

**Semiconductor contactor BH 9251  
with current monitoring**

0238194



BH 9251 up to 10 A

BH 9251 up to 20 A



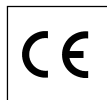
BH 9251 up to 40 A

- According to EN 60 947-1, EN 60 947-4-2
- Switching at zero crossing
- To switch single and 3-phase AC load up to 400 V
- Compensates voltage fluctuations of  $\pm 20\%$
- Load current up to 40 A
- Monitors:
  - Undercurrent
  - Overcurrent
  - Interrupted load circuit
  - monitors temperature to protect the power semiconductor
- De-energised on fault
- One relay output with changeover contact
- LED Indicators
- No auxiliary supply
- Galvanically separated control input X1-X2 with wide voltage range
- Adjustable current response value
- With integrated heat sink
- DIN-rail mounting
- 45 mm, 67,5 mm and 112,5 mm width

**Additional information about this topic**

- Data sheet BF 9250, Semiconductor contactor

**Approvals and marking**



**Applications**

To monitor max. 12 parallel connected heating elements in packaging machines, plastic moulding machines, blister packaging machines etc.

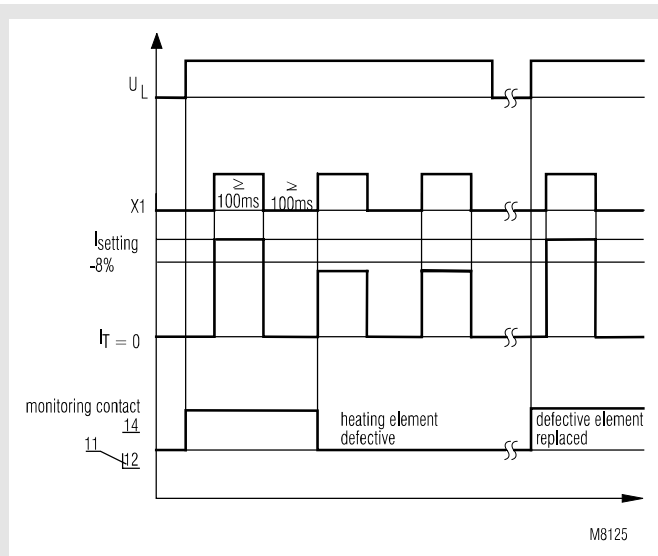
Number-/load of heating elements to be connected to BH 9251, at load voltage AC 230 V

BH 9251 load current up to:	10 A	20 A	40 A
max. total load of heating elements:	2300 W	4600 W	9200 W
Max. no. of heating elements: load of one element:	12 190 W	12 380 W	12 760 W

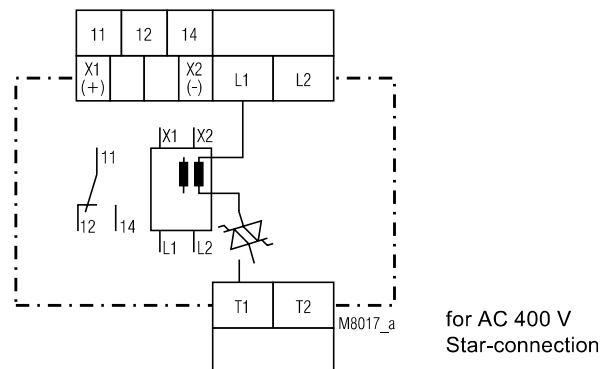
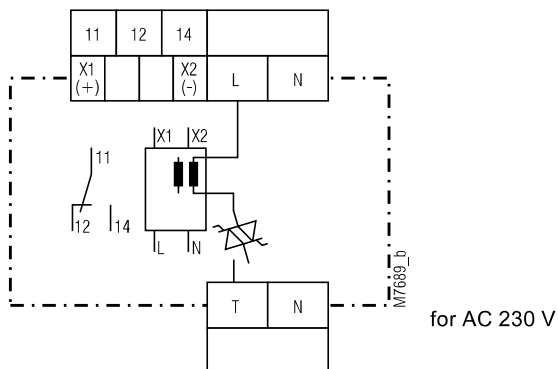
**Monitors:**

- Failure of a heating element  $\geq 190\text{ W} / 380\text{ W} / 760\text{ W}$
- Broken wire detection
- Short circuits between windings of a heating element

**Function diagram**



**Circuit diagram**



## Function

### Voltage compensation:

The unit includes voltage compensation of  $\pm 20\%$ . Only fault caused by defective heating elements are detected. Current changes caused by voltage fluctuations are ignored.

### Failure of one heating element:

If the current decreases from the adjusted value by 8 % of the total value the monitoring output switches off. The failure of one heating element  $\geq 190\text{ W}$  will be detected. The control input X1-X2 has to be closed at least 100 ms to allow current sensing.

### Broken wire detection in the load circuit:

A broken line in the load circuit is monitored. The output relay switches off.

### Overcurrent in the load circuit:

If the current increases from the adjusted value by 10 % of the total value the monitoring output switches off. The semiconductor remains active. If the overcurrent decreases to normal current the output relay switches on again. With this function shorts between windings inside the heating elements are detected.

At an overcurrent  $\geq 30\%$  of the total value the output relay switches off together with the semiconductor. This state will be stored. By switching the voltage off and on at L the semiconductor comes on again if there is no overcurrent. The monitoring output closes. This function is used to protect the device against overload.

### Temperature monitoring:

The temperature detection gets active when the temperature on the semiconductor is too high. The output relay switches off together with the power semiconductor. If the temperature goes back to normal monitoring output and the semiconductor are switched on again. The time disconnection depends on the ambient temperature.

## Indicators

green LED, continuous light:	Voltage connected, load current and setting value are identical
green LED, flashing:	Voltage connected, load current and setting value are not identical
yellow LED X1, continuous light:	Control input X1, X2 active
red LED > $\vartheta$ , flashing:	Temperature detection active.
> I, continuous light:	Overcurrent $\geq 10\%$
red LED < I, continuous light:	Failure of one heating element or broken wire in load circuit

## Technical data

### Input

#### Nominal voltage $U_N$ :

L - N: AC 230 V / 48 V  
L1 - L2: AC 400 V on request

**Voltage range:** 0,8 ... 1,2  $U_N$   
**Nominal consumption:** 0,8 W / 3,2 VA

**Nominal frequency:** 50 / 60 Hz  
**Control input X1-X2:** galvanically separated

**Input voltage:** AC/DC 3 ... 270 V

**Input current:** ca. 1 mA

**Impuls length:**  $\geq 100\text{ ms}$

### Current sensing

**Measuring range:** 1 ... 10 A / 2 ... 20 A / 4 ... 40 A

**Measuring accuracy:** 1 % of end scale value

**Setting accuracy:**  $\pm 2,5\%$  of end scale value

**Repeat accuracy:**  $< \pm 1\%$

**Adjustment of current value:** infinite within measuring range

**Response value for overcurrent:**  $\geq 10\%$  of end scale value, fixed

**Response value for undercurrent:**  $-8\%$  of end scale value, fixed

**Voltage compensation:**  $\pm 20\%$

**Sample time:**  $\leq 100\text{ ms}$

## Technical data

### Output

#### Load output $I_T$

#### Load current

	Width:		
	45 mm	67,5 mm	112,5 mm
AC1:	10 A	20 A	40 A*

(\* = in preparation)

Values at  $T_u = 40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  und 100 % ED

#### Current reduction

ab $40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	0,2 A / $^\circ\text{C}$	0,4 A / $^\circ\text{C}$	0,6 A / $^\circ\text{C}$
-------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

**Load voltage:** 230 V  $\pm 20\%$

**Cut-off voltage:** 1200 Vp

**Leakage current:**  $< 1\text{ mA}$

**Switching delay:**  $< 100\text{ ms}$

#### Semiconductor fuse

BH 9251, 10 A + 20 A: 800 A<sup>2</sup> s

BH 9251, 40 A: 1800 A<sup>2</sup> s

## Monitoring output

#### Contacts:

BH 9251.11 1 changeover contact

#### Thermal continuous

**current  $I_{th}$ :** 4 A

#### Switching capacity

to AC 15

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

NC: 1 A / AC 230 V EN 60 947-5-1

#### Electrical life:

to AC 15 at 3 A, AC 230 V: 2 x 10<sup>5</sup> switching cycles EN 60 947-5-1

#### Short circuit strength

**max. fuse rating:** 4 A gL EN 60 947-5-1

## General data

#### Operating mode:

Continuous operation

#### Temperature range:

0 ... + 40 $^\circ\text{C}$

#### max. temperature:

60 $^\circ\text{C}$  (with current reduction)

#### Storage temperature:

- 20 ... + 80 $^\circ\text{C}$

#### Clearance and creepage distances

Overvoltage category /

Contamination level

L, N - X1, X2

L, N - 11, 12, 14: 4 kV / 2 IEC 60 664-1

X1, X2 - 11, 12, 14: 4 kV / 2 IEC 60 664-1

#### EMC

Electrostatic discharge: 8 kV (air) EN 61 000-4-2

HF irradiation: 10 V / m EN 61 000-4-3

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

Surge voltages

between

wires for power supply: 1 kV EN 61 000-4-5

between wire and ground: 2 kV EN 61 000-4-5

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

Interference suppression: Limit value class B EN 55 011

#### Degree of protection:

Housing: IP 40 EN 60 529

Terminals: IP 20 EN 60 529

#### Vibration resistance:

amplitude 0,35 mm

frequency 10 ... 55 Hz EN 60 068-2-6

0 / 060 / 04 EN 60 068-1

EN 50 005

#### Wire connection

Load terminals: 1 x 10 mm<sup>2</sup> solid, or

1 x 6 mm<sup>2</sup> stranded ferruled

2 x 1,5 mm<sup>2</sup> stranded ferruled

Control terminals: DIN rail EN 50 222

#### Mounting:

#### Weight:

Width: 45 mm 400 g

## Technical data

### Dimensions

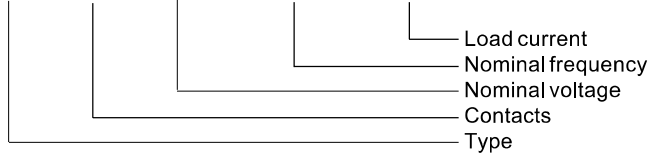
<b>Width x height x depth:</b>	45 x 84 x 118 mm	(10 A)
	67,5 x 84 x 118 mm	(20 A)
	112,5 x 84 x 118 mm	(40 A)

### Standard type

BH 9251.11	AC 230 V	50/60 Hz	10 A
Article number:	0052267		
• Nominal voltage:	AC 230 V		
• Load current:	10 A		
• Width:	45 mm		

### Ordering example

BH 9251 .11 AC 230 V 50 / 60 HZ 10 A



### Notes for installation

Suggested distance:  
between relay and cable duct: 20 mm  
to neighbour device: 10 mm; at max. load current and 100 duty cycle

### Set up procedure

- 1.) Switch on heating elements by activating control input X1.
- 2.) When the potentiometer is in left hand position the red LED >I must be on because the unit detects an overcurrent. At the same time the green LED is flashing. Turning the potentiometer slowly clockwise the red LED >I goes off and contact 11-14 closes. The green LED is still flashing.  
When the potentiometer is turned further clockwise the LED will change from flashing to continuous light. At this point the window indicating the correct current is reached. Turning further clockwise will make the LED flash again. The width of the window is  $\pm 2.5\%$  of the setting range. To adjust the unit to the optimum setting the potentiometer should be set in the middle between the 2 points where the green LED starts flashing. At this point the actual current flowing and the setting value are identical. Current changes of  $> \pm 2.5\%$  will make the green LED flash again. An undercurrent of 8 % will make the red LED <I light up and an overcurrent of 10 % will turn the red LED >I on.  
The settings can be done also while the voltage is fluctuating within 20 % from the nominal voltage as changes in these limits are compensated.
- 3.) Simulating the failure of one heating element by disconnecting the element. The output relay switches off and the LED <I goes on.

### Safety instructions

- Failures in the circuit must only be removed when the unit is disconnected.
- The user has to make sure, that the units and the corresponding components are connected and operated according to the local, legal and technical standards (e.g. TÜV, BG, VDE).
- Adjustment must only be done by educated personnel according to the appropriate safety standards. For work in the circuit and on the product the unit must be disconnected from the mains.

## Application examples

