

# Operating Manual



## **ISOMETER® isoLR275** **Coupling device AGH-LR**

Insulation monitoring device for unearthed  
IT AC, AC/DC and DC systems  
for electrical installations with a low level of resistance  
up to AC 793 V / DC 1100 V  
Software version: D369 V2.1



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# 1. Safety instructions

## 1.1 Intended use

The ISOMETER® is intended for:

- monitoring the insulation resistance of IT systems

Use which deviates from or is beyond the scope of these technical specifications is considered non-compliant. The Bender companies shall not be liable for any losses or damage arising therefrom.

Intended use also implies:

- Compliance with all information in this operating manual and
- compliance with any test intervals.

### 1.1.1 Personnel

Only appropriately qualified personnel may work on the ISOMETER®. Qualified means familiar with the installation, commissioning and operation of the product and with training appropriate to the work. Personnel must have read and understood the safety section and warning information in this operating manual.

### 1.1.2 Hazards when handling the ISOMETER® isoLR275

The ISOMETER® is constructed according to the state-of-the-art and the recognised technical safety rules. Nevertheless, when it is being used, hazards may occur to the life and limb of the user or third parties or there may be adverse effects on the ISOMETER® or on other valuable property. Only use the ISOMETER®:

- As intended
- In perfect working order

Any faults which may impair safety must be eliminated immediately. Impermissible modifications and the use of spare parts and additional devices which are not sold and recommended by the manufacturer of the devices may cause fires, electric shocks and injuries.

Unauthorised persons must not have access to or contact with the ISOMETER®. Information plates must always be clearly legible.

Damaged or illegible signs must be replaced immediately.

### 1.1.3 Note

Make sure that the operating voltage is correct!

Prior to insulation and voltage tests, the ISOMETER® must be disconnected from the power system for the duration of the test.

In order to check the proper connection of the device, it is recommended to carry out a functional test.

Make sure that the basic settings meet the requirements of the IT system.

Children and unauthorised persons must not have access to or contact with the ISOMETER®.

## 1.2 Explanation of symbols and notes

To make it easier for you to understand and revisit certain sections of text and instructions in this manual, we have used symbols to identify important instructions and information. The meaning of these symbols is explained below:



*Information which refers to hazards is highlighted with the warning symbol*

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*Information which is designed to help you make the best use of the product is highlighted with the information symbol*

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



### 1.3 Directions for installation



*Only one insulation monitoring device may be used in each interconnected IT system.*

*When insulation or voltage tests are to be carried out, the device shall be isolated from the system for the test period.*

The terminals  and KE have to be connected by a separate wire to the protective conductor (PE). If the terminals L1, L2 of the device are connected to an IT system under operation, the terminals  and KE must not be disconnected from the protective conductor (PE).

In order to check the proper connection of the device, it is recommended to carry out a functional test using an insulation fault, e.g. via a suitable resistance, before starting the ISOMETER.

**The device variant -3.. is delivered with the following factory setting:**

<b>ISO SETUP:</b>	Alarm 1 / Alarm 2 (response values) = 4 k $\Omega$ / 1 k $\Omega$
<b>ISO SETUP:</b>	Operating mode K1/K2 = N/O operation (N.O.)
<b>ISO SETUP:</b>	Memory = off
<b>ISO ADVANCED:</b>	System leakage capacitance = 150 $\mu$ F Measurement method = AMP
<b>COM SETUP:</b>	Bus address = 3 (slave)

Please check if the factory setting of the ISOMETER<sup>®</sup> complies with the requirements of the IT system to be monitored.

#### Response value $R_{an}$

For correct setting of the response value in k $\Omega$ , it is useful to know the present value of the insulation resistance of the electrical installation.



*When the AC system being monitored contains galvanically coupled DC circuits:*

*An insulation fault can only be monitored correctly when the rectifiers carry a continuous load current of 5...10 mA.*



## 2. Function

### 2.1 Device features isoLR275

- ISOMETER® for IT AC systems with galvanically connected rectifiers or converters and for IT DC systems (IT = unearthed systems)
- Particularly suited for monitoring electrical installations with a low level of resistance
- isoLR275 is always operated in conjunction with AGH-LR
- Automatic adaptation to the existing system leakage capacitance
- **AMPPlus** -Measurement method (European Patent: EP 0 654 673 B1)
- Choice of measurement methods to meet different requirements
- Two separately adjustable response ranges of 0.2 k $\Omega$ ...100 k $\Omega$  each (Alarm 1, Alarm 2)
- Two-line LC display
- Automatic device self test
- Memory with real-time clock to store alarm messages with date and time stamp
- BMS interface (Bender Measuring Device Interface) for communication with other Bender devices (RS-485 galvanically isolated)
- Internal disconnection of the ISOMETER® from the IT system to be monitored (via control signal; terminals F1/F2), e.g. if several ISOMETER®s are interconnected
- Current output 0(4)...20 mA (electrically isolated) in relation to the insulation value measured in the system

## 2.2 Device features AGH-LR

- Coupling device required for ISOMETER® isoLR275, each AGH-LR is specially adapted to the corresponding isoLR275
- Nominal voltage range AC 0...793 V and DC 0...1100 V
- DIN rail mounting

## 2.3 Product description

The isoLR275 ISOMETER® in conjunction with the AGH-LR coupling device monitors the insulation resistance of IT systems. It is suitable for universal use in 3(N) AC, AC/DC and DC systems. AC systems may include extensive DC-supplied loads, such as converters or thyristor-controlled DC drives. The adaptation to the existing system leakage capacitances takes place automatically.

Only use the AGH-LR coupling device supplied with the device for adaptation of the nominal voltage range.



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*The devices isoLR275 and AGH-LR are ideally adapted to each other. The corresponding combination device required in each case can be identified via the serial number on the device label.*

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*For repair work, both devices should be sent in in order to guarantee measuring accuracy. Otherwise, the measuring accuracy might be reduced!*

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isoLR275 can share the BMS bus with other bus devices.

## 2.4 Description of function

The isoLR275 ISOMETER® is connected between the unearthed system (IT system) and the protective conductor (PE) using the AGH-LR coupling device.

The response values and other function parameters are set via the function buttons. The parameters are indicated on the LC display and are stored in a non-volatile memory (EEPROM).

A microprocessor-controlled pulsating AC measuring voltage is superimposed on the IT system to be monitored (**AMPPlus**-measurement method\*).

The measuring pulse consists of positive and negative cycles of the same amplitude. The period depends on the respective system leakage capacitances and the insulation resistance of the system to be monitored.

An insulation fault between system and earth closes the measuring circuit. The evaluation circuit calculates the insulation resistance which is indicated on the LC display or the external k $\Omega$  measuring instrument after the measuring time has expired.

The measuring time is dependent on the selected measurement method, the system leakage capacitance, the insulation resistance and the system-related disturbances.

System leakage capacitances do not influence the measuring accuracy.

If the reading is below the selected response values Alarm 1/Alarm 2, the associated alarm relays respond, the LEDs "Alarm 1/2" light up and the measuring value is indicated on the LC display (in the event of DC insulation faults, the faulty supply line is indicated). If the terminals R1/R2 are bridged (external reset button [N/C contact] or wire jumper), the fault message will be stored. Pressing the reset button, resets the fault message, provided that the insulation resistance is at least 25 % and at least 1 k $\Omega$  above the actual response value. The fault memory behaviour can also be set in the "ISO SETUP" menu, by selecting the submenu Memory: on/off.

\*) **AMPPlus** measurement method

(Adaptive Measuring Pulse), a measurement method developed by Bender (European Patent: EP 0 654 673 B1).

#### 2.4.1 Measurement profiles

The measuring circuit of the isoLR275 can be adjusted to different requirements in the ISO ADVANCED/MEASURE menu:

DC = Suitable for pure AC systems

AMP = Suitable for converters with frequencies > 10Hz

AMP2 = Suitable for converters with frequencies < 10Hz

AMP3 = Suitable for converters with frequencies < 1Hz

AMP4 = Suitable for installations with strongly varying DC components

Also refer to the table of measurement profiles starting from page 39.



### 2.4.2 Self test

A self test can be started automatically or manually by means of the test button. In order to guarantee high functional reliability, the ISOMETER® provides comprehensive self test functions. After switching the device to the supply voltage, all internal measuring functions, the components of the process control such as data and parameter memory as well as system and earth connections are checked using the self test functions. The progress of the self test is shown on the display by a bar graph. Depending on the IT system conditions, the self test is completed after 15...20 seconds, then the message "Test ok!" appears on the display for approximately two seconds. Then the device returns to the normal measuring mode and the currently measured value will be displayed once the measuring time has elapsed.

When a device or connection fault is found, the message "Error!" appears on the display, the device error LED lights, the relay K2 (21-22-24) switches and the corresponding fault message (see table) will be indicated. If such a device error occurs, another self test is started after approximately one minute. If no more faults are detected, the fault message will automatically be deleted, the system fault LED will go out.

During operation, the self test function can be started by pressing the test button (internal or external). The self test can also be started automatically every hour or every 24 hours by selecting the "ISO ADVANCED: Autotest:" menu

The alarm relays 1/2 only switch after starting the self test function by pressing the test button, that means, in case of an automatic self test the relays do not switch.

Alarm message	Description	Actions
Connection PE?	No low-resistance connection between the terminals  and KE to earth (PE).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the wiring of the terminals  and KE to earth (PE)</li> <li>2. Press the test button</li> <li>3. Switch the supply voltage on and off</li> </ol>
Device error x	Internal device error	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Press the test button</li> <li>2. Switch the supply voltage off and on</li> <li>3. Please contact Bender</li> </ol>



*If, for functional reasons, the supply voltage cannot be switched on or off, a reset of the sequence control system can be carried out by pressing the buttons "ESC", "RESET" and "MENU" simultaneously.*

### 2.4.3 Current output for external measuring instrument

The current output of isoLR275 is electrically isolated from the device electronics and the RS-485 interface.

An output current range of 0...20 mA or 4...20 mA can be selected by means of the ISO SETUP menu, refer to page 36. In addition, the centre scale mark can be set to 28k $\Omega$  or 120k $\Omega$ , related to an external measuring instrument.

### 2.4.4 Real-time clock

The real-time clock serves as a time base for the memory and self test functions. First, the correct time and date must be set in the "ISO ADVANCED" menu. If time and date are not set, a "C" (clock) is flashing in the standard display. In the event of a supply voltage failure, time and date will be stored for at least 30 days. When the 24 h self test is activated in the ISO ADVANCED menu, it is possible to set the time (hour) for carrying out the self test by means of the "TEST: 12:00" menu. Then a self test will be started automatically once a day exactly at the preset time. If the 1 h test has been selected, the self test is automatically carried out every full hour.

### 2.4.5 Coupled IT systems

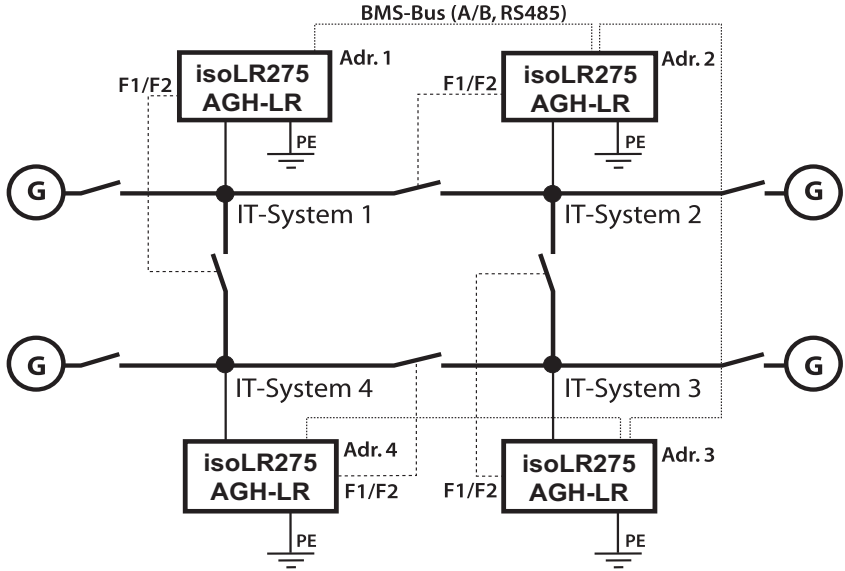
When using ISOMETER<sup>®</sup>s in IT systems, make sure that only one active ISOMETER<sup>®</sup> is connected in each interconnected system. If IT systems are interconnected via coupling switches, make sure that ISOMETER<sup>®</sup>s not currently used are disconnected from the IT system and deactivated. IT systems coupled via diodes or capacitances may also influence the insulation monitoring process so that a central control of the different ISOMETER<sup>®</sup>s is required.

#### 2.4.6 Function input F1/F2 for connection or disconnection of IT systems being monitored

The ISOMETER® can be disconnected from the IT system and set to STANDBY mode with the function input F1/F2. If the input F1/F2 is bridged, the connections to the coupling device AK1/AK2 are switched off via internal coupling relays, the measuring function is stopped and the message "STANDBY" appears on the display. Instead of the most recently measured value the value  $> 1 \text{ M}\Omega$  will be indicated. Furthermore, the alarm relays and alarm LEDs stop signalling alarm messages. After opening the function input F1/F2, the connection to the IT system will be restored and a completely new insulation resistance measurement cycle is started. This function can be used to disconnect an isoLR275 selectively in IT systems via the auxiliary contacts of the respective coupling switch. One coupling switch each in a line-type or ring-type arrangement can deactivate a subsequent isoLR275 to ensure that only one ISOMETER® is active in each galvanically connected IT system.

If in a ring-type arrangement all coupling switches are closed, theoretically all ISOMETER®s would be deactivated. In order to prevent this, a BMS master (BMS addr. 1) monitors the condition of the function input F1/F2 of all slave ISOMETER®s. When all slave ISOMETER®s are in the STANDBY mode, the insulation monitoring function of the master ISOMETER® and hence the function input F1/F2 of the master are without function in this mode. Details are illustrated in the graphic below:

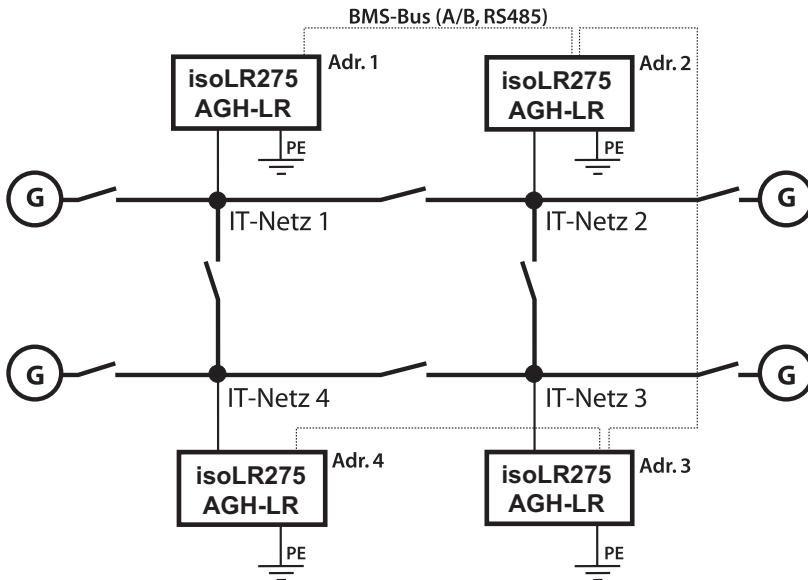




### 2.4.7 ISONet function (COM SETUP)

To activate this function, select "ISONet=ON" in the COM SETUP menu. This function is a type of scanning function. The BMS master with activated ISONet function controls the ISONet slave devices via the BMS bus. When the master ISOMETER® has finished one measuring cycle, the authorisation for insulation monitoring is passed on to the next higher BMS address. During the insulation monitoring process, all other ISOMETER®s are in the STANDBY mode. In this way it is prevented that ISOMETER®s influence each other in interconnected IT systems. In comparison to a solution with coupling switches and function input F1/F2, the response time will be extended because the measurement is not permanently carried out. This has the advantage that no auxiliary contacts of a coupling switch are required. Furthermore, this solution is recommended for IT systems coupled via capacitances or diodes.

Each ISONet slave checks the network for an ISONet master. If no master exists, the fault "ISONet Master?" will be output on the display. With the ISONet function activated, the function input F1/F2 is automatically deactivated.

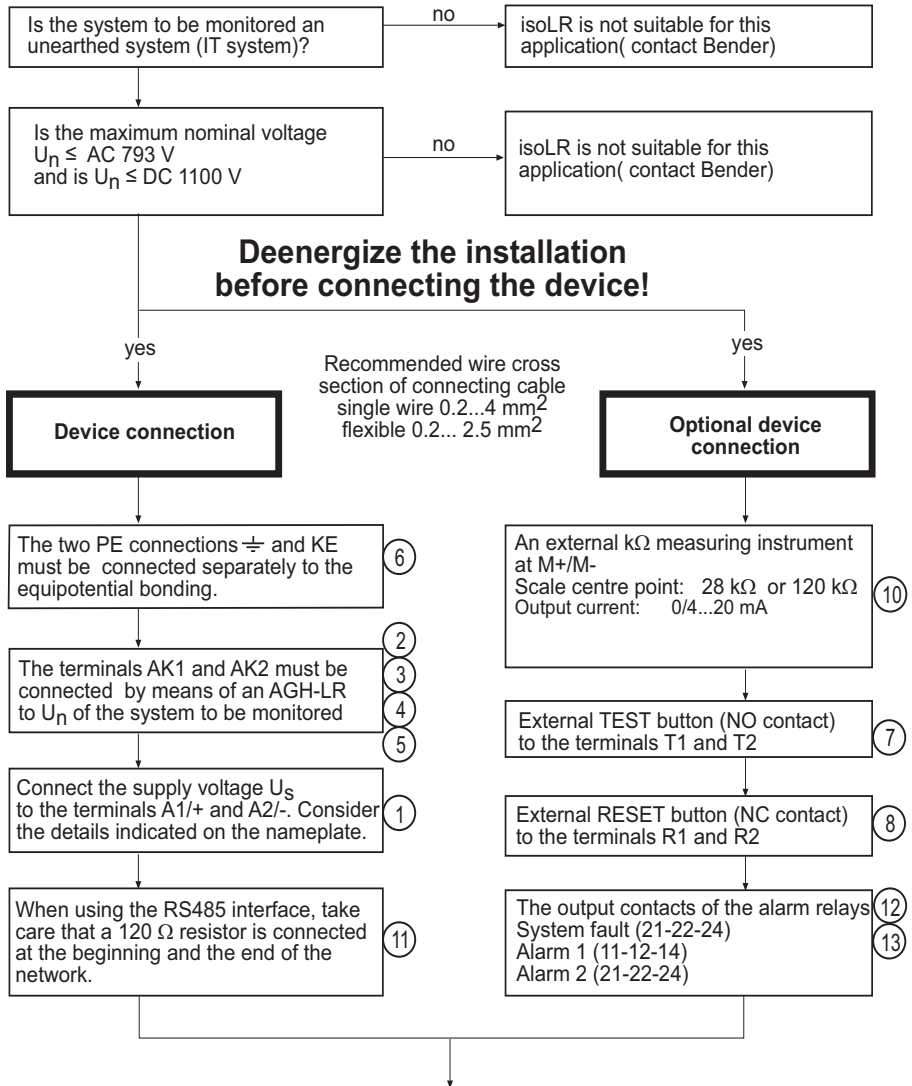


### **3. Commissioning flow chart (in three parts)**

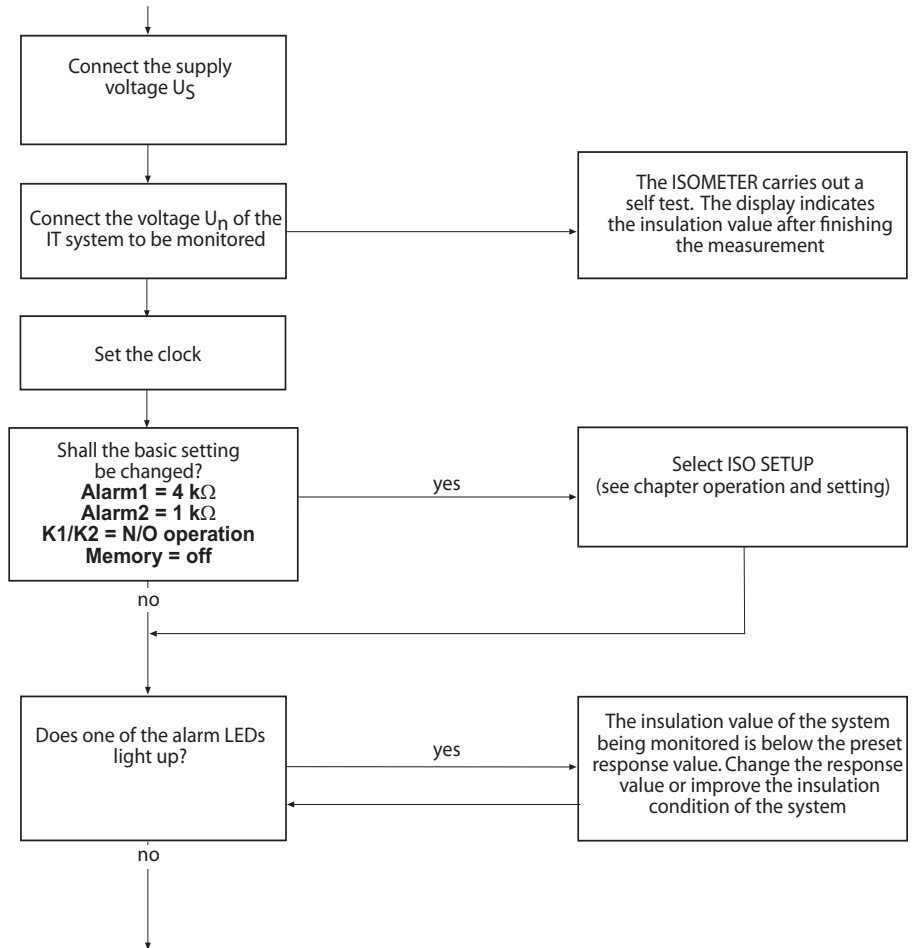
Due to limitations of space, the three-part flow chart begins on the next page.

The encircled figures in the flow chart correspond to the figures in the legend to the wiring diagram.

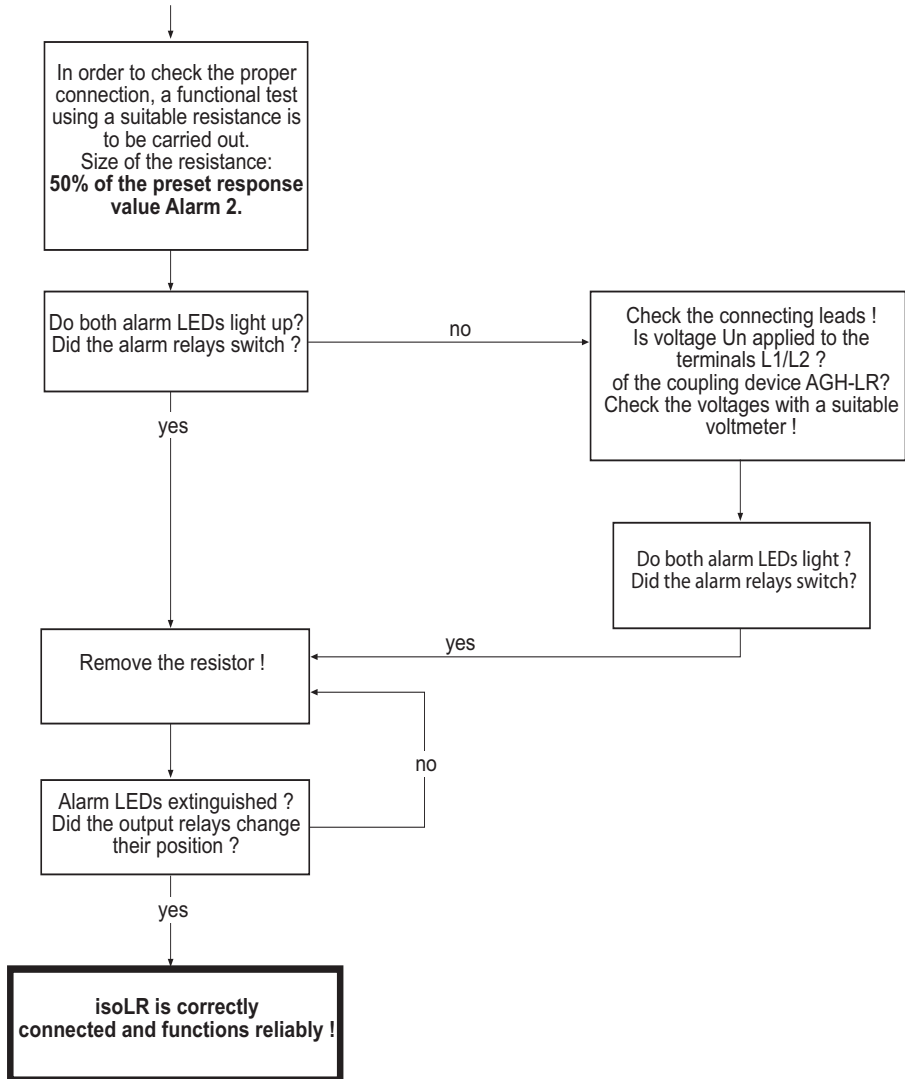
### Commissioning of the ISOMETER® (1)



### Commissioning of the ISOMETER® (2)



### Commissioning of the ISOMETER® (3)



## 4. Installation and connection

### 4.1 Mounting of the isoLR275



*Install the isoLR275 and the AGH-LR with a distance of at least 30 mm to all adjacent devices to ensure compliance with prescribed temperature limits.*

*The cable lengths between AGH-LR and isoLR275 must not exceed 0.5 m.*

#### **For UL-Application:**

High Voltage Coupler AGH-PV should be mounted min. 30.8 mm away from the walls of a metal enclosure and uninsulated grounded parts and uninsulated live parts.

### 4.2 Wiring diagram

The terminals A1/+ and A2/- are to be connected to the supply voltage  $U_s$  according to IEC 60364-4-43, that means, the connections are to be protected against short-circuit by means of a protective device (a 6 A fuse is recommended). For UL and CSA applications, the use of 5 A fuses is mandatory.

Devices for protection against short-circuit in conformity with IEC 60364-4-43 for the coupling of terminals L1/L2 of the AGH-LR the IT system being monitored can be omitted if the wiring is carried out in such a manner as to reduce the risk of a short-circuit to a minimum (a short-circuit-proof and earth-fault-proof wiring is recommended).

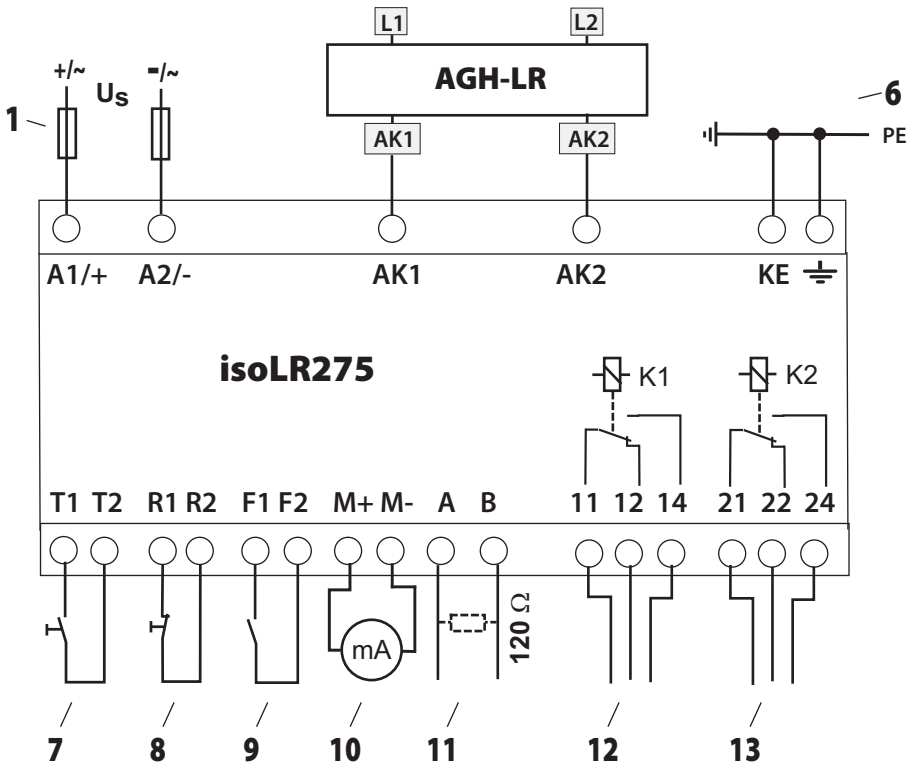
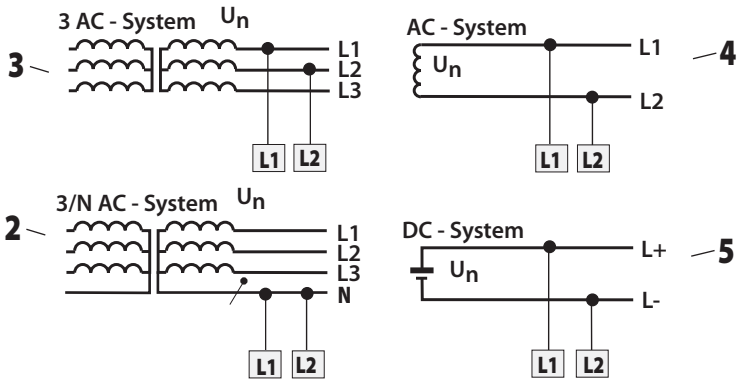
An external test button or an external reset button may only be connected to one ISOMETER®. A parallel connection of several test and reset inputs for collective ISOMETER® testing is not allowed.

#### **For UL-Application:**

Use 60 °C/75 °C copper conductors only!


Tightening torque:

isoPV: 0.6 Nm...0.8 Nm, AGH-PV: 0.5 Nm





**Legend wiring diagram:**

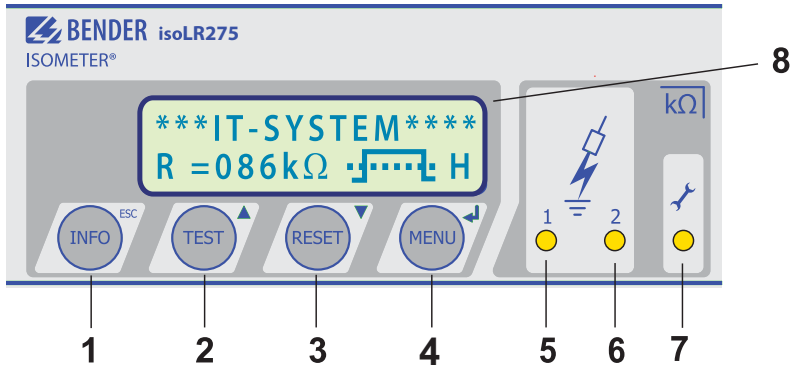
- 1 Supply voltage  $U_S$  (see nameplate) via 6 A fuse;  
For UL and CSA applications, it is mandatory to use 5 A fuses.
- 2, 3 Connection to the 3 AC system to be monitored:  
Connect the terminals L1, L2 to neutral conductor N or  
terminals L1, L2 to conductor L1, L2.
- 4 Connection to the AC system to be monitored:  
connect terminals L1, L2 to conductor L1, L2.
- 5 Connection to the DC system to be monitored:  
Connect terminal L1 to conductor L+, terminal L2 to conductor L-
- 6 Separate connection of  and KE to PE
- \*7 External test button (N/O contact)
- \*8 External reset button (N/C contact or wire jumper),  
when the terminals are open, the fault message will not be stored
- \*9 STANDBY by means of the function input F1, F2:  
when the contact is closed, the insulation resistance is not measured.  
Disconnection from the IT system
- 10 Current output, electrically isolated:  
0...20 mA or 4...20 mA
- 11 Serial interface RS-485 (termination with a 120  $\Omega$  resistor)
- 12 Alarm relay 1; available changeover contacts
- 13 Alarm relay 2 (device error relay); available changeover contacts

**\* The wiring of the terminal pairs 7, 8 and 9 must be carried out galvanically isolated from each other and must not have a connection to PE!**



## 5. Operation and configuration

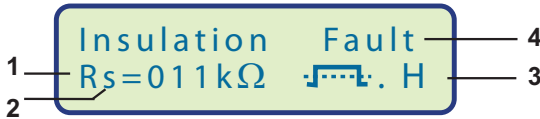
### 5.1 Display and operating elements




- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | "INFO" button: to query standard information/<br>ESC button: back (menu function), to confirm parameter change       |
| 2 | "TEST" button: to call up the self test/Arrow up button: parameter change, to move up in the menu                    |
| 3 | "RESET" button: to delete stored insulation fault alarms:<br>Down button: parameter change, to move down in the menu |
| 4 | "MENU" button: to call up the menu system<br>Enter button: Confirms parameter changes                                |
| 5 | Alarm LED 1 lights: insulation fault, first warning level reached  |
| 6 | Alarm LED 2 lights: insulation fault, second warning level reached.  |
| 7 | Device error LED lights: isoLR275 faulty   |
| 8 | Two-line display for standard and menu mode  |

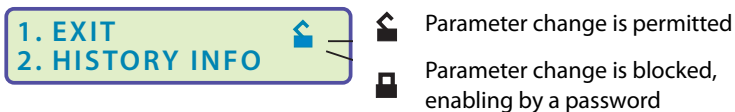
A detailed description of the operating elements is given on the following pages.

### 5.1.1 Display in standard mode



- 1 Indication of the insulation resistance in kΩ
- 2 Additional information about the insulation resistance:
  - „+“ = Insulation fault at L+
  - „-“ = Insulation fault at L-
  - „s“ = New measurement is running
- 3  = Polarity of the measuring pulse,
  - = Valid BMS bus communication,
  - H = New entry in the memory data base
  - C = Flashing, clock is to be set
- 4 Messages:
  - Insulation fault
  - Connection PE?
  - Device error x
  - \*\*\*\*\*STAND BY\*\*\*\*\*

### 5.1.2 Display in menu mode



### 5.1.3 Control buttons

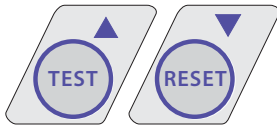
Two functions are assigned to each function button. In addition to the basic function marked with a circle, the buttons allow navigation within the menu.



Pressing the "INFO" button provides the following information without opening the menu:

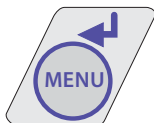
- Device name, firmware version
- Response values Alarm1 and Alarm2
- Leakage capacitance  $C_e$  (indication in case of insulation values  $> 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ ), measurement not possible when using AMP3 and AMP4
- Setup status (for details about the setup status refer to the status table on page 61)
- COM-Setup (own bus address)

Please have the details above on hand if you have a problem and if you contact Bender for technical questions.



Press the "TEST" button to start the self test of the ISOMETER®.

Press the "RESET" button to reset insulation fault alarms stored in the ISOMETER®. The memory function is only available after activating the fault memory in the ISO SETUP menu or after bridging the terminals R1/R2. Furthermore, the fault memory of the ISOMETER® can only be reset when the measured insulation value is at least 25% or the value is  $1 \text{ k}\Omega$  higher than the set response value.



Press the "MENU" button to call up the menu system.

For menu control, use the arrow buttons, the Enter button and the ESC button:



Up button:

To move up in the menu, to increase the parameter value



Down button:

To move down in the menu, to decrease the parameter value



Enter button

To select a menu item or sub menu item, confirm or store a parameter change and to return to the associated sub menu item or skip to the next entry field.



ESC button:

To return from a sub menu to the previous menu.

If the menu is not exited, the device automatically returns to the standard mode again after approximately five minutes.

For the sake of clarity, the following symbols are used in the menu diagrams for the representation of ENTER, UP/DOWN and ESCAPE:



## 5.2 Menu structure and menu mode

### To switch to the menu mode


Press the "MENU" button to switch from the standard mode to the menu mode and to the main menu. From here you can branch to the different submenus.

#### 5.2.1 Navigation within the menu

Use the Up and Down buttons to select the appropriate menu item. A flashing cursor indicates which submenu is selected. Press the Enter button to call up the submenu of the associated menu.

In the submenus, the appropriate parameters are also selected by means of the Up and Down buttons. Press the Enter button to move the cursor to the edit field. The "Arrow up" symbol tells you that you have reached the end of the menu list.

#### 5.2.2 Parameter change

When the password protection is activated (symbolised by "padlock closed"  on the display), enter a valid password to be able to change parameters with the Up/Down buttons. Once the password is entered correctly, all parameters can be changed as long as you stay in the menu.

Changing the parameters usually has an immediate effect on the measuring and alarm functions. The changed parameter is stored in a non-volatile memory by pressing the Enter or ESC button after returning to the sub menu (flashing cursor in column 1).

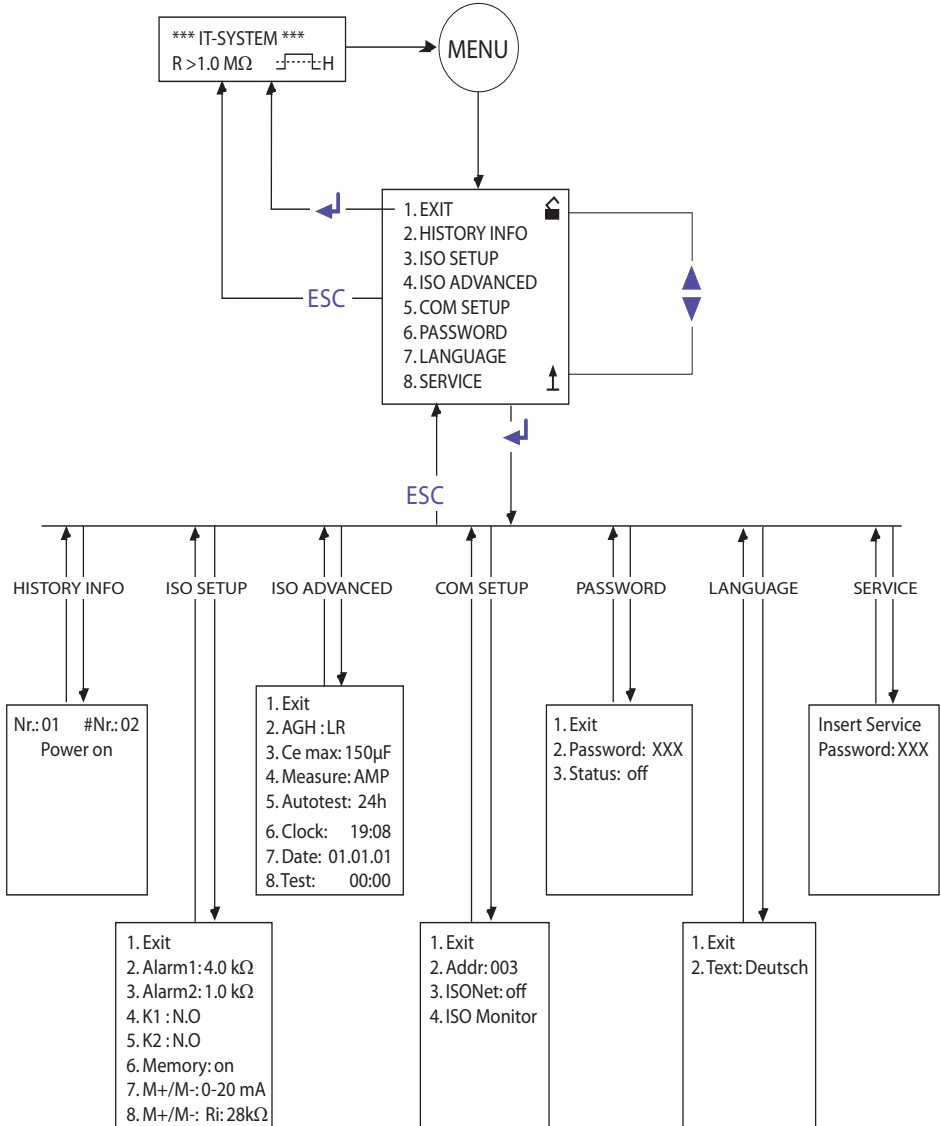
All measuring and alarm functions continue to run in the background during these menu operations.

#### 5.2.3 Changing from the menu mode to the standard mode

Pressing the ESC button allows fast changing from the menu mode to the standard mode. Thus, the menu item "EXIT" need not to be activated.

If no button is pressed in a main or submenu, the system will automatically return from the menu mode to the standard mode after approximately five minutes.

### 5.2.4 Diagram menu structure





### 5.3 Menu HISTORY INFO

99 events with date and time stamp can be stored in the memory database. The database is designed as a ring memory, i.e. the eldest entry is overwritten. Data is written into a non-volatile memory and therefore is protected against voltage failure.

#### Data record Event

- |        |                                  |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| 1      | Switch the supply voltage on     |
| 2      | Lowest measured insulation value |
| 3...99 | Response value Alarm 1 released  |
| 3...99 | Response value Alarm 1 cleared   |
| 3...99 | Response value Alarm 2 released  |
| 3...99 | Response value Alarm 2 cleared   |
| 3...99 | Error system connection released |
| 3...99 | Error system connection cleared  |
| 3...99 | Error PE connection released     |
| 3...99 | Error PE connection cleared      |
| 3...99 | Device error released            |
| 3...99 | Device error cleared             |
| 3...99 | System reset (watchdog)          |

#### Display indication

- |                      |
|----------------------|
| Power On             |
| Rmin                 |
| ● Alarm1             |
| ○ Alarm1             |
| ● Alarm2             |
| ○ Alarm2             |
| ● System connection? |
| ○ System connection? |
| ● PE connection?     |
| ○ PE connection?     |
| ● Device error       |
| ○ Device error       |
| System reset         |




---

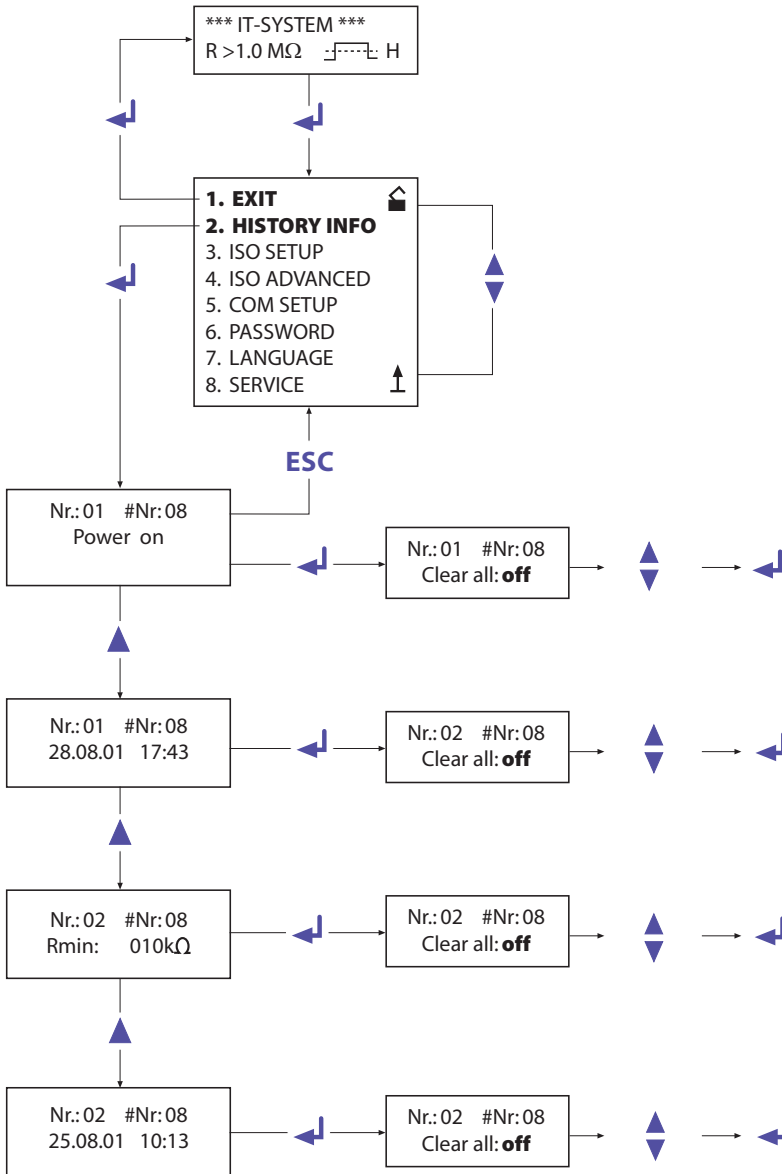
*To store the events with the actual date and time stamp, you need to set the real-time clock in the ISO ADVANCED menu first. (refer to "Diagram ISO ADVANCED" auf Seite 42).*

---

Data can be queried via the "HISTORY INFO" menu as follows: to change the data record number use the Up/Down buttons, to toggle between the data record number and the menu item for clearing the history memory ("Clear all:on") use the Enter button, and to leave the menu item use the ESC button.

In the standard mode, a new entry in the history memory is identified by an "H". To delete the "H" you have to open the HISTORY INFO menu item first.

### 5.3.1 Diagram HISTORY INFO



## 5.4 Menu ISO SETUP: Setting of the basic ISOMETER® functions

This menu is used to set the alarm functions Alarm1 and Alarm2 (prewarning and alarm), the operating principle of the alarm relays K1 and K2 (N.O = N/O operation, N.C = N/C operation), the fault storage behaviour and a selection of two current output ranges.

### For UL-application:

In order to ensure the proper functioning of the relay outputs, a manual, periodic self-test where the relay outputs are switched, has to be carried out by the user (delivery condition).

#### 5.4.1 Response values Alarm1 and Alarm2

The response values Alarm1 and Alarm2 are selected with the Up/Down button and stored with the Enter button.

#### 5.4.2 Operating principle of the alarm relays

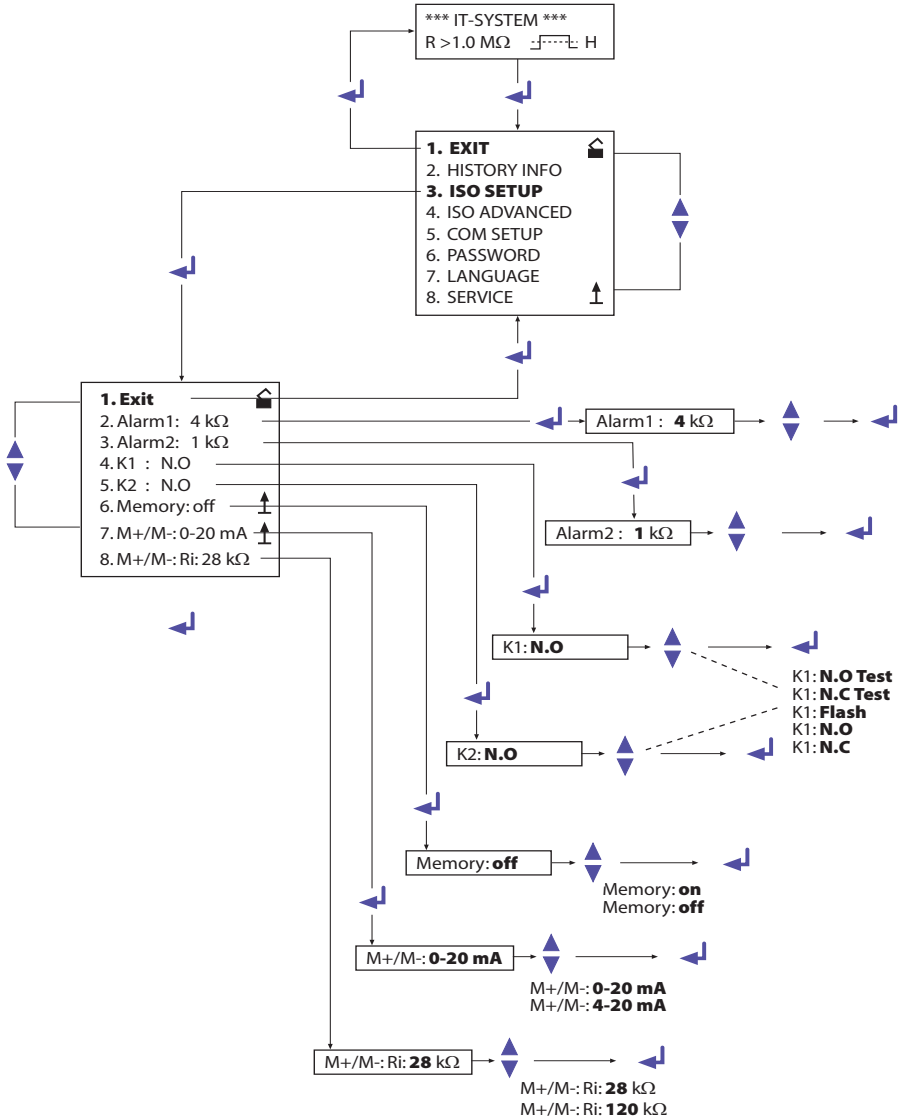
K1/K2 are factory-set to N.O Test, that means N/O operation. When the supplement "Test" has been selected, the alarm relays switch over during a manual self test.

If the operating principle of the alarm relays does not have to be changed during a manual self test for any reason, N.C or N.O. has to be selected.

- K1: N.C Test = N/C operation contacts 11-12-14, with relay test  
(the alarm relay is energised during normal operation)
- K1: N.O Test = N/O operation contacts 11-12-14, with relay test  
(the alarm relay is deenergised during normal operation)
- K1: N.C = N/C operation contacts 11-12-14, without relay test  
(the alarm relay is energised during normal operation)
- K1: N.O = N/O operation contacts 11-12-14, without relay test  
(the alarm relay is deenergised during normal operation)
- K1: Flash = Flashing function contacts 11-12-14  
(The alarm relay switches and the LED flashes in the event of an alarm message at approx. 0.5 Hz)
- K2: N.C Test = N/C operation contacts 21-22-24, with relay test  
(the alarm relay is energised during normal operation)
- K2: N.O Test = N/O operation contacts 21-22-24, with relay test  
(the alarm relay is deenergised during normal operation)
- K2: N.C = N/C operation contacts 21-22-24, without relay test  
(the alarm relay is energised during normal operation)
- K2: N.O = N/O operation contacts 21-22-24, without relay test  
(the alarm relay is deenergised during normal operation)
- K2: Flash = Flashing function contacts 21-22-24

(the alarm relay switches and the LED flashes in the event of an alarm message at approx. 0.5 Hz)

**ISO SETUP diagram**





*During the automatic self test, the alarm relays are not switched over.*



*In case of a malfunction of the ISOMETER®, the relay K2 will automatically be activated as a device error relay.*

### 5.4.3 Memory setting (on/off)

Memory: on = Fault memory is activated

The device must be reset with the reset button after clearing the fault

Memory: off = Fault memory deactivated (factory setting)

### 5.4.4 Current output for external measuring instruments

Factory setting: 0...20 mA

The current output of the isoLR275 can be set to

"0...20 mA" or "4...20 mA" via the "M+/M-:" menu item. The maximum load is 500 Ω.

### 5.4.5 Adjusting the current output to the centre scale mark of external measuring instruments

Factory setting = 28kΩ

Use the menu item "8. M+/M- Ri:" in the ISO SETUP menu to select a centre scale mark.

8. M+/M- Ri:28k = centre scale  $R_{Sk} = 28\text{k}\Omega$  (factory setting)

8. M+/M- Ri:120k = centre scale  $R_{Sk} = 120\text{k}\Omega$  (compatible to IRDH275..-4..)

The function of the current output is dependent on the selected  $R_{Sk}$ .

Function 0...20 mA:

$R_F$  = insulation fault,  $I$  = current in mA

$$R_F = \frac{20\text{ mA} \times R_{Sk}}{I} - R_{Sk}$$

Function 4...20 mA:

$R_F$  = insulation fault,  $I$  = current in mA

$$R_F = \frac{16\text{ mA} \times R_{Sk}}{I - 4\text{ mA}} - R_{Sk}$$

Refer to the associated characteristic curves on page 59.

**For UL-applications:**

The analogue output as such is not a “safe alarm” indication in compliance with UL1998. If the analogue output is intended to be used as a “safe alarm”:

- the relay output (at least K1 or K2) must additionally be used to provide redundancy

OR

- both the relay outputs and the analogue output must be evaluated during the cyclic self-test, in order to ensure the proper functioning of the analogue output.

## 5.5 Menu ISO ADVANCED: Setting of the extended functions

### 5.5.1 External coupling device (AGH: PV)

Use the isoLR275 only in conjunction with the AGH-LR coupling device. The menu setting AGH:PV is pre-defined. The current software version does not allow other settings.

### 5.5.2 Adaptation of the system leakage capacitance (Cemax: 150 $\mu$ F)

This menu can be used to adapt the ISOMETER® to the maximum system leakage capacitance (max. 500  $\mu$ F). Refer to the table "Measurement profiles" for details about the duration of the response time.

Factory setting = 150  $\mu$ F

### 5.5.3 Changing the measurement method (Measure: AMP4)

In IT systems, the voltage of which changes at low-frequency as a consequence of operation, the response time  $t_{an}$  depends on the lowest frequencies occurring between system and earth during operation.

This is typical of converter systems including low-frequency control processes and direct current motors with low-frequency control processes.

In order to improve the quality of insulation measurements in the different applications and to avoid incorrect measurements, the special measurement method suited for the individual application can be selected.

In the following table, the response times in relation to the selected maximum leakage capacitance are listed and also the measurement profile to be set for the respective application.



---

*Please note that the capacitance cannot be measured when using the profiles AMP3 or AMP4. Hence, no result will be displayed when the current leakage capacitance is queried by means of the INFO button.*

---

		Setting the parameter $C_{e\ max}$	
		150 $\mu$ F	500 $\mu$ F
Profile setting	Description	Response time $t_{an}$ (acc. to IEC 61557-8) $R_{an} = 1\text{k}\Omega$ $C_e = 1\ \mu\text{F}$	Response time $t_{an}$ $R_{an} = 1\text{k}\Omega$ $C_e = 200\ \mu\text{F}$
DC	Standard measurement method using a DC measuring voltage for <b>pure AC systems</b>	< 3s	DC measurement method permissible for $C_e < 10\ \mu\text{F}$ only
AMP	Standard measurement method using the pulse measurement method for <b>AC/DC systems at system frequencies &gt; 10Hz</b> (factory setting)	< 16s	< 40s
AMP2	Optimised measurement method using the pulse measurement method for <b>AC/DC systems at system frequencies &lt; 10Hz</b>	< 30s	< 50s
AMP3	Optimised measurement method for <b>AC/DC systems at system frequencies &lt; 1Hz</b>	< 140s	< 140s
AMP4	Optimised measurement method for <b>installations comprising strongly varying DC components</b>	< 370s	< 400s



#### **5.5.4 Setting the repetition time for the automatic self test (Autotest: 24h)**

The time for the repetition of automatic self tests can either be set to 1 hour or to 24 hours or can be deactivated.

Factory setting = 24 h

#### **5.5.5 Setting the real-time clock (Clock)**

The time setting is the time base for the memory and the automatic self test. In case of supply voltage failure, the set real-time clock keeps running for approximately 30 days. When the device is switched on after this period, a flashing "C" appears on the display and the clock has to be set again.

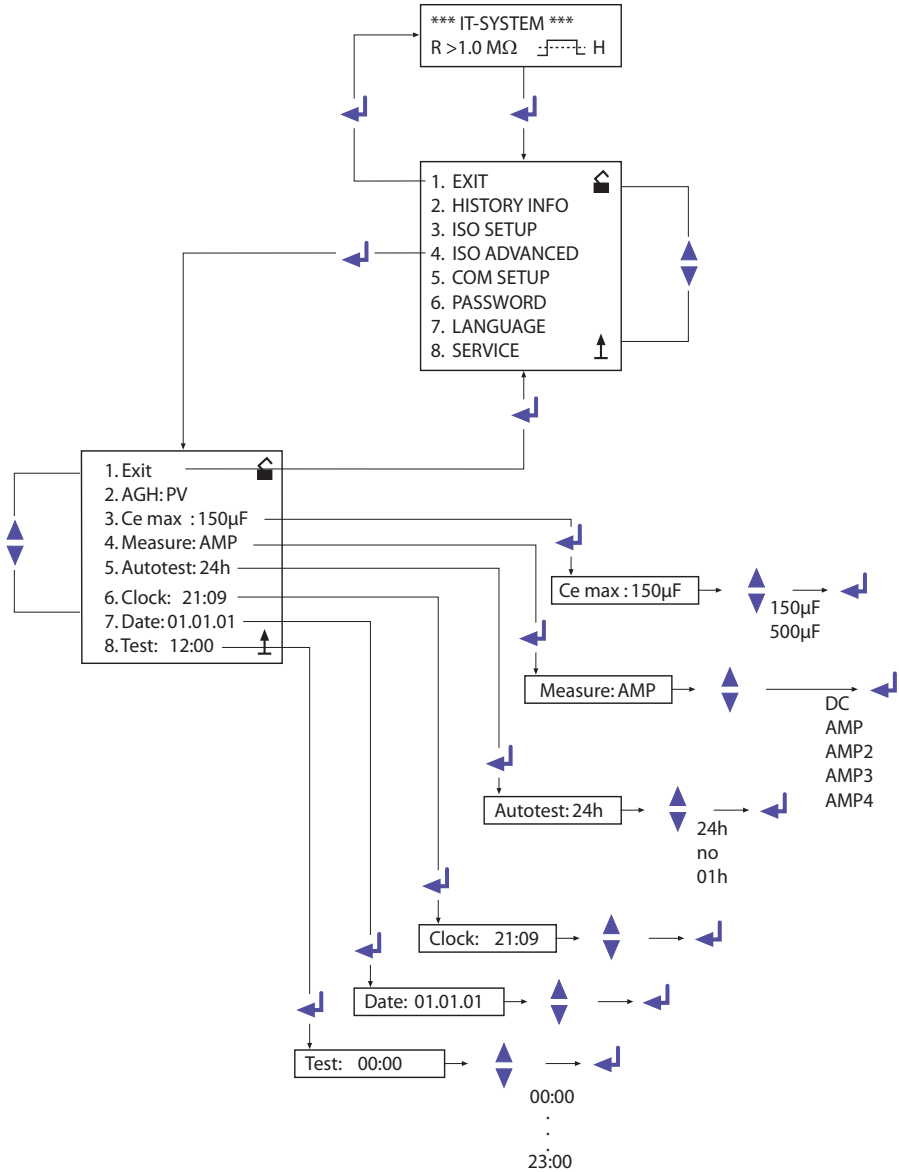
#### **5.5.6 Setting the date (Date)**

Not only is the time of day required but also the date has to be set for the history memory. In the event of supply voltage failure, the date function is not influenced for at least 30 days. When switching the device on at a later date, a new setting of the real-time clock and the date is required.

#### **5.5.7 Specifying the start-up time for the automatic self test (Test)**

When the 24 h self test is activated in the ISO ADVANCED menu, it is possible to set the time (hour) for carrying out the self test by means of the "TEST: 12:00" menu item. Then the self test is automatically carried out once a day at a given time. When the 1 hour auto test has been selected, the self test is carried out at every full hour.

**5.5.8 Diagram ISO ADVANCED**



## 5.6 Menu COM SETUP: Setting the BMS interface

### 5.6.1 Bus address "Addr:"

This menu is used to set the BMS bus address for isoLR275. Take care that the bus address is not assigned twice.

The device is factory set to address 3 and hence operates as a slave.



*If several isoLR275s are operated on one BMS bus, the address of other ISOMETER®s must be assigned one after the other, since only one device may have the master function.*

### 5.6.2 ISOnet function

The ISOnet function can be set in the COM SETUP menu under ISOnet = ON. The ISOnet function of all ISOMETER®s existing in the system must be set to "ON". The BMS master with activated ISOnet function controls the ISOnet slave devices via the BMS bus. When the master ISOMETER® has finished one measuring cycle, the authorisation for insulation monitoring is passed on to the next slave device. During the insulation monitoring process, all other ISOMETER®s are in the STANDBY mode.

### 5.6.3 ISO monitor

This function allows to query the currently measured value as well as the messages of all bus-capable ISOMETER®s existing in the BMS network. After selecting the bus address, the entire information stored by the selected device is indicated on the display. The display indication is structured similar to the standard indication, but instead of the indication of the measuring pulse, the selected bus address is indicated. Without pressing a button, the indication changes to the standard indication of the isoLR275 after about five minutes.

If there is no information available from the selected ISOMETER®, the message "!!!!NO DATA!!!!" will be displayed.

Information is being searched:

```
<<BUS SCANNING>>
R=          ADR:02
```

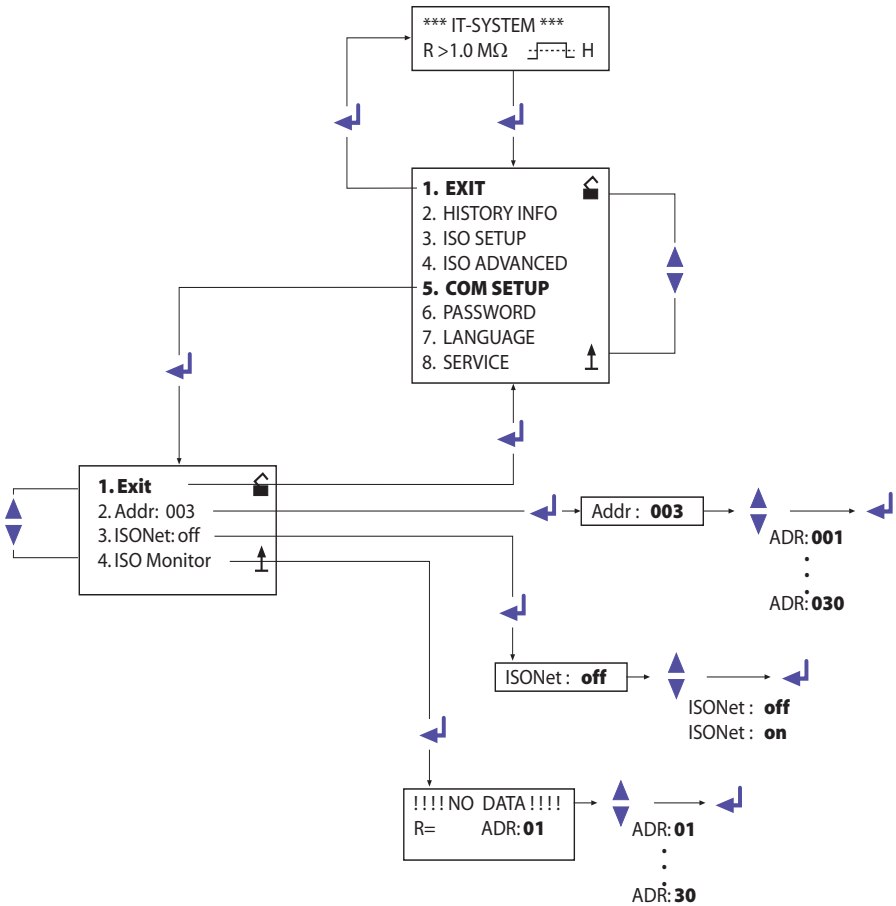
No data found:

```
!!!!NO DATA!!!!
R=          ADR:02
```

Current data address 03:

```
Insulation Fault
R= 010K     ADR:03
```

**5.6.4 Diagram COM SETUP**



## 5.7 PASSWORD menu

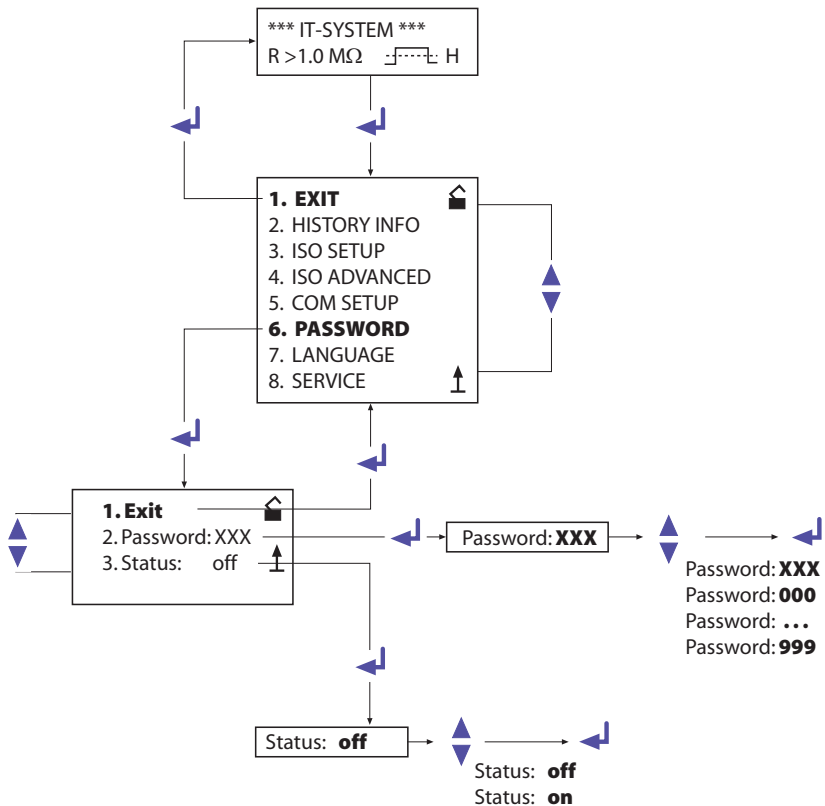
### 5.7.1 Setting and activating the password

This menu can be used to activate a "Password" query. This protects the ISOMETER® against unauthorised settings and modifications.

Set the desired password using the Up/Down buttons (menu item "2. Password: xxx") password: and confirm the setting with the Enter button.

Activate the password in the "3. Status: on" menu by clicking the Enter button. The factory setting is "3. Status: off".

### 5.7.2 PASSWORD diagram

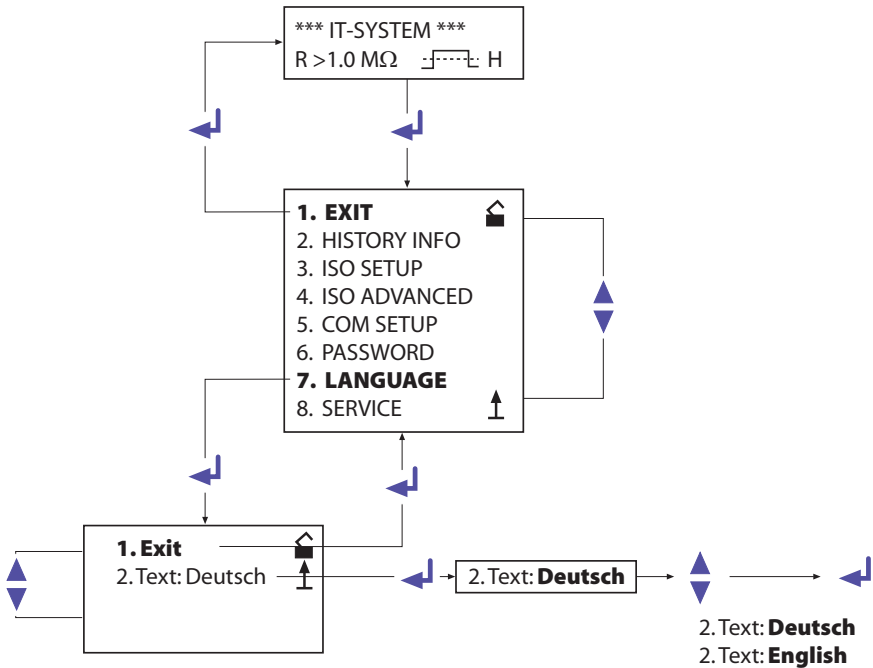


## 5.8 LANGUAGE Menu

### 5.8.1 Language setting

The menu item "Language" allows fault messages of the ISOMETER® to be set to different languages. There is a choice of German and English. The device menu is not influenced by the language selection.

### 5.8.2 Language diagram



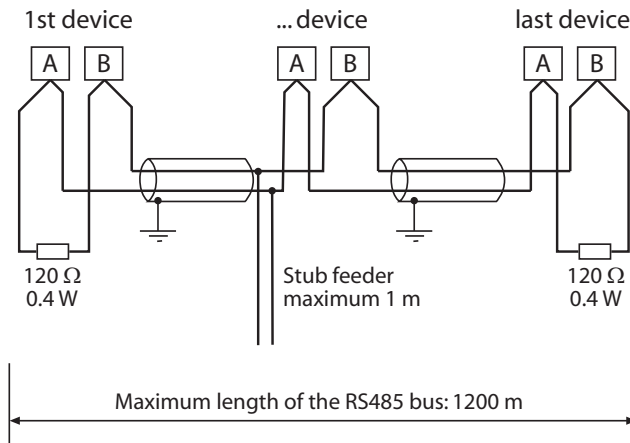
## 5.9 SERVICE menu

This menu item is intended for the Bender service personnel and protected by a password against erroneous settings. It is intended for fast fault clearance by qualified experts in the event of a device error.

## 6. Serial interface

### 6.1 RS-485 interface with BMS protocol

The RS-485 interface electrically isolated from the device electronics and the current output serves as a physical transmission medium for the BMS protocol. If several isoLR275 or other bus-capable devices are interconnected in a network via the BMS bus, the BMS bus must be terminated at both ends with a  $120\ \Omega$  resistor. An RS-485 network that is not terminated, is likely to get instable and may result in malfunctions. Only the first and the last device in one line may be terminated. Devices in between must not be terminated with  $120\ \Omega$ . Hence, stub feeders in the network must not be terminated. The length of the stub feeders is restricted to 1 meter.

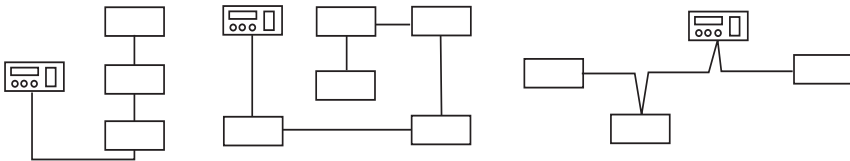


## 6.2 Topology RS-485 network

The optimum topology for the RS-485 network is a daisy-chain connection. In this connection, device 1 is connected to device 2, device 2 to device 3, device 3 to device n etc. The RS-485 network represents a continuous path without branches.

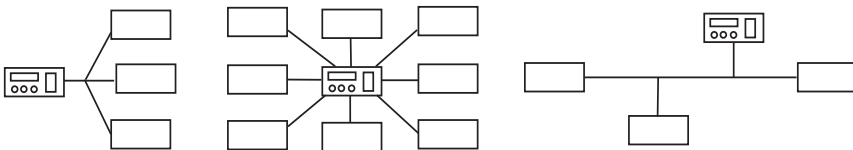
### 6.2.1 Correct arrangement

Three examples for correct arrangement:



### 6.2.2 Wrong arrangement

Three examples for wrong arrangement:



### 6.2.3 Wiring

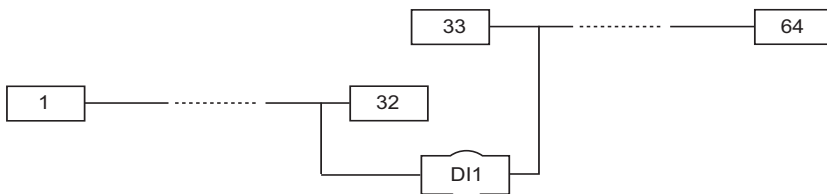
The suitable type of wiring for the RS-485 network is:

shielded cable, core diameter  $\geq 0.6$  mm

(e.g. J-Y(St)Y 2x0.6), shield connected to earth (PE) on one end.

Connection to the terminals A and B.

The number of bus nodes is restricted to 32 devices. When more devices are to be connected, Bender recommends to use a DI1 repeater.





## 6.3 BMS protocol

This protocol is an essential part of the Bender measuring device interface (BMS bus protocol). Data transmission generally makes use of ASCII characters.

Interface data are:

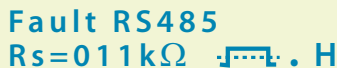
- Baud rate: 9600 baud
- Transmission: 1 start bit, 7 data bits, 1 parity bit, 1 stop bit (1, 7, E, 1)
- Parity: even
- Checksum: Sum of all transmitted bytes = 0 (without CR and LF)

The BMS bus protocol works according to the Master-Slave principle. That means that one device represents the master while all other bus devices are slaves. It is important that only one master is present in each network. All bus devices are identified by a unique address. The master scans all other devices on the bus cyclically, listens to their signals and then carries out specific commands. Bus address 1 must be assigned to the master, thus to one of the isoLR275 devices.

### 6.3.1 BMS master

A master can query all warning and operational messages from a slave.

If the bus address 1 has been selected for one isoLR275, the device automatically represents the master, that means that all addresses between 1 and 150 are cyclically scanned for alarm and operational messages via the BMS bus. If the master receives no answer from five subsequent addresses, the scanning cycle is started again. If the master recognises incorrect answers from a slave, the fault message "Fault RS-485" will appear on the display.

A screenshot of a digital display showing a fault message. The text is in blue on a light green background. It reads "Fault RS485" on the first line and "Rs=011kΩ" followed by a small circuit diagram icon and ". H" on the second line.

Fault RS485  
Rs=011kΩ . H

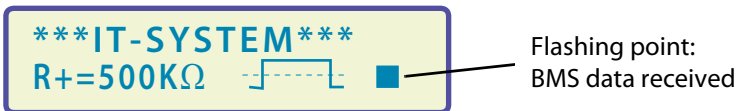
Fault causes may be:

- Addresses are assigned twice
- A second master exists on the BMS bus
- Interference signals occur on the bus lines
- A defective device is connected to the bus
- Terminating resistors are not activated

### 6.3.2 BMS slave

All isoLR275 devices are factory-set to slave mode (address 3). In a BMS network, one address must be selected from the address range 2...30 for each slave. There may be no gaps of more than five subsequent addresses, so that all slaves can be scanned by the master. For isoLR275 a BMS address can be selected from the address range 1...30. When assigning the addresses, also other devices such as EDS4xx must be considered.

The receipt of the BMS data is indicated by a flashing point on the display on the right of the measuring pulse indication.



If no flashing point appears, it may be attributed to the following:

- No master available in the network
- More than one master available in the network
- RS-485 interface (terminals A/B) not connected or reversed

The following table gives an overview about essential alarm messages and the assignment of the messages indicated on the display or alarm indicator and test combinations, e.g. MK800.

Alarm	Channel	Note
Insulation Fault	1	Insulation resistance < setting value Alarm 1
Insulation Fault	2	Insulation resistance < setting value Alarm 2
Mains power connection	3	Connection fault L1/L2 against IT system
Connection PE	4	Connection fault $\equiv$ /KE against PE conductor
Device error	5	Internal device error

In the standby mode, the BMS function is completely available (Stand-by: F1/F2).

### 6.3.3 Commissioning of an RS-485 network with BMS protocol

- Connect the terminals A and B of all bus devices in one line
- Switch the terminating resistors on at the start and the end of the RS-485 network. If a device at the end of the bus is not terminated, connect a 120  $\Omega$  resistor to the terminals A and B.
- Switch the supply voltage on.
- Determine one isoLR275 as the master and assign address 1
- Assign the addresses (2...30) subsequently to all other isoLR275 and other bus devices (see table below)
- Check whether a flashing point appears on all devices (BMS commands are being received)
- The sub menu "ISO-Monitor" in the COM SETUP menu allows insulation values of the ISOMETER®s to be queried. Enter the address of the ISOMETER® before starting the query.

**BMS bus address ranges (internal bus)**

Addresses*	Device	Note
0		There is no device with address 0! Information sent to address 0 applies to all devices connected to the interfaces (broadcast)
1...30	IRDH275B/ 375B/575; isoPV isoLR275	Insulation monitoring devices
1...30	FTC4...	Protocol converters
1...90	COM460IP	Protocol converters
1...90	EDS46.../49...	Insulation fault locators (EDS)
1...150	MK800	Alarm indicator and test combination
111...119	PGH47...	Locating current injector
121...150	PGH47...E	Locating current injector



*\* Assign the addresses consecutively, there must be no gaps greater than five in the respective ranges (1...30, 31...60, 61...90, 111...119 and 121...151)*

## 7. Technical data isoLR275 with AGH-LR

### 7.1 isoLR275 data in tabular form

The values marked with\*\* are absolute values

()\* = factory setting

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

Rated voltage for isoLR275-3 .....	AC 250 V
Rated impulse voltage/pollution degree .....	6 kV / III
Protective separation (reinforced insulation) between.....	
.....(A1/+, A2/-) - (11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 24) - (AK1, AK2, KE, PE, T1, T2, R1, R2, F1, F2, M+, M-, A, B)	
Voltage test acc. to IEC 61010-1 .....	3.536 kV
Rated insulation voltage .....	AC 250 V
Rated impulse voltage/pollution degree .....	4 kV / III
Basic insulation between: .....	(11, 12, 14) - (21, 22, 24)
Voltage test acc. to IEC 61010-1 .....	2.21 kV

#### Voltage ranges

Nominal system voltage $U_n$ .....	via AGH-LR
isoLR275-335:	
Supply voltage $U_s$ (also see nameplate) .....	AC 88...264 V**
Frequency range $U_s$ .....	42...460 Hz
Power consumption .....	≤ 21,5 VA
Supply voltage $U_s$ (also see nameplate) .....	DC 77...286 V**
Power consumption.....	≤ 5,5 VA
isoLR275-327:	
Supply voltage $U_s$ (also see nameplate) .....	DC 19.2...72 V**
Power consumption.....	≤ 6 VA

#### For UL-application:

Nominal system voltage $U_n$ .....	via AGH-LR
isoLR-335:	
Supply voltage $U_s$ (also see nameplate) .....	AC 88...250 V
Frequency range $U_s$ .....	42...460 Hz
Power consumption AC .....	≤ 21,5 VA
Supply voltage $U_s$ (also see nameplate) .....	DC 80...250 V
Power consumption DC .....	≤ 5,5 VA

isoLR-327:

Supply voltage $U_s$ (also see nameplate).....	DC 24...65 V
Power consumption .....	$\leq 6$ VA

### Response values

Response value $R_{an1}$ .....	0.2...100 k $\Omega$
Factory setting $R_{an1}$ (Alarm1) .....	4 k $\Omega$
Response value $R_{an2}$ .....	0.2...100 k $\Omega$
Factory setting $R_{an2}$ (Alarm2) .....	1 k $\Omega$
Relative uncertainty (7 k $\Omega$ ..100 k $\Omega$ ) (acc. to IEC 61557-8:2007-01) .....	$\pm 15$ %
Relative uncertainty (0.2 k $\Omega$ ..7 k $\Omega$ ).....	$\pm 1$ k $\Omega$
Response time $t_{an}$ .....	see table starting from page 39
Hysteresis .....	25 %, +1 k $\Omega$

### Measuring circuit

Measuring voltage $U_m$ (peak value) .....	$\pm 50$ V
Measuring current $I_m$ (at $R_F = 0 \Omega$ ) .....	$\leq 1.5$ mA
Internal DC resistance DC $R_i$ .....	$\geq 35$ k $\Omega$
Impedance $Z_i$ at 50 Hz .....	$\geq 35$ k $\Omega$
Permissible extraneous DC voltage $U_{fg}$ .....	$\leq$ DC 1100 V
Max. system leakage capacitance $C_e$ .....	$\leq 500 \mu\text{F}$ (150 $\mu\text{F}$ )*

### Displays

Display.....	backlit two-line display
Characters (number / height) .....	2 x 16 / 4 mm
Display range measured value .....	0.2 k $\Omega$ ...1 M $\Omega$
Operating uncertainty .....	$\pm 15$ %, $\pm 1$ k $\Omega$

### Outputs/Inputs

Test/reset button .....	internal/external
Cable length test/reset button, external .....	$\leq 10$ m
Current output (load) .....	0/4...20 mA (500 $\Omega$ )
Accuracy current output, related to the value indicated (1 k $\Omega$ ...100 k $\Omega$ ) .....	$\pm 15$ %, $\pm 1$ k $\Omega$

### Serial interface

Interface/protocol .....	RS-485 / BMS
Connection terminals .....	A/B
Cable length .....	$\leq 1200$ m
Shielded cable (shield to PE on one end) .....	2-core, $\geq 0.6 \text{ mm}^2$ , e. g. J-Y(ST)Y 2x0.6
Terminating resistor .....	120 $\Omega$ (0.5 W)

Device address, BMS bus ..... 1...30 (3)\*

**Switching elements**

Switching elements ..... 2 changeover contacts: K1 (Alarm1), K2 (Alarm2, device error)  
 Operating mode K1, K2 (Alarm1 / Alarm2) .....  
 ..... N/C operation n.c. / N/O operation n.o. (N/O operation n.o.)\*

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

Utilisation category ..... AC 13 ..... 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 ..... 3 A ..... 1 A ..... 0.2 A ..... 0.1 A  
 Minimum contact rating ..... 1 mA at AC/DC ≥ 10 V

**Environment/EMC**

EMC .....  
 not suitable for household and small companies ..... IEC 61326-2-4  
 Operating temperature ..... -25 °C...+65 °C  
 Classification of climatic conditions acc. to IEC 60721:  
 Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3) ..... 3K5 (with condensation and formation of ice)  
 Transport (IEC 60721-3-2) ..... 2K3 (with condensation and formation of ice)  
 Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1) ..... 1K4 (with condensation and formation of ice)  
 Classification of mechanical conditions acc. to IEC 60721:  
 Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3) .....  
 for screw fixing with accessories B990056 ..... 3M7  
 for DIN rail mounting ..... 3M4  
 Transport (IEC 60721-3-2) ..... 2M2  
 Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1) ..... 1M3

**Connection**

Connection ..... screw-type terminals  
 Connection, rigid/flexible ..... 0.2..4 mm<sup>2</sup> / 0.2..2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Connection flexible with ferrule, without/with plastic sleeve ..... 0.25..2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Tightening torque ..... 0.5 Nm  
 Conductor sizes (AWG) ..... 24..12  
 Cable length between isoLR275 and AGH-LR ..... ≤ 0.5 m

**Other**

Operating mode ..... continuous operation  
 Mounting ..... display-oriented  
 Distance to adjacent devices ..... ≥ 30 mm  
 Degree of protection, internal components (DIN EN 60529) ..... IP30  
 Degree of protection, terminals (DIN EN 60529) ..... IP20

Type of enclosure.....	X112, free from halogen
DIN rail mounting.....	DIN EN 60715 / IEC 60715
Screw mounting by means of support (see page 62).....	2 x M4
Flammability class.....	UL94 V-0
Software version.....	D369 V2.1
Weight.....	< 510 g

**()\* = factory setting**

**The values marked with\*\* are absolute values**



## 7.2 AGH-LR data in tabular form

### Insulation coordination acc. to IEC 60664-1

Rated insulation voltage.....	AC 800 V
Rated impulse voltage/pollution degree.....	8 kV/3

### Voltage ranges

Nominal system voltage $U_n$ .....	AC, 3(N)AC 0...793 V, DC 0...1100 V
Nominal frequency $f_n$ .....	DC, 10...460 Hz
Max. AC voltage $U_{\sim}$ in the frequency range $f_n = 0.1...10$ Hz: .....	$U_{\sim \max} = 110 \text{ V/Hz} * f_n$

### Environment/EMC

EMC .....	IEC 61326-2-4
Operating temperature .....	-25 °C...+65 °C
Classification of climatic conditions acc. to IEC 60721:	
Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3) .....	3K5 (with condensation and formation of ice)
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2) .....	2K3 (with condensation and formation of ice)
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1) .....	1K4 (with condensation and formation of ice)
Classification of mechanical conditions acc. to IEC 60721:	
Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3) .....	3M7
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2) .....	2M2
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1) .....	1M3

### Connection

Connection .....	screw-type terminals
Connection, rigid/flexible .....	0.2...4 mm <sup>2</sup> / 0.2...2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Connection flexible with ferrules, without/with plastic sleeve.....	0.25...2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Tightening torque .....	0.5 Nm
Conductor sizes (AWG).....	24...12
Cable length between isoLR275 and AGH-LR .....	≤ 0.5 m

### Other

Operating mode .....	continuous operation
Mounting .....	cooling slots must be ventilated vertically!
Distance to adjacent devices .....	≥ 30 mm
Degree of protection, internal components (DIN EN 60529) .....	IP30
Degree of protection, terminals (DIN EN 60529).....	IP20
Type of enclosure.....	X200, free from halogen
DIN rail mounting .....	DIN EN 60715 / IEC 60715
Screw mounting .....	2 x M4
Flammability class .....	UL94 V-0

Weight ..... < 230 g

### 7.3 Standards, approvals and certifications

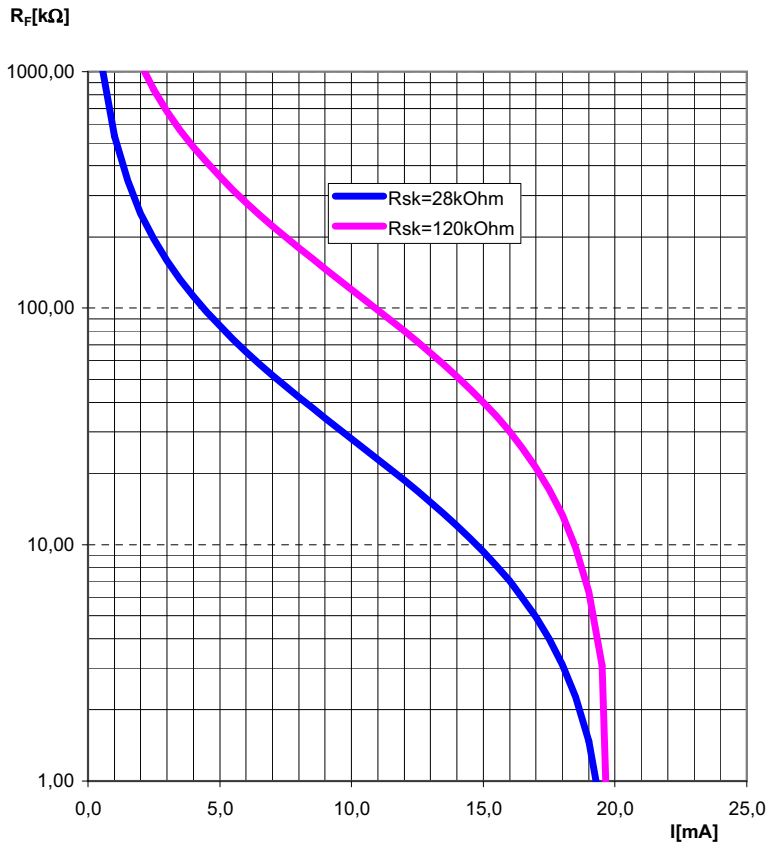
The ISOMETER® was designed in compliance with the following standards:

- DIN EN 61557-8 (VDE 0413-8)
- IEC 61557-8
- IEC 61326-2-4
- DIN EN 60664-1 (VDE 0110-1)
- DIN EN 60664-3 (VDE 0110-3)



## 7.4 Characteristic curves

### Current output 0...20 mA

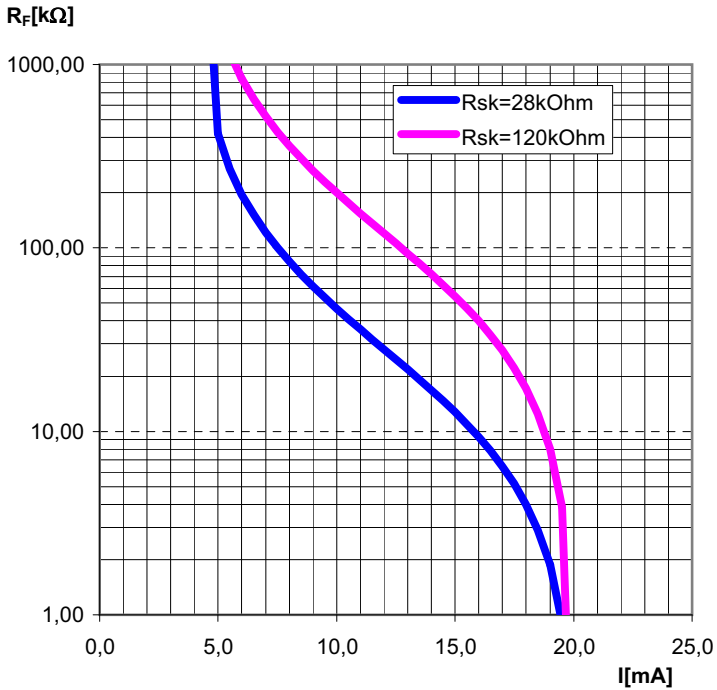


$$R_F = \frac{20 \text{ mA} \times R_{Sk}}{I} - R_{Sk}$$

$R_F$  = Insulation fault in kΩ

$R_{Sk}$  = Centre scale in kΩ

$I$  = Current output in mA

**Current output 4...20 mA**


$$R_F = \frac{16 \text{ mA} \times R_{Sk}}{I - 4 \text{ mA}} - R_{Sk}$$

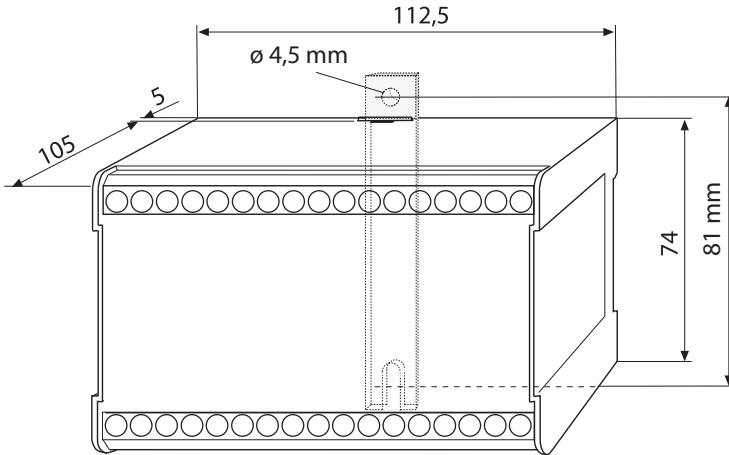
$R_F$  = Insulation fault in kΩ

$R_{Sk}$  = Centre scale in kΩ

$I$  = Current output in mA

Status number

Value of the respective number	
Position of numbers from the left	
	<b>0 =</b>
<b>1</b>	K1: N/O operation Test K1: N/C operation Test
<b>2</b>	K2: N/O operation Test K2: N/C operation Test
<b>3</b>	AK AGH-PV
<b>4</b>	Cemax 1 µF ** Cemax 10 µF ** Cemax 150 µF Cemax 500 µF
<b>5</b>	
<b>6</b>	Self test every 24 hours no periodic self test
<b>7</b>	Language German Language English
<b>8</b>	Password protection not activated Password protection activated
<b>9</b>	DC measuring principle AMP measuring principle
<b>10</b>	max. filter frequency 0,1Hz ** max. filter frequency 1Hz ** max. filter frequency 10Hz **
<b>11</b>	min. filter frequency 0,1Hz ** min. filter frequency 1Hz ** min. filter frequency 10Hz **
<b>12</b>	BMS mode ** Isodata ** test data **
<b>13</b>	Bus address in the tens place IRDH275 Value: 5 ... 9
<b>14</b>	Bus address in the units place IRDH275 Value: 5 ... 9
<b>15</b>	Number of pulses 2-9 ** Value: 5 ... 9
** The parameters marked with two asterisks are settable via the Service menu item! A password is required for that purpose !	

**Dimension diagram enclosure isoLR275**


- DIN rail mounting according to DIN EN 60715 / IEC 60715
- Screw mounting  
by means of a plug-in trapezoidal support  
Order-No. B990056

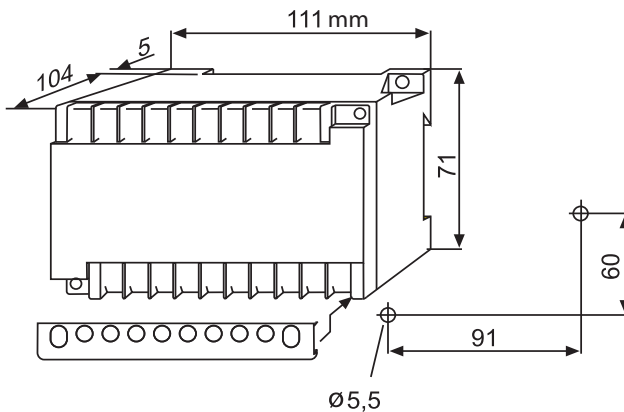
**Dimension diagram enclosure AGH-LR**


Illustration with terminal covers

## 7.5 Ordering information

Type	Nominal voltage $U_n$	Supply voltage $U_s$	Art. No.
<b>isoLR275-327 + AGH-LR-3</b>	3(N) AC 0...793 V DC 0...1100 V	DC 19.2...72 V	B 9106 5702W
consisting of: isoLR275-327 AGH-LR	--- ---	--- ---	B 9106 5700W B 9803 9022W
<b>isoLR275-335 + AGH-LR</b>	3(N) AC 0...793 V DC 0...1100 V	AC 88...264 V DC 77...286 V	B 9106 5703W
consisting of: isoLR275-335 AGH-LR-3	--- ---	--- ---	B 9106 5701W B 9803 9022W

Note: The two devices isoLR275 and AGH-LR are only available as a set!

### Accessories for screw fixing

Order No.: B990056

## 7.6 Label for modified versions

There will only be a label in this field, if the ISOMETER® is different from the standard version.







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