

Mounting

Air flow

- The air to the module / system should be cool, unhindered, unsaturated, as well as free of chemicals, impurities and particles.
- The external air supply should be directed to all modules.
- Air having passed through one unit should not be used to pass through the next. Where possible, the airflow should be directed elsewhere.

Direction of air flow

Typically, Schaefer Modules and systems are cooled through air supply entering below and exiting above, with the exception of models of series C/B 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400 and 6400 whose airflow is from front to back.

Custom design also offers lateral cooling. Such details are however, project specific.

Cabinet

To enhance a module / system, a cabinet may be employed.

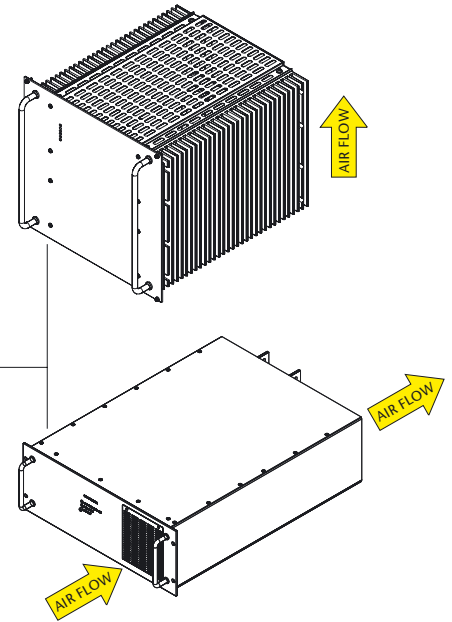
- This may be required to fulfil the increased IP / NEMA rating, due to a negative effect of the environment on the solution.
- Specifically, in an unclean, saturated, corrosive or otherwise aggressive air quality it may be required to employ a cabinet in combination with features such as hermetical closure and air exchange amongst others.
- The enclosure must be capable of sustaining the weight of the modules, specifically if module support rails are used.
- Stationary cabinets should be fastened to the ground.
- The centre of gravity must be as low as possible with portable systems.

Transportation of module

The grips on the front of the modules are to assist in module insertion into a sub-rack, and not for supporting the weight of the module.

Wall mount / chassis mount

Modules with a mounting plate or angle are designed for integration into the host equipment. They are not for employment outside of an enclosure.



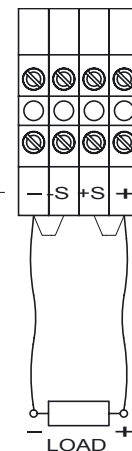
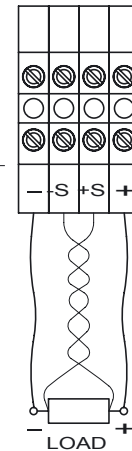
Installation

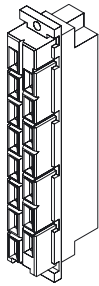
Input fuse

An input fuse, internal or external, should be selected with a slow burn characteristic.

Sense leads

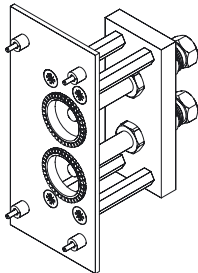
- The length of the load connection from the module / system may result in a voltage drop between the output and the load connection. To compensate for a limited value of such a voltage drop, sense leads can be connected to the load under regard of polarity. The sense leads determine the point at which the voltage is regulated to. As the sense leads carry very low current, they are susceptible to noise pick up. Therefore, it is recommended that they are intertwined and if necessary shielded.
- When the remote sense facility is not used, sense links must be made at the output terminals. If the sense links are left open, the output voltage may rise causing the OVP circuit to be activated.





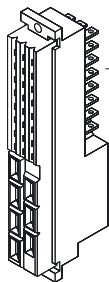
H15 Female Connector

Number of contacts:	15
Contacts:	Fastons or screw terminals
Operating current at +20 °C:	15 A
Operating temperature:	-55 to +125 °C
Test voltage (contact to contact):	3100 V _{rms}
Test voltage (contact to ground):	3100 V _{rms}
Contact resistance:	8 mΩ
Performance according to:	IEC 60603-2 / DIN 41612



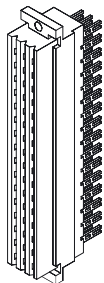
High Current Female Connector

Number of contacts:	2
Contacts:	Bolts with 8 mm diameter for terminal lugs M8
Operating current at +20 °C:	170 A
Operating temperature:	-55 to +125 °C
Test voltage (contact to contact):	500 V _{rms}
Test voltage (contact to ground):	2500 V _{rms}
Contact resistance:	0.06 mΩ
Dimensions (H x W x D):	118 x 35 x 85 mm
Performance according to:	IEC 60603-2 / DIN 41612



F24H7 Female Connector

Number of contacts:	24 / 7
Contacts:	solder pins / fastons
Operating current at +20 °C:	6 / 15 A
Operating temperature:	-55 to +125 °C
Test voltage (contact to contact):	1550 / 3100 V _{rms}
Test voltage (contact to ground):	2500 / 3100 V _{rms}
Contact resistance:	15 / 8 mΩ
Performance according to:	IEC 60603-2 / DIN 41612



F48 Female Connector

Number of contacts:	48
Contacts:	solder pins
Operating current at +20 °C:	6 A
Operating temperature:	-55 to +125 °C
Test voltage (contact to contact):	1550 V _{rms}
Test voltage (contact to ground):	2500 V _{rms}
Contact resistance:	15 mΩ
Performance according to:	IEC 60603-2 / DIN 41612

