

3 Phase Voltage Monitor

PLR Series

Motor Protector



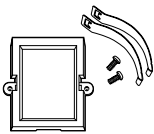
US Patent No. 6541954
ANSI Device # 27/32



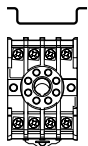
- Protects Against: Phase Loss (On Startup), Phase Reversal, Undervoltage
- Used Where Moderate Voltage Unbalance Protection is Not Required
- Direct Replacement for Most Popular 3 Phase Monitors
- 8 Pin Octal Base Connection
- SPDT Isolated 5 A Relay Contacts
- AMSE A17.1 rule 210.6
- NEMA MG1 14:30, 14:35
- IEEE C62.41-1991 Level B

Approvals:

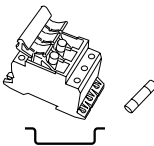
Accessories



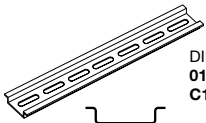
Panel mount kit
P/N: **BZ1**



Octal
8-pin socket
P/N: **OT08PC**



3-phase fuse
block/disconnect
P/N: **P0700-241**
2 AMP fuse
P/N: **P0600-11**



DIN rail P/Ns:
017322005 (Steel)
C103PM (Al)

See accessory pages for specifications.

Description

The PLR Series provides a cost effective means of preventing 3 phase motor startup during adverse voltage conditions. Proper A-B-C sequence must occur in order for the PLR's output contacts to energize. In addition, the relay will not energize when an undervoltage or phase loss condition is present. The PLR protects a motor against undervoltage operation. The adjustment knob sets the undervoltage trip point.

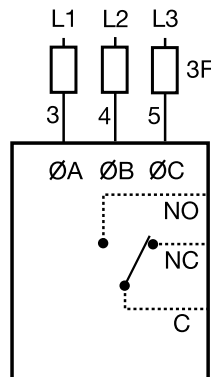
Operation

The output relay is energized and the LED glows when all voltages are acceptable and the phase sequence is correct. Undervoltage must be sensed for a continuous dropout delay period before the relay de-energizes. Reset is automatic upon correction of the fault condition. The output relay will not energize if a fault condition is sensed as power is applied.

Field Adjustment: Turn the adjustment knob fully counterclockwise and apply three-phase power. The LED should be ON. Increase adjustment until the LED goes OFF. Decrease adjustment until LED glows again. If nuisance tripping occurs, decrease the adjustment slightly.

NOTE: When properly adjusted and operating in an average system, a voltage unbalance of 10% or more is required for phase loss detection. When a phase is lost while the motor is running, a voltage will be induced into the open phase nearly equal in magnitude to the normal phase-to-phase voltage. This condition is known as regeneration. When regenerated voltages are present, the voltage unbalance during single phasing may not exceed 10% for some motors. The PLR Series may not provide protection under this condition. For systems that require superior phase loss protection, select the PLMU Series.

Connection



2 Amp
Fast Acting
Fuses
Recommended
For Safety
(Not Required)

F = Fuses
ØA = Phase A = L1
ØB = Phase B = L2
ØC = Phase C = L3
NO = Normally Open
NC = Normally Closed

Relay contacts are isolated. Dashed lines are internal connections.

Ordering Table

Voltage	Part Number
95 ... 140 V AC	PLR120A
190 ... 270 V AC	PLR240A
340 ... 450 V AC	PLR380A
380 ... 500 V AC	PLR480A

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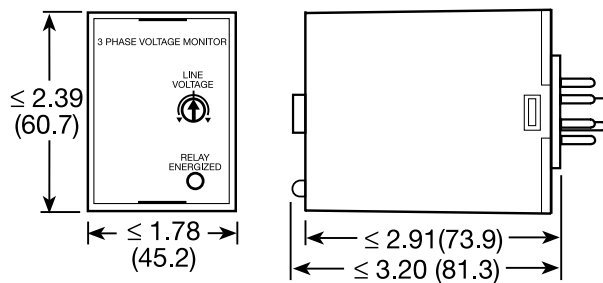
Voltage
Monitors

Technical Data

Line Voltage		3 phase Delta or Wye with no connection to neutral		
Type		Nominal Voltage	Undervoltage Dropout Adjustment Range	Line Voltage Max.
		120 V AC	85 ... 130 V AC	143 V AC
		240 V AC	170 ... 240 V AC	270 V AC
		380 V AC	310 ... 410 V AC	480 V AC
		480 V AC	350 ... 480 V AC	530 V AC
Frequency		50 ... 60 Hz		
Phase Sequence		ABC		
Response Times				
Pull-in		≤ 400 ms		
Drop-out		≤ 100 ms		
Hysteresis	Pull-in/Drop-out	≅ 2%		
Output				
Type		Electromechanical relay, energized when all voltages are acceptable		
Form		Single pole double throw (SPDT)		
Rating		5 A resistive at 240 V AC: 1/4 Hp at 120 V AC		
Maximum Voltage		250 V AC		
Protection				
Surge		IEEE C62.41-1991 Level B		
Isolation Voltage	120 & 240 V AC 380 & 480 V AC	≥ 1500 V RMS input to output ≥ 2500 V RMS input to output		
Mechanical				
Mounting		Plug-in socket		
Termination		8 pin, octal plug		
Environmental				
Operating Temperature		0°C ... +55°C		
Storage Temperature		-40°C ... +85°C		
Weight		≅ 6 oz (170 g)		

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Mechanical View



Inches (Millimeters)