



### POWER SUPPLY

- AC 100-240V Wide-range Input
- DeviceNet® Approved
- NEC Class 2 Compliant
- Width only 40mm
- Efficiency up to 92%
- Active Power Factor Correction (PFC)
- DC Input from 88 to 360Vdc
- Negligible low Inrush Current Surge
- Short-term Operation down to 60Vac and up to 300Vac
- Full Power Between -25°C and +60°C
- DC-OK Relay Contact
- Quick-connect Spring-clamp Terminals
- 3 Year Warranty

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The QS5.DNET power supply is a derivate of the Dimension QS5 family, which is specially designed to meet the DeviceNet® requirement. The QS5.DNET exists beside the QS10.DNET, which is the right choice to supply networks with the thick cables.

The specialties of DeviceNet® power supplies are:

- The nominal and overload currents are sized for the ratings of the DeviceNet® cables.
- Large load capacitors can be charged in a very short period of time.
- After turn on, the output voltage increases according to the DeviceNet® timing specification.
- The upper level of the output level is limited to protect the network.

The most outstanding features are a high efficiency, compact size, wide-range input voltage, a very low inrush surge and a DC-ok contact. High immunity to transients and power surges and a low electromagnetic emission makes usage in nearly every environment possible.

Unique quick-connect spring-clamp terminals allow a safe and fast installation. A large international approval package makes this unit suitable for nearly every situation.

### ORDER NUMBERS

Power Supply	<b>QS5.DNET</b>	24V DeviceNet® unit
Accessory	ZM1.WALL	Wall mount bracket
	ZM12.SIDE	Side mount bracket
	UF20.241	Buffer unit

### SHORT-FORM DATA

Output voltage	DC 24V	
Adjustment range	fixed	not adjustable
Output current	3.8A	continuous
Output power	91.2W	continuous
Output ripple	< 50mVpp	20Hz to 20MHz
Input voltage	AC 100-240V	+10%/-15%
Mains frequency	50-60Hz	±6%
AC Input current	0.85 / 0.45A	at 120 / 230Vac
Power factor	0.98 / 0.90	at 120 / 230Vac
AC Inrush current	typ. 9 / 11A peak	at 120 / 230Vac
Efficiency	91.4 / 92.0%	at 120 / 230Vac
Losses	8.6 / 7.9W	at 120 / 230Vac
Temperature range	-25°C to +70°C	operational
Derating	2W/°C	+60 to +70°C
Hold-up time	typ. 44 / 85ms	at 120 / 230Vac
Dimensions	40x124x117mm	WxHxD

### MARKINGS



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### TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>PE and <math>\oplus</math> symbol</b>	PE is the abbreviation for <b>Protective Earth</b> and has the same meaning as the symbol $\oplus$ .
<b>Earth, Ground</b>	This document uses the term "earth" which is the same as the U.S. term "ground".
<b>T.b.d.</b>	To be defined, value or description will follow later.
<b>AC 230V</b>	A figure displayed with the AC or DC before the value represents a nominal voltage with standard tolerances (usually $\pm 15\%$ ) included. E.g.: DC 12V describes a 12V battery disregarding whether it is full (13.7V) or flat (10V)
<b>230Vac</b>	A figure with the unit (Vac) at the end is a momentary figure without any additional tolerances included.
<b>50Hz vs. 60Hz</b>	As long as not otherwise stated, AC 230V parameters are valid at 50Hz mains frequency.
<b>may</b>	A key word indicating flexibility of choice with no implied preference.
<b>shall</b>	A key word indicating a mandatory requirement.
<b>should</b>	A key word indicating flexibility of choice with a strongly preferred implementation.



### 3. AC-INPUT

AC input	nom.	AC 100-240V	suitable for TN-, TT- and IT mains networks
AC input range	min.	85-264Vac	continuous operation
	min.	60-85Vac	full power for 200ms, no damage between 0 and 85Vac
	min.	264-300Vac	< 500ms
Allowed voltage L or N to earth	max.	300Vac	
Input frequency	nom.	50–60Hz	±6%
Turn-on voltage	typ.	82Vac	steady-state value, see Fig. 3-1
Shut-down voltage	typ.	78Vac	steady-state value, see Fig. 3-1
	typ.	58Vac	dynamic value

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Input current	typ.	1.02A	0.85A	0.48A	at 3.8A, see Fig. 3-3
Power factor *)	typ.	0.99	0.98	0.90	at 3.8A, see Fig. 3-4
Crest factor **)	typ.	1.48	1.55	1.71	at 3.8A
Start-up delay	typ.	120ms	110ms	85ms	see Fig. 3-2
Rise time	typ.	18ms	18ms	18ms	0mF, 3.8A, see Fig. 3-2
	typ.	38ms	38ms	38ms	3.8mF, 3.8A, see Fig. 3-2
Turn-on overshoot	max.	100mV	100mV	100mV	see Fig. 3-2

\*) The power factor is the ratio of the true (or real) power to the apparent power in an AC circuit.

\*\*\*) The crest factor is the mathematical ratio of the peak value to RMS value of the input current waveform.

Fig. 3-1 Input voltage range

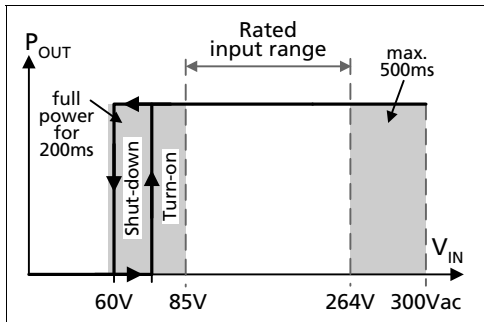


Fig. 3-2 Turn-on behavior, definitions

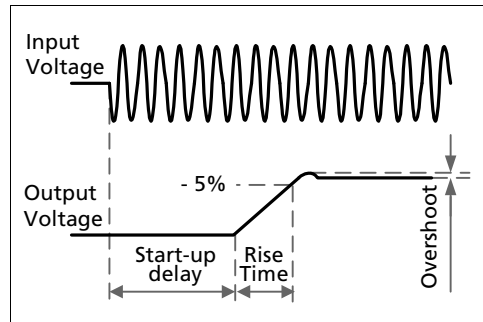


Fig. 3-3 Input current vs. output load at 24V

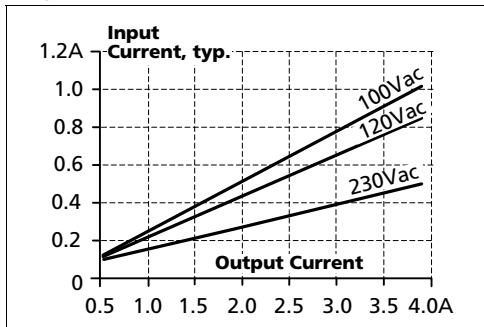
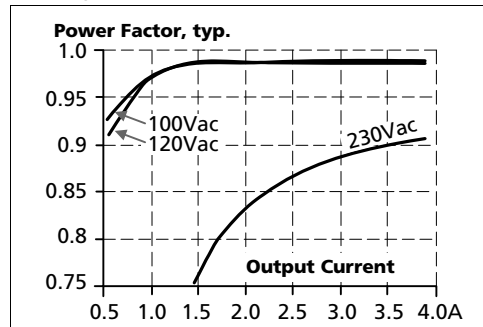


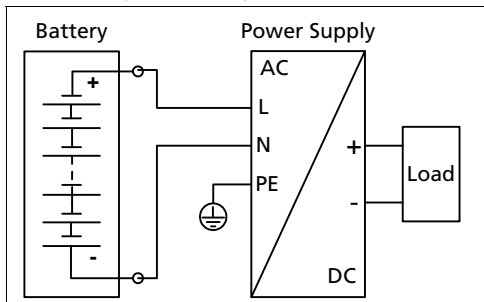
Fig. 3-4 Power factor vs. output load



### 4. DC-INPUT

DC input	nom.	DC 110-300V	±20%
DC input range	min.	88-360Vdc	continuous operation
DC input current	typ.	0.91A / 0.33A	110Vdc / 300Vdc, at 3.8A
Allowed Voltage L/N to Earth	max.	375Vdc	IEC 62103
Turn-on voltage	typ.	80Vdc	steady state value
Shut-down voltage	typ.	76Vdc	steady state value

Fig. 4-1 **Wiring for DC Input**



**Instructions for DC use:**

- a) Use a battery or similar DC source.  
For other sources contact PULS
- b) Connect +pole to L and –pole to N.
- c) Connect the PE terminal to a earth wire or to the machine ground.

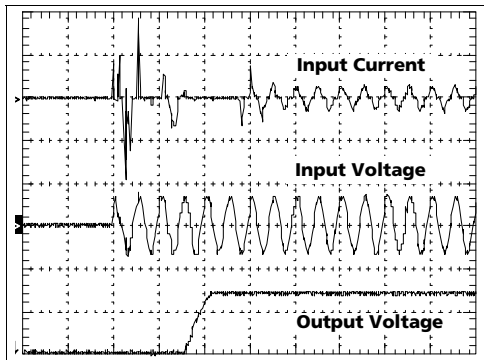
### 5. INPUT INRUSH CURRENT

An active inrush limitation circuit limits the input inrush current after turn-on of the input voltage and after short input voltage interruptions.

The charging current into EMI suppression capacitors is disregarded in the first microseconds after switch-on.

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Inrush current	max.	15A <sub>peak</sub>	15A <sub>peak</sub>	15A <sub>peak</sub>	over entire temperature range
	typ.	8A <sub>peak</sub>	9A <sub>peak</sub>	11A <sub>peak</sub>	over entire temperature range
Inrush energy	max.	1A <sup>2</sup> s	1A <sup>2</sup> s	1A <sup>2</sup> s	over entire temperature range

Fig. 5-1 **Input inrush current, typical behavior**



Input: 230Vac  
 Output: 24V, 3.8A  
 Ambient: 25°C  
 Upper curve: Input current 5A / DIV  
 Middle curve: Input voltage 500V / DIV  
 Lower curve: Output voltage 20V / DIV  
 Time basis: 40ms / DIV

### 6. OUTPUT

Output voltage	nom.	24V	
Adjustment range		fixed	not adjustable
Factory setting	typ.	24.1V	±0.2%, at full load, cold unit
Line regulation	max.	20mV	60-300Vac
Load regulation	max.	100mV	static value, 0A → 3.8A
Ripple and noise voltage	max.	50mVpp	20Hz to 20MHz, 50Ohm
Output current	nom.	3.8A	continuously available, see Fig. 6-1
	nom.	5.7A	for typ. 200ms to charge network capacitors **)
Output power	nom.	91.2W	continuously available
Overload behaviour		cont. current	
Short-circuit current	min.	4A *)	continuous, load impedance 200mOhm, see Fig. 6-1
	max.	7A *)	continuous, load impedance 200mOhm, see Fig. 6-1
	max.	8.5A *)	for the first 200ms after the short across the output, load impedance 200mOhm
Output capacitance	typ.	3 500µF	included inside the power supply

\*) Discharge current of output capacitors is not included.

\*\*\*) The extra current to charge network capacitors is available as soon as power comes on and immediately after the end of an output short circuit or output overload.

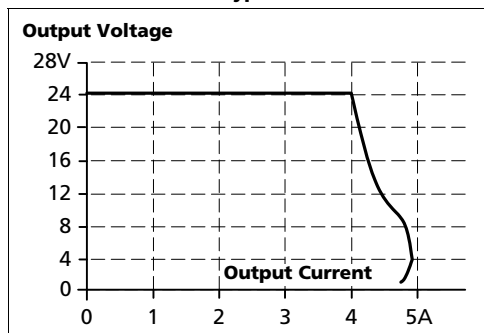
#### Peak current capability (up to several milliseconds)

The power supply can deliver a peak current which is higher than the specified short term current. This helps to start current demanding loads or to safely operate subsequent circuit breakers.

The extra current is supplied by the output capacitors inside the power supply. During this event, the capacitors will be discharged and causes a voltage dip on the output. Detailed curves can be found in chapter 24.1.

Peak current voltage dips	typ.	from 24V to 20.0V	at 7.6A for 50ms, resistive load
	typ.	from 24V to 20.5V	at 15A for 2ms, resistive load
	typ.	from 24V to 17.5V	at 15A for 5ms, resistive load

Fig. 6-1 Output voltage vs. output current, typ.



### 7. HOLD-UP TIME

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Hold-up Time	typ.	87ms	87ms	167ms	at 1.9A, see Fig. 7-1
	typ.	44ms	44ms	85ms	at 3.8A, see Fig. 7-1

Fig. 7-1 Hold-up time vs. input voltage

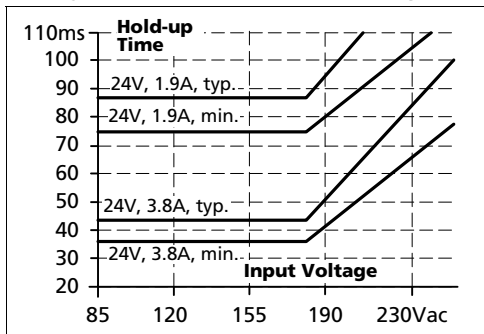
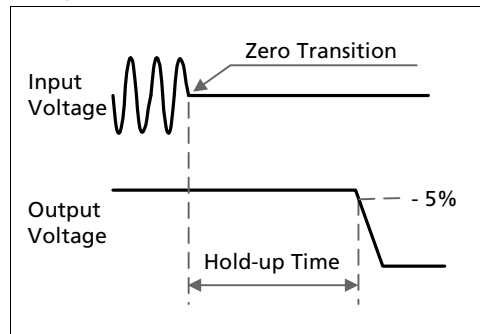


Fig. 7-2 Shut-down behavior, definitions

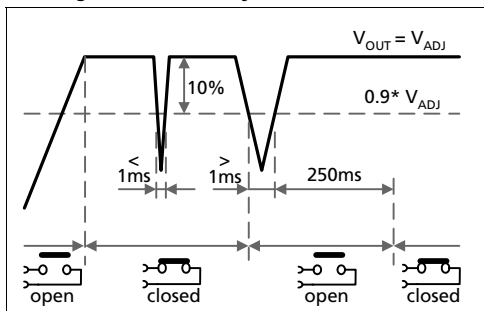


### 8. DC-OK RELAY CONTACT

This feature monitors the output voltage, which is produced by the power supply itself. It is independent of a back-fed voltage from a unit connected in parallel to the power supply output.

Contact closes	As soon as the output voltage reaches the nominal output voltage level.		
Contact opens	As soon as the output voltage dips more than 10% below the nominal output voltage. Short dips will be extended to a signal length of 250ms. Dips shorter than 1ms will be ignored.		
Contact re-closes	As soon as the output voltage exceeds 90% of the nominal output voltage.		
Contact ratings	max	60Vdc 0.3A, 30Vdc 1A, 30Vac 0.5A	resistive load
	min	1mA at 5Vdc	min. permissible load
Isolation voltage	See dielectric strength table in section 18.		

Fig. 8-1 DC-ok relay contact behavior



**Note:** The DC-ok feature requires that the output voltage reaches the nominal level after turn-on in order to function according to specification. If this level cannot be achieved, the overload lamp will be on and the DC-ok contact will be open. The overload signal will only shut off as soon as the adjusted voltage is reached.

### 9. EFFICIENCY AND POWER LOSSES

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Efficiency	typ.	90.4%	91.4%	92.0%	at 3.8A
Average efficiency *)	typ.	89.4%	90.0%	90.0%	25% at 0.95A, 25% at 1.9A, 25% at 2.85A, 25% at 3.8A
Power losses	typ.	3.7W	3.8W	4.3W	at 0A
	typ.	9.7W	8.6W	7.9W	at 3.8A

\*) The average efficiency is an assumption for a typical application where the power supply is loaded with 25% of the nominal load for 25% of the time, 50% of the nominal load for another 25% of the time, 75% of the nominal load for another 25% of the time and with 100% of the nominal load for the rest of the time.

Fig. 9-1 Efficiency vs. output current, typ

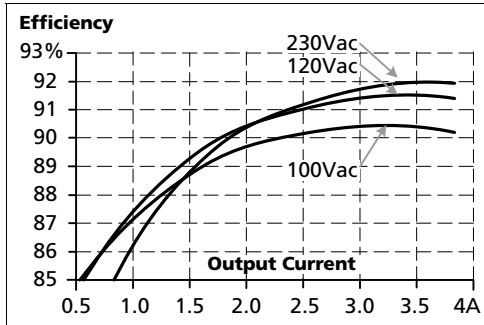


Fig. 9-2 Losses vs. output current, typ.

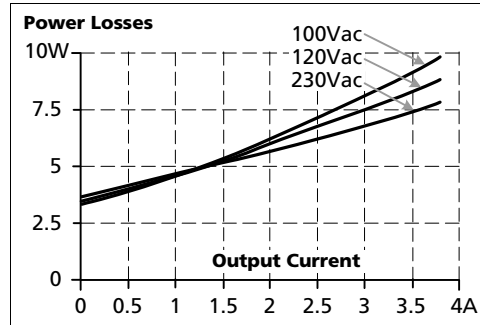


Fig. 9-3 Efficiency vs. input voltage at 3.8A, typ.

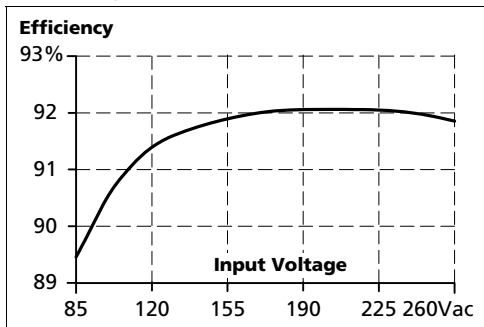
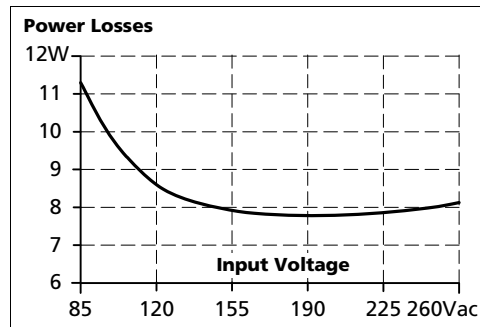


Fig. 9-4 Losses vs. input voltage at 3.8A, typ.



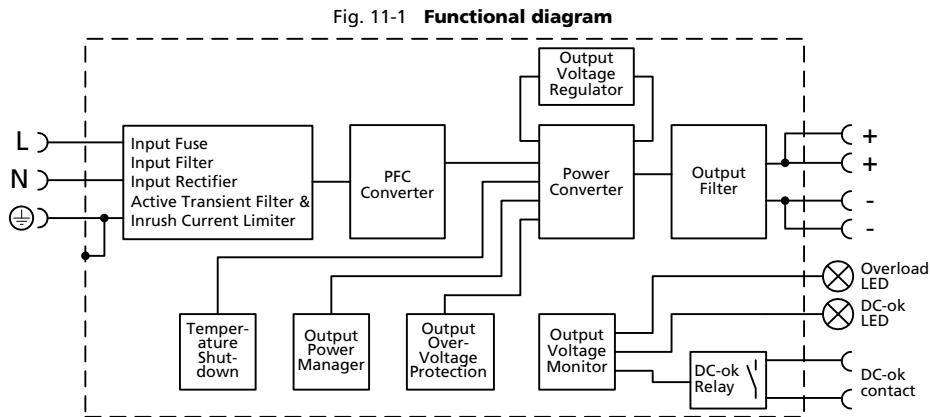


### 10. RELIABILITY

	AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Lifetime expectancy *)	68 000h	75 000h	94 000h	at 3.8A and 40°C
	122 000h	126 000h	126 000h	at 1.9A and 40°C
	192 000h*)	212 000h*)	270 000h*)	at 3.8A and 25°C
MTBF **) SN 29500, IEC 61709	787 000h	812 000h	831 000h	at 3.8A and 40°C
	1 374 000h	1 409 000h	1 338 000h	at 3.8A and 25°C
MTBF **) MIL HDBK 217F	352 000h	375 000h	391 000h	at 23.8A and 40°C; Ground Benign GB40
	482 000h	509 000h	536 000h	at 3.8A and 25°C; Ground Benign GB25

- \*) 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 **Mean Time Between Failure**, 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.

## 11. FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



## 12. TERMINALS AND WIRING

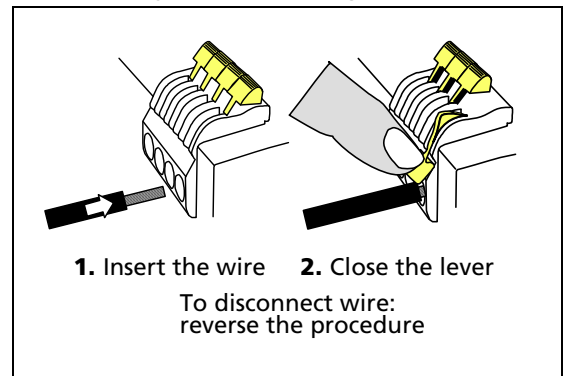
Bi-stable, quick-connect spring clamp terminals. IP20 Finger safe construction. Suitable for field- and factory installation. Shipped in open position.

Type	Input	Output	DC-OK-Signal
Solid wire	0.5-6mm <sup>2</sup>	0.3-4mm <sup>2</sup>	0.3-4mm <sup>2</sup>
Stranded wire	0.5-4mm <sup>2</sup>	0.3-2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	0.3-2.5mm <sup>2</sup>
American Wire Gauge	20-10 AWG	26-12 AWG	26-12 AWG
Wire stripping length	10mm / 0.4inch	6mm / 0.25inch	6mm / 0.25inch
Screwdriver	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Recommended tightening torque	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Pull-out force	10AWG:80N, 12AWG:60N, 14AWG:50N, 16AWG:40N (according to UL486E)		

### Instructions:

- Use appropriate copper cables that are designed for minimum operating temperatures of:
  - 60°C for ambient up to 45°C and
  - 75°C for ambient up to 60°C minimum
  - 90°C for ambient up to 70°C minimum.
- Follow national installation codes and installation regulations!
- Ensure that all strands of a stranded wire enter the terminal connection!
- Up to two stranded wires with the same cross section are permitted in one connection point (except PE wire).
- Do not use the unit without PE connection.
- Unused terminal compartments should be securely tightened.
- Ferrules are allowed.

Fig. 12-1 Connecting a wire



### 13. FRONT SIDE AND USER ELEMENTS

Fig. 13-1 Front side



**A Input Terminals** (Quick-connect spring-clamp terminals)

- N, L** Line input
- ⊕ PE (Protective Earth) input

**B Output Terminals** (Quick-connect spring-clamp terminals, two pins per pole)

- +** Positive output
- Negative (return) output

**C DC-OK Relay Contact** (Quick-connect spring-clamp terminals)

The DC-OK relay contact is synchronized with the DC-OK LED.  
See chapter 8 for details.

**D DC-OK LED** (green)

On, when the output voltage is >90% of the adjusted output voltage

**E Overload LED** (red)

On, when the voltage on the output terminals is <90% of the adjusted output voltage, or in case of a short circuit in the output.

Input voltage is required

Flashing, when the unit has switched off due to over-temperature.

#### Indicators, LEDs

	<b>Overload LED</b>	<b>DC-OK LED</b>	<b>DC-OK Contact</b>
Normal mode	OFF	ON	Closed
Overload ( $V_{out} < 90\%$ )	ON	OFF	Open
Output short circuit	ON	OFF	Open
Temperature Shut-down	Intermitted	OFF	Open
No input power	OFF	OFF	Open

### 14. EMC

The power supply is suitable for applications in industrial environment as well as in residential, commercial and light industry environment without any restrictions. The CE mark indicates conformance with EMC directive 2004/108/EC and the low-voltage directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC. A detailed EMC report is available on request.

<b>EMC Immunity</b>		According generic standards: EN 61000-6-1 and EN 61000-6-2		
Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	contact discharge	8kV	Criterion A
		air discharge	15kV	Criterion A
Electromagnetic RF field	EN 61000-4-3	80MHz-2.7GHz	10V/m	Criterion A
Fast transients (Burst)	EN 61000-4-4	input lines	4kV	Criterion A
		output lines	2kV	Criterion A
Surge voltage on input	EN 61000-4-5	L → N	2kV	Criterion A
		L → PE, N → PE	4kV	Criterion A
Surge voltage on output	EN 61000-4-5	+ → -	1kV	Criterion A
		+ / - → PE	1kV	Criterion A
Conducted disturbance	EN 61000-4-6	0.15-80MHz	10V	Criterion A
Mains voltage dips	EN 61000-4-11	0% of 100Vac	0Vac, 20ms	Criterion A
		40% of 100Vac	40Vac, 200ms	Criterion C
		70% of 100Vac	70Vac, 500ms	Criterion A
		0% of 200Vac	0Vac, 20ms	Criterion A
		40% of 200Vac	80Vac, 200ms	Criterion A
		70% of 200Vac	140Vac, 500ms	Criterion A
Voltage interruptions	EN 61000-4-11	0% of 200Vac (=0V)	5000ms	Criterion C
Voltage sags	SEMI F47 0706	dips on the input voltage according to SEMI F47 standard		
		80% of 120Vac (96Vac)	1000ms	Criterion A
		70% of 120Vac (84Vac)	500ms	Criterion A
		50% of 120Vac (60Vac)	200ms	Criterion A
Powerful transients	VDE 0160	over entire load range	750V, 1.3ms	Criterion A

**Criteria:**

- A:** Power supply shows normal operation behavior within the defined limits.
- C:** Temporary loss of function is possible. Power supply may shut-down and restarts by itself. No damage or hazards for the power supply will occur.

<b>EMC Emission</b>		According generic standards: EN 61000-6-3 and EN 61000-6-4	
Conducted emission	EN 55011, EN 55022, FCC Part 15, CISPR 11, CISPR 22 EN 55022	Class B, input lines	
		Class B, output lines	
Radiated emission	EN 55011, EN 55022	Class B	
Harmonic input current	EN 61000-3-2	fulfilled	
Voltage fluctuations, flicker	EN 61000-3-3	fulfilled *)	

This device complies with FCC Part 15 rules.

Operation is subjected to following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

\*) tested with constant current loads, non pulsing

<b>Switching Frequencies</b>		The power supply has three converters with three different switching frequencies included. Two are nearly constant. The other one is input voltage and load dependent.	
Switching frequency 1	110kHz	nearly constant	
Switching frequency 2	400kHz	nearly constant	
Switching frequency 3	65kHz to 280kHz	input voltage and load dependent	

### 15. ENVIRONMENT

Operational temperature *)	-25°C to +70°C (-13°F to 158°F)	reduce output power according Fig. 15-1
Storage temperature	-40 to +85°C (-40°F to 185°F)	for storage and transportation
Output de-rating	2W/°C	60-70°C (140°F to 158°F)
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 2000m (0 to 6 560ft)	without any restrictions
	2000 to 6000m (6 560 to 20 000ft)	reduce output power or ambient temperature, see Fig. 15-2 IEC 62103, EN 50178, overvoltage category II
Altitude de-rating	5W/1000m or 5°C/1000m	> 2000m (6500ft), see Fig. 15-2
Over-voltage category	III	IEC 62103, EN 50178, altitudes up to 2000m
	II	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

Fig. 15-1 Output current vs. ambient temp.

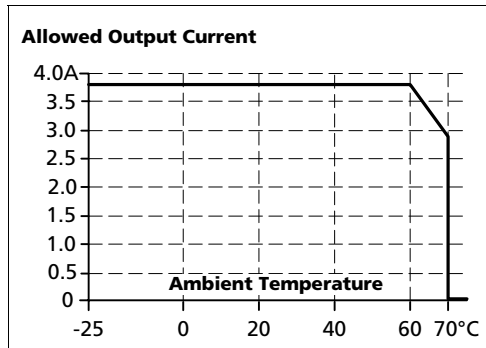
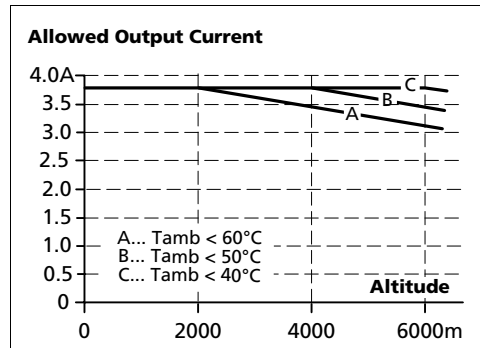


Fig. 15-2 Output current vs. altitude



### 16. PROTECTION FEATURES

Output protection	Electronically protected against overload, no-load and short-circuits *)	
Output over-voltage protection	typ. 27Vdc max. 29Vdc	In case of an internal power supply defect, a redundant circuit limits the maximum output voltage. The output shuts down and automatically attempts to restart.
Degree of protection	IP 20	EN/IEC 60529
Penetration protection	> 3.5mm	e.g. screws, small parts
Over-temperature protection	yes	Output shut-down with automatic restart
Input transient protection	MOV (Metal Oxide Varistor)	
Internal input fuse	T3.15A H.B.C.	not user replaceable

\*) In case of a protection event, audible noise may occur.

### 17. SAFETY FEATURES

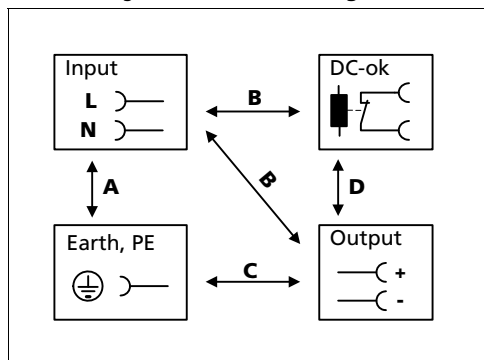
Input / output separation *)	SELV PELV	IEC/EN 60950-1 IEC/EN 60204-1, EN 50178, IEC 62103, IEC 60364-4-41
Class of protection	I	PE (Protective Earth) connection required
Isolation resistance	> 5MΩ	input to output, 500Vdc
PE resistance	< 0.1Ω	
Touch current (leakage current)	typ. 0.11mA / 0.28mA typ. 0.16mA / 0.4mA typ. 0.27mA / 0.68mA < 0.14mA / 0.33mA < 0.22mA / 0.49mA < 0.40mA / 0.88mA	100Vac, 50Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains 120Vac, 60Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains 230Vac, 50Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains 110Vac, 50Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains 132Vac, 60Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains 264Vac, 50Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains

\*) double or reinforced insulation

### 18. DIELECTRIC STRENGTH

The output voltage is floating and has no ohmic connection to the ground. 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-terminals together as well as all output poles before conducting the test. When testing, set the cut-off current settings to the value in the table below.










Fig. 18-1 Dielectric strength



		A	B	C	D
Type test	60s	2500Vac	3000Vac	500Vac	500Vac
Factory test	5s	2500Vac	2500Vac	500Vac	500Vac
Field test	5s	2000Vac	2000Vac	500Vac	500Vac
Cut-off current setting		> 10mA	> 10mA	> 20mA	> 1mA

To fulfil the PELV requirements according to EN60204-1 § 6.4.1, we recommend that either the + pole, the - pole or any other part of the output circuit shall be connected to the protective earth system. This helps to avoid situations in which a load starts unexpectedly or can not be switched off when unnoticed earth faults occur.

## 19. APPROVALS

EC Declaration of Conformity		The CE mark indicates conformance with EMC directive 2004/108/EC and the low-voltage directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC.
DeviceNet®		DeviceNet conformance tested by the Open DeviceNet® Vendor Organization.
IEC 60950-1		CB Scheme, Information Technology Equipment
UL 508		Listed for use as Industrial Control Equipment; U.S.A. (UL 508) and Canada (C22.2 No. 107-1-01); E-File: E198865
UL 60950-1		Recognized for use as Information Technology Equipment, Level 5; U.S.A. (UL 60950-1) and Canada (C22.2 No. 60950-1); E-File: E137006
ANSI / ISA 12.12.01-2007 (Class I Div 2)		Recognized for use in Hazardous Location Class I Div 2 T4 Groups A,B,C,D systems; U.S.A. (ANSI / ISA 12.12.01-2007) and Canada (C22.2 No. 213-M1987)  The unit is suitable for use in Class I Division 2 Groups A, B, C, D locations. Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I Division 2 environment. Do not disconnect equipment unless power has been switched off. Wiring must be in accordance with Class I, Division 2 wiring methods of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, and in accordance with other local or national codes.
Marine		GL (Germanischer Lloyd) classified and ABS (American Bureau for Shipping) PDA Environmental category: C, EMC2 Marine and offshore applications
SEMI F47		SEMI F47-0200 Ride-through compliance for semiconductor industry. Full SEMI range compliance (Input: AC120V or higher, output: < 91.2W)
GOST P		Certificate of Conformity for Russia and other GUS countries

## 20. FULFILLED STANDARDS

EN 61558-2-17	Safety of Power Transformers
EN/IEC 60204-1	Safety of Electrical Equipment of Machines
EN/IEC 61131-2	Programmable Controllers
EN 50178, IEC 62103	Electronic Equipment in Power Installations

## 21. USED SUBSTANCES

The unit does not release any silicone and is suitable for use in paint shops.

The unit conforms to the RoHS directive 2002/96/EC

Electrolytic capacitors included in this unit do not use electrolytes such as Quaternary Ammonium Salt Systems.

Plastic housings and other molded plastic materials are free of halogens, wires and cables are not PVC insulated.

The production material within our production does not include following toxic chemicals:

Polychlorized Biphenyl (PCB), Polychlorized Terphenyl (PCT), Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN), Polybrom Biphenyl (PBB), Polybrom Biphenyl-oxyl (PBO), Polybrominated Diphenylether (PBDE), Polychlorinated Diphenylether (PCDE), Polydibromophenyl Oxyl (PBDO), Cadmium, Asbestos, Mercury, Silica

## 22. PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT

Weight	620g / 1.37lb
DIN-Rail	Use 35mm DIN-rails according to EN 60715 or EN 50022 with a height of 7.5 or 15mm. The DIN-rail height must be added to the unit depth (117mm) to calculate the total required installation depth.
Installation Clearances	See chapter 2

Fig. 22-1 **Front view**

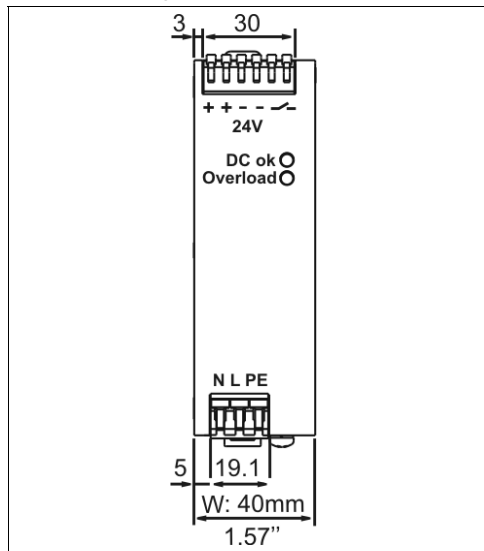
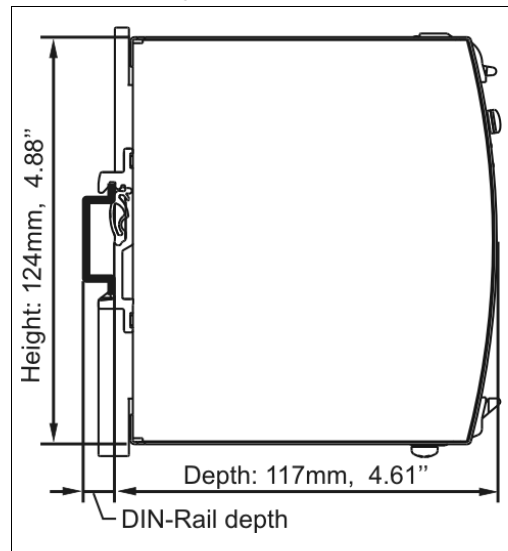


Fig. 22-2 **Side view**

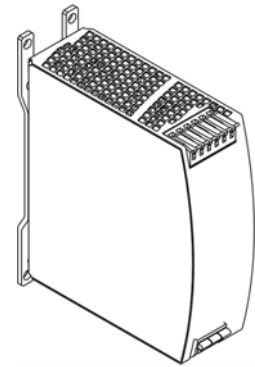
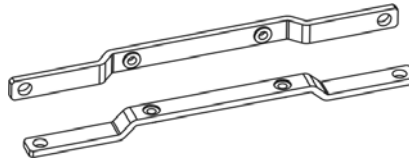




### 23. ACCESSORIES

#### 23.1. ZM1.WALL WALL MOUNTING BRACKET

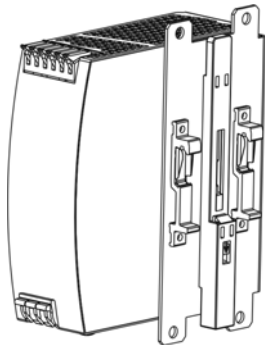
This bracket is used to mount the power supply onto a flat surface without utilizing a DIN-Rail.



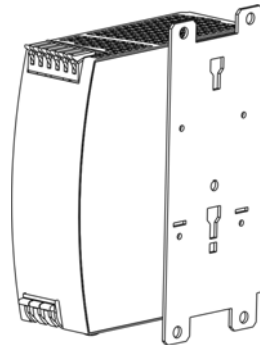
#### 23.2. ZM12.SIDE SIDE MOUNTING BRACKET

This bracket is used to mount Dimension units sideways with or without utilizing a DIN-Rail. The two aluminum brackets and the black plastic slider of the unit have to be detached, so that the steel brackets can be mounted.

For sideways DIN-rail mounting, the removed aluminum brackets and the black plastic slider need to be mounted on the steel bracket.



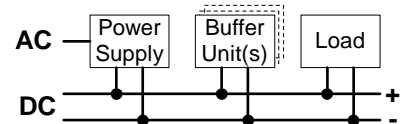
Side mounting with DIN-rail brackets



Side mounting without DIN-rail brackets

#### 23.3. UF20.241 BUFFER MODULE

This buffer unit is a supplementary device for DC 24V power supplies. It delivers power to bridge typical mains failures or extends the hold-up time after turn-off of the AC power. In times when the power supply provides sufficient voltages, the buffer unit stores energy in integrated electrolytic capacitors. In case of mains voltage fault, this energy is released again in a regulated process. One buffer module can deliver 20A additional current.



The buffer unit does not require any control wiring. It can be added in parallel to the load circuit at any given point. Buffer units can be added in parallel to increase the output ampacity or the hold-up time.

## 24. APPLICATION NOTES

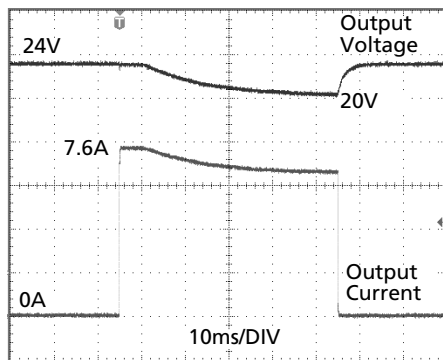
### 24.1. PEAK CURRENT CAPABILITY

Solenoids, contactors and pneumatic modules often have a steady state coil and a pick-up coil. The inrush current demand of the pick-up coil is several times higher than the steady-state current and usually exceeds the nominal output current (including the PowerBoost). The same situation applies when starting a capacitive load.

Branch circuits are often protected with circuit breakers or fuses. In case of a short or an overload in the branch circuit, the fuse needs a certain amount of over-current to trip or to blow. The peak current capability ensures the safe operation of subsequent circuit breakers.

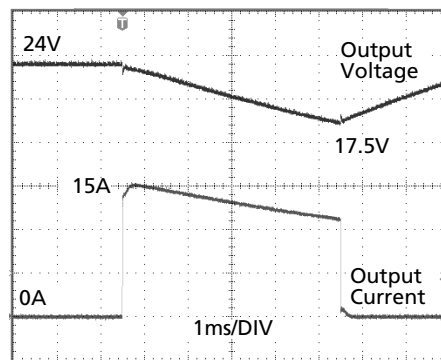
Assuming the input voltage is turned on before such an event, the built-in large sized output capacitors inside the power supply can deliver extra current. Discharging this capacitor causes a voltage dip on the output. The following two examples show typical voltage dips:

Fig. 24-1 **Peak load with 2x the nominal current for 50ms, typ.**



Peak load 7.6A (resistive) for 50ms  
Output voltage dips from 24V to 20V.

Fig. 24-2 **Peak load with 4x the nominal current for 5ms, typ.**



Peak load 15A (resistive) for 5ms  
Output voltage dips from 24V to 16V.

Please note: The DC-OK relay triggers when the voltage dips more than 10% for longer than 1ms.

### 24.2. BACK-FEEDING LOADS

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

This power supply is resistant and does not show malfunctioning when a load feeds back voltage to the power supply. It does not matter whether the power supply is on or off.

The maximum allowed feed-back-voltage is 28Vdc. The absorbing energy can be calculated according to the built-in large sized output capacitor which is specified in chapter 6.

### 24.3. EXTERNAL INPUT PROTECTION

The unit is tested and approved for branch circuits up to 20A. An external protection is only required if the supplying branch has an ampacity greater than this. Check also local codes and local requirements. In some countries local regulations might apply.

If an external fuse is necessary or utilized, minimum requirements need to be considered to avoid nuisance tripping of the circuit breaker. A minimum value of 6A B- or 3A C-Characteristic breaker should be used

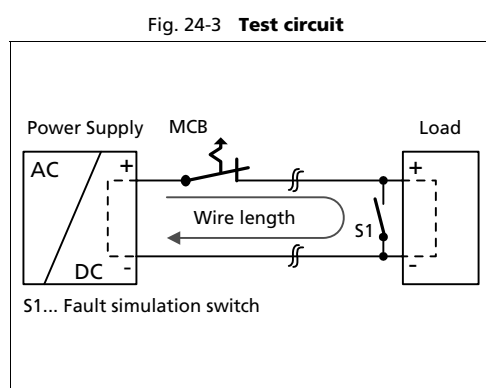
### 24.4. CHARGING OF BATTERIES

The power supply can not be used to charge any kind of batteries since the output voltage adjustment range is too small.

### 24.5. OUTPUT CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Standard miniature circuit breakers (MCB's or UL1077 circuit breakers) are without doubt, one of the most efficient and economical ways to open circuits on faulty branches. Most of these breakers may also be used on 24V branches. MCB's are designed to protect wires and circuits. If the ampere value and the characteristics of the MCB are adapted to the wire size that is used, the wiring is considered as thermally safe regardless of whether the MCB opens or not.

To avoid voltage dips and under-voltage situations in adjacent 24V branches which are supplied by the same source, a fast (magnetic) tripping of the MCB is desired. A quick shutdown within 10ms is necessary corresponding roughly to the ride-through time of PLC's. This requires power supplies with high current reserves and large output capacitors. Furthermore, the impedance of the faulty branch must be sufficiently small in order for the current to actually flow. The best current reserve in the power supply does not help if Ohm's law does not permit current flow. The following table has typical test results showing which B- and C-Characteristic MCBs magnetically trip depending on the wire cross section and wire length.



Maximal wire length\*) for a magnetic (fast) tripping:

	0.75mm <sup>2</sup>	1.0mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>C-2A</b>	14m	18m	24m	43m
<b>C-3A</b>	9m	13m	21m	31m
<b>C-4A</b>	3m	4m	6m	9m
<b>C-6A</b>	-	-	-	1m
<b>B-6A</b>	4m	7m	9m	11m

\*) Don't forget to consider twice the distance to the load (or cable length) when calculating the total wire length (+ and - wire).

### 24.6. PARALLEL USE TO INCREASE OUTPUT POWER

Do not use power supplies in parallel since the DeviceNet® cable is rated only up to 4A and could be overheated.

### 24.7. PARALLEL USE FOR REDUNDANCY

Do not use power supplies in a standard 1+1 redundancy configuration since the DeviceNet® cable is rated only up to 4A. In a failure mode (short-circuit on the load) a multiple of this current could flow into the DeviceNet® cable.

### 24.8. SERIES OPERATION

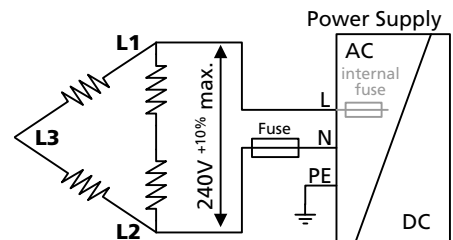
Use the standard QS5.241 power supply when units need to be connected in series for higher load voltages.

### 24.9. INDUCTIVE AND CAPACITIVE LOADS

The unit is designed to supply any kind of loads, including unlimited capacitive and inductive loads.

### 24.10. OPERATION ON TWO PHASES

The power supply can also be used on two-phases of a three-phase-system. Such a phase-to-phase connection is allowed as long as the supplying voltage is below 240V+10%. Use a fuse or a circuit breaker to protect the N input. The N input is internally not protected and is in this case connected to a hot wire. Appropriate fuses or circuit breakers are specified in section 24.3 "External Input Protection".



### 24.11. USE IN A TIGHTLY SEALED ENCLOSURE

When the power supply is installed in a tightly sealed enclosure, the temperature inside the enclosure will be higher than outside. In such situations, the inside temperature defines the ambient temperature for the power supply.

The following measurement results can be used as a reference to estimate the temperature rise inside the enclosure.

The power supply is placed in the middle of the box, no other heat producing items are inside the box

Enclosure:	Rittal Typ IP66 Box PK 9516 100, plastic, 110x180x165mm
Load:	24V, 3.8A; (=100%) load is placed outside the box
Input:	230Vac
Temperature inside enclosure:	42.3°C (in the middle of the right side of the power supply with a distance of 2cm)
Temperature outside enclosure:	23.3°C
Temperature rise:	19.0K

### 24.12. MOUNTING ORIENTATIONS

Mounting orientations other than input terminals on the bottom and output on the top require a reduction in continuous output power or a limitation in the maximum allowed ambient temperature. The amount of reduction influences the lifetime expectancy of the power supply. Therefore, two different derating curves for continuous operation can be found below:

**Curve A1** Recommended output current.

**Curve A2** Max allowed output current (results in approximately half the lifetime expectancy of A1).

Fig. 24-4  
**Mounting Orientation A**  
(Standard orientation)

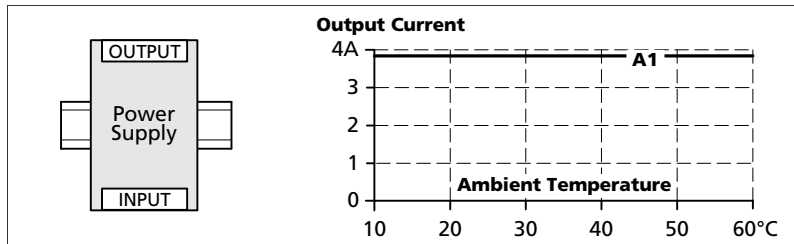


Fig. 24-5  
**Mounting Orientation B**  
(Upside down)

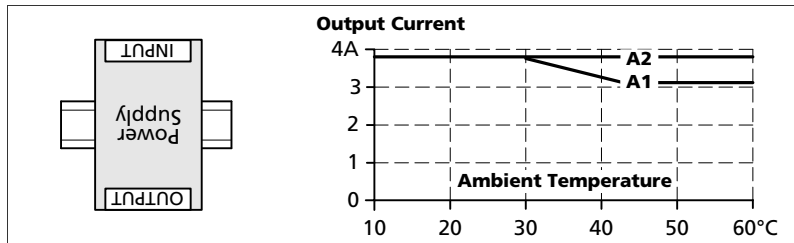


Fig. 24-6  
**Mounting Orientation C**  
(Table-top mounting)

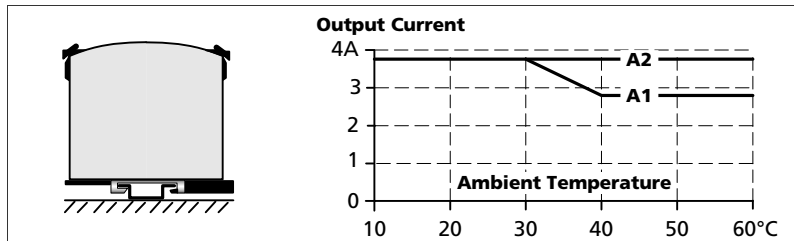


Fig. 24-7  
**Mounting Orientation D**  
(Horizontal cw)

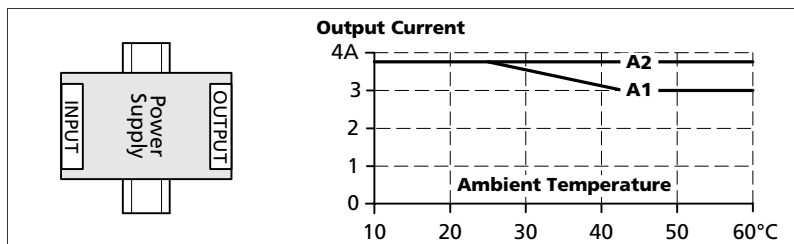


Fig. 24-8  
**Mounting Orientation E**  
(Horizontal ccw)

