- Do not modify or repair the unit.
- Do not open the unit.
- Use caution to prevent any foreign objects from entering the housing.
- Do not use in wet locations or in areas where moisture or condensation can be expected.

This protection module is suitable for DIN rail mounting. Use DIN rail according to EN 60715 or EN 50022 with a height of 7.5 or 15mm.

Keep the following installation clearances:

Top and bottom: min. 40mm on top, 20mm on the bottom

Left and right: 0mm if the total output current of the PISA module is less than 15A, min. 6.4mm if the total output current is equal or higher than 15A and the ambient temperature is between 45°C and 60°C, min. 6.4mm if the total the ambient temperature is between 61°C and 70°C (except for PISA11.401, PISA11.402 and PISA11.403).

The protection module can be used with any regulated 24Vdc power supply. If the power source can deliver more than 40A continuous, the PISA module shall be equipped with an external input fuse (e.g. 30/32A). The power capability and performance of the power supply can limit the output characteristics of the PISA module.

Make sure that the input voltage polarity is correct before applying the input voltage.

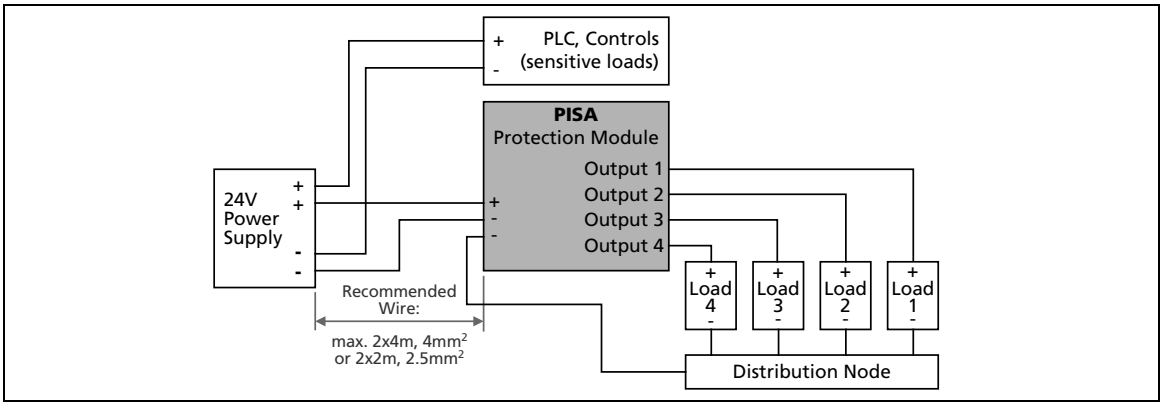
Do not connect batteries to the outputs of the PISA module. A high voltage drop between the power supply and the protection module might cause a malfunction. It is not recommended to use wires longer than 2x2m (for 2.5mm2 wires or AWG 14) or 2x4m (for 4mm2 wires or AWG 12) to avoid undesired undervoltage conditions on the input of the protection module.

Use an appropriate wire size on the input, which matches the ampacity of the power supply.

Do not use a wire size smaller than 2.5mm2 (or AWG14) on the input, when the total output current is higher than 15A (see Fig. 2A).

Wiring schemes can be found in Fig. 3-1.

Fig. 3-1 **Wiring scheme**



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Installation Instructions for Hazardous Location Areas

The device is suitable for use in Group II Category 3 (Zone 2) environments.

Classification: ATEX: EPS 11 ATEX 1 327 X, II 3G Ex ec nC IIC T4 Gc / IECEx EPS 22.0054X.

WARNING EXPLOSION HAZARDS!

For non-standard mounting orientations, i.e. input terminals not on bottom, a reduction of output current is required. Substitution of components may impair suitability for this environment.

Do not disconnect the device or operate the voltage adjustment unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be non-hazardous. The signal-connector may not be used in hazardous location areas unless additional measures are met to avoid an unintended disconnection (e.g. an additional mechanical fixation).

A suitable enclosure must be provided for the end product which has a minimum protection of IP54 and fulfils the requirements of the EN 60079-7.

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4. INPUT

Input voltage	nom.	DC 24V	±25%
Input voltage range		18Vdc – 30Vdc	
	max.	30Vdc	Absolute maximum continuous input voltage with no damage to the PISA module
Turn-on voltage	typ.	21.4Vdc	Required input voltage for turning-on the outputs
Turn-on delay of outputs	typ.	270ms	Period between applying the input voltage and turning on the outputs. All outputs will be turned-on at the same time.
Input voltage protection level *)	min. max.	21.0Vdc 21.8Vdc	Below this voltage level, outputs will shutdown.
Stand-by input current	typ.	43mA	Stand-by current with no load current on the outputs

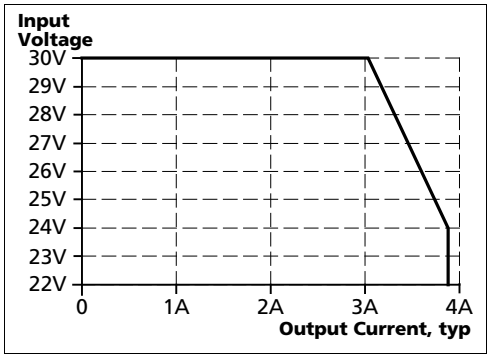
*) Voltage dips below this value can occur for maximal 200µs.

5. OUTPUTS

			24V Input	28V Input	
Output current	output 1	nom.	3.7A	3.2A	see Fig. 5-1
	output 2	nom.	3.7A	3.2A	see Fig. 5-1
	output 3	nom.	3.7A	3.2A	see Fig. 5-1
	output 4	nom.	3.7A	3.2A	see Fig. 5-1
All 4 outputs together		nom.	14.8A	12.8A	
Output current limitation *)		min.	16.6A	16.6A	
		typ.	19.9A	19.9A	
		max.	23.6A	23.6A	
Voltage drop **)		typ.	92mV	81mV	
Output leakage current ***)		typ.	0.4mA	0.4mA	0.4mA

*) The current limitation value for the sum of all four output currents. This current can be drawn from each individual output before the protection module shutdown all four outputs at the same time. Shutdown times can be found in chapter 6.
**) Voltage loss between input and output, when all output channels are loaded with 50% of its nominal current.
***) Output current when outputs have shut down

Fig. 5-1 **Output current vs. input voltage**



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6. CURRENT LIMITATION AND SHUTDOWN BEHAVIOR

The PISA11 protection module comprises one common limitation and switching element for all four outputs. In a protection event, all four outputs limit the current or shutdown at the same time.

The following reasons can cause a limitation of the output currents or a shutdown of the output channels:

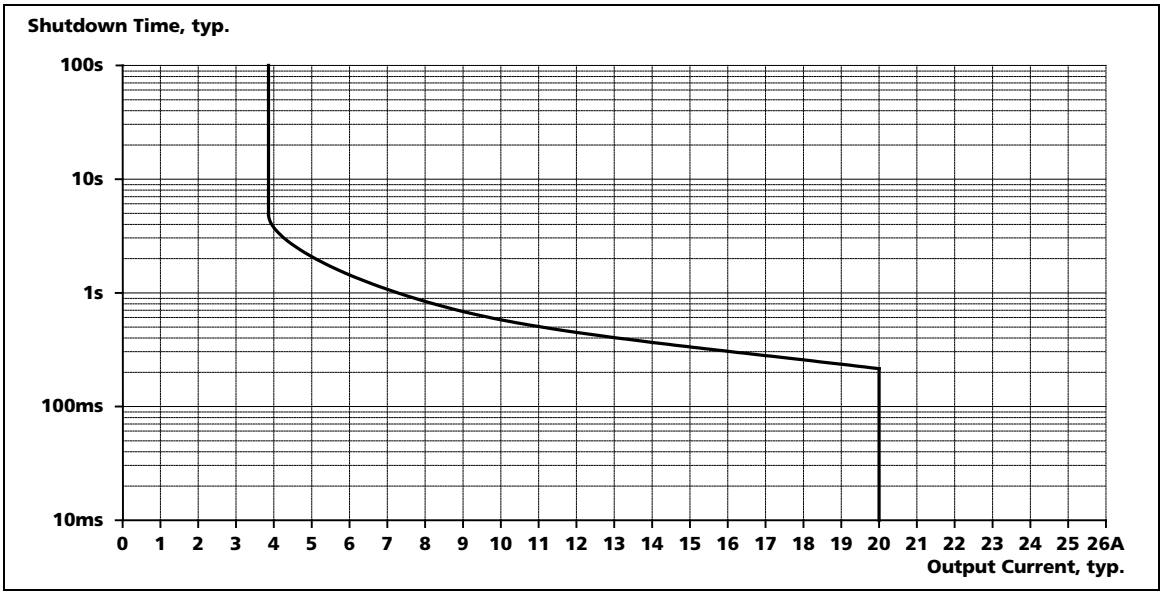
1) The output current of one or more output channels was too high.
2) The sum of the output current of all four output channels was exceeded.
3) The outputs needed to be shutdown in order to maintain sufficient input voltage.

Shutdown times*) when exceeding the rated output current:

At 2-times the rated current	typ.	1s at 7.4A
At short circuit	typ.	10ms

*) The timer for shutdown starts immediately once the rated current levels are exceeded. All output channels will shutdown, if one channel is overloaded. See Fig. 6-1 for more values.
A shutdown of the outputs can also happen earlier, e.g. when the PISA module has to protect the supply voltage in case the power supply can not deliver enough current to support all loads without going into overload.

Fig. 6-1 **Shutdown characteristic**



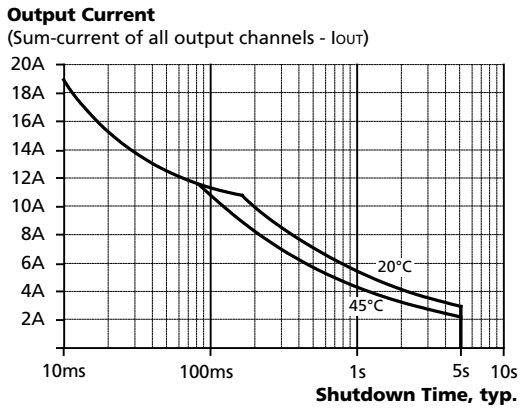
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Shutdown behavior to avoid under-voltage situations on the supply voltage

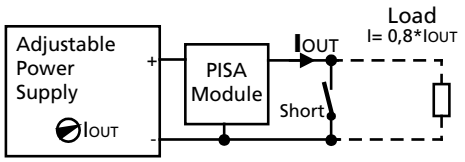
A further limitation of the output current activates when the supplying power source can not deliver enough current to support all loads without bringing the power source into overload followed by a voltage drop. In such an event, the voltage dependent current limitation of the input stage of the protection module is activated (safeguard circuit). This safeguard circuit acts like a valve only permitting so much current so that the supply voltage does not fall below 21V. The period of time for how long the protection circuit is able to actively limit the current depends on the difference between input and output voltage and the current which flows through the PISA protection module and is limited to a maximum of 5s. All four outputs will shutdown simultaneously.

Shutdown times for a short circuit condition across the outputs can be found in Fig. 6-2.

Fig. 6-2 **Active current limitation – Period of time in current limiting mode until the outputs will shutdown**



Test Setup



Test Procedure:

1. Set the output current of the adjustable power supply to the test current value.
2. Set load current to 80% of the test current and wait for a thermally stable condition.
3. Short circuit the output of the PISA module and measure the time until the outputs shutdown.

No single output channel is allowed to be overloaded

The output current is the sum of all outputs.

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7. CONNECTING CAPACITIVE LOADS TO THE OUTPUTS

Large input capacitors of drives, monitors or other similar loads can result in an unintended shutdown of the module when trying to turn-on such loads. This especially can occur after a reset or by turning on a load via the push button or the external signal input. The PISA protection module is designed to be exceptionally compatible with such types of loads. The module can turn-on as much capacitance as possible and comprises several different protection mechanisms to protect against an unintended shutdown or damage of the unit.

The permissible capacitor sizes which can be connected to the output of the PISA module depends on the load current itself as well as on the characteristic of the load.

The following tables show two typical cases (case A and case B) for the permissible capacitors, which can be connected on the outputs without shutdown of the protection module. The listed values are valid for the entire temperature range.

Case A: All outputs are loaded.

The minimum values are worst-case figures for the permissible capacitors which are defined with an additional constant current load and with the maximum permissible total current of the PISA protection module. See also the parameter list below the table.

The typical values are defined with an additional resistive load. See also the parameter list below the table.

Permissible Capacitors		**PISA11.CLASS2**
Per channel		58mF
		14mF
All four outputs together	typ.	58mF
	min.	14mF

Parameters: Typical values are with an additional 1.9A resistive load per output.
Minimum values are with an additional 3.7A constant current load per output.

Case B: Only one output is loaded

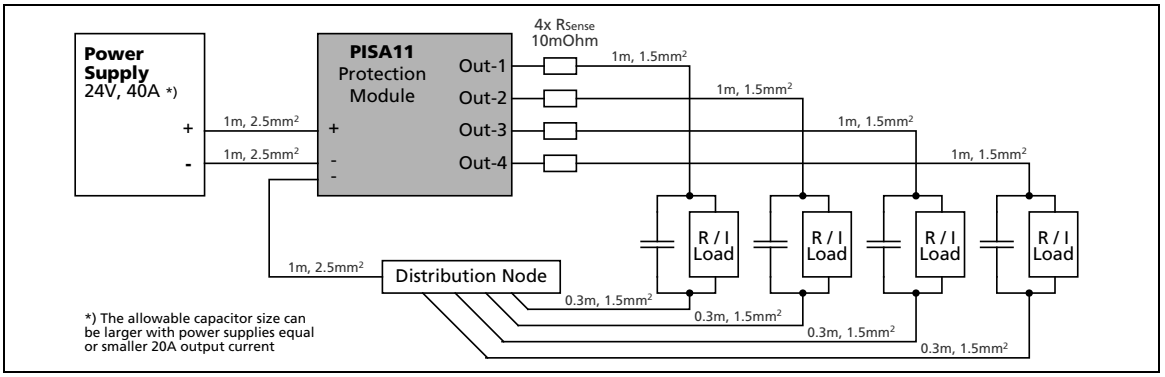
The minimum values for the permissible capacitors are defined with an additional constant current load according to the parameter list below. During the tests, only one output is loaded and all others are not.

The typical values for the permissible capacitors are defined with an additional resistive load according to the parameter list below. During the tests, only one output is loaded and all others are not.

Permissible Capacitors		**PISA11.CLASS2**
Per channel	typ.	68mF
	min.	45mF

Parameters: Typical values are with an additional 1.9A resistive load. Minimum values are with an additional 3.7A constant current load.

Fig. 7-1 **Test setup for capacitive load measurements**



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8. OUTPUT-OK RELAY CONTACT

This relay contact is closed when the input voltage is sufficient and the outputs are not shutdown.

Threshold voltage	typ.	21.4Vdc	Required voltage to power the relay and to close the relay contact. The outputs must also not be shutdown.
Contact ratings	max.	30Vdc, 1.0A	Resistive load
	max.	30Vac, 0.5A	Resistive load
	min.	1mA at 5Vdc	
Galvanic isolation	nom.	500Vac	Test voltage: Signal path to power path

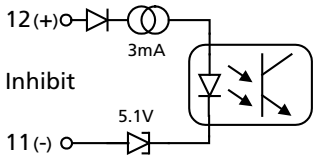
9. ON/OFF AND RESET SIGNAL INPUT

This signal input is galvanically isolated with an integrated optocoupler and works in the same manner as the reset and ON/OFF button. The ON/OFF function has no safety feature included.

In a failure mode (outputs have shutdown), the outputs can be turned on again by applying a voltage for more than 1 second.

In normal mode (outputs have not shutdown), a short (> 50ms) voltage pulse will turn all outputs ON or OFF.

The unit will be shipped (factory setting) with the outputs turned-on.

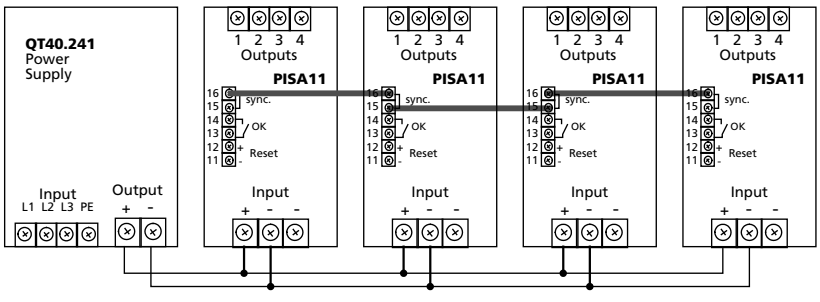


Signal voltage	max.	30Vdc	
Signal current	typ.	3mA	Active current limited
	max.	6mA	active current limited
Threshold voltage levels	min	6Vdc	Voltages above this level will trigger the inhibit or
	max.	10Vdc	reset.
Galvanic isolation	nom.	500Vac	Test voltage: signal path to power path

10. SYNCHRONIZATION OF MULTIPLE PISA MODULES

If multiple PISA modules are used on the same power supply, it is recommended to connect the sync. bus of all modules together. If one unit shuts down due to the protection function of the input voltage protection circuit (safeguard), all other modules will shutdown too. This avoids a false interpretation of which output channel caused the problem. If the sync. terminals are not linked, the module with the highest safeguard protection voltage level (caused by tolerances) would shutdown first regardless whether the failure was caused by this module or not.

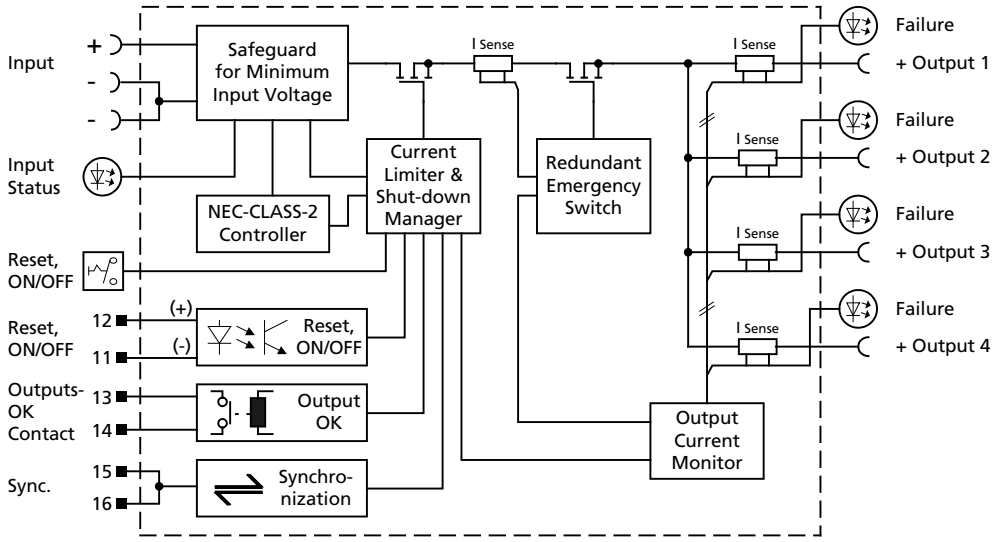
Please note:
If the cause for the shutdown was an over-current of one individual channel only this module will shutdown and the other modules will stay on. In this case the sync. line has no impact on the other modules.



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11. FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

Fig. 11-1 **Functional diagram**



12. BACK-FEEDING LOADS

Loads such as decelerating motors and inductors can feed voltage back to the PISA11 protection module. This feature is also called return voltage immunity or resistance against Back- E.M.F. (Electro Magnetic Force).

The protection module is resistant and does not show malfunctioning when a load feeds back voltage up to 30Vdc to the protection module. It does not matter whether the protection module is on or off.

The protection module has no capability to absorb energy. Internal diodes (integrated body diodes of the Mosfets) directs the voltage and energy to the power supply, which is connected on the input side of the protection module. The power supply defines the amount of energy which can be absorbed.

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13. POWER LOSSES

		PISA11.CLASS2
No-load losses	typ.	1.0W
Losses at typical output loads*)	typ.	1.6W

*) Typical value when all output channels are loaded with 50% of its nominal current.

14. LIFETIME EXPECTANCY AND MTBF

The PISA protection modules are extremely reliable and use only the highest quality materials. The number of critical components such as electrolytic capacitors have been reduced.

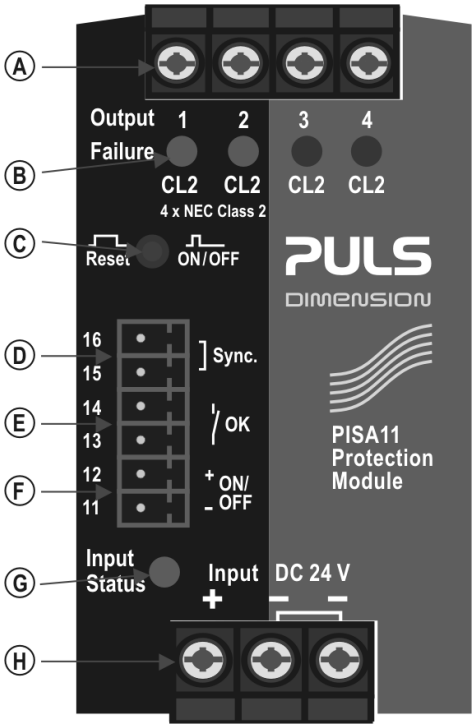
	PISA11.CLASS2	
Applied load	4x1.9A	
Lifetime expectancy *)	220 000h *)	at 40°C
	622 000h *)	at 25°C
MTBF **) SN 29500, IEC 61709	2 198 000h	at 40°C
	3 784 000h	at 25°C
MTBF **) MIL HDBK 217F, GB	734 000h	at 40°C
	1 009 000h	at 25°C

*) The Lifetime expectancy shown in the table indicates the minimum operating hours (service life) and is determined by the lifetime expectancy of the built-in electrolytic capacitors. Lifetime expectancy is specified in operational hours and is calculated according to the capacitor's manufacturer specification. The manufacturer of the electrolytic capacitors only guarantees a maximum life of up to 15 years (131 400h). Any number exceeding this value is a calculated theoretical lifetime which can be used to compare devices.

) **MTBF stands for **M**ean **T**ime **B**etween **F**ailure, which is calculated according to statistical device failures, and indicates reliability of a device. It is the statistical representation of the likelihood of a unit to fail and does not necessarily represent the life of a product. The MTBF figure is a statistical representation of the likelihood of a device to fail. A MTBF figure of e.g. 1 000 000h means that statistically one unit will fail every 100 hours if 10 000 units are installed in the field. However, it can not be determined if the failed unit has been running for 50 000h or only for 100h.

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15. FRONT SIDE AND USER ELEMENTS



A **Output Terminals** (plus (+) pole connection points)

B **Red Failure LEDs**

The red LEDs are failure indicators. Any time a red LED is on or blinking, the outputs have been shutdown.

Three reasons why the outputs have been shutdown:

1) The output current of one or more individual output channels was too high. In this case, the affected output channel LED is blinking and all others are illuminated.
2) The sum of the output current of all four output channels was exceeded. In this case, all red LEDs are blinking.
3) The outputs needed to be shutdown in order to maintain sufficient input voltage. In this case, all red LEDs are on and the green LED (Input Status) is blinking.

The outputs can also be turned off by pushing the ON/OFF button on the front of the unit or by applying an external signal to the ON/OFF signal input. In this case, all red LEDs are on.

When LED 1 and 4 as well as the LEDs 2 and 3 are alternately blinking, an internal error has occurred. Try to reset the unit by pushing the reset button. If this does not help, ship the unit to the factory for inspection.

C **ON/OFF and Reset Button**

This is a pushbutton which can be used for two purposes:

1) In a failure mode (outputs have shutdown), the outputs can be turned on again by pushing and holding the reset button for more than 1 second.
2) In normal mode (outputs have not shutdown), a short (> 50ms) push will turn all outputs ON or OFF.

The unit will be shipped (factory setting) with the outputs turned-on. The ON/OFF function has no safety feature included.

D **Synchronization Bus** (connection by plug-connector on the front), See also chapter 10.

If multiple PISA modules are used on the same power supply, it is recommended to connect the sync. bus of all modules together. If one unit shuts down due to the protection function of the input voltage protection circuit, all other modules will shutdown too. This avoids a false interpretation of which output channel caused the problem. If the cause for the shutdown was an over-current of one individual channel only this module will shutdown and the other modules will stay on. In this case the sync. line has no impact on the other modules.

E **Output-OK Relay Contact** (connection by plug-connector on the front), See also chapter 8.

This relay contact is closed when the input voltage is sufficient and all outputs are not shutdown.

F **Inhibit / Reset Signal Input** (connection by plug-connector on the front), See also chapter 9.

This signal input is galvanically isolated with an integrated optocoupler and works in the same manner as the reset and ON/OFF button. The ON/OFF function has no safety feature included.

1) In a failure mode (outputs have shutdown), the outputs can be turned on again by applying a voltage for more than 1 second.
2) In normal mode (outputs have not shutdown), a short (> 50ms) voltage pulse will turn all outputs ON or OFF.

G **Green Input Status LED**

This LED indicates the status of the input. The green LED is illuminated if the input voltage is higher than 21Vdc. The green LED will blink when the input protection circuit (Safeguard) is activated in order to protect the supply voltage from dropping below 21V or when the outputs have already been shutdown due to a low input voltage.

H **Input Terminals**

Two minus (-) connection points for simpler load distribution or grounding (earthing) of the minus (-) pole.

Please note:

Outputs which have shutdown must be turned on manually by pushing the reset button or by an external reset signal (ON/OFF signal input). A cycling of the input power does not reset the unit. The failure signals are stored until a reset is intentionally initiated.

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16. TERMINALS AND WIRING

All terminals are easy to access when mounted on the panel.

Input, outputs and signal terminals are separated from each other to help in error-free wiring.

	Input and Output	**Signals**
Type	screw terminals	plug connector
Solid wire	0.2-6mm^2	0.2-1.5mm^2
Stranded wire	0.2-4mm^2	0.2-1.5mm^2
AWG (American Wire Gauge)	24-10 AWG	24-16 AWG
Wire stripping length	7mm	6mm
Screwdriver	3.5mm slotted or Pozidrive No 2	2.5mm slotted
Recommended tightening torque	0.8Nm	0.35Nm

Instructions:

a) Use NEC Class 2 rated wires for the output
b) Use appropriate copper cables that are designed for minimum operating temperatures of:
   60°C for ambient up to 45°C and minimum
   75°C for ambient up to 60°C and minimum
   90°C for ambient up to 70°C.
c) Follow national installation codes and installation regulations!
d) Ensure that all strands of a stranded wire enter the terminal connection!
e) Screws of unused terminal compartments should be securely tightened.
f) Ferrules are allowed.

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17. EMC

This protection module is suitable for applications in industrial environment as well as in residential, commercial and light industry environment. A detailed EMC report is available on request.

EMC Immunity	Generic standards: EN 61000-6-1 and EN 61000-6-2				
			Outputs ON	Outputs OFF	
Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	Contact discharge *) Air discharge	8kV 8kV	8kV 8kV	Criterion A Criterion A
Electromagnetic RF field	EN 61000-4-3	80MHz-6GHz	10V/m	10V/m	Criterion A
Fast transients (Burst)	EN 61000-4-4	Input lines output lines DC-OK, Inhibit	2kV 2kV 1kV	2kV 2kV 1kV	Criterion A Criterion A Criterion A
Surge voltage on input lines	EN 61000-4-5	+ → - +/- → DIN rail	500V 1kV	500V 1kV	Criterion A Criterion A
Surge voltage on output lines	EN 61000-4-5	+ → - +/- → DIN rail	500V 1kV	500V 1kV	Criterion A Criterion A
Surge voltage on signal lines	EN 61000-4-5	DC-OK → DIN rail	1kV	1kV	Criterion A
Conducted disturbance	EN 61000-4-6	0.15-80MHz	10V	10V	Criterion A

Criterion A: The PISA protection module shows normal operation behavior within the defined limits.
*)… on coupling plane

EMC Emissions	Generic standards: EN 61000-6-3, EN 61000-6-4	
Conducted emission input and output lines**)	IEC/ CISPR 16-1-2, IEC/ CISPR 16-2-1	limits for DC power ports according to EN 61000-6-3 fulfilled
Radiated emission	EN 55011, EN 55032	Class B

**) provided that the supplying power source fulfills these requirements too

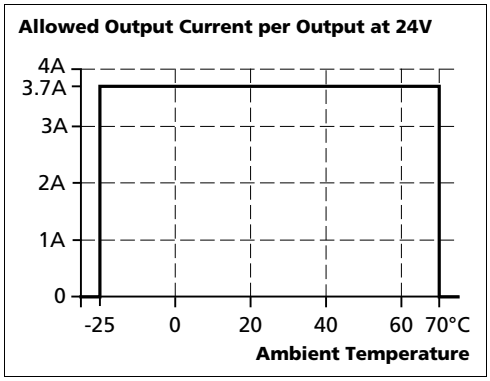
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18. ENVIRONMENT

Operational temperature *)	-25°C to +70°C	see Fig. 18-1
Output derating	not required	see Fig. 18-1
Storage temperature	-40 to +85°C	
Humidity **)	5 to 95% r.H.	IEC 60068-2-30
Vibration sinusoidal ***)	2-17.8Hz: ±1.6mm; 17.8-500Hz: 2g 2 hours / axis	IEC 60068-2-6
Shock ***)	30g 6ms, 20g 11ms 3 bumps / direction, 18 bumps in total	IEC 60068-2-27
Altitude	0 to 6000m	
Over-voltage category	III II	IEC 60664-1, altitudes up to 2000m for altitudes from 2000m to 6000m
Degree of pollution	2	IEC 62103, EN 50178, not conductive

*) Operational temperature is the same as the ambient temperature and is defined as the air temperature 2cm below the unit.
**) Do not energize while condensation is present.
***) Tested in combination with DIN rails according to EN 60715 with a height of 15mm and a thickness of 1.3mm and standard mounting orientation.

Fig. 18-1 **Output current vs. ambient temperature**



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19. PROTECTION FEATURES

Output over-current protection	Electronically limited	
Class of protection	III	IEC 61140
Degree of protection	IP20	EN/IEC 60529
Penetration protection	> 2.5mm in diameter	E.g. screws, small parts
Over-temperature protection	Not included	
Reverse polarity protection; input voltage	Not included	Make sure that the input voltage polarity is correct before applying the input voltage.
Internal input fuse	Not included	

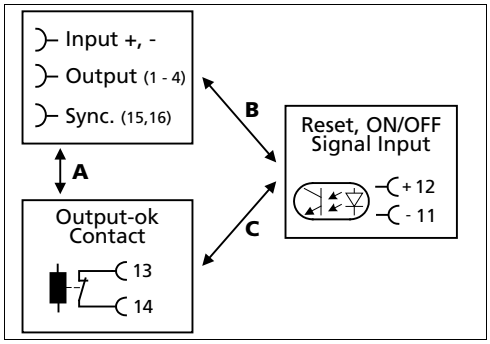
20. DIELECTRIC STRENGTH

The relay contact and the ON/OFF signal input are floating and have no ohmic connection to the input or output voltage. Type and factory tests are conducted by the manufacturer.

The creepage and clearance distances between relay contacts, the ON/OFF signal input and input/output voltage are 1.3mm.

The following dielectric strength tests were conducted:

Fig. 20-1 **Dielectric strength**



		A	B	C
Type test	60s	500Vac	500Vac	50Vac
Factory test	5s	500Vac	500Vac	-
Field test	5s	500Vac	500Vac	50Vac
Cut-off current setting		> 1mA	> 1mA	> 1mA

Type and factory tests are conducted by the manufacturer. Field tests may be conducted in the field using the appropriate test equipment which applies the voltage with a slow ramp (2s up and 2s down). Connect all input and output terminals together as well as all signal poles before conducting the tests. When testing, set the cut-off current settings to the value in the table above.

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21. APPROVED, FULFILLED OR TESTED STANDARDS

UL 508	c UL us LISTED	UL Certificate Listed equipment for category NMTR - Industrial Control Equipment Applicable for US and Canada E-File: E198865
IEC 61010-2-201	CB Report	CB Scheme Certificate Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use - Particular requirements for control equipment
IEC 60950-1	CB Report	CB Scheme Certificate General safety requirements for Information Technology Equipment (ITE)
UL 60950-1	c UL us	UL Certificate Recognized component for category QQGQ - Information Technology Equipment (ITE) Applicable for US and Canada E-File: E137006
UL 2367	UL	UL Certificate Recognized component for category QVRQ - UL 2367 Standard for Solid State Overcurrent Protectors - Supplementary protector Applicable for US E-File: E342020
ATEX	Ex	Agency Certificate (Bureau Veritas) EN 60079-0 Explosive atmospheres - General requirements EN 60079-7, EN 60079-15 Equipment protection by type of protection "e" and "n" Certificate: EPS 11 ATEX 1 327 X Temperature Code: T4 Type of Protection: ec nC
IEC 60079 (IECEx)	IECEx	IECEx Certificate IEC 60079-0 Explosive atmospheres - General requirements IEC 60079-7, IEC 60079-15 Equipment protection by type of protection "e" and "n" Certificate: IECEx EPS 22.0054X Temperature Code: T4 Type of Protection: ec nC
Marine (DNV)	DNV DNV.COM/AF	DNV Certificate DNV Type approved product Certificate: TAA00002A7
NEC Class 2	NEC CLASS 2	Manufacturer's Declaration NEC Class 2 - Limited Power Source Listed device according to NEC Handbook chapter 725-121

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IEC 60068-2-60	Corrosion IEC 60068-2-60 Method 4 ✓	Manufacturer's Declaration (Online Document) Environmental Tests, Flowing Mixed Gas Corrosion Test IEC 60068-2-60 Method 4 Test Ke - Method 4 H2S: 10ppb NO2: 200ppb Cl2: 10ppb SO2: 200ppb Test Duration: 3 weeks, this simulates a service life of 10 years.
ISA-71.04 G3	Corrosion G3-ISA-71.04 ✓	Manufacturer's Declaration (Online Document) Airborne Contaminants Corrosion Test ISA-71.04 G3 Severity Level: G3 Harsh H2S: 100ppb NOx: 1250ppb Cl2: 20ppb SO2: 300ppb Test Duration: 3 weeks, this simulates a service life of 10 years.

22. REGULATORY PRODUCT COMPLIANCE

EU Declaration of Conformity	CE	EU Declaration of Conformity Trade conformity assessment for Europe The CE mark indicates conformance with the European - EMC directive - ATEX directive - RoHS directive
CCC	CCC	CCC Certificate China Compulsory Certification (CNCA-C23-01:2019) Certificate for devices made in Suzhou/China (PULS Electronics): 2024122303118857 Certificate for devices made in Chomutov/Czech Republic (PULS investiční): 2024122303118856 CCC-Ex
REACH Regulation (EU)	REACH COMPLIANT	Manufacturer's Statement EU regulation regarding the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) fulfilled.
WEEE Regulation		Manufacturer's Declaration EU Regulation on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Registered as business to business (B2B) products. EU Regulation 2012/19/EU

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23. READ-OUT OF THE SOFTWARE REVISION LEVEL

PISA utilizes a microcontroller with a dedicated firmware to control the whole unit. The revision level of the used firmware can be determined as follows:

Press and hold the reset button before applying the input voltage. The pattern of the four red LEDs shows the firmware revision level.

Revision level	LED 1	LED 2	LED 3	LED 4
A	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
B	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
C	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
D	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
E	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
F	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
G	OFF	ON	ON	ON
H	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
I	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
J	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
K	ON	OFF	ON	ON
L	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
M	ON	ON	OFF	ON
N	ON	ON	ON	OFF
O	ON	ON	ON	ON

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24. PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT

Weight	120g
DIN rail	Use 35mm DIN rail according to EN 60715 or EN 50022 with a height of 7.5 or 15mm. The DIN rail depth must be added to the unit depth to calculate the total required installation depth.
Installation clearances	See chapter 3

Fig. 24-1 **Front view**

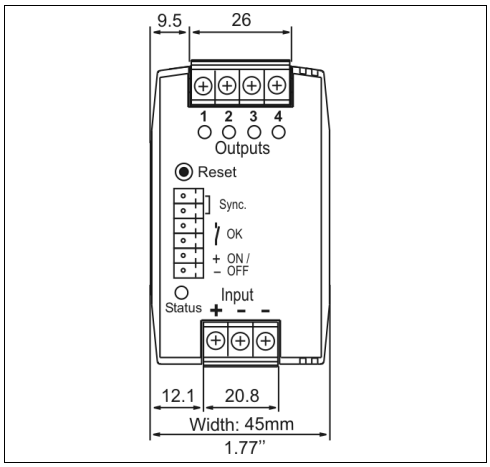
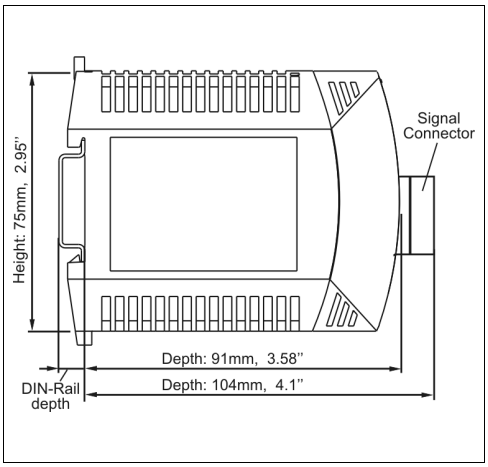


Fig. 24-2 **Side view**

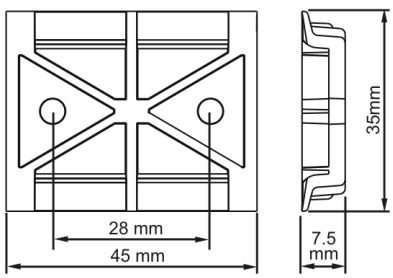


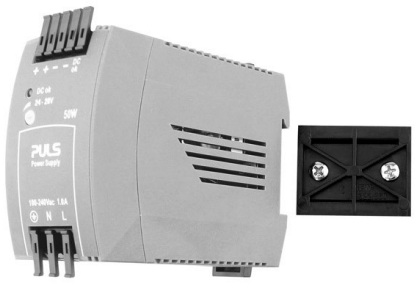
25. ACCESSORY

25.1. ZM3.WALL WALL MOUNTING BRACKET

(bulk-package with 25 pcs.)

DIN rail bracket for wall or panel mount:





Note: The picture is for representation only.

Hole diameter: 4.2mm

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