



### Your Advantages

- Preventive fire and system protection
- Insulation monitoring of DC- and 3 AC-systems up to 1000 V and 3 AC 690 V nominal voltage
- No additional coupling device required
- Monitoring also with voltage-free mains

### Features

- Insulation monitoring according to IEC/EN 61 557-8
- Fixed response value  $R_{AN}$
- Internal reset button
- External reset and test button can be connected
- LED indicator
- 1 changeover contact
- Programmable for manual reset or hysteresis function
- Analogue output for insulating value
- External connection of indicating instrument possible
- as option de-energized on trip or energized on trip
- Width 100 mm

### Product Description

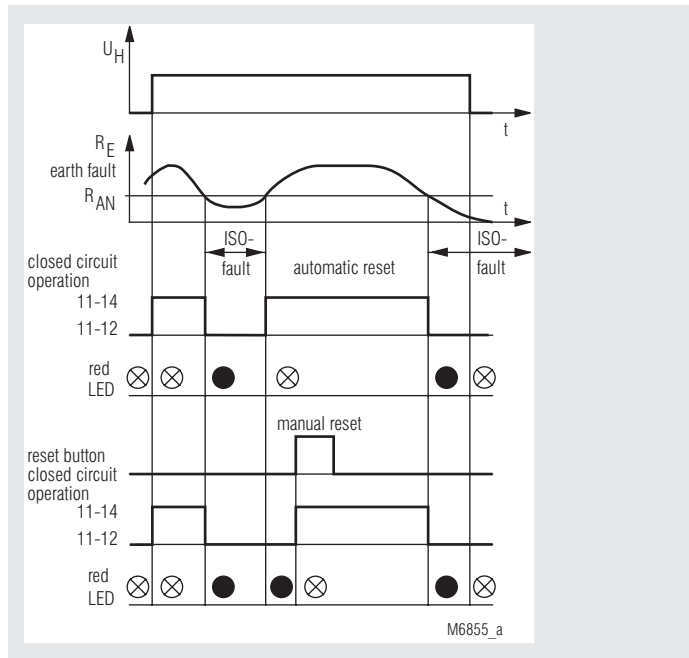
The insulation monitor AN 5873 of the series VARIMETER IMD monitors the ground resistance of ungrounded DC and 3-phase AC voltage systems (IT-systems) with nominal voltage up to DC 0 ... 1000 V and 3 AC 24 ... 690 V.

The unit detects symmetrical as well as unsymmetrical faults. The separate auxiliary supply allows also monitoring when the system is without voltage. To indicate the actual ground resistance value the unit has an LED chain and an analogue output. When a fault is detected the relay switches and the red LED lights up.

### Approvals and Markings



### Function Diagram



### Applications

Monitoring of the ground resistance of isolated 3-phase and DC-current systems.

### Functions

The device is supplied with auxiliary voltage via terminals A1/A2. After connecting the auxiliary supply a 10 s start up delay is active allowing the measuring circuit to start. After this, measurement of the insulation resistance in the measuring circuits begins.

### Measuring circuit

(Insulation measurement between terminals L1/L2/L3 and PE resp. L+/L- and PE). The connection to a 3-phase AC voltage system is done on terminals L1, L2, L3, to a DC voltage system on terminals L+ and L-. The terminal PE is connected to protective earth.

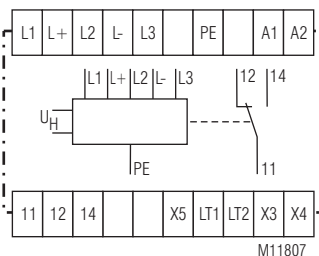
An active measuring voltage with alternating polarity is applied between L1/L2/L3 and PE resp. L+/L- and PE to measure the insulation resistance. The length of the positive and negative measuring phases has a fixed factory setting of 2 s (max. leakage capacitance of 1  $\mu$ F).

The LED-chain and the analogue output show the actual determined insulating resistance, and the output relays witch according to the respective response values set. If the response thresholds has been undercut the red LED " $R_E < R_{AN}$ " lights up.

### Indicators

LED chain: shows actual resistance to ground  
 red LED: on, when ground fault

## Circuit Diagram



M11807

## Connection Terminals

Terminal designation	Signal designation
A1, A2	AC-auxiliary voltage $U_H$
L1, L2, L3	Connection for measuring circuit (3-phase systems)
L+, L-	Connection for measuring circuit (DC systems)
PE	Connection for protective conductor
X5 (/LT1)	Control input (manual / auto reset) X5/LT1 bridged: manual reset X5/LT1 not bridged: auto reset
LT1, LT2	Connection option for external reset-button
X3, X4	Analogue output
11, 12, 14	Alarm signal relay (1 changeover contact)

## Notes

The device can be connected on the AC or on DC side of a mixed voltage system and monitors the ground fault on the AC and also on the DC side with the same response sensitivity. When connected on the AC side, the unit requires 3-phase connection.

The response value  $R_{AN}$  is fixed. An external Indicator Instrument can be connected.

The unit works de-energized on trip, that means, the output relay release in position of rest at a insulation failures ( $R_E < R_{AN}$ ).

A bridge allows to select auto or manual reset. The unit has a built in reset button on the front and allows connection of an external button also. To provide a function test an external test button can be connected via a testing resistor.

The analogue output (X3-X4) provides a voltage signal proportional to the actual insulation resistance of the mains. The following formula describes the input to output ratio.

$$U_A = \frac{U_{max}}{\frac{180 \text{ k}\Omega}{R_E} + 1} ; \quad U_{max} = 13,25 \text{ V} \pm 0,25 \text{ V}$$

(0V at  $R_E = 0$  and 13,0 ... 13,5 V at  $R_E = \infty$ )

These values are valid for  $C_E = 0$  (see characteristic). In practice it makes no sense to monitor values above 11 ... 12 V as the tolerances increase, especially with mains capacity.

The AN 5873 connects an alternating measuring voltage to the monitored voltage system. This voltage has a low frequency with a time periode of 2 ... 16 sec. so that a fast changing mains voltage could lead to a fault. When the mains is back to normal this fault is reset.

In one voltage system only one Insulation monitor must be connected. This has to be observed when coupling voltage system.

## Technical Data

### Auxiliary circuit

<b>Auxiliary voltage <math>U_H</math>:</b>	AC 230, others on request
<b>Voltage range:</b>	0.8 ... 1.2 $U_N$
<b>Frequency range:</b>	40 ... 400 Hz
<b>Nominal consumption:</b>	approx. 4 VA

### Measuring Circuit

<b>Nominal voltage <math>U_N</math>:</b>	3 AC 24 ... 690 V / $\leq$ DC 1 000 V
<b>Voltage range:</b>	0.8 ... 1.15 $U_N$ / 0 ... 1.15 $U_N$
<b>Frequency range:</b>	40 ... 60 Hz
<b>Response value <math>R_{AN}</math>:</b>	50 k $\Omega$ , 10 ... 440 k $\Omega$ on request
<b>Setting <math>R_{AN}</math>:</b>	fixed
<b>Internal AC resistance:</b>	> 120 k $\Omega$
<b>Internal DC resistance:</b>	> 150 k $\Omega$
<b>Measuring voltage:</b>	approx. +/- 13 V
<b>Max. measuring current (RE = 0):</b>	< 0.3 mA
<b>Max. permissible noise</b>	
<b>DC voltage:</b>	DC 1000 V
<b>Measuring cycle internally adjustable:</b>	2 ... 16 s
<b>Line capacitance CE to ground:</b>	1 ... 20 $\mu$ F
<b>factory setting:</b>	2 s (for CE = 1 $\mu$ F)
<b>Operate delay</b>	
at $R_{AN} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$ , CE = 1 $\mu$ F	
$R_E$ from $\infty$ to 0.9 $R_{AN}$ :	< 15 s
$R_E$ from $\infty$ to 0 k $\Omega$ :	< 10 s
<b>Hysteresis</b>	
at $R_{AN} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$ :	approx. 5 %
<b>Nominal consumption:</b>	approx. 4 VA
<b>Response inaccuracy:</b>	$\pm 15\% \pm 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ IEC/EN 61 557-8
<b>Phase failure bridging:</b>	> 40 ms

### Output

#### Contacts

AN 5873.11:	1 changeover contact
<b>Max. switching voltage:</b>	AC 250 V
<b>Thermal current <math>I_{th}</math>:</b>	8 A
<b>Switching capacity</b>	
to AC 15	
NO contact:	3 A / AC 230 V IEC/EN 60 947-5-1
NC contact:	1 A / AC 230 V IEC/EN 60 947-5-1
<b>Electrical life</b>	
at 8 A, AC 250 V:	2 x 10 <sup>5</sup> switching cycles
<b>Short circuit strength</b>	
<b>max. fuse rating:</b>	6 A gG / gL IEC/EN 60 947-5-1
<b>Mechanical life:</b>	30 x 10 <sup>6</sup> switching cycles

### Analogue output

for actual insulating value, no galvanic separation to measuring circuit terminals X3-X4:

typ. 0 ... 13.25 V /  $R_i$  approx. 50  $\Omega$   
(0 V at  $R_E = 0$  and 13.0 ... 13.5 V at  $R_E = \infty$ )  
X4 is internal connected with PE

## Technical Data

### General Data

**Operating mode:** Continuous operation

### Temperature range

Operation: - 20 ... + 60 °C

Storage: - 25 ... + 70 °C

**Altitude:** < 2,000 m

### Clearance and creepage distances

overvoltage category /

pollution degree:

Meas. circuit to auxiliary voltage

and relay contact: 6 kV / 2 IEC 60 664-1

Auxiliary voltage to relay contact: 6 kV / 2 IEC 60 664-1

Insulation test voltage

Routine test: AC 4 kV; 1 s

### EMC

Electrostatic discharge: 6 kV (contact) IEC/EN 61 000-4-2

8 kV (air) IEC/EN 61 000-4-2

HF irradiation

80 MHz ... 1 GHz: 20 V / m IEC/EN 61 000-4-3

1 GHz ... 2.7 GHz: 10 V / m IEC/EN 61 000-4-3

Fast transients: 2 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-4

Surge voltages

between A1 - A2 and L+, L-: 2 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-5

between A1, A2 - PE: 4 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-5

between control lines: 1 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-5

between control lines

and ground: 1 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-5

HF-wire guided: 10 V IEC/EN 61 000-4-6

Interference suppression: Limit value class B EN 55 011

### Degree of protection

Housing: IP 40 IEC/EN 60 529

Terminals: IP 20 IEC/EN 60 529

### Housing:

Thermoplastic with V0 behaviour

according to UL subject 94

**Vibration resistance:** Amplitude 0.35 mm IEC/EN 60 068-2-6

frequency 10 ... 55 Hz

**Climate resistance:** 20 / 060 / 04 IEC/EN 60 068-1

**Terminal designation:** EN 50 005

### Wire connection

Cross section: 2 x 2,5 mm<sup>2</sup> solid or  
2 x 1,5 mm<sup>2</sup> stranded wire with sleeve  
DIN 46 228-1/-2/-3/-4

Stripping length: 10 mm

**Wire fixing:** Flat terminals with self-lifting

clamping piece IEC/EN 60 999-1

0.8 Nm

**Fixing torque:**

**Mounting:** DIN rail IEC/EN 60 715

**Weight:** 500 g

### Dimensions

**Width x height x depth:** 100 x 78 x 115 mm

## Standard Type

AN 5873.11/102 AC230 V 50 kΩ

Article number: 0032573

• Output: 1 changeover contact

• Auxiliary voltage  $U_H$ : AC 230 V

• Response value  $R_{AN}$ : 50 kΩ

• Closed circuit operation

• Width: 100 mm

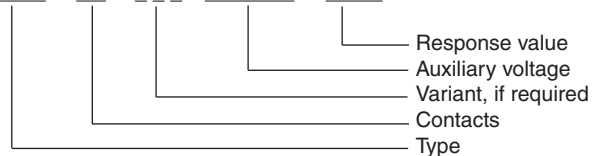
## Variants

AN 5873.11/101: open circuit operation

AN 5873.11/102: closed circuit operation

### Ordering example for variants

AN 5873 .11 / - - - AC 230 V 50 kΩ



## Accessories

AG 5876.11/031:

pre-warning device

EH 5861/004:

indicating instrument,  
degree of protection: IP 52  
Article number: 0030618



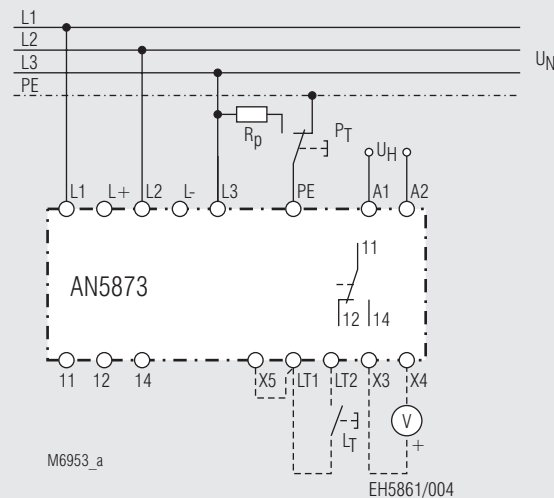
The indicating device EH 5861 is externally connected to the insulation monitor and shows the actual insulation resistance of the voltage system to ground.

Dimensions:

Width x height x depth

96 x 96 x 52 mm

## Connection Examples



X5 manual reset  
LT1 manual reset

X5 automatic reset  
LT1 reset

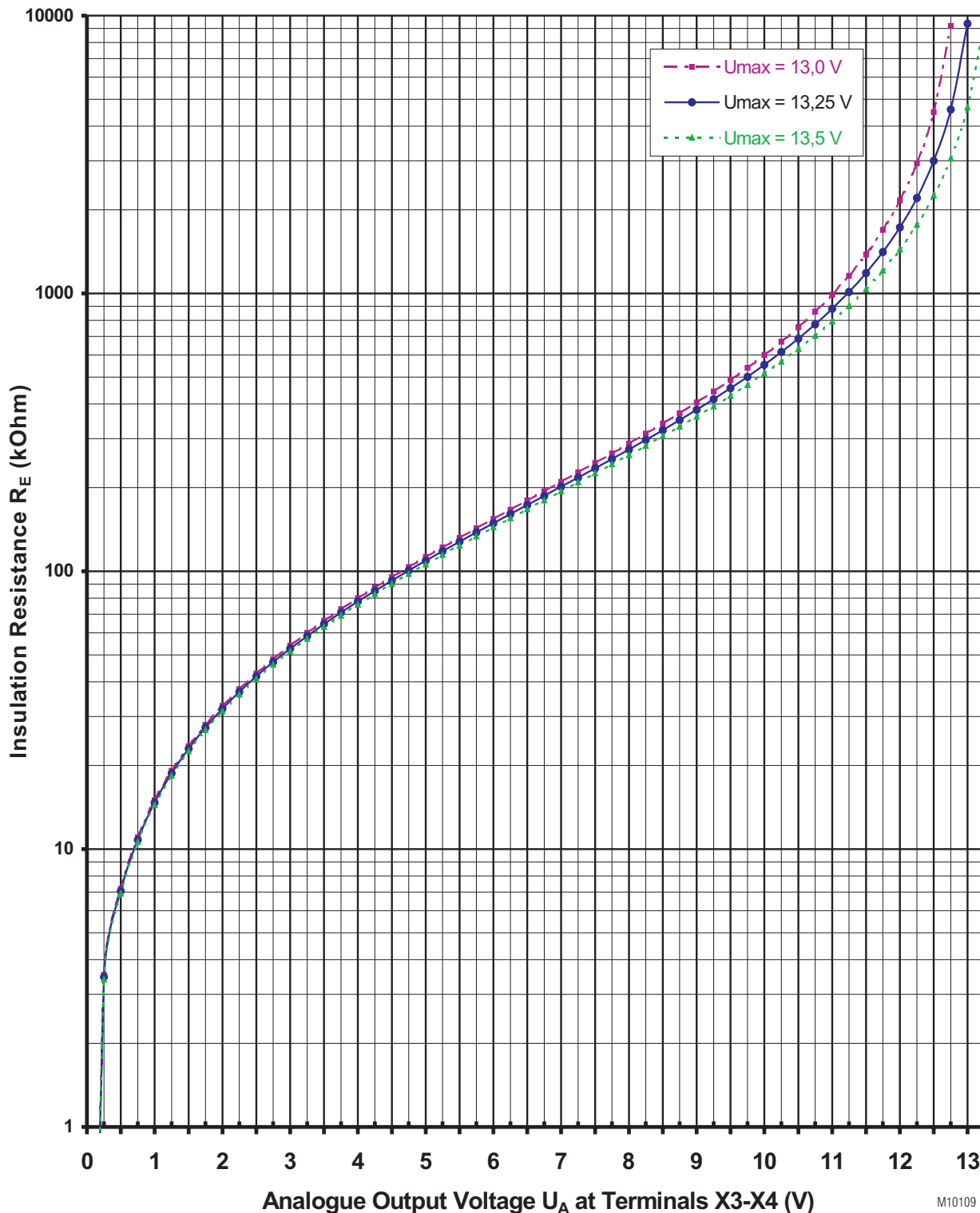
L1/L2/L3 or L+/L-:  $U_N$

A1/A2:  $U_H$

### Analogue Output Voltage $U_A$ (Terminals X3-X4)

against Insulation Resistance  $R_E$  with  $C_E = 0$

Parameter: Max. Analogue Output Voltage  $U_{max}$  (at  $R_E = \infty$ )



M10109