

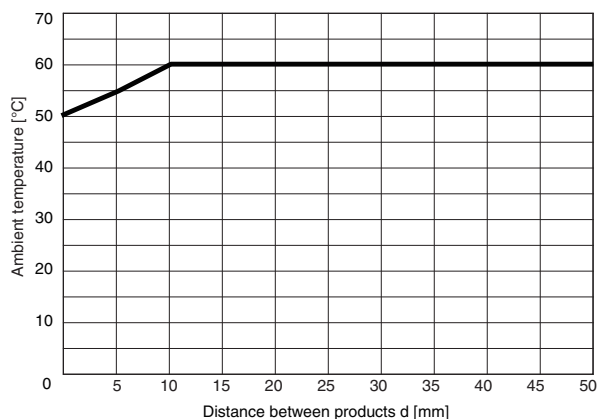
Specifications

Input voltage range		200 to 480 VAC
Input frequency		50/60 Hz (no presumed range)
Overload capacity		Continuous 500 V
Phase loss detection level		80%±10% of rated input Calculation Formula = 1 - ((Highest phase-to-phase voltage - Lowest phase-to-phase voltage)/Average three-phase phase-to-phase voltage)
Applicable standards	Conforming standards	EN 60947-5-1 Installation environment (pollution level 2, installation category III)
	EMC	EN 60947-5-1
	Safety standards	UL 508 (Recognition), Korean Radio Waves Act (Act 10564), CSA: C22.2 No.14, CCC: GB14048.5
Insulation resistance		20 MΩ min. Between external terminals and case Between input terminals and output terminals
Dielectric strength		2,000 VAC for one minute Between external terminals and case Between input terminals and output terminals
Noise immunity		1,500 V power supply terminal common/normal mode Square-wave noise of ±1 μs/100 ns pulse width with 1-ns rise time
Vibration resistance		Frequency: 10 to 55 Hz, 0.35-mm single amplitude 10 sweeps of 5 min each in X,Y, and Z directions
Shock resistance		100 m/s ² , 3 times each in 6 directions along 3 axes
Degree of protection		Terminals: IP20

● Relationship of Mounting Distance between K8DS-PH Relays and Ambient Temperature (Reference Values)

The following diagram shows the relationship between the mounting distances and the ambient temperature.

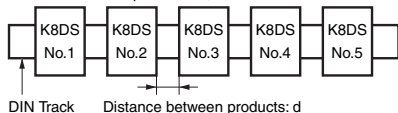
If the relay is used with an ambient temperature that exceeds these values, the temperature of the K8DS may rise and shorten the life of the internal components.



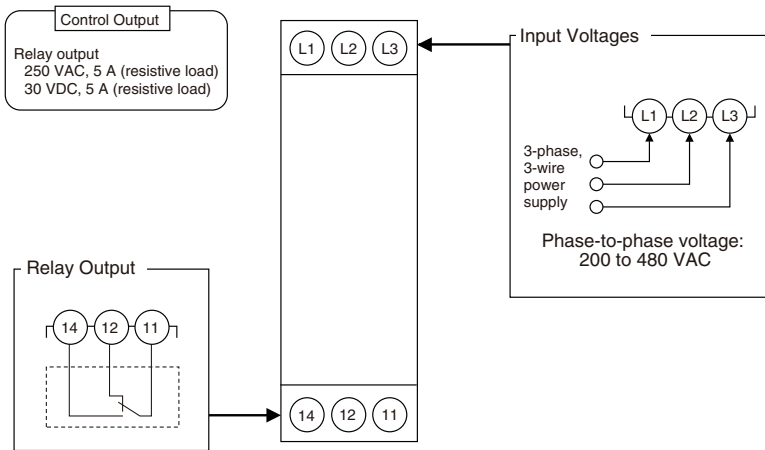
Test method

Sample: K8DS-PH

Distance between products: 0, 5, and 10 mm min.

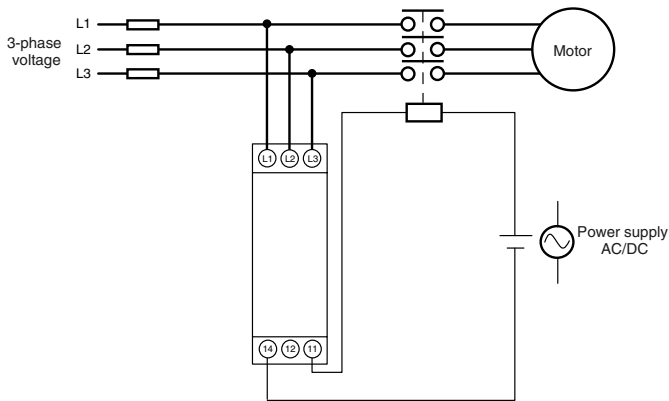


Terminal Diagram



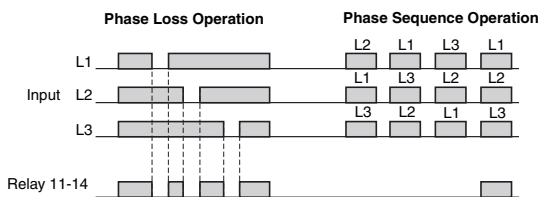
Note: Use the recommended ferrules if you use twisted wires.

Wiring Example



Timing Charts

●Phase Sequence and Phase Loss Operation Diagram



- Note:**
1. The K8DS-PH1 output contacts are normally operative.
 2. The Relay will not operate if the input voltage drops below 70% of the minimum input value because L2 and L3 are also used to provide power.
 3. Phase loss cannot be detected on the load side because this detection is based on the voltage.