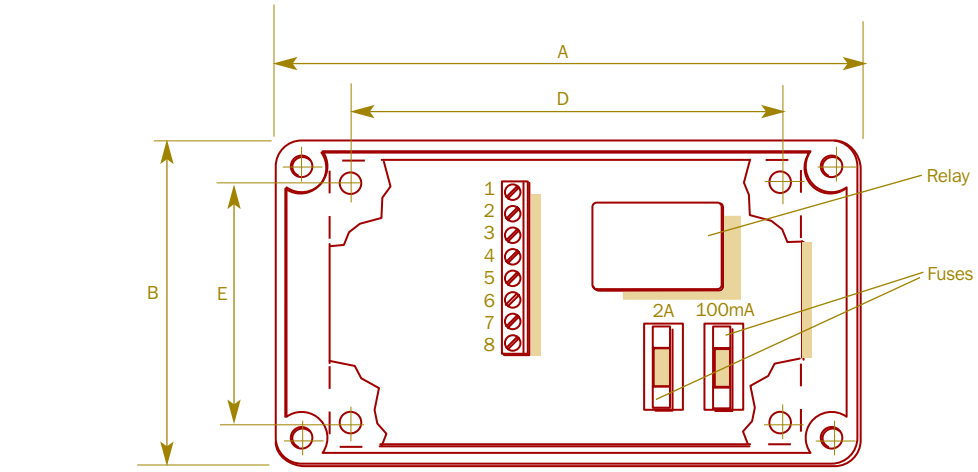
Current Limiting Relay

Part No DA1859/60

fluid transfer international

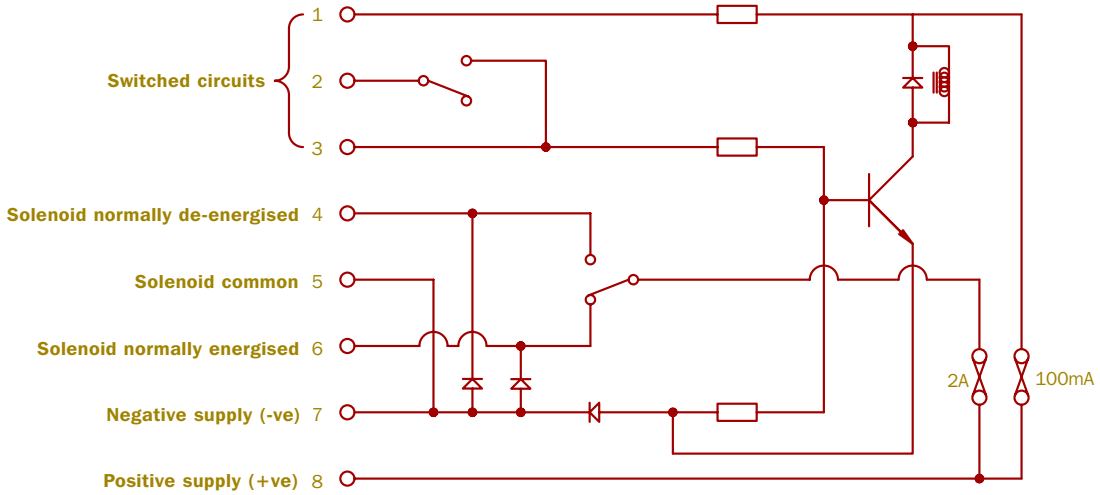
Technical Data

Simple systems need not be certified but if certification is required, a dual channel shunt diode safety barrier can be specified on the low-current side of the relay.



C = Height of box with cover on

View inside enclosure without cover



Current Limiting Relay Circuit diagram showing termination block identities

Dimensions

The Fluid Transfer Current Limiting Relay dimensions are as follows:

Part No	Item	A	B	C	D	E
DA1859	12V Current Limiting Relay	135	73	73	95	50
DA1860	24V Current Limiting Relay	135	73	73	95	50

Dimensions in (mm)

Spares

The following replacement Fuse are available on request:

Part No	Fuses		Relay
	2A	100mA	
DA1859	151-486	799-920	25D02C14B
DA1860	151-486	799-920	25D02C20B

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Applications

Current limiting relay reducing current to intrinsically safe levels for protection against sparking should a wiring fault occur. Provides safe operation of interlocks in Deadman and other interlock systems.

SIzes

Versions available:

- 12Vdc
- 24Vdc

Features

- Overload protection of:
  - Switching current (limited to 2A)
  - Relay coil (limited to 100mA)
- Resilient mounting enclosure

Options

- Dual channel shunt diode safety barrier (if certification is required)

Specification

The Fluid Transfer Current Limiting Relay provides for the safe operation of Interlock Systems, Deadman Systems and in some cases automatic Recovery Tank Emptying Control Systems.

These very simple, reliable relays limit the system current to intrinsically safe levels such that no sparking can occur if a wiring fault develops. The relays must only be used in "simple" systems where no energy storing potential is possible, preferably using hermetically sealed proximity switches.

The relay is fully protected against overload by two fuses, one limiting the switching current to 2A and the other protecting the relay coil to 100mA. All switched inductive loads are protected against damaging "back – EMF's" by "quench" diodes.