# PCB Terminal Block, Fixed

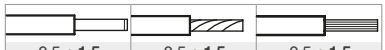
Your Source for Automation Components

## MRT23

Single block · Blocco unico
Monobloc · Einzelblock

Poles · Poli · Pôles · Polzahl **2/12**

| 5,08 |
|---|
| 320 |
| 16 |



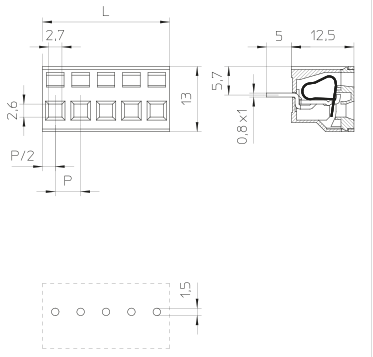
| 0,5 ÷ 1,5<br>30 ÷ 16 | 0,5 ÷ 1,5<br>30 ÷ 16 | 0,5 ÷ 1,5<br>30 ÷ 16 |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | | |
| | | |
| 110 | | |
| PA - UL 94 V0 | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| V | A | mm²/AWG |
|---|---|---|
| 450 | 16 | 0,5 ÷ 1,5 |
| 450 | 16 | 0,5 ÷ 1,5 |
| 300 | 10 | 30 ÷ 16 |

min 2 - max 12

GR / on demand VE GR1 NE AR BL RO GI

D/A3




Version
Versione
...

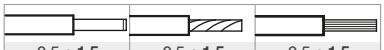
| P | L (mm) |
|---|---|
| 5,08 | 5,08 x p |

## MRT23

Single block · Blocco unico
Monobloc · Einzelblock

Poles · Poli · Pôles · Polzahl **2/6**

| 10,16 |
|---|
| 630 |
| 16 |



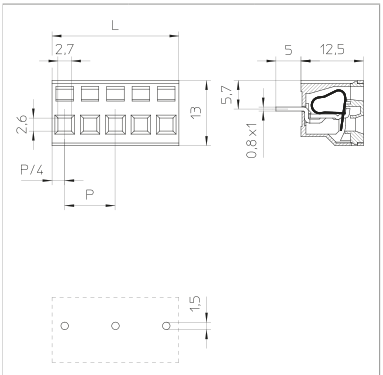
| 0,5 ÷ 1,5<br>30 ÷ 16 | 0,5 ÷ 1,5<br>30 ÷ 16 | 0,5 ÷ 1,5<br>30 ÷ 16 |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | | |
| | | |
| 110 | | |
| PA - UL 94 V0 | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| V | A | mm²/AWG |
|---|---|---|
| 750 | 16 | 0,5 ÷ 1,5 |
| 750 | 16 | 0,5 ÷ 1,5 |
| 300 | 10 | 30 ÷ 16 |

min 2 - max 6

GR / on demand VE GR1 NE AR BL RO GI

D/A3



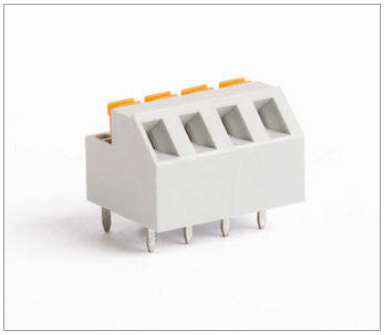

Version
Versione
...

| P | L (mm) |
|---|---|
| 10,16 | (10,16 x p)-5,08 |

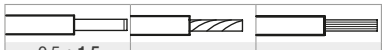
## CTL

Single block · Blocco unico
Monobloc · Einzelblock

Poles · Poli · Pôles · Polzahl **2/7**



| 5,08 |
|---|
| 250 |
| 10 |



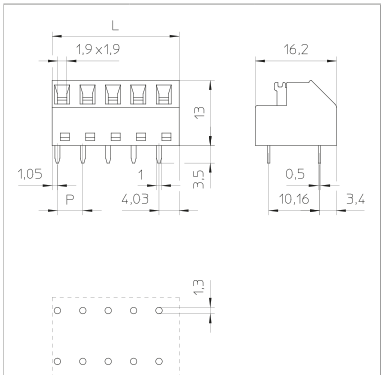
| 0,5 ÷ 1,5<br>22 ÷ 16 | 22 ÷ 16 | 22 ÷ 18 |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | | |
| | | |
| 110 | | |
| PA - UL 94 V0 | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| V | A | mm²/AWG |
|---|---|---|
| 250 | 10 | 0,5 ÷ 1,5 (S) |
| 250 | 10 | 0,5 ÷ 1,5 (S) |
| 300 | 10 | 22 ÷ 16 (S) |

min 2 - max 7

GR / on demand VE GR1 NE AR BL RO GI

D/A3




Version
Versione
...

| P | L (mm) |
|---|---|
| 5,08 | 5,08 x p |

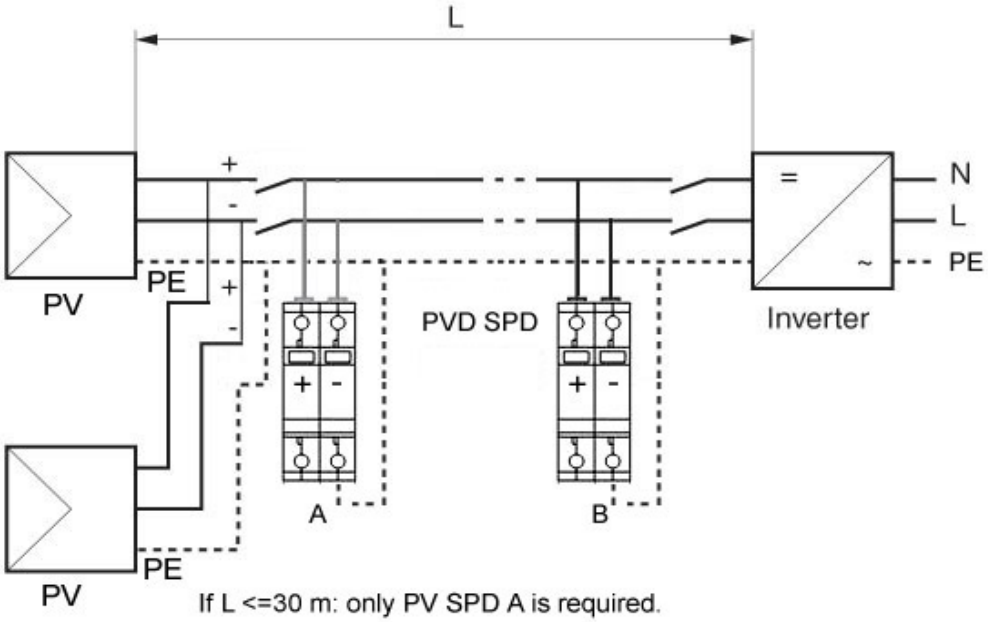
## Prosurge Electronics

**Application Examples**

Positions of lightning arresters in the DC part stipulated in Guide UTE C 15-712

2 model(common mode)

HIT PV50/***-V-C : *** - Nominal voltage Un 500,600,750

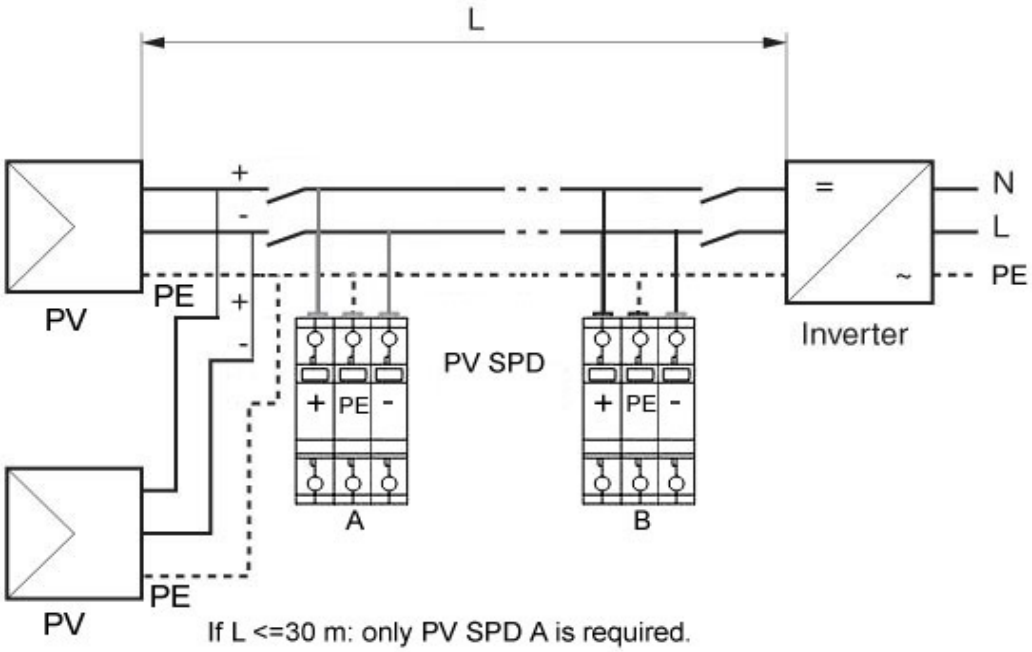



If L <=30 m: only PV SPD A is required.

If L > 30 m: both PV SPDs A and B are requied.

3 model(differential mode)

HIT PV50/***-V-CD : *** - Nominal voltage Un 600,750,1000,1200




If L <=30 m: only PV SPD A is required.

If L > 30 m: both PV SPDs A and B are requied.

## Prosurge Electronics

**Install**

1.When installing or replace PV50, It must be ensured that no currents, which can cause electric arcs, are flowing
2.When working with PV50, the system involved must be in a de-energized condition!
3.Install the DIN mounting rail (35mm, To EN 50022)
4.Snap lock the SPD to the rail.
5.connect wiring to the indicated terminals
6.Ensure compliance with supplied instruction.
7.Apply power and observe correct operation of Status Indicators, and remote alarm facilities if utilized.

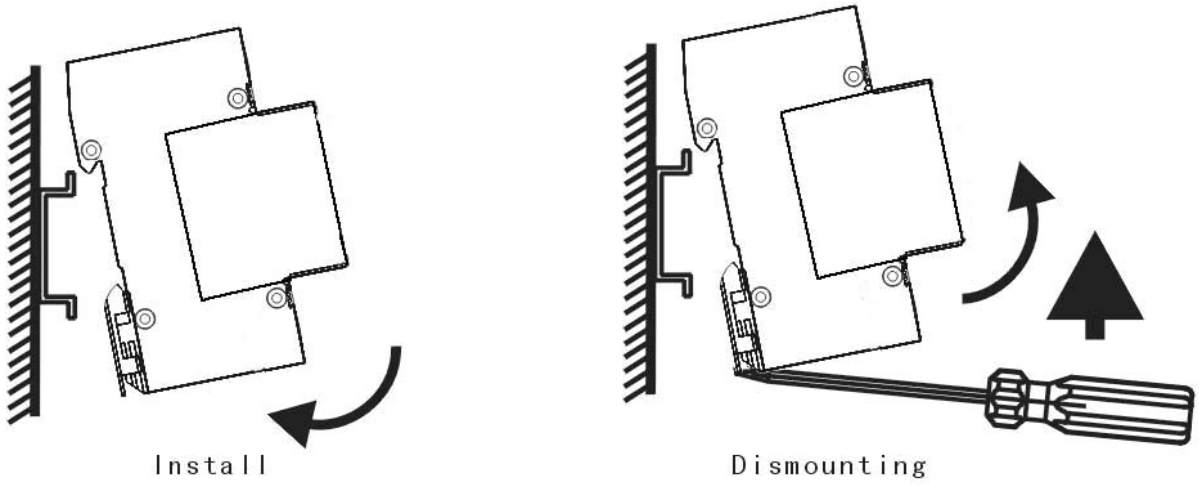



Fig 1

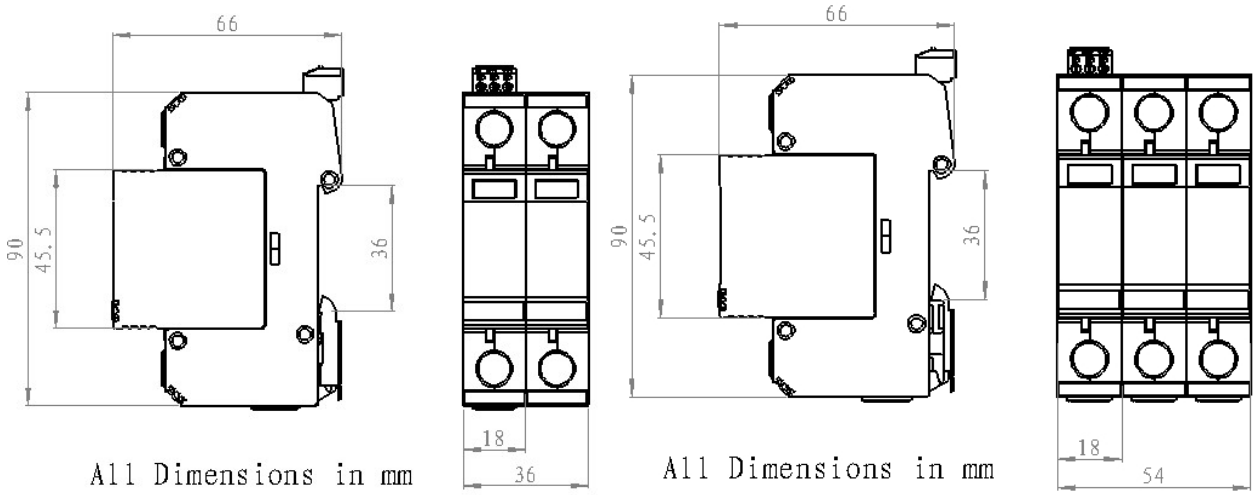



Fig 2

## Prosurge Electronics

### Connection Wiring

Each PV50 terminal is designed to accept wire sizes from 1.5 mm2 to 35 mm2, solid or stranded conductor. Insulation should be stripped back 17 mm before terminating into tunnel terminal

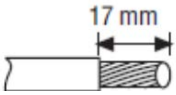
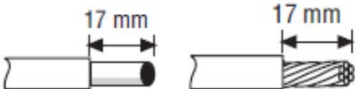
| Conductor Type |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| Min cross-section | 4 mm2（Class II） | |
| Max cross-section | 25 mm2(flexible) | 35mm2 (solid) |
| Insulation stripped back | 17 mm | |

Table 1: Connection wire size

To optimize transient performance, Kevin connection method as depicted on Fig 3 is preferred. Where this is not possible due to layout or conductor sizing, or independent Fuse is required, use “T” connection method as depicted on Fig 3. With this connection method, the “T” lead length should be kept as short as practicable (less than 100mm) and wires should bundled together.

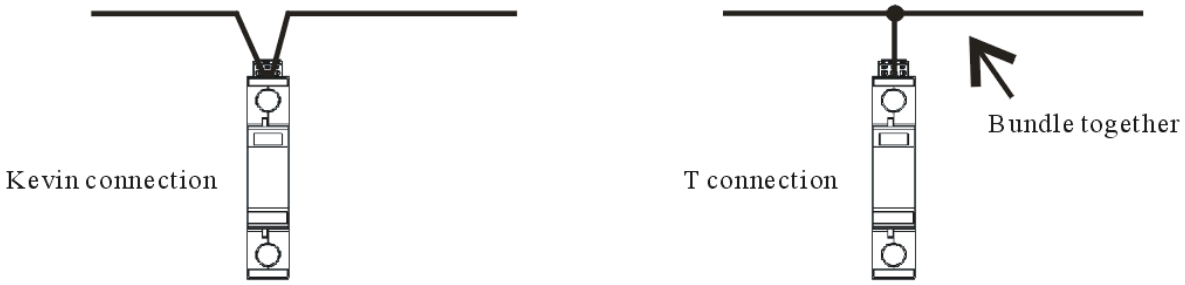



Fig 3: Kevin and T connection method

## Prosurge Electronics

Do not use excessive force when tightening the terminal. (7Nm is recommended.)

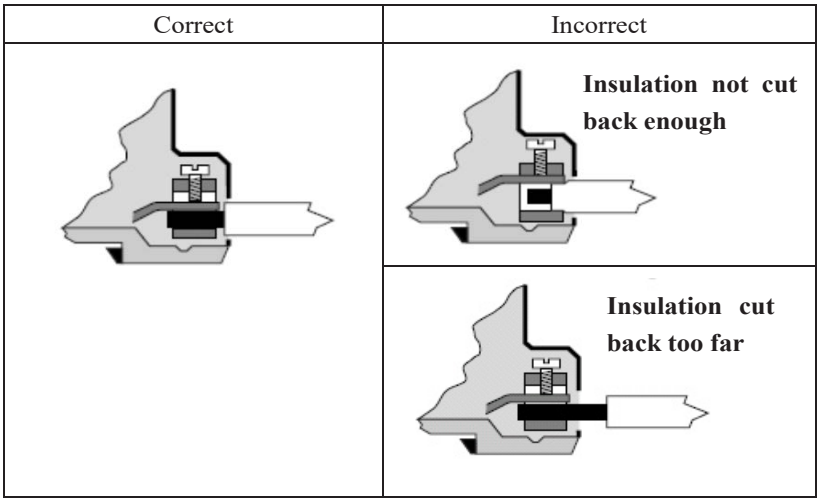



Fig 4: tightening the terminal

**Fusing**

Overcurrent and short circuit protection must be provided to protect the PV50 and associated wiring if a fault develops.

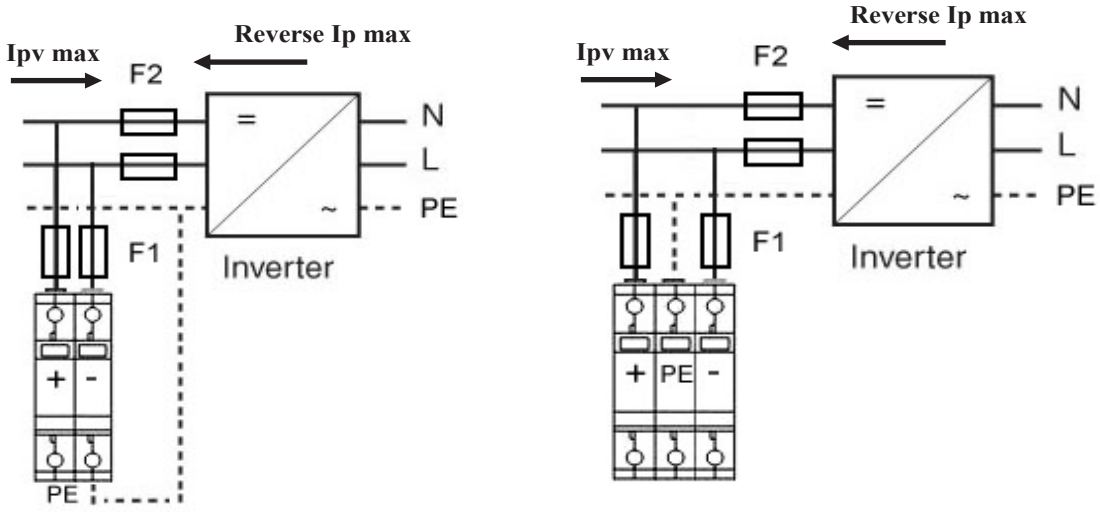



Fig 5: Position of Fuse to be installed

| | Max peak of the current Ipv | Rated current |
|---|---|---|
| F1 | <=150 A | --- |
| | > 150 A | 125 A gR/gPV |

| | Max peak of the reverse current Ip | Rated current |
|---|---|---|
| F2 (Without reverse-biasing diode ) | 2 KA / 5 ms | 100 A gR/gPV |
| | 4 KA / 5 ms | 125 A gR/gPV |
| | 6 KA / 5 ms | 200 A gR/gPV |
| | 13 KA /5 ms | 250A gR/gPV |
| | 50 KA /5 ms | 315A gR/gPV |

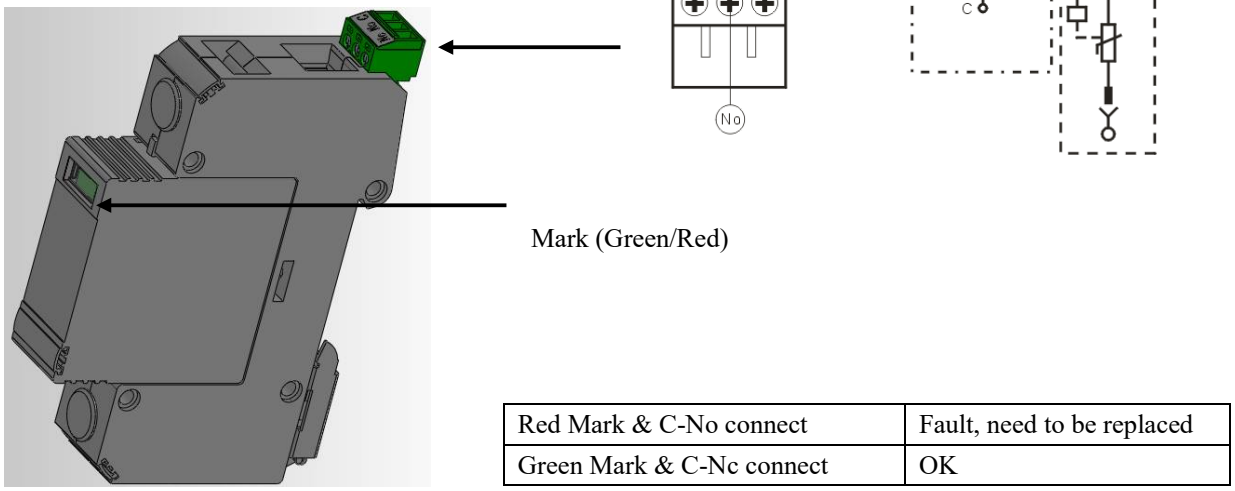
Table 2: Fuse size

# Prosurge Electronics

## Status indicator& Remote signal

A characteristic of all transient and surge protection devices is that they degrade in proportion to the magnitude and number of incident surges to which they have been subjected. Status indication should be periodically monitored to determine if replacement is required.

PV50 indicate the status.




| | |
|---|---|
| Red Mark & C-No connect | Fault, need to be replaced |
| Green Mark & C-Nc connect | OK |

Fig 6: Status indicator& Remote signal

## Maintenance

Before removing any unit from service ensure that power to the device is isolated. Replacement of any SPD should only be undertaken in accordance with all relevant electricity and safety standards by suitably qualified personnel.

PV50 units should be inspected periodically, and also following any periods of lightning or transient activity. Check the status indicators and replace if recommended in Section- Status.

P50 units are designed for optimum performance under severe transient activity. Units cannot be serviced, they must be replaced.

Do not attempt to open or tamper with the units in any way as this may compromise performance and will void warranty.