ISOMETER® isoRW425

Insulation monitoring device for unearthed
IT AC-, AC/DC and DC systems (IT systems)
for railway applications up to 3(N)AC, AC/DC 440 V
Software version: D0418 V2.xx

isoRW425_D00052_05_M_XXEN / 04.2021

Manual EN

Service and support for Bender products

First-level support
Technical support
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0700BenderHelp *
Fax: +49 6401 807-629
E-mail: support@bender.de
Available on 365 days from 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. (MEZ/UTC +1)
* Landline German Telekom: Mon-Fri from 9.00 a.m. to 6 p.m.: 6.3 cents/30 sec.; remaining time: 6.3 cents/min.
Mobile phone: higher, depending on mobile phone tariff

Repair service
Repair, calibration and replacement service
Londorfer Strasse 65 • 35305 Grünberg • Germany
Telephone: +49 6401 807-780 (technical issues) or
+49 6401 807-784, -785 (commercial issues)
Fax: +49 6401 807-789
E-mail: repair@bender.de

Field service
On-site service
Telephone: +49 6401 807-752, -762 (technical issues) or
+49 6401 807-753 (commercial issues)
Fax: +49 6401 807-759
E-mail: fieldservice@bender.de
Mon-Thu 7.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., Fri 7.00 a.m. to 1 p.m. (MEZ/UTC +1)

Table of Contents

1 General instructions

1.1 How to use this manual

This manual is intended for qualified personnel working in electrical engineering and elec tronics! Part of the device documentation, in addition to this manual, is the enclosed "Safety instructions for Bender products".

Read the manual before installing, connecting and commissioning the device.
Always keep the manual within easy reach for future reference.

1.2 Indication of important instructions and information

DANGER! Indicates a high risk of danger that will result in death or serious injury if not avoided.

WARNING! Indicates a medium risk of danger that can lead to death or serious injury, if not avoided.

CAUTION! Indicates a low-level risk that can result in minor or moderate injury or damage to property if not avoided.

Information can help to optimise the use of the product.

1.2.1 Signs and symbols

	Disposal		Temperature range		protect from dust
	protect from wetness		Recycling	RoHS	RoHS guidelines

1.3 Training courses and seminars

www.bender.de > Know-how-> Seminars.

1.4 Delivery conditions

The conditions of sale and delivery set out by Bender apply. These can be obtained from Bender in printed or electronic format.

The following applies to software products:

"Software clause in respect of the licensing of standard software as part of deliveries, modifications and changes to general delivery conditions for products and services in the electrical industry."

1.5 Inspection, transport and storage

Check the shipping and device packaging for transport damage and scope of delivery. The following must be observed when storing the devices:

1.6 Warranty and liability

Warranty and liability claims in the event of injury to persons or damage to property are excluded in case of:

- Improper use of the device.
- Incorrect mounting, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the device.
- Failure to observe the instructions in this operating manual regarding transport, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the device.
- Unauthorised changes to the device made by parties other than the manufacturer.
- Non-observance of technical data.
- Repairs carried out incorrectly.
- Use of accessories and spare parts not recommended by Bender.
- Catastrophes caused by external influences and force majeure.
- Mounting and installation with device combinations not recommended by the manufacturer.

This operating manual and the enclosed safety instructions must be observed by all persons working with the device. Furthermore, the rules and regulations that apply for accident prevention at the place of use must be observed.

1.7 Disposal of Bender devices

Abide by the national regulations and laws governing the disposal of this device.

For more information on the disposal of Bender devices, refer to

www.bender.de -> Service & support.

1.8 Safety

If the device is used outside the Federal Republic of Germany, the applicable local standards and regulations must be complied with. In Europe, the European standard EN 50110 applies.

DANGER! Risk of electrocution due to electric shock!
Touching live parts of the system carries the risk of:

- A fatal electric shock
- Damage to the electrical installation
- Destruction of the device

Before installing and connecting the device, make sure that the installation has been de-energised. The rules for working on electrical systems must be observed.

2 Function

2.1 Intended use

The ISOMETER® monitors the insulation resistance R_F (R mode) or the insulation impedance Z_F (Z mode) of unearthed AC/DC main circuits (IT systems) with nominal system voltages of 3(N)AC, AC, AC/DC or DC 0 … 440 V. DC components existing in 3(N)AC, AC/DC systems do not influence the operating characteristics, when a minimum load current of DC 10 mA flows.

A separate supply voltage U_s allows deenergised systems to be monitored as well. The maximum permissible system leakage capacitance C_e is 300 µF in R mode and 1µF in Z mode.

Any use other than that described in this manual is regarded as improper.

To ensure that the ISOMETER® functions correctly, an internal resistance of ≤ 1 kΩ must exist between L1/+ and L2/- via the source (e.g. the transformer) or the load.

2.2 Device features

- Monitoring of the insulation resistance R_F (R mode) or the insulation impedance Z_F (Z mode) of unearthed 3(N)AC, AC and DC systems (IT systems) with galvanically connected rectifiers or inverters
- Insulation impedance Z_F (Z mode) for 50 Hz or 60 Hz
- Measurement of the nominal system voltage U_n (True RMS) with undervoltage and overvoltage detection
- Measurement of residual voltages system to earth (L+/PE and L-/PE)
- Automatic adaptation to the system leakage capacitance C_e up to 300 µF in R mode and 1 µF in Z mode
- Automatic device self test with connection monitoring
- Selectable start-up delay, response delay and delay on release
- Two separately adjustable response ranges of 1…990 kΩ (alarm 1, alarm 2)
- Alarm signalling via LEDs („AL1“, „AL2“), a display and alarm relays („K1“, „K2“)
- N/C operation or N/O operation can be selected for the relays
- Measured value indication via multi-functional LCD
- Fault memory can be activated
- RS-485 (galvanically isolated) including the following protocols:
  - BMS interface (Bender measuring device interface) for data exchange with other Bender components
  - Modbus RTU
  - IsoData (for continuous data output)
- Password protection to prevent unauthorised parameter changes

2.3 Functional description

The ISOMETER® measures the insulation resistance R_F and the system leakage capacitance C_e between the system to be monitored (L1/+, L2/-) and earth (PE). Z mode (selectable in the „SEt“ menu) calculates the insulation impedance Z_F from R_F and C_e with a system frequency parameter f_n = 50 Hz or f_n = 60 Hz. The RMS value of the nominal system voltage U_n between L1/+ and L2/-, as well as the residual voltages U_{L1e} (between L1/+ and earth) and U_{L2e} (between L2/- and earth) are also measured.

From a minimum value of the nominal system voltage, the ISOMETER® determines the faulty conductor in % (represented by „R %“), which shows the distribution of the insulation resistance between conductors L1/+ and L2/-. The distribution is indicated by a positive or negative sign preceding the insulation resistance measurement. The value range of the faulty conductor is ±100 %:

Display	Meaning
–100 %	one-sided fault at conductor L2/-
0 %	symmetrical fault
+100 %	one-sided fault at conductor L1/+

The partial resistances can be calculated from the total insulation resistance R_F and the faulty conductor (R %) using the following formula:

Fault at conductor L1/+ R_{L1F} = (200 % * R_F)/(100 % + R %)

Fault at conductor L2/- R_{L2F} = (200 % * R_F)/(100 % – R %)

Also from a minimum value of the nominal system voltage, the ISOMETER® determines the insulation resistance R_{UGF} from the residual voltages U_{L1e} and U_{L2e}. It is an approximate value for one-sided insulation faults and can be used as a trend indicator in cases where the ISOMETER® has to adapt to an R_F and C_e relation that varies considerably.

It is possible to assign the detected fault or the faulty conductor to an alarm relay via the menu. If the values R_F, Z_F or U_n exceed the response values activated in the „AL“ menu, this will be indicated by the LEDs and relays „K1“ and „K2“ according to the alarm assignment set in the „out“ menu. In addition, the operation of the relay (n.o./n.c.) can be set and the fault memory „M“ activated.

If the values R_F, Z_F or U_n do not exceed their release value (response value plus hysteresis) for the period t_{off} without interruption, the alarm relays will switch back to their initial position and the alarm LEDs „AL1“/“AL2“ stop lighting. If the fault memory is activated, the alarm relays remain in alarm condition and the LEDs light until the reset button „R“ is pressed or the supply voltage U_s is interrupted.

The device function can be tested using the test button „T“. Parameters are assigned to the device via the LCD and the control buttons on the front panel; this function can be password-protected. Parameterisation is also possible via the BMS bus, for example by using the BMS Ethernet gateway (COM465IP) or the Modbus RTU.

2.3.1 Monitoring of the insulation resistance (R mode)

The two parameters that monitor the insulation resistance, „R1“ and „R2“, can be found in the menu „AL“ (see table on page 22). The value R1 can only be set higher than the value R2. Each time the mode is switched from R mode to Z mode, parameters „R1“ and „R2“, and hence the monitoring of the insulation resistance will be deactivated.

In Z mode the insulation impedance Z_F is the main measured value and the measured insulation resistance R_F can have tolerances depending on the system condition. If required, the parameters R1 and R2 can also be activated in Z mode.

If the insulation resistance R_F reaches or falls below the activated values R1 or R2, an alarm message will be signalled. If R_F exceeds the values R1 or R2 plus the hysteresis value (see table on page 22), the alarm will be cleared.

2.3.2 Monitoring of the insulation impedance (Z mode)

The parameters „Z1“ and „Z2“ for monitoring the insulation impedance Z_F are available in the „AL“ menu only when Z mode is activated. The value Z1 must be set higher than value Z2. The insulation impedance Z_F for the selected system frequency fn (50 Hz or 60 Hz in the „SEt“ menu) can be calculated from the measured values R_F and C_e using the formula below:

$$Xce = \frac{1}{(2 \times \pi \times f_n \times C_e)}$$

The lower resistance component of R_F or X_{ce} determines the amount of Z_F. The higher resistance component of R_F or X_{ce} can have a higher tolerance due to the measuring signal resolution.

If the insulation impedance Z_F reaches or falls below the activated values Z1 or Z2, an alarm message will be signalled. If Z_F exceeds the values Z1 or Z2 plus the hysteresis value (see table on page 22), the alarm will be cleared.

2.3.3 Undervoltage/overvoltage monitoring

In the menu „AL“ (see page 22), the parameters („U <“ and „U >“) for monitoring the nominal system voltage U_n can be activated or deactivated. The maximum undervoltage value is limited by the overvoltage value.

The RMS value of the nominal system voltage U_n is monitored. If the nominal system voltage U_n reaches, falls below or exceeds the limit values („U <“ or „U >“), an alarm will be signalled. If the maximum permissible system leakage capacitance C_e set for the ISOMETER® is exceeded, an alarm message will be initiated even when the overvoltage limit value has been deactivated. The alarm will be deleted when the limit values plus the hysteresis (see page 22) are no longer violated.

2.3.4 Self test/error codes

The integrated self-test function checks the function of the insulation monitoring device and the connection monitoring checks the connections to the system to be monitored. The alarm relays are not switched during the self test. This can be changed using the parameter „test“ in the alarm assignment (see Chapter 5.4 Menu „out“). During the test, the display indicates „tES“.

When malfunctions are detected or connections are missing, the LEDs „ON“/“AL1“/“AL2“ flash. The respective error codes („E.xx“) will be indicated on the display and the relay „K2“ switches.

The relays can be assigned to a device error with the parameter“Err“ in the „out“ menu in the alarm assignment.

Error codes

If, contrary to expectations, a device error should occur, error codes will appearon the display. Some of these are described below:

Error code	Meaning
E.01	**PE connection error** The connections „E“ or „KE“ to earth are interrupted. **Action:** Check connection, eliminate error. The error code will be erased automatically once the error has been eliminated.
E.02	**Connection error system (L1/+ , L2/-)** The mains internal resistance is too high, the connection between terminals „L1/+“ or „L2/-“ and the mains supply is poor or has been interrupted, or L1/+ and L2/- are connected in reverse polarity to the DC system to be monitored (U_n < -50 V). **Action:** Check connection, eliminate error. The error code will be erased automatically once the error has been eliminated.
E.05	**Measurement technique error/calibration invalid** For the current software version
E.07	**The maximum permissible system leakage capacitance C_e is exceeded** **Action:** Device not suitable for the existing leakage capacitance: Uninstall device.
E.08	**Calibration error during the device test** **Action:** If the error continues to exist after checking the device connections, there is an error inside the device.

Internal device errors „E.xx“ can be caused by external disturbances or internal hardware errors. If the error message occurs again after restarting the device or after a reset to factory settings (menu item „FAC“) , the device must be repaired.

After eliminating the fault, the alarm relays switch back automatically or they return to the initial position by pressing the reset button.

The self test can take a few minutes. It can be suppressed for the duration of the device start by setting the parameter in the menu „SEt“ to „S.Ct = off“. This allows the ISOMETER® to enter measurement mode quickly after connecting the supply voltage U_s.

Automatic self test

After switching on the supply voltage U_s, the device runs a self test and repeats it every 24 h (selectable: off, 1h, 24 h).

Manual self test

A self test is initiated by pressing the test button for a period greater than 1.5 s. While pressing the internal test button „T“, all display elements available for this device are shown.

Connection monitoring

The connection monitoring, activated by the self test, checks the connections of the terminals „E“ and „KE“ to the protective earth conductor (PE). When an error is detected, the message device error (Err) will be signalled and the error code „E.01“ appears on the display.

The system connection monitoring is used to check the terminal connections „L1/+“ and „L2/-“ to the system to be monitored. When an interruption or a high-resistance connection between L1/+ and L2/- is detected via the internal resistance of the system, the device error („Err“) will be signalled and the error code „E.02“ appears on the display. Since a test of the system connection may take considerable time due to system disturbances or may even provide incorrect results, the system connection monitoring can be disconnected using the parameter „nEt“ in the „SEt“ menu.

2.3.5 Malfunction

In addition to the self test described above, several functions in the insulation monitoring device are continuously checked during operation. If a fault is detected, the device error („Err“) will be signalled, the error code „E.xx“ appears on the display as an identifier for the error type xx and the LEDs „ON“/“AL1“/„AL2“ will flash.

If the error occurs again after restarting the device or after a reset to factory settings, then contact Bender Service.

2.3.6 Assignment of the alarm relays K1/K2

The messages „device error“, „insulation fault“, „insulation impedance fault“„undervoltage/overvoltage fault“, „device test“ or „device start with alarm“ can be assigned to the alarm relays via the „out“ menu. An insulation fault is indicated by the messages „+R1“, „-R1“, „+R2“ and „-R2“.

Messages „+R1“ and „+R2“ can be assigned to indicate an insulation fault on conductor L1/+ and the messages „-R1“ and „-R2“ could indicate an insulation fault on conductorL2/-. If an assignment is not possible, for example in the event of a symmetrical insulation fault, the message corresponding to „+“ and „-“ are shown together.

The message „test“ indicates a self test.

The message „S.AL“ indicates a so-called „device start with alarm“. After connecting to the supply voltage U_s and setting the parameter value to „S.AL = on“, the ISOMETER® starts with the insulation measurement value R_F = 0 Ω and Z_F = 0 Ω in Z mode and displays all activated alarms. The alarms will be cleared only when the measured values are up-to-date and no thresholds are exceeded.

In the factory setting „S.AL = off“, the ISOMETER® starts without an alarm. It is recommended that the value set for the „S.AL“ parameter is identical for both relays.

2.3.7 Measuring and response times

The measuring time is the period essential for the detection of the measuring value.

The measuring time is reflected in the operating time t_{ae}.

In R mode, the measuring time for the insulation resistance value is mainly determined by the required measuring pulse duration, which depends on the insulation resistance R_F and system leakage capacitance C_e of the system to be monitored. The measuring pulse is produced by the measuring pulse generator integrated in the ISOMETER® . The measuring times for C_e, U_{L1e}, U_{L2e} and R % are synchronous. System disturbances may lead to extended measuring times.
In contrast, the time for the nominal system voltage measurement U_n is independent and considerably shorter. In Z mode a fixed and short measuring pulse time is applied, leading to a short measuring time for all measured values.

Total response time t_{an}

The total response time t_{an} is the sum of the operating time t_{ae} and the on-delay time t_{on}.

Operating time t_{ae}

The operating time t_{ae} is the time required by the ISOMETER® to determine the measuring value. The insulation resistance measuring value depends on the the insulation resistance R_F and the system leakage capacitance C_e. For example, a maximum permissible system leakage capacitance of C_e = 300 µF and an insulation fault of R_F = 2.5 kΩ (R_{an} = 5 kΩ) in a 400 V DC system results in an operating time of t_{ae} < 40 s. High system leakage capacitances and system interferences lead to longer operating times.

Response delay t_{on}

The response delay t_{on} is set uniformly for all messages in the menu „t“ using the parameter „ton“. This delay time can be used for interference suppression in the case of short measuring times.

An alarm will only be signalled when a threshold value of the respective measuring value is violated for the period of t_{on} without interruption. Every time the threshold value is violated within the time t_{on}, the response time „ton“ restarts once again.

Every alarm message listed in the alarm assignment has its own timer for t_{on}.

Delay-on release t_{off}

The delay-on release t_{off} can be set uniformly for all messages in the menu „t“ using the parameter „toff“.

An alarm will continuously be signalled until the threshold value of the respective measuring value is not violated (including hysteresis) for the period of t_{off} without interruption. Each time the threshold value is not violated for the period of t_{off}, the delay-on release t_{off} restarts once again.

Every alarm message listed in the alarm assignment has its own timer for t_{off}.

Start-up delay *t*

After connection to the supply voltage U_S the alarm indication for the preset time (0…10 s) in the parameter „t“ is suppressed.

2.3.8 Password protection (on, OFF)

If password protection has been activated (on), settings can only be made subject to the correct password being entered (0...999).

2.3.9 Factory setting FAC

Activating the factory setting will reset all modified settings, with the exception of the interface parameters, to the default upon delivery.

2.3.10 External, combined test or reset button T/R

Reset = Press the external button < 1.5 s

Reset with subsequent test = Press the external button > 1.5 s

Stop measuring function = Press and hold the external button

When the measuring function is stopped, the display shows „STP“.

The stop function can also be triggered by an interface command and in this case it can only be reset via the interface.

Only one ISOMETER® may be controlled via a test/reset button. A galvanic parallel connection of several test or reset inputs for testing multiple insulation monitoring devices is not allowed.

2.3.11 Fault memory

The fault memory can be activated or deactivated with the parameter „M“ in the menu „out“. When the fault memory is activated, all pending alarm messages of the LEDs and relays remain available until they are deleted by using the reset button (internal/external) or the supply voltage U_s is turned off.

2.3.12 History memory HiS

When the first error occurs after clearing the history memory, all measured values (that are marked in the table on page 26) are stored in the history memory. This data can be read out using the „HiS“ menu item. In order to be able to record a new data record, the history memory must first be cleared via the imenu using „Clr“.

2.3.13 Interface/protocols

The ISOMETER® uses the serial hardware interface RS-485 with the following protocols:

- **BMS**

  The BMS protocol is an essential component of the Bender measuring device interface (BMS bus protocol). ASCII characters are used for the data transfer.

- **Modbus RTU**

  Modbus RTU is an application layer messaging protocol and it provides Master/Slave communication between devices that are connected altogether via bus systems and networks. Modbus RTU messages have a 16-ibit-CRC (Cyclic-Redundant Checksum), which guarantees the reliability.

- **IsoData**

  The ISOMETER® continously sends an ASCII data string with a cycle time of approximately 1 second. A communication with the ISOMETER® within this mode is not possible and no additional transmitter may be connected via the RS-485 bus cable. The ASCII data string for the ISOMETER® is described on page 41.

The parameter address, baud rate and parity for the interface protocols are configured in the menu „out“.

With „Adr = 0“, the menu entries baud rate and parity are not shown in the menu and the IsoData protocol is activated. With a valid bus address (i.e. not equal to 0), the menu item „baud rate“ is displayed in the menu. The parameter value „---“ for the baud rate indicates the activated BMS protocol. In this event, the baud rate for the BMS protocol is set to 9,600 baud. If the baud rate is set unequal to „---“, the Modbus protocol with configurable baud rate is activated.

3 Installation, connection and commissioning

Application in railway vehicles/DIN EN 45545-2:2016

If the horizontal or vertical distance to adjacent components which do not meet the requirements in table 2 of DIN EN 45545-2 is less than 20 mm or less than 200 mm respectively, they are to be regarded as grouped. Refer to DIN EN 45545-2 chapter 4.3 Grouping rules.

3.1 Dimensions

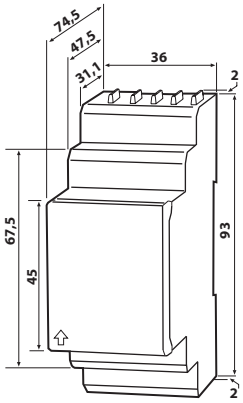
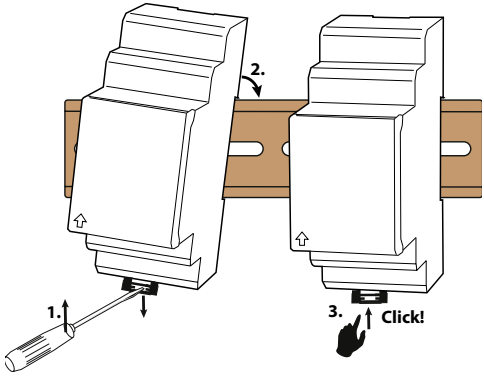
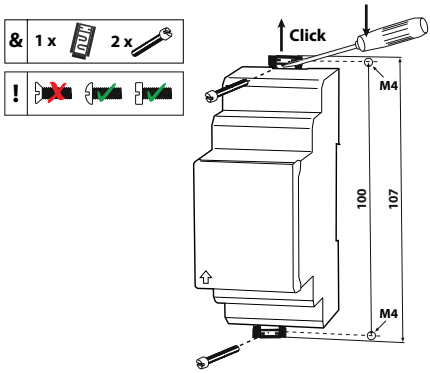


Fig. 3–1 All dimensions in mm

3.2 Mounting



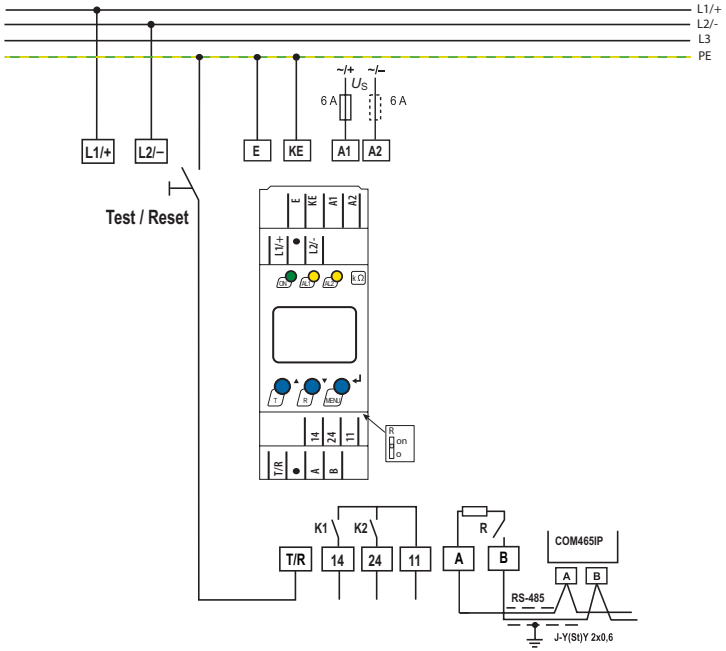
Variant A: DIN rail mounting



Variant B: Screw mounting

The front plate cover can be opened at the lower part marked with an arrow.

3.3 Wiring diagram



For details about the conductor cross sections required for wiring, refer to the technical data on page 42.

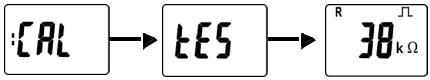
Legend

Terminal	Connections
A1, A2	Connection to the supply voltage U_s via fuse (line protection): If supplied from an IT system, both lines have to be protected by a fuse.*
E, KE	Connect each terminal separately to PE: The same wire cross section as for „A1“, „A2“ is to be used.
L1/+, L2/–	Connection to the 3(N)AC, AC or DC system to be monitored
T/R	Connection for the external combined test and reset button
11, 14	Connection to alarm relay „K1“
11, 24	Connection to alarm relay „K2“
A, B	RS-485 communication interface with connectable terminating resistance Example: Connection of a BMS-Ethernet-Gateway COM465IP

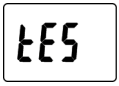
For UL applications:
Only use 60/75°C copper lines!
For UL and CSA applications, it is mandatory to use 5 A fuses for the protection of the supply voltage U_s.

3.4 Commissioning

1. **Check that** the ISOMETER® **is properly connected** to the system to be monitored.
2. **Connect the supply voltage U_s to the ISOMETER®.**
   The device carries out a calibration, a self test and adjusts itself to the IT system to be monitored. When high system leakage capacitances are involved, this procedure may take up to 4 min. The standard display then appears showing the present insulation resistance, e.g.:



   The pulse symbol signals an error-free update of the resistance and capacitance measuring values. If the measuring value cannot be updated due to disturbances, the pulse symbol will be blanked.
3. **Starting a manual self test** by pressing the test button „T“. Whilst the test button is pressed and held down, all display elements available for this device are shown. During the test, the „tES“ symbol flashes. Any internal malfunctions detected are shown on the display as error codes (see page 11). The alarm relays are not checked during the test (factory setting). The setting can be changed in the „out“ menu, so that the relays switch into the alarm state during the manual self test.



4. **Check factory setting for suitability.**
   Are the settings suitable for the monitored installation?
   For the list of factory settings, refer to the tables on page 22 to page 25.
5. **Check the function using a genuine insulation fault.**
   Check the ISOMETER® in the system being monitored against earth, e.g. via a suitable resistance.

4 Device operation

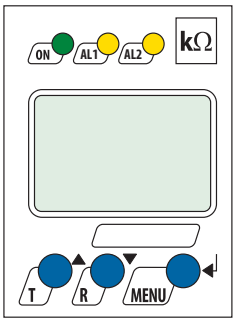
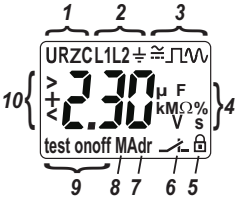
The menu structure is illustrated schematically on the following pages.

After pressing the „MENU“ button for > 1.5 s, the first menu item „AL“ appears. Use ▲▼ and ↵ (Enter) buttons for navigation and settings.

▲▼	Up and down button: • to navigate up or down the menu settings • increasing or decreasing values
MENU ↵	Pressing the MENU/Enter button for **more** than 1.5 s: • Starts menu mode **or** • when the device already is in menu mode: Exit menu item (Esc). Any recent changes will not be stored. Pressing the MENU/Enter button for **less** than 1.5 s: • Confirms menu selection **or** • confirms modified value.

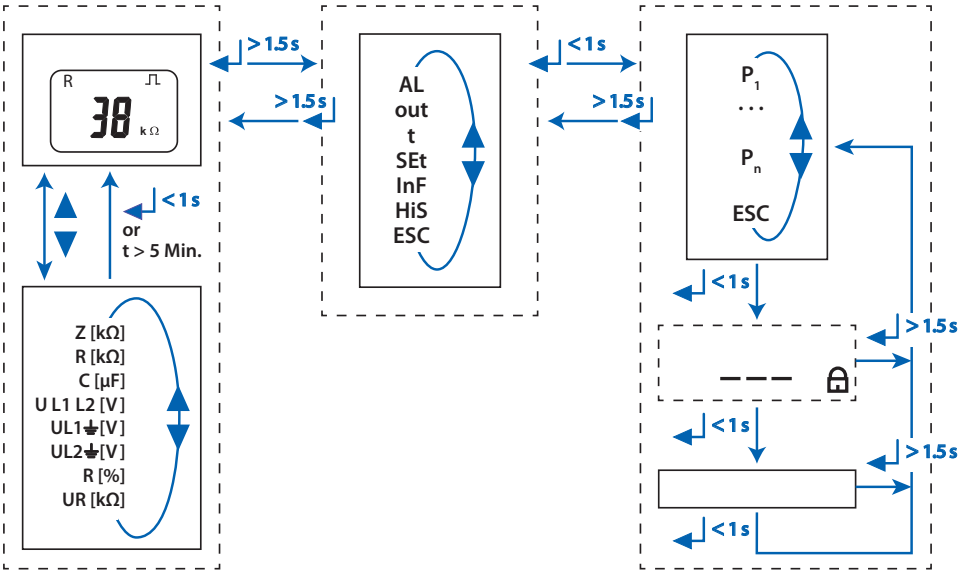
The areas of the display that can be configured flash!

4.1 Display elements

Device front/display		Function
	ON AL1 AL2	green - On yellow - Alarm yellow - Alarm Assignment according to table on page 23
	▲ T	Up button Test button (press > 1.5 s)
	▼ R	Down button Reset button (press > 1.5 s)
	↵ MENU	ENTER MENU button (press > 1.5 s)
	1	**U**: Nominal system voltage U_n **R**: Insulation resistance R_f **Z**: Insulation impedance Z_F **C**: System leakage capacitance C_e
	2	Monitored conductor
	3	= : Voltage type DC ⊥⊥ : Error-free measuring value update ~ : Voltage type AC
	4	Measured values and units
	5	Password protection is activated.
	6	In the menu mode, the operating mode of the respective alarm relay is displayed.
	7	Communication interface With measured value: isoData operation
	8	The fault memory is activated.
	9	Status indicators
	10	Identification for response values and response value violation

4.2 Menu structure

Measurement display Menu selection Parameter selection



Menu item	Parameters
AL	Query and set response values
out	Configuring fault memory, alarm relays and interface
t	Setting delay times and self test cycles
SEt	Setting device control parameters
InF	Querying software version
HiS	Querying and clearing the history memory
ESC	Go to the next higher menu level

4.3 Menu „AL“

4.3.1 Response value setting

Only after activating Z mode in the „SEt“ menu, the response values „Z1“ as well as „Z2“ appear on the display and are activated. Simultaneously, the response values „R1“ and „R2“ are set to position **off**, but can then be set to **on** again.

Display	Activation		Setting value			Description
	FAC	Cs	Range	FAC	Cs	
R1 <	**on**		R2…990	**40**	**kΩ**	Pre-alarm value R_{an1} Hys. = 25 %/min. 1 kΩ
R2 <	**on**		1…R1	**10**	**kΩ**	Alarm value R_{an2} Hys. = 25 %/min. 1 kΩ
Z1 <	**off**		Z2…500	**60**	**kΩ**	Pre-alarm value Z_{an1} Hys. = 25 %/min. 1 kΩ
Z2 <	**off**		10…Z1	**50**	**kΩ**	Alarm value Z_{an2} Hys. = 25 %/min. 1 kΩ
U <	**off**		10…U>	**30**	**V**	Alarm value undervoltage Hys. = 5 %/min. 5 V
U >	**off**		U<…500	**500**	**V**	Alarm value overvoltage Hys. = 5 %/min. 5 V

FAC = *Factory setting;* ***Cs*** = *Customer settings*

4.4 Menu „out“

4.4.1 Configuration of the relay operating mode

Relay K1			Relay K2			Description
Display	FAC	Cs	Display	FAC	Cs	
1	**n.c.**		2	**n.c.**		Operating mode of the relay n.c./n.o.

FAC = *Factory setting;* ***Cs*** = *Customer settings*

4.4.2 Relay alarm assignment „r1“ and „r2“ and LED assignment

In the alarm assignment, each alarm is assigned to the corresponding relay with the setting „on“. The LED indication is directly assigned to the alarms and is not related to the relays.

If the device can assign an asymmetrical insulation fault to the corresponding conductor (L1/+ or L2/-), it will only signal the respective alarm. Otherwise, the alarms L1/+ und L2/- will be signalled together.

K1 „r1“			K2 „r2“			LEDs			Alarm description
Display	**FAC**	**Cs**	**Display**	**FAC**	**Cs**	**ON**	**AL1**	**AL2**	
1 Err	**off**		2 Err	**on**		◎	◎	◎	Device error E.xx
r1 +R1 < Ω	**on**		r2 +R1 < Ω	**off**		●	●	○	Pre-alarm R1 Fault R_F at L1/+
r1 -R1 < Ω	**on**		r2 -R1 < Ω	**off**		●	●	○	Pre-alarm R1 Fault R_F at L2/-
r1 +R2 < Ω	**off**		r2 +R2 <Ω	**on**		●	○	●	Alarm R2 Fault R_F at L1/+
r1 -R2 < Ω	**off**		r2 -R2 < Ω	**on**		●	○	●	Alarm R2 Fault R_F at L2/-
r1 Z1 < Ω	**on**		r2 Z1 < Ω	**off**		●	●	○	Pre-alarm Z1
r1 Z2 < Ω	**off**		r2 Z2 < Ω	**on**		●	○	●	Alarm Z2
r1 U < V	**off**		r2 U < V	**on**		●	○	◎	Alarm U_n Undervoltage
r1 U > V	**off**		r2 U > V	**on**		●	◎	○	Alarm U_n Overvoltage
r1 test	**off**		r2 test	**off**		●	●	●	Manually started device test
r1 S.AL	**off**		r2 S.AL	**off**		●	●	●	Device start with alarm

FAC = *Factory setting;* ***Cs*** = *Customer settings*

○: LED off ◎: LED flashes ●: LED on

4.4.3 Fault memory configuration

Display	FAC	Cs	Description
M	**off**		Memory function for alarm messages (fault memory)

FAC = *Factory setting;* ***Cs*** = *Customer settings*

4.4.4 Interface configuration

Display	Setting value			Description	
	Range	FAC	Cs		
Adr	0/3…90	**3**	( )	Bus-Adr.	Adr = 0 deactivates BMS as well as Modbus and activates isoData with continuous data output (115k2, 8E1)
Adr 1	---/ 1,2k…115k	**"---"**	( )	Baud rate	"---" : BMS bus (9k6, 7E1) "1,2k" … "115k" --> Modbus (variable, var.)
Adr 2	8E1 8o1 8n1 8n2	**8E1**		Modbus	**8E1** - 8 data bits, even parity, 1 stop bit **8o1** - 8 data bits, odd parity, 1 stop bit **8n1** - 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit **8n2** - 8 data bits, no parity, 2 stop bit

FAC = *Factory setting;* ***Cs*** = *Customer settings*

( ) = User setting that is not modified by FAC.

4.5 Menu „t“

4.5.1 Time configuration

Display	Setting value			Description
	Range	FAC	Cs	
t	0…10	**0**	s	Start-up delay when starting the device
ton	0…99	**0**	s	Response delay K1 and K2
toff	0…99	**0**	s	Delay on release K1 and K2
test	OFF/1/24	**24**	h	Repetition time device test

FAC = *Factory setting;* ***Cs*** = *Customer settings*

4.6 Menu „SEt“

4.6.1 Function configuration

Display	Activation		Setting value			Description	
	FAC	Cs	Value range	FAC	Cs		
🔒	**off**		0…999	**0**		Password for parameter setting	
Z	**off**		50.0/60.0	**50,0**	**Hz**	**Z mode**	Activate impedance calculation Z_F and select associated system frequency f_n
nEt	**on**					Test the system connection during device test	
S.Ct	**on**					Device test during device start	
FAC						Restore factory settings	
SYS						For Bender Service only	

FAC = *Factory setting;* ***Cs*** = *Customer settings*

4.7 Measuring value display and history memory

In R mode only R_F and in Z mode only Z_F is permanently shown on the display (standard display). All other measuring value displays switch to the standard display after a maximum of 5 min. The fault location will only be stored in the history memory („HiS“) in R mode. In Z mode only will Z_F be stored in the history memory. The symbol ⎍ indicates a current measured value. If this symbol does not appear, the measurement is still running and the latest valid measured value will be displayed. The symbols „<“ or „>“ will be displayed additionally to the measured value when a response value has been reached or violated, or the measured value is below or above the measuring range.

HiS	Display	Description
✓	Z kΩ ⎍	**Insulation impedance** Z_F 1 kΩ…1 MΩ Resolution 1 kΩ The impedance is calculated for the system frequency f_n from R || C. Only available in Z mode
✓	± R kΩ ⎍	**Insulation resistance** R_F 1 kΩ…4 MΩ Resolution 1 kΩ/10 kΩ The „+“ or „-“ sign appears when the fault is mainly detected at L1/+ or L2/- and the DC voltage is $U_n \geq 20$ V as well as $R_e < 100$ kΩ.
✓	C µF ⎍	**System leakage capacitance** C_e Z mode = off: 1 µF…400 µF Resolution 1 µF Z mode = on: 1 µF…5 µF Resolution 1 nF
✓	~ ± U L1 L2 V	**Nominal system voltage L1 - L2** U_n 0 V_{RMS}…500 V_{RMS} Resolution 1 V_{RMS} In case of a DC system, the „+“ oder „-“ sign indicates at $U_{RMS} > 10$ V the polarity at the terminals „L1/+“ und „L2/-“. The sign „~“ indicates an AC system.
✓	± U L1 ⏚ = V	**Residual voltage L1/+ - PE** U_{L1e} 0 V_{DC}…±500 V_{DC} Resolution 1 V_{DC}
✓	± U L2 ⏚ = V	**Residual voltage L2/- - PE** U_{L2e} 0 V_{DC}…±500 V_{DC} Resolution 1 V_{DC}
✓	± R %	**Fault location in %** -100 % …+100 % Indication only from $U_n \geq 20$ V_{DC} $R_{e+} = (200\ \% * R_e) / (100\ \% + x\%)$ $R_{e-} = (200\ \% * R_e) / (100\ \% - x\%)$
-	U R = kΩ ⎍	**Insulation resistance** R_{UGF} 1 kΩ…4 MΩ Resolution 1 kΩ/10 kΩ Indication only from $U_n \geq 20$ V_{DC} R_{UGF} is an approximate value for asymmetrical insulation faults and can be used as a trend indicator with short measuring times. Not available in Z mode.

✓: The measuring value can be displayed in the history memory.

5 Data access using the BMS protocol

The BMS protocol is an essential component of the Bender measuring device interface (BMS bus protocol). ASCII characters are used for the data transfer.

BMS channel no.	Operation value	Alarm
1	R_F	Pre-alarm R1
2	R_F	Alarm R2
3	Z_F	Alarm Z2
4	U_n	Undervoltage
5	U_n	Overvoltage
6	---	Connection fault earth (E.01)
7	---	Connection fault system (E.02)
8	---	All other device faults (E.xx)
9	Fault location [%]	---
10	C_e	---
11	Z_F	Pre-alarm Z1
12	Update counter	---
13	U_{L1e}	---
14	U_{L2e}	---
15	R_{UGF}	---

6 Data access using the Modbus RTU protocol

Requests to the ISOMETER® can be made using the function code 0x03 (read multiple registers) or the command 0x10 (write multiple registers). The ISOMETER® generates a function-related answer and sends it back.

6.1 Reading out the Modbus register from the ISOMETER®

The required Words of the process image can be read out from the ISOMETER® „holding registers" using the function code 0x03. For this purpose, the start address and the number of the registers to be read out have to be entered. Up to 125 Words (0x7D) can be read out by one single request.

6.1.1 Command of the master to the ISOMETER®

In the following example, the ISOMETER® master requests the content of the register 1003 with the address 3. The register contains the channel description of measuring channel 1.

Byte	Name	Example
Byte 0	ISOMETER® Modbus address	0x03
Byte 1	Function code	0x03
Byte 2, 3	Start address	0x03EB
Byte 4, 5	Number of registers	0x0001
Byte 6, 7	CRC16 Checksum	0xF598

6.1.2 Answer of the ISOMETER® to the Master

Byte	Name	Example
Byte 0	ISOMETER® Modbus address	0x03
Byte 1	Function code	0x03
Byte 2	Number of data bytes	0x02
Byte 3, 4	Data	0x0047
Byte 7, 8	CRC16 Checksum	0x81B6

6.2 Write Modbus register (parameter setting)

Registers in the device can be modified with the function code 0x10 (Write Multiple Registers). Parameter registers are available from address 3000. The content of the register is listed in the table on page 31.

6.2.1 Command of the Master to the ISOMETER®

In this example, in the ISOMETER® with address 3 the content of the register address 3003 is set to 2.

Byte	Name	Example
Byte 0	ISOMETER® Modbus address	0x03
Byte 1	Function code	0x10
Byte 2, 3	Start register	0x0BBB
Byte 4, 5	Number of registers	0x0001
Byte 6	Number of data bytes	0x02
Byte 7, 8	Data	0x0002
Byte 9, 10	CRC16 Checksum	0x9F7A

6.2.2 ISOMETER® answer to the Master

Byte	Name	Example
Byte 0	ISOMETER® Modbus address	0x03
Byte 1	Function code	0x10
Byte 2, 3	Start register	0x0BBB
Byte 4, 5	Number of registers	0x0001
Byte 6, 7	CRC16 Checksum	0x722A

6.3 Exception code

If a request cannot be answered for whatever reason, the ISOMETER® will send a so-called exception code with which possible faults can be narrowed down.

Exception code	Description
0x01	Impermissible function
0x02	Impermissible data access
0x03	Impermissible data value
0x04	Internal fault
0x05	Acknowledgement of receipt (answer will be time delayed)
0x06	Request not accepted (repeat request, if necessary)

6.3.1 Structure of the exception code

Byte	Name	Example
Byte 0	ISOMETER® Modbus address	0x03
Byte 1	Function code (0x03) + 0x80	0x83
Byte 2	Data (exception code)	0x04
Byte 3, 4	CRC16 Checksum	0xE133

7 Modbus register assignment of the ISOMETER®

The information in the registers is: the measuring value without alarm; the measuring value with alarm 1; the measuring value with alarm 2; or only the device fault, depending on the device condition.

Register	Measuring value			Device fault
	Without alarm	Alarm 1	Alarm 2	
1000 to 1003	R_F Insulation fault (71) [no alarm]	R_F Insulation fault (1) [prewarning]	R_F Insulation fault (1) [alarm]	--- Connection earth (102) [device fault]
1004 to 1007	Z_F Insulation fault (86) [no alarm]	Z_F Insulation fault (86) [prewarning]	Z_F Insulation fault (86) [alarm]	---
1008 to 1011	U_n Voltage (76) [no alarm]	U_n Undervoltage (77) [alarm]	U_n Overvoltage (78) [alarm]	--- Connection system (101) [device fault]
1012 to 1015	C_e System leakage capacitance (82) [no alarm]	---	---	---
1016 to 1019	U_{L1e} Voltage (76) [no alarm]	---	---	---
1020 bis 1023	U_{L2e} Voltage (76) [no alarm]	---	---	---
1024 to 1027	Fault location in % --- (1022) [no alarm]	---	---	---
1028 to 1031	R_{UGF} Insulation fault (71) [no alarm]	---	---	---
1032 to 1035	Measured value update counter --- (1022) [no alarm]	---	---	--- Device fault (115) [device fault]

( ) = Channel description code (refer to chapter 7.2)

[ ] = Alarm type (refer to chapter 7.1.2.2)

Register	Permissions	Description	Format	Unit	Value range
999	RO	Number of Modbus measured value channels with active alarm	UINT 16	---	0…9
3000	RW	Activation of prealarm value impedance measurement „Z1“	UINT 16	---	[2]/[3] *
3001	RW	Pre-alarm value impedance measurement „Z1“	UINT 16	kΩ	Z2…500
3002	RW	Activation of alarm value impedance measurement „Z2“	UINT 16	---	[2]/[3] *
3003	RW	Alarm value impedance measurement „Z2“	UINT 16	kΩ	10…Z1
3004	RW	Activation Pre-alarm value resistance measurement „R1“	UINT 16	---	0/1/[2]/[3] *
3005	RW	Pre-alarm value resistance measurement „R1“	UINT 16	kΩ	R2…990
3006	RW	Activation alarm value resistance measurement „R2“	UINT 16	---	0/1/[2]/[3] *
3007	RW	Alarm value resistance measurement „R2“	UINT 16	kΩ	1…R1
3008	RW	Activation alarm value undervoltage „U<“	UINT 16	---	0/1 *
3009	RW	Alarm value undervoltage „U<“	UINT 16	V	10…U>
3010	RW	Activation alarm value overvoltage „U>“	UINT 16	---	0/1 *
3011	RW	Alarm value Overvoltage „U >“	UINT 16	V	U<…500
3012	RW	Memory function for alarm messages (Fault memory) „M“	UINT 16	---	0/1 *
3013	RW	Operating mode of relay 1 „r1“	UINT 16	---	0 = n.o. 1 = n.c.
3014	RW	Operating mode of relay 2 „r2“	UINT 16	---	0 = n.o. 1 = n.c.
3015	RW	Bus address „Adr“	UINT 16	---	0/3…90
3016	RW	Baud rate „Adr 1“	UINT 16	---	0 = BMS 1 = 1.2k 2 = 2.4k 3 = 4.8k 4 = 9.6k 5 = 19.2k 6 = 38.4k 7 = 57.6k 8 = 115.2k
3017	RW	Parity „Adr 2“	UINT 16	---	0 = 8N1 1 = 8O1 2 = 8E1 3 = 8N2

Register	Permissions	Description	Format	Unit	Value range
3018	RW	Start-up delay „t“ during device start	UINT 16	s	0…10
3019	RW	Response delay „ton“ for relays „K1“ and „K2“	UINT 16	s	0…99
3020	RW	Delay on release „toff“ for relays „K1“ and „K2“	UINT 16	s	0…99
3021	RW	Repetition time „test“ for automatic device test	UINT 16	---	0 = OFF 1 = 1 h 2 = 24 h
3022	RW	Parameter „Z“: Activation of Z mode for impedance calculation	UINT 16	---	0/1 *
3023	RW	Parameter „Z“: System frequency f_n for Z mode	UINT 16	---	500 = 50.0 Hz 600 = 60.0 Hz
3024	RW	Test of the system connection during device test „nEt“	UINT 16	---	0/1 *
3025	RW	Device test during device start „S. Ct“	UINT 16	---	0/1 *
3026	RW	Request stop mode (0 = deactivate devices)	UINT 16	---	0 = Stop 1 = ---
3027	RW	Alarm assignment of relay 1 „r1“	UINT 16	---	Bit 11…Bit 1
3028	RW	Alarm assignment of relay 2 „r2“	UINT 16	---	Bit 11…Bit 1

8003	WO	Factory setting for all parameters	UINT 16	---	0x6661 „fa“
8004	WO	Factory setting only for parameters resettable by FAC	UINT 16	---	0x4653 „FS“
8005	WO	Start device test	UINT 16	---	0x5445 „TE“
8006	WO	Clear fault memory	UINT 16	---	0x434C „CL“

Register	Permissions	Description	Format	Unit	Value range
9800 to 9809	RO	Device name	UNIT 16 (ASCII) - refer to chapter 7.1.1	---	---
9820	RO	Software ID number	UINT 16	---	Software ID number
9821	RO	Software version number	UINT 16	---	Software version
9822	RO	Software version: Year	UINT 16		
9823	RO	Software version: Month	UINT 16		
9824	RO	Software version: Day	UINT 16		
9825	RO	Modbus driver version	UINT 16		

RW = Read/Write; **RO** = Read only; **WO** = Write only

* The values [2] and [3] can neither be changed nor set by the operator.
0/[2] = inactive 1/[3] = active

7.1 Device-specific data types of the ISOMETER®

7.1.1 Device name

The data format of the device name is specified below.

Word 0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	----------	0x08	0x09
10 Words in total Each Word contains two ASCII characters						

7.1.2 Measuring values

Each measuring value is available as a channel and consists of 8 bytes (4 registers). The first measuring value register address is 1000. The structure of a channel is always identical. Content and number depend on the device. The structure of a channel is shown with the example of channel 1:

1000		1001		1002		1003	
HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte
Floating point value (Float)				Alarm type and test type (AT&T)	Range and unit (R&U)	Channel description	

7.1.2.1 Float = Floating point value of the channels

Word	0x00																0x00															
Byte	HiByte								LoByte								HiByte								LoByte							
Bit	31	30						24	23	22						16	15							8	7							0
	S	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

Presentation of the bit order for processing analogue measuring values according to IEEE 754

S = Sign; **E** = Exponent; **M** = Mantissa

7.1.2.2 AT&T = Alarm type and test type (internal/external)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Meaning
	Test external	Test internal	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Alarm	Errors		
Alarm type	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	No alarm
	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	1	Prewarning
	0	0	X	X	X	0	1	0	Device error
	X	X	X	X	X	0	1	1	Reserved
	X	X	X	X	X	1	0	0	Warning
	X	X	X	X	X	1	0	1	Alarm
	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	0	Reserved
	X	X	X	X	X	…	…	…	Reserved
	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	Reserved
Test	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	No test
	0	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	Internal test
	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	External test

The alarm type is coded by bits 0 to 2. Bits 3, 4 and 5 are reserved and always have the value 0. Bit 6 or 7 is usually set when an internal or external test has been completed. Other values are reserved. The complete byte is calculated from the sum of the alarm type and the test type.

7.1.2.3 R&U = Range and unit

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Meaning
Unit	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	Invalid (init)
	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	No unit
	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	Ω
	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	1	A
	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	V
	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	1	%
	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	0	Hz
	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	1	Baud
	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	0	F
	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	1	H
	-	-	-	0	1	0	1	0	°C
	-	-	-	0	1	0	1	1	°F
	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	0	Second
	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	1	Minute
	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	0	Hour
	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	Day
	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	Month
Range of validity	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	Actual value
	0	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	The actual value is lower
	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	The actual value is higher
	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	Invalid value

- The units of bits 0 to 4 are coded.
- Bits 6 and 7 describe the validity range of a value.
- Bit 5 is reserved.

The complete byte is calculated from the sum of the unit and the range of validity.

7.1.3 Alarm assignment of the relays

Several alarms can be assigned to each relay. For the assignment of each relay, a 16-bit-register is used with the bits described below. The following table applies to relay 1 and relay 2, in which „x" stands for the relay number. A set bit activates the specified function.

Bit	Display indication	Meaning
0	Reserved	When reading, always 0 When writing, any value
1	 x Err	Device error E.xx
2	rx +R1 < Ω	Pre-alarm R1 Fault R_F at L1/+
3	rx -R1 < Ω	Pre-alarm R1 Fault R_F at L2/-
4	rx +R2 < Ω	Alarm R2 Fault R_F at L1/+
5	rx -R2 < Ω	Alarm R2 Fault R_F at L2/-
6	rx Z1 < Ω	Pre-alarm Z1
7	rx Z2 < Ω	Alarm Z2
8	rx U < V	Alarm message U_n Undervoltage
9	rx U > V	Alarm message U_n Overvoltage
10	rx test	Manually started self test
11	rx S.AL	Device start with alarm
12	Reserved	When reading, always 0 When writing, any value
13	Reserved	When reading, always 0 When writing, any value
14	Reserved	When reading, always 0 When writing, any value
15	Reserved	When reading, always 0 When writing, any value

7.2 Channel descriptions

Value	Measuring value description/ Alarm message Operating message	Note
0		
1 (0x01)	Insulation fault	
71 (0x47)	Insulation fault	Insulation resistance R_f in Ω
76 (0x4C)	Voltage	Measured value in V
77 (0x4D)	Undervoltage	
78 (0x4E)	Overvoltage	
82 (0x52)	Capacitance	Measured value in F
86 (0x56)	Insulation fault	Impedance Z_i
101 (0x65)	Connection system	
102 (0x66)	Connection earth	
115 (0x73)	Device error	Fault ISOMETER®
129 (0x81)	Device error	
145 (0x91)	Own address	

To convert parameter data, data type descriptions are required.
Text representation is not necessary in this case.

Value	Description of parameters
1023 (0x3FF)	Parameter/measured value invalid. The menu item of this parameter is not displayed.
1022 (0x3FE)	No measured value/no message
1021 (0x3FD)	Measured value/parameter inactive
1020 (0x3FC)	Measured value/parameter only temporarily inactive (e.g. while transmitting a new parameter). Indication in the menu„. . .“.
1019 (0x3FB)	Parameter/measured value (value) unit not displayed
1018 (0x3FA)	Parameter (code selection menu) unit not displayed
1017 (0x3F9)	String max. 18 characters (e.g. device type, - variant, . . .)
1016 (0x3F8)	
1015 (0x3F7)	Time
1014 (0x3F6)	Date: Day
1013 (0x3F5)	Date: Month
1012 (0x3F4)	Date: Year
1011 (0x3F3)	Register address (unit not displayed)
1010 (0x3F2)	Time
1009 (0x3F1)	Factor multiplication [*]
1008 (0x3F0)	Factor division [/]
1007 (0x3EF)	Baud rate
1022 (0x3FE)	
1023 (0x3FF)	Invalid

8 IsoData data string

In IsoData mode, the ISOMETER® continuosly sends the whole data string with a cycle time of approximately 1 s. Communication with the ISOMETER® within this mode is not possible and no additional sender may be connected via the RS-485 bus cable.

IsoData is activated in the menu „out“, menu item „Adr“ when it has been set to Adr = 0. In this event, the symbol „Adr“ flashes on the measuring value display.

String	Description
!;	Start symbol
v;	Insulation fault location ´´/´+´/´-´
1234, 5;	Insulation resistance R_F [kΩ]
1234;	System leakage capacitance C_e R mode [µF] / Z mode [nF]
1234, 5;	Insulation impedance Z_F [kΩ]
+1234;	Nominal system voltage U_n [V_{RMS}] Nominal system voltage type: AC or unknown: ´ ´ DC: ´+´/´-´
+1234;	Residual voltage U_{L1e} [V_{DC}]
+1234;	Residual voltage U_{L2e} [V_{DC}]
+123;	Insulation fault location -100 … +100 [%]
1234, 5;	Approximate asymmetrical insulation resistance R_{UGF} [kΩ]
1234;	Alarm message [hexadecimal] (without leading „0x“) The alarms are included in this value with the OR function. Assignment of the alarms: 0x0002 Device fault 0x0004 Prewarning insulation resistance R_F at L1/+ 0x0008 Prewarning insulation resistance R_F at L2/- 0x000C Prewarning insulation resistance R_F symmetrical 0x0010 Alarm insulation resistance R_F at L1/+ 0x0020 Alarm insulation resistance R_F at L2/- 0x0030 Alarm insulation resistance R_F symmetrical 0x0040 Prewarning insulation impedance Z_F 0x0080 Alarm insulation impedance Z_F 0x0100 Alarm undervoltage U_n 0x0200 Alarm overvoltage U_n 0x0400 Message system test 0x0800 Device start with alarm
1	Update counter, consecutively counts from 0 to 9. It increases with the update of the insulation resistance value.
<CR><LF>	String end

9 Technical data

9.1 Tabular presentation

( )* = factory setting

Insulation coordination acc. to IEC 60664-1/IEC 60664-3

Definitions:

Measuring circuit (IC1) ..... L1/+, L2/-
Supply circuit (IC2) A1, A2
Output circuit (IC3) 11, 14, 24
Control circuit (IC4) ..... E, KE, T/R, A, B
Rated voltage ..... 440 V
Overvoltage category III

Rated impulse voltage:

IC1/(IC2-4) ..... 6 kV
IC2/(IC3-4) ..... 4 kV
IC3/(IC4) ..... 4 kV

Rated insulated voltage:

IC1/(IC2-4) ..... 500 V
IC2/(IC3-4) ..... 250 V
IC3/(IC4) ..... 250 V
Pollution degree 3

Protective separation (reinforced insulation) between:

IC1/(IC2-4) ..... Overvoltage category III, 600 V
IC2/(IC3-4) ..... Overvoltage category III, 300 V
IC3/(IC4) ..... Overvoltage category III, 300 V

Voltage test (routine test) according to IEC 61010-1:

IC2/(IC3-4) ..... AC 2.2 kV
IC3/(IC4) ..... AC 2.2 kV

Supply voltage

Supply voltage U_s ..... AC 100…240 V/DC 24…240 V
Tolerance of U_s ..... -30…+15 %
Frequency range U_s ..... 47…63 Hz
Power consumption ..... ≤ 3 W, ≤ 9 VA

IT system being monitored

Nominal system voltage U_n ..... 3(N)AC, AC 0…440 V/DC 0…440 V
Nominal system voltage range U_n (UL508) ..... AC/DC 0…400 V
Tolerance of U_n ..... +15 %
Frequency range of U_n ..... DC, 15…460 Hz

Measuring circuit

Measuring voltage U_m ..... ±12 V
Measuring current I_m at R_F, $Z_F = 0\ \Omega$ ..... ≤ 110 µA
Internal resistance R_i, Z_i ..... ≥ 115 kΩ
Permissible system leakage capacitance C_e (R mode) ..... ≤ 300 µF
Permissible system leakage capacitance C_e (Z mode) ..... ≤ 1 µF
Permissible extraneous DC voltage U_{fg} ..... ≤ 700 V

Response values

Response value R_{an1} ..... 2…990 kΩ (40 kΩ)*
Response value R_{an2} ..... 1…980 kΩ (10 kΩ)*
Relative uncertainty R_{an} (R mode or $Z_F \approx R_F$) ..... ±15 %, at least ±1 kΩ
Hysteresis R_{an} ..... 25 %, at least 1 kΩ
Response value Z_{an1} ..... 11…500 kΩ (off)*
Response value Z_{an2} ..... 10…490 kΩ (off)*
Relative uncertainty Z_{an} ..... ±15 %, at least ±1 kΩ
Hysteresis Z_{an} ..... 25 %, at least 1 kΩ
Undervoltage detection ..... 10…499 V (off)*
Overvoltage detection ..... 11…500 V (off)*
Relative uncertainty U ..... ±5 %, at least ±5 V
Relative uncertainty depending on
the frequency ≥ 400 Hz ..... -0.015 %/Hz
Hysteresis U ..... 5 %, at least 5 V

Time response

Response time t_{an}
of $R_F = 0{,}5 \times R_{an}$ and C_e=1 µF acc. to IEC 61557-8 ..... ≤ 10 s
Response time t_{an} of $Z_F = 0{,}5 \times Z_{an}$ ..... ≤ 5 s
Start-up delay t ..... 0…10 s (0 s)*
Response delay t_{on} ..... 0…99 s (0 s)*
Delay on release t_{off} ..... 0…99 s (0 s)*

Displays, memory

Display ..... LC display, multi-functional, not illuminated
Display range measured value
insulation resistance (R_F) ..... 1 kΩ…4 MΩ
Display range measured value impedance (Z_F)
with f_n = 50/60 Hz ..... 1 kΩ…1 MΩ
Operating uncertainty
(R_F in R mode, Z_F in Z mode) ..... ±15 %, at least ±1 kΩ
Display range measured value
nominal system voltage (U_n) ..... 0…500 V_{RMS}
Operating uncertainty ..... ±5 %, at least ±5 V
Display range measured value system leakage capacitance
of R_F > 10 kΩ ..... 0…300 µF
Operating uncertainty ..... ±15 %, at least ±2 µF
Display range measured value system leakage capacitance
of Z_F > 10 kΩ ..... 1 nF…1 µF
Operating uncertainty ($Z_F \approx X_C$) ..... ±15 %, at least ±2 nF
Password ..... off/0…999 (0, off)*
Fault memory alarm messages ..... on/(off)*

Interface

Interface/protocol ..... RS-485/BMS, Modbus RTU, isoData
Baud rate ..... BMS (9.6 kbit/s), Modbus RTU (selectable), isoData (115.2 kbit/s)
Cable length (9.6 kbit/s) ..... ≤ 1 200 m
Cable: shield connected to PE on one side ..... recommended: CAT6/CAT7 min. AWG23*
* alternative: twisted pairs, shield connected to PE on one side ..... J-Y(St)Y min. 2 x 0.8
Terminating resistor ..... 120 Ω (0.25 W), internal, can be connected
Device address, BMS bus, Modbus RTU ..... 3…90 (3)*

Switching elements

Switching elements ..... 2 x 1 N/O contacts, common terminal 11
Operating principle ..... N/C operation/N/O operation (N/O operation)*
Electrical endurance, number of cycles 10 000

Contact data acc. to IEC 60947-5-1:

Utilisation category ..... AC-12…AC-14…DC-12…DC-12… DC-12
Rated operational voltage ..... 230 V…230 V…24 V…110 V… 220 V
Rated operational current ..... 5 A…2 A…1 A…0.2 A… 0.1 A
Necessary minimum contact load (relay manufacturer's reference) ..... 10 mA/DC 5 V

Environment/EMC

EMC ..... IEC 61326-2-4, DIN EN 50121-3-2

Ambient temperatures:

Operation ..... -40…+70 °C
Transport ..... -50…+85 °C
Storage ..... -55…+80 °C

Climatic class acc. to IEC 60721:

Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3) 3K24
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2) 2K11
Long-time storage (IEC 60721-3-1) 1K23

Classification of mechanical conditions acc. to IEC 60721:

Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3) 3M12
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2) 2M4
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1) 1M12

Connection

Connection type ..... screw-type terminal or push-wire terminal

Screw-type terminals:

Nominal current ..... ≤ 10 A
Tightening torque ..... 0.5…0.6 Nm (5…7 lb-in)
Conductor sizes ..... AWG 24-12
Stripping length ..... 8 mm
rigid/flexible ..... 0.2…2.5 mm^2
flexible with ferrules with/without plastic sleeve ..... 0.25…2.5 mm^2
Multi-conductor rigid ..... 0.2…1.5 mm^2
Multi-conductor flexible ..... 0,2…1.5 mm^2
Multi-conductor flexible with ferrules without plastic sleeve ..... 0.25…1.5 mm^2
Multi-conductor flexible with TWIN ferrules with plastic sleeve ..... 0.25…1.5 mm^2

Push-wire terminals:

Nominal current ..... ≤ 10 A
Conductor sizes ..... AWG 24-14
Stripping length ..... 10 mm
Rigid ..... 0.2 . . . 2.5 mm²
flexible without ferrules ..... 0.75 . . . 2.5 mm²
flexible with ferrules with/without plastic sleeve ..... 0.25 . . . 2.5 mm²
Multi-conductor flexible with TWIN ferrules
with plastic sleeve ..... 0.5 . . . 1.5 mm²
Opening force ..... 50 N
Test opening, diameter ..... 2.1 mm

Other

Operating mode ..... continuous operation
Mounting ..... cooling slots must be ventilated vertically
Degree of protection,
built-in components (DIN EN 60529) IP30
Degree of protection, terminals (DIN EN 60529) IP20
Enclosure material ..... polycarbonate
Flammability class ..... UL 94V-0
DIN rail mounting acc. to ..... IEC 60715
Screw fixing ..... 2 x M4 with mounting clip
Weight ..... ≤ 150 g

( )* = factory setting

9.2 Standards, approvals and certifications

The ISOMETER® has been developed in compliance with the following standards:

- DIN EN 61557-8 (VDE 0413-8):2015-12/Ber1:2016-12
- DIN EN 50155:2014-12
- IEC 61557-8:2014/COR1:2016
- DIN EN 45545-2:2016

9.3 Ordering information

Type	Version	Art. No.
isoRW425-D4W-4	Push-wire terminal	B71037000W
isoRW425-D4W-4	Screw-type terminal	B91037000W
Mounting clip for screw fixing (1 piece per device)		B98060008

9.4 Document revision history

Date	Document version	Valid from software version	State/Changes
04.2021	05	D0418 V2.08	*Editorial revision* *Added:* chapter 2.3.10: Note on stopped measuring function *Added:* chapter 3: Safety instruction acc. to DIN EN 45545-2:2016 *Changed:* chapter 3.3: Wiring diagram chapter 4.2: Menu overview representation *Corrected:* chapter 9.1: Term „Necessary minimum contact load", climatic/mechanical classifications *Changed:* chapter 9.1: Name bus cable in section „Interface" *Added:* chapter 9.2: Standard DIN EN 45545-2-2016 ISO9001 deleted, UKCA certificate Revision history

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