# Limit-value switch for frequency, input automotive alternator 

- Volt-free output as normally closed contact or normally open contact
- Open-circuit or closed-circuit variants available
- Open-circuit devices with integrated push button to simulate an increased sensor signal for test functions without critical machine loading
- Optionally with latching function (only open circuit devices)
- Operating characteristics displayed by integrated LEDs
- Flame-inhibiting and self-extinguishing body


## Limit-value switches of series 5

Germanischer Lloyd
Limit value switches of the series 5 are designed to monitor and process electric measured variables.

Working principle: When the actual value of the measuring signal supplied reaches the setpoint, the built-in relay will operate. The switching status of the relay contact may, for instance, be monitored or individually processed by a machine controller.

## General notes on Type RFW5..

## Description RFW5..

The Type RFW5.. is designed for monitoring a frequency signal of an automotive alternator. The terminal $W$ supplies a pulsating $D C$-voltage from a coil winding of the alternator with subsequent rectification. There is no signal at standstill. Above a predetermined speed level, a voltage is generated and available as a pulsating DC-voltage of approx. 26 V/DC. Evaluation of this voltage is frequency-oriented. The voltage at the same time provides the supply voltage for the limit-value switch. The frequency range is obtained automatically and there is no need for calibration. The minimum range
 is the no-load speed of the alternator of approx. $1,500 \mathrm{rpm}$ at approx. 150 Hz . The maximum range is dictated by the maximum speed of the prime mover of approx. $12,000 \mathrm{rpm}$ at approx. $1,200 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Access is provided to a trimming potentiometer for subsequent adjustments of the measuring range. Settings of the limit value are made at the short top side of the device by means of a drum scale graduated in per cent. The maximum speed of the prime mover defines $100 \%$. Settings can be at any value between $20-100 \%$. In selecting the limit value it is important to take into consideration any step-up/step-down ratios between the prime mover and the alternator. No switching functions are provided below the no-load speed.

To avoid triggering errors the frequency full range set in factory must be the highest frequency of the measuring chaine, the set point will be done in a ratio to the full range.

Test function for open circuit devices
Open-circuit devices have an integrated test button. As long as this button is kept pressed, the preselected limit value is decreased by approx. $15 \%$. This enables safety functions, such as an overspeed trip to be tested without running the machine in the critical range.

## Volt-free relay contact, closed-circuit or open-circuit version

A volt-free relay contact is provided as a normally closed or normally open contact for outputting and further processing. In addition, there is a choice between closed-circuit and open-circuit devices.

In the case of closed-circuit devices, the output relay is pulled up in the normal state of operation with the supply voltage applied. It drops off upon the limit-value being exceeded or if the supply voltage fails.

In the open-circuit variant, the output relay pulls up when the limit-value is exceeded with the supply voltage applied. Failure of the voltage will not result in any switching function below the limit value.

Latching function for open circuit devices
Open circuit devices can optionally be equipped with a latching function (see type code). When the limit value is exceeded, the relay keeps activated even if the signal falls below the limit value afterwards. The device has to be reset by disconnecting the supply voltage.

Technical Data

| Series RFW5.. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage | $\mathrm{U}_{\text {s }}$ supply from terminal W |
| Ripple | - |
| Reverse voltage protection | Integrated |
| Overvoltage | 2.5 times $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{R}}$ up to 2 ms |
| Voltage drops | - |
| Power consumption | Approx. 70 mA (24 V/DC) |
| Galvanic isolation | Between input signal and supply voltage |
| Input signal | Terminal W of a 24 V automotive alternator |
| Input overloading | $<\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{R}}$ |
| Output contact | Volt-free NOC or NCC, closed circuit or open circuit |
| Maximal switching capacity | 30 W (1 A at $30 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DC}$; 0.5 A at $60 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DC}) 40 \mathrm{~W}$ (0.2 A at $220 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{AC}$ ) |
| Limit value | Adjustable on tamper-proof drum scale between $20 . . .100 \%$ |
| Reproducibility | < +/- 0.2\% |
| Linearity of scale | < +/- 1.5\% |
| Hysteresis | Approx. 2\% (1,5\% for RFx502-devices) |
| Test button function | Limit value lowered by approx. 15\% (only open- circuit devices) |
| Error class | IEC51-1 1.5\% |
| Temperature sensitivity | <+/- 0.1\% je $10{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ |
| Voltage sensitivity | <+/- 0.1\% for $10 \%$ change in supply voltage |
| Reaction time | $\mathrm{f}=50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0,25 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{f}=100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0,2 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz} / 0,1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{f}=10 \mathrm{kHz} / 50 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Vibration resistance | IEC60068-T2-6 15g increased strain, characteristic 2 (10 .. 100 Hz ) |
| Shock resistance (impact) | DIN IEC60068-T2-27 $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ with 18 ms dwell time |
| Climatic test | IEC60068-T2-30 |
| Operating temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$... $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity | RH 96\% maximum |
| ESD | IEC61000-4-2 +/- 8 kV |
| Electromagnetic field | IEC61000-4-3 $10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m} \mathrm{f}=10 \mathrm{kHz} . . .2000 \mathrm{MHz}, 80 \%$ AM @ 1 kHz $10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m} \mathrm{f}=900$ +/- $5 \mathrm{MHz}, 50 \%$ AM @ 200 Hz $10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m} \mathrm{f}=1800 \mathrm{MHz}+/-5 \mathrm{MHz}, 50 \%$ AM @ 200 Hz |
| Burst | IEC61000-4-4 +/- 2 kV supply +/-1 kV sensor |
| Surge | IEC61000-4-5 sym. +/-1 kV ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}}=2 \Omega$ ) asym. +/-2 $2 \mathrm{KV}\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}}=2 \Omega\right)$ |
| HF-susceptibility | IEC61000-4-6 $3 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{pp}} 80 \%$ AM @ $1 \mathrm{kHz} \mathrm{f}=0.01 \ldots 100 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| LF-susceptibility | IEC60553 $3 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{pp}} 0.05$... 10 kHz |
| Interference field intensity | Basis CISPR 16-1, 16-2 reduced characteristic |
| Connection | DIN46244 flat connector, gold-plated A6.3 x 0.8 |
| Protection class | DIN EN60529 Body IP20, terminals IP00 |
| Mounting | Snap-fit on top-hat channel or G-channel |
| Installed position | Any |
| Body material | Thermoplastic polyester, green, fire protection class V0 |
| Weight | 55 g |
| Applied standards | CE requirements complied with, DIN EN 61000-6-2, DIN EN 61000-6-4, DIN EN 50155, approved by GL, BV, LR, DNV |

## Type key / variants

## Device codes

| R | Limit-value switch |
| :--- | :--- |

Input signal

| FW | Frequency input for a terminal $\mathbf{W}$ of a $\mathbf{2 4} \mathbf{V}$ automotive alternator |
| :--- | :--- |

Type series

| 5 | Type 5 |
| :---: | :--- |
|  |  |

Input range

| 00 | $0 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :--- | :--- |


| 01 | $0 \ldots 1,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

02 0 $\ldots \mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0 ~ H z}$
Variants

| R1 | Output contact as NCC in closed current |
| :--- | :--- |
| R2 | Output contact as NOC in closed current |
| A1 | Output contact as NCC in open-circuit current |
| A2 | Output contact as NOC in open-circuit current |
| S1 | Output contact as NCC in open-circuit current with latching function |
| S2 | Output contact as NOC in open-circuit current with latching function |

R FW 5 01-A2 (RFW501-A2)

Other Data


Relay position

| RFW5..-R1RFW5..-R2RFW5..-A1 RFW5..-A2 RFW55..-S1 RFW5..-S2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| f < limit value | - | x | x | - | x | - |
| $\mathrm{f}>$ limit value | x | - | - | x | - (*) | $\mathbf{x}$ (**) |

x = contact closed
= contact open
$\left(^{*}\right)=$ Latching function: as -A 1 , but relay keeps open until $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{S}}$ is disconnected $\left(^{* *}\right)=$ Latching function: as -A2, but relay keeps closed until $U_{s}$ is disconnected The red LED is illuminated, if the limit value is exceeded

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