## arteche



## Moving together


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## ANSWERS FOR ANY APPLICATION

ARTECHE latching relays are relays with 2 stable positions. Depending on which coil is energized, the output contacts will change from one position to another. The design of Arteche relay allows to have no consumption in permanence.

ARTECHE latching relays range is designed to guarantee the best features and optimal response even in the hardest working environment.

The design, durability and quality of the different alternatives that ARTECHE latching relays can offer (LDL range and standard range), make them suitable for high responsibility controls in different areas, highlighting:

## ELECTRICAL UTILITIES:

Power plants, electrical substations.
> Position monitoring of circuit breaker and sectionalizer
> Direct operation on MV / HV (circuit breaker, sectionalizer)
> Position memory:

- manual / automatic
- local / remote
> Galvanic isolation between the control system and the primary equipment
> Applications where high speed operation is a must
> Applications where high breaking capacity is required
> Tripping and lockout functions
> Low duty loads control, activate digital inputs. LDL range

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR:
Continuous process industries (Petrochemical, concrete, iron industries), water treatment, ...
>Critical process surveillance
> Position monitoring circuit breaker and sectionalizer
>Galvanic isolation between the control and the power systems
> Low duty loads control, activate digital inputs. LDL range
> Activation of security sistems in industrial processes: - bloking electrical machines


The great power of the contacts makes possible direct action on HV and MV switchgear, because their making/breaking capacities, continuous through-current and overvoltage capacity enhances the safety of operation.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The main features of ARTECHE's latching auxiliary relays are the followings:
>Designed to allow continuous operation even in high temperature ambient, within the whole voltage range.
> No consumption in steady states.
> Self-cleaning contacts.
>High level of electrical insulation between circuits.
> Availability of extended voltage range (+25/-30\%) for high security applications.
> Capable to operate under low duty loads, activate digital inputs, and operate without any load. LDL Range.
> High speed operation (up to 10 ms ).
> Capable to withstand vibrations and seismic conditions (EN 61373; IEEE 344; IEEE 323; IEEE C37.98 Standards).
> Sturdy design.
> Front state indication on the nameplate.
>High protection degree (IP40), with transparent cover, making them suitable for use in salty and tropical atmospheres.
> In compliance with the most demanding test standards: IEC, EN, IEEE and bearing the CE mark.
> Wide range of auxiliary voltage levels (Vdc and Vac).
> Versatile installation (plug-in relays in a wide range of sockets with different installation configurations).
> Capable to work under environmets with relative humidity around 100\%.
> No need of maintenance after installation.
Large variety of assemblies with frontal and rear connection sockets by screw or fast-on clip.

## TECHNICAL STANDARDS

## GENERAL STANDARDS

In addition to the specific applicable standards, ARTECHE latching relays are designed taking the following standards as reference:
> IEC 61810: Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays.
> IEC 60255: Electrical relays. Measuring relays and protection equipment.
> IEC 61812: Specified time relays for industrial use.
> IEC 60947: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear.
> IEC 61000: Electromagnetic compatibility.


## E322124



UL Recognized Component Marks for USA and Canada: The combined UL signs for the USA and Canada are recognized by the authorities of both countries. All auxiliary relays identified with this mark meet the requirements of both countries.

## STANDARDS AND TEST LEVELS

| Electrical security test |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description | Standard | Test Level |
| Dielectric Test | IEC 61810-7 / IEC60255-27 | 2 kV .50 Hz .1 min . |
| Surge withstand | IEC 61810-7 / IEC60255-27 | 5 kV . 0, $5 \mathrm{~J} .1,2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. |
| Insulation | IEC 61810-7 / IEC60255-27 | $500 \mathrm{Vcc} / \mathrm{Vdc} . ;$ > $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Environmental tests |  |  |
| Cold test | EN 60068-2-1 ( (est $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{b}}$ ) | - $40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 96$ hours |
| Surge withstand | EN 60068-2-2 (Test $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{d}}$ ) | $70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 96$ hours |
| Sudden changes of temperature | EN 60068-2-14 (Test $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ) |  |
| Damp heat test (Cyclic) | EN 60068-2-30 (Test $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{d}}$ ) | 55C, 6 cycles |
| Damp heat, steady state | EN 60068-2-78 (Test Cab) | 40o., 93\%Hr, 56 days |
| Vibration and shock stress tests |  |  |
| Vibration and shock Stress during operation | 60255-21-1 / 60255-21-2 | Class 1 |
| Vibration and shock Stress during transport | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 60255-21-1 \\ & 60255-21-2 \end{aligned}$ | Class 2 Class 1 |
| Recommended Practice for Seismic Qualification of Class 1E Equipment for Nuclear Power Generating Stations | IEEE 344 | ZPA $=6 \mathrm{~g}+10$ |
| Immunity tests EMC |  |  |
| High frecuency 1 MHz burst disturbance test | $\begin{gathered} \text { IEC 61000-4-18 (2006) } \\ + \text { A1 (2010) } \end{gathered}$ | Common mode: $2,5 \mathrm{kV}, 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 100 kHz Differential mode: $1 \mathrm{kV}, 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 100 kHz |
| Electrical Fast transient burst | EN 61000-4-4 | $4 \mathrm{kV}, 5 \mathrm{kHz}, 1 \mathrm{~min}$ $2 \mathrm{kV}, 5 \mathrm{kHz}, 1 \mathrm{~min}$ |
| Surge | EN 61000-4-5 | 1,2/50 $\mu \mathrm{s}$. (voltage) |
| Radiated electromagnetic field | EN 61000-4-3 | $80-1000 \mathrm{MHz}, 10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}, 80 \%$ AM (1kHz) |
| Digital telephones radiated electromagnetic field | EN 61000-4-3 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}, 80 \% \\ 80 \div 1000 \mathrm{MHz} \text { and from } 1400 \div 2700 \mathrm{MHz} \end{gathered}$ |
| Conducted disturbances induced by radio frequency fields | 61000-4-6 | 0.15-80MHz, 10V, 80\% AM ( 1 kHz ) |
| Electrostatic discharges | EN 61000-4-2 | Contact $\pm 15 \mathrm{kV}$, Air mode $\pm 15 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Power frequency magnetic field | EN 61000-4-8 | $100 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{m} 1 \mathrm{~min} .1000 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{m} 1 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Emisission tests |  |  |
| Radio disturbance | CISPR 11, CISPR2 | Cover: $30 \mathrm{Mhz}-1 \mathrm{GHz}$ Group 1 class A Power supply: $0.15-0.5 \mathrm{MHz}, 79 \mathrm{~dB}(\mu \mathrm{~V})$ (quasi peak) / 66dB(average) $0.5-30 \mathrm{MHz}, 73 \mathrm{~dB}(\mu \mathrm{~V})$ (quasi peak) / 60dB (average) |


| Thermal tests |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximun temperature in the relay parts | EN 61810-7 | Maximum rated ambient $\mathrm{T}, 10 \mathrm{~A}$ through all the contacts. Time until thermal stability. <br> Max. T < RTImec and RTIelec of the plastic |
| Thermal Endurance | EN 61810-7 | Maximum ambient T, Vmax, 10A through all the contacts. 1.000 hours |
| Mechanical tests |  |  |
| Mechanical Endurance | IEC 61810-7 | 10 million operations ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Vrated, $3 \mathrm{op} / \mathrm{s}$ ) |
| Immunity to capacitive discharges | ESI 48-4 | EB1: Low burden <br> EB2: High burden (Discharge of 10 1 F capacitor; 120\% Vrated; no pick-up current: 50 mA ) |


| Contact circuit tests |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Continuous current capacity | IEC 61810-7 |  | 10A |  |  |  |
| Short-time current capacity | IEC 61810-1 |  | 30 A during 1s 80 A during 200 ms 200 A during 10 ms |  |  |  |
| Making capacity | IEC 61810-1 |  | 40A, 0,5s, 110 Vdc <br> $30 \mathrm{~A}, 1 \mathrm{~s}, 36 \mathrm{Vdc}, 30.000$ operations (1op/15s) |  |  |  |
| Contact resistance | IEC 61810-7 |  | $\leq 30 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |  |  |  |
| Breaking capacity | IEC 61810-1 |  | 100.000 operations |  |  |  |
|  | Non inductive |  | Inductive Load 20 ms |  | Inductive Load 40 ms |  |
| VDC | 1 Contact <br> (A) | 2 Contacts in series (A) | 1 Contact (A) | 2 Contacts in series (A) | 1 Contact (A) | 2 Contacts in series (A) |
| 24 | 20 | $>20$ | 13,6 | > 20 | 9,7 | $>20$ |
| 60 | 5,1 | > 20 | 3,8 | > 20 | 2,3 | > 20 |
| 125 | 1,2 | 7,5 | 0,9 | 5 | 0,56 | 3,62 |
| 220 | 0,65 | 1,38 | 0,48 | 1 | 0,28 | 0,58 |

## RANGE OF PRODUCTS

## General purpose latching relays

The ARTECHE latching relays have 2 steady positions. These positions are held by a permanent magnet, which prevents intermediate positions, giving a huge security operation. The position change is made with 2 sets of coils with separate entrances in BF3 and BJ8 and with breaking-flame contacts for each set of coils.

Their pick-up time lower than 20 ms and the high breaking capacity of their contacts make them appropriate to be used as an interface between the secondary equipment and the primary equipment. The main application for these relays is multiply the output contacts in those controls that need to memorize 2 stables positions:

- automatic / manual
- close / open


## Auxiliary trip and lockout relays

ARTECHE offers specific relays intended to be used in tripping and lockout applications, where high quality requirement in operating time (with models that assure the trip ever in less than 10 ms ) and breaking capacity are needed.

Front indication on the nameplate, that indicates if the relay has changed the contact position.

All the relays include a diode in parallel with the coil (see bistable relays with overvoltage protection characteristic).

There is also the possibility of a bistable trip and lockout relay with manual reset.

## Latching relays with coil overvoltage protection

ARTECHE's auxiliary relays, either Vdc or Vac, have the possibility of including an element in parallel with the coil (diode or varistance).

These elements aim to prevent the over voltage peak generated by the coil itself and it may affect other equipment installed on the same line.

## Reset Inhibitor (Trip Prioritizer)

All BF3, BF4, BJ8, BJ10 and Bl16 models of new production relays, with the exception of the HB versions of BF3 and BF4, can be ordered with the "Trip Priority" or Reset Inhibitor feature. This feature is activated in the event that the "Trip" and "Reset" signals are present simultaneously and prevents the latching relay from ringing, prioritizing the "Trip" coil over the "Reset" coil.

The prioritizer works by levels, so that, in case the "Trip" signal disappears while the reset signal remains active, the relay will immediately switch to the "Reset" position. If the "Trip" signal appears again, the relay will switch back to the "Trip" position even though the "Reset" signal has not ceased.

In an abstract way, it can be said that these relays give priority to one coil over the other in the event that both activation signals appear, regardless of the application that is being used.

No consumption occurs during the operation of the "Trip" preference, except for the consumption of the respective switches, if they are allowed.


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## TECHNICAL FEATURES PER MODEL



## GENERAL PURPOSE LATCHING RELAYS



## TRIP AND LOCKOUT RELAYS (I)

Model

Applications Intended for trip and lockout applications where high demanding requirements in operating

| High burden configuration | Not available | See page 15 for technical details |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Construction characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contacts no. | 3 Changeover | 4 Changeover | 8 Changeover | 10 Changeover | 16 Changeover |  |
| Connections |  | ions are not ava |  |  |  |  |
| Weight (g) | 300 |  | 600 | 600 | 1250 |  |
| Dimensions (mm) | $45 \times 45 \times 96,5$ (F large Type) |  | $\begin{gathered} 90 \times 50 \times 100,5 \\ (J \text { large Type) } \end{gathered}$ | $109 \times 50 \times 111$ | $120 \times 110 \times 105$ |  |
| Coil characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard voltages ${ }^{(1)}$ | 24, 48, 72, 110, 125, $220 \mathrm{Vdc} / 63,5,110,127,230 \mathrm{Vac}(50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage range | $+10 \%-20 \% U_{N}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pick-up voltage | See pick-up voltage / temperature curves for Latching relays |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average consumptions only in the change-over | 17 W 17 W |  | 30 W 30 W |  | 90 W |  |
| Operating time |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pick-up time | $<10 \mathrm{~ms}(\mathrm{Vdc})<20 \mathrm{~ms}(\mathrm{Vac})$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contacts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact material | AgNi |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distance between contacts | 1,8 mm |  |  |  |  |  |
| Permanent current | 10 A |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instantaneous current | 80 A during $200 \mathrm{~ms} / 200 \mathrm{~A}$ during 10 ms |  |  |  |  |  |
| Max. making capacity | $30 \mathrm{~A} / 3 \mathrm{~s} / 300 \mathrm{Vdc}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breaking capacity | See breaking capacity curves (Contact configuration) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Max. breaking capacity | See value for 50.000 operations |  |  |  |  |  |
| LDL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $U_{\max }$ opened contact | 250 Vdc / 400 Vac |  |  |  |  |  |
| Performance data |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mechanical endurance | $10^{7}$ operations |  |  |  | $10^{6}$ operations |  |
| Operating temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storage temperature | $-40 \div \mathrm{C}+85{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Max. operating humidity | 93\% / + 40ํ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating altitude ${ }^{(2)}$ | <2000 m |  |  |  |  |  |

## TRIP AND LOCKOUT RELAYS (II)



## LATCHING RELAYS WITH COIL OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION

Model

| Applications |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Construction characteristics |  |
| Contacts no |  |

## BREAKING CAPACITY



## BREAKING CAPACITY

The breaking capacity is a critical parameter on the design and the applications of the relays. Its mechanical life could be considerably reduced, depending on the value of the load (especially with heavy duty loads), the number of operations and the environmental conditions in which the relay is operating.

In any configuration, ARTECHE's auxiliary relays have a high breaking capacity values. These limits are showed in the table below, in terms of power and current values. In all the cases, these relays guarantee a right performance during 50,000 operations.

Likewise, the values showed in the following charts have been obtained in standard conditions in the laboratory, and they could be different in real conditions. In any case, the possibility of connecting serial contacts or a bigger distance between contacts makes these values to be considerably increased.

## 24 Vdc voltage

Different loads configurations.


## 110 Vdc voltage

Different loads configurations.

## Resistive load:

> $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=0 \mathrm{~ms}$.


Highly inductive load:
> $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=40 \mathrm{~ms}$.

-1 contact
-2 contacts

|  |  | 0 ms |  | 20 ms |  | 40 ms |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vdc | Contact configuration | $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{W})$ | $1(A)$ | P(W) | I(A) | P(W) | I(A) |
| 110 | 1 contact | 170 | 1,55 | 140 | 1,27 | 90 | 0,82 |
|  | 2 contacts | 1,360 | 12,36 | 1,106 | 10,05 | 730 | 6,63 |

## 220 Vdc voltage <br> Different loads configurations.

## Resistive load:

> $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=0 \mathrm{~ms}$.


Highly inductive load:
> $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=40 \mathrm{~ms}$.


1 contact

- 2 contacts



## HOW TO SELECT THE CURVE OF MY RELAY

These charts show the breaking capacity values, either for resistive and highly inductive loads, in three voltage values of reference (ask for other voltage values). The charts show two different curves:
> 1 contact: Breaking capacity of the relays with distance between contacts $=1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$.
> 2 contacts: Breaking capacity for relays with serial contacts, and distance between contacts=1.8 mm.

The distance between contacts is shown in the tables of technical data.

## HOW THE BREAKING CAPACITY CAN BE INCREASED

ARTECHE's auxiliary relays are power relays, designed specially to have a high breaking capacity. Thus, there are applications where the loads are so high that it is necessary to even increase the breaking capacity, keeping the reliability of the contacts of the auxiliary relays.

Thus, ARTECHE relays have the following alternatives and recommendations:
) Possibility of external connection of equipment (serial contacts) getting an important increase of breaking capacity in these equipment is shown, guaranteeing the right performance during a high number of operations.

## LOW DUTY LOADS CAPABLE RELAYS (LDL)

There are some applications where the relay contacts stablish circuits where the driven current is intrinsically low and are very dependent upon the voltage applied. In this kind of use, if the voltage applied to those kind of circuits differs (even slightly) from the one already specified, the circuit energisation fails.

One of these cases is when we use relays to activate digital inputs. In these situations is necessary to minimise the contact resistance in the relay. To achieve that, while the relay is manufactured, its contacts are submitted to an special conditioning to make its contacts resistance extremely low.

## HIGH BURDEN RELAYS

It is possible to request the "High Burden" feature for all models, so that they are less sensitive to spurious discharges of the capacitive type, which can occur in the place of installation of these relays, especially in cases where there are long copper sections connected to the coils of the latching relays (relays installed in the substation yard, away from contact with protections that activate them).

This "HB" feature is incompatible with the "Reset Inhibitor" feature for the BF3R and BF4R models.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PICK-UP VOLTAGE/RELEASE } \\
& \text { VOLTAGE-TEMPERATURE } \\
& \text { CHARTS }
\end{aligned}
$$



Variability of operative voltage range against temperature for the latching auxiliary relays.
General purpose latching relays and relays with coil overvoltage protection.

## GENERAL PURPOSE RELAYS

## Operative range against ambient temperature.



## TRIP AND LOCKOUT RELAYS AND TRIP AND LOCKOUT RELAY WITH PUSH TO RESET BUTTON

## Operative range against ambient temperature.



## MODELS SELECTION



* IR indicates Reset Inhibitor

Gray shading indicates incompatibility of option IR with HB.
${ }_{* * *}^{* *}$ Indicate just if LDL range is required.
*** HB option not available

## DIMENSIONS OF THE

RELAYS



Type I


arteche


## RETAINING CLIPS

| RETAINING CLIPS | OP SOCKET | RELATED PLUGGED RELAY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EO | Universal (D and F sized sockets require 2 units ; J sized sockets require 4 units) | RD; RF; RJ; Universal (Bag <br> TDF; TDJ; <br> of 20 units) <br> VDF; VDJ; Universal (Bag <br> BJ1O of 100 units) |
| E41 | DN-DE IP, DN-DE 2C IP | RD OP |
| E50 | DN-TR OP, DN-TR 2C OP | RD OP |
| E40 | FN-DE IP, FN-DE 2C IP | RF OP |
| E43 | FN-DE IP, FN-DE 2C IP | TDF OP; VDF OP |
| E42 | FN-TR OP, FN-TR 2C OP | RF OP |
| E44 | FN-TR OP, FN-TR 2C OP | TDF OP; VDF OP |
| E31 | FN-DE IP, FN-DE 2C IP | BF |
| E21 | FN-TR OP, FN-TR 2C OP | BF |
| E45 | JN-DE IP, JN-DE 2C IP | RJ OP |
| E47 | JN-DE IP, JN-DE 2C IP | TDJ OP; VDJ OP |
| E46 | JN-TR OP, JN-TR 2C OP | RJ OP |
| E48 | JN-TR OP, JN-TR 2C OP | TDJ OP; VDJ OP |
| E49 | J1ON-TR OP, J1ON-TR 2C OP | BJ10 |
| E51 | JN10-DE IP, J1ON-DE 2C IP | BJ10 |
| E29 | JN-DE IP, JN-DE 2C IP | BJ; UJ |
| E27 | JN-TR OP, JN-TR 2C OP | BJ; UJ |
| OTHER ACCESSORIES |  |  |
| Security pins | RD; RF; RJ; TDF; TDJ; VDF; VDJ | lays (bag of 100 units) |


>EO retaining clips

>E** retaining clips

## SOCKETS, DIMENSIONS AND CUT-OUT

| Sockets |  | Accessories |  | Weight (g) | Accessories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relay | Type | Screw | Double faston |  |  |
| F | IP10 Front connection | FN-DE IP10 | FN-DE2C IP10 | 110 |  |
|  | IP20 Front connection | FN-DE IP2O | FN-DE2C IP2O | 110 | Retaining clips |
|  | IP10 Rear connection | FN-TR OP | FN-TR2C OP | 90 |  |
|  | IP10 Flush mounting | F-EMP OP |  | 300 | Function signs on the extraction ring |
| J | IP10 Front connection | JN-DE IP10 | JN-DE2C IP10 | 225 |  |
|  | IP20 Front connection | JN-DE IP20 | JN-DE2C IP20 | 225 |  |
|  | IP10 Rear connection | JN-TR OP | JN-TR2C OP | 180 |  |
|  | IP10 Flush mounting | J-EMP OP |  | 300 |  |
| J10 | IP20 Front connection | J10N-DE IP2O | J10N-DE2C IP20 | 280 |  |
|  | IP10 Rear connection | J10N-TR OP | J10N-TR2C OP | 225 |  |
|  | IP10 Flush mounting | J10-EMP OP |  | 325 |  |
| 1 | IP10 Rear connection | I-TR | I-TR2C | 500 |  |
|  | IP10 Flush mounting | I-EMP |  | 500 |  |



(1) DIN rail according to EN50022 DIN46277/3
(2) Minimum distance between sockets will depend on type of relay and
sockets. Please request sockets user manual for more detailed information.

