



## **Product description**

The Load monitor MK9397 and MH9397 of the varimeter family monitor reliably the load of motors as well as the function of 3 phase electrical users.

# Your Advantage

- Preventive maintenance
- · For a evaluate time
- Quicker fault locating
- Precise and reliable
- · Overload detection, as option also with prewarning
- · Can also be used for underload monitoring
- · Simple adjustment and fault diagnostics
- · Space and cost saving

#### **Features**

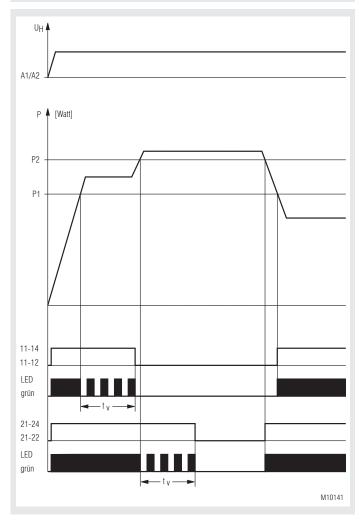
- · According to EN 60255-1
- · Active power measuring
- · Relay output

MK 9397N: 1 changeover contact

MH 9397: 1 changeover contact each for overload and prewarning

- On delay
- · Closed circuit operation
- · As option open circuit operation
- As option with plugable terminal blocks for easy exchange of devices
  - with screw terminals
  - or with cage clamp terminals
- MK 9397N: Width 22,5 mm MH 9397: Width 45 mm

# **Function Diagram**



## **Approvals and Markings**



## **Application**

The load monitor is suitable to monitor industrial motors with variable load as well as to monitor the correct function of electrical users. The units can detect in time wearing or failures on machines and tools. So maintenance can be carried out before a plant stops.

# **Function**

The load monitor monitors the effective power of electrical consumers. As the current is only measured in one phase a symmetric load in a 3 phases is assumed. as it is usual with motors. The setting value is adjusted with potentiometers, the range selection by rotational switches. The MH 9397 has 2 response values (e.g. for prewarning).

# 

**Connection Terminals** 

MK 9397N

Terminal designation	Signal designation
A1 / A2	Auxiliary voltage
K / L1/i	Current path (current at phase L1)
L1 / L2 / L3	Supply
11 / 12 / 14	Contacts relay 1
21 / 22 / 24	Contacts relay 2 (only at MH 9397)

MH 9397

## **Connection notes**

The unit can also be used on single phase loads, the terminals L2 and L3 have to be bridged in this case. The device also switches at the set points in the case of reverse power. Overload in the current path is indicated by fast flashing of the LEDs.

# Geräteanschluss

The connection has to be done according to the connection diagrams. To connect the motor current of L1 the terminals i and k are used.. For current exceeding the limits of the device an additional current transformer has to be used.

# Setting

2 rotational switches for P<sub>1</sub>

rotary switch 1: fine adjustment rotary switch 2: 8 ranges adjustable:

0 ... 1 kW 1 ... 2 kW 2 ... 3 kW

... 3 K

7 ... 8 kW

2 rotational switches for P2

rotary switch 3: fine adjustment rotary switch 4: 8 ranges adjustable:

0 ... 1 kW 1 ... 2 kW 2 ... 3 kW

7 ... 8 kW

rotary switch t<sub>v</sub>: 0 ... 10 s

Example Response value: 5.2 kW

fine adjustment

(upper rotary switch): 0,2 kW



Bereichswahl

(lower rotary switch): 5 ... 6 kW



# Indication

The LED indicate the state.

green LED, UN: on, when auxiliary voltage present

green LED, P1: flashes: during time delay permanently on: Relay 1 active

(only at MH 9397)

green LED, P2: flashes: during time delay

permanently on: Relais 2 active

Overload within the current range is indicated by fast flashing of the LED.

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## **Technical Data**

# Auxiliary Voltage A1 / A2

Nominal auxiliary voltage U<sub>H</sub>:

DC 24 V (0.9 ... 1.1 x U<sub>1</sub>) MK 9397N: MH 9397: AC 230V (0.8 ... 1.1 x U.)

Nominal frequency: 50 / 60 Hz Frequency range: 45 ... 400 Hz

Input current:

50 mA at DC 24V: at AC 230V: 15 mA

# Voltage Measuring Input L1 / L2 / L3

Nominal voltage U,: 3 AC 400 V Measuring range: 3 AC 12 ... 400 V

Variants without auxiliary supply get their power from the measuring input. The Voltage range of the Measuring voltage is then identical with the range of the auxiliary supply.

# Current Measuring Input i / k

Nominal current I,: AC 12 A

Measuring range: AC 100 mA ... 12 A

Max. overload

continuously: 16 A max. 25 A short time < 10 s:

Overload within the current range is indicated by fast flashing of the LED.

50 / 60 Hz Nominal frequency: Frequency range: 45 ... 400 Hz

# Setting range (at absolute scale)

Rel 1: fine adjustment Range: 8 ranges 0 ... 8 kW fine adjustment Rel 2: Range: 8 ranges 0 ... 8 kW

Measuring accuracy at nominal frequency

(in % of setting value): ± 4%

Hysteresis

(in % of setting value): < 5 % Reaction time: < 150 ms

Time delay t :: 0 ... 10 s adjustable Start up delay: 500 ms fixed

Output Circuit (Rel1: 11/12/14; Rel2: 21/22/24)

**Contacts** 

MK 9397N: 1 changeover contact for P1 MH 9397: 1 changeover contact for P1 and 1 changeover contact for P2

Thermal current I,: 2 x 4 A

Switching capacity

to AC 15:

**Electrical life** 

NO contacts: 3 A / AC 230 V IEC/EN 60 947-5-1 NC contacts: 1 A / AC 230 V IEC/EN 60 947-5-1

2 x 105 switch. cycl. IEC/EN 60 947-5-1

1800 switching cycles / h

to AC 15 at 3 A, AC 230 V:

Permissible switching

frequency:

Short circuit strength

IEC/EN 60 947-5-1 max. fuse rating: 4 A aL

Mechanical life: 30 x 106 switching cycles

#### **Technical Data**

#### **General Data**

Nominal operating mode: continuous operation Temperature range: - 20 ... + 60°C

Clearance and creepage distance

rated impulse voltage /

4 kV / 2 pollution degree: high voltage test: IEC/EN 60 664-1

**EMC** 

Electrostatic discharge (ESD): 8 kV (air) IEC/EN 61 000-4-2 HF irradiation: 10 V / m IEC/EN 61 000-4-3 Fast transients: 2 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-4

Surge voltage

between

IEC/EN 61 000-4-5 wires for power sypply: 1 kV between wire and ground: 2 kV IEC/EN 61 000-4-5 HF-wire guided: 10 V IEC/EN 61 000-4-6 Interference suppression: Limit value class A EN 55 011

Degree of protection:

Housing: IP 40 IEC/EN 60 529 IP 20 IEC/EN 60 529 Terminals:

thermoplastic with VO behaviour Housing: according to UL Subject 94

Vibration resistance: Amplitude 0,35 mm

frequency 10 ... 55 Hz, IEC/EN 60 068-2-6 Climate resistance: 20 / 060 / 04 IEC/EN 60 068-1 DIN 46 228-1/-2/-3/-4

Wire connection **Screw terminal** 

(fixed): 1 x 4 mm<sup>2</sup> solid or

> 1 x 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> stranded ferruled (isolated) or 2 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> stranded ferruled (isolated) or

2 x 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> solid

8 mm

Insulation of wires or sleeve length:

Terminal block

with screw terminals

Max. cross section: 1 x 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> solid or

1 x 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> stranded ferruled (isolated)

Insulation of wires or

sleeve length: 8 mm

**Terminal block** with cage clamp terminals

Max. cross section: 1 x 4 mm<sup>2</sup> solid or

1 x 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> stranded ferruled (isolated)

Min. cross section: 0.5 mm<sup>2</sup>

Insulation of wires or

12 ±0.5 mm sleeve length:

Wire fixing: Plus-minus terminal screws M3,5 box

terminals with wire protection or cage clamp terminals

0.8 Nm Fixing torque:

Mounting: DIN rail IEC/EN 60 715

Weight: 360 g

**Dimensions** 

Width x height x depth:

MK 9397N: 22.5 x 90 x 99 mm MH 9397: 45 x 90 x 99 mm

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# **Standard Types**

MK 9397N.11/010 3 AC 24 ... 400 V AC 12 A DC 24 V 10 s

Article number: 0062043

Measuring voltage: 3 AC 24 ... 400 V
 Measuring current: AC 12 A

Auxiliary voltage U<sub>H</sub>: DC 24 V
 On delay: up to 10 s

Output: 1 changeover contact

Width: 22,5 mm

MH 9397.12/010 3 AC 24 ... 400 V AC 12 A AC 230 V 10 s

Article number: 0062046

• Measuring voltage: 3 AC 24 ... 400 V

• Measuring current: AC 12 A

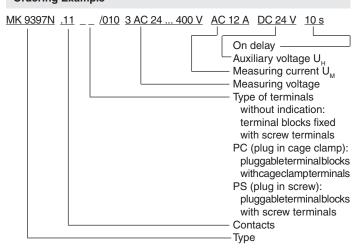
• Auxiliary voltage U<sub>H</sub>: AC 230 V

• On delay: up to 10 s

 Output: 1 changeover contact (Rel1) and 1 changeover contact (Rel2)

• Width: 45 mm

# Ordering Example



# **Options with Pluggable Terminal Blocks**





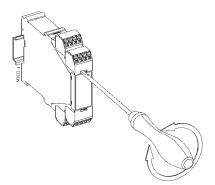
Screw terminal (PS/plugin screw)

Cage clamp terminal (PC/plugin cage clamp)

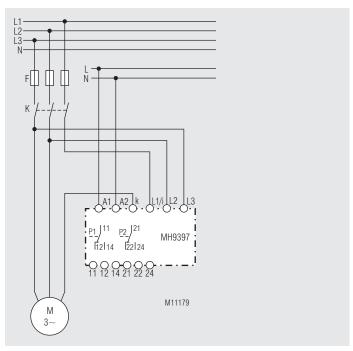
# Notes

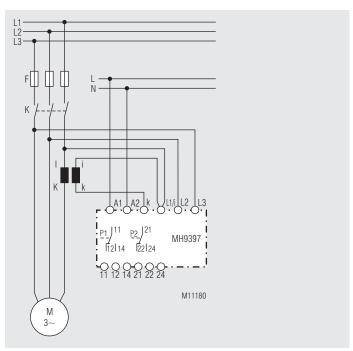
Removing the terminal blocks with cage clamp terminals

- 1. The unit has to be disconnected.
- 2. Insert a screwdriver in the side recess of the front plate.
- 3. Turn the screwdriver to the right and left.
- Please note that the terminal blocks have to be mounted on the belonging plug in terminations.



# Connection Example





## Remark:

When using external current transformers the setting values have to be multiplied with the transmission ratio ü of the current transformer.

Example: response value = setting value (P1/P2) x ü