

## DESIGNATION

The modern industrial and power engineering inverters designed to co-operate with an external $220 \mathrm{~V}(340 \mathrm{~V})$ battery, ensuring the uninterruptible operation of 230 V and $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}(50 \mathrm{~Hz})$ receivers, even in case of a mains power cut.

- They can work in different configurations with the possibility of redundancy
- In case of the parallel connection there is a possibility of operation with current compensation
- They are characterised by higher resistance for disturbance (from the mains and load)
- Overvoltage and short circuit resistant
- Ensure power supply with stabilised voltage containing low harmonics
- They can be used in conjunction with static switches
- They can be used in conjunction with modern remotely--operated monitoring and control systems
- They work in a fully automatic mode and are easy to operate


## FEATURES:

- High reliability
- Small size and weight
- Easy installation and operation
- Sine voltage wave shape
- Parallel operation mode
- Microprocessor operated (high voltage stability, high frequency stability, low level of harmonic)
- Equipment tested in the industry and in power engineering with very good result



The quality system has an ISO9001:2001 certificate, which covers research and development, design, production and servicing of industrial electronic products.

## INVERTER (FM) + "STATIC SWITCH"

- ON-LINE mode at main power supply from a battery
- OFF-LINE mode if load is supplied mainly from the AC mains (time of switching period the supply from the line battery-inverter depends on the used switch) the AC mains (time switching to the power supply from the line battery-inverter depends on)



## INVERTER WITH RECTIFIER (FPM, FPTM)

 + "STATIC SWITCH"- supplied by the AC mains; in the event of mains failure the device is powered by battery automatically (ON-LINE mode with zero switching time); possibility of an additional BYPASS

inverter with rectifier (FPM, FPTM) + "staticic switch"


## INVERTER WITH POWER SUPPLY (FPTM) + "STATIC SWITCH"

- power supply the same as above; since no blocking diode is used, charging may be performed through an internal power supply of the battery that co-operates with the device; (usually in systems with output power above 25 kVA with higher battery voltage)



## BUILT-IN BYPASS AS A STANDARD

BYPASS (connecting the loads directly to the mains) is turned on automatically in the event of power cut in the main line and in case of an overload, short circuit or inverter failure.
Semiconductor static switches or contactors of parameters given below are used for connecting the BYPASS or the reserve power supply line (see: system configurations):

- thyristors (switching time 20 ms , overloading $1000 \% / 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ acceptable)
- contactors (switching time depends on the power of the inverter and the contactors that were used)

GENERAL SPECIFICATION

| Power supply parameters |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | 230 V single phase devices $10 \%^{1)}$ <br> $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ three phase devices $10 \%{ }^{1)}$ |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~Hz}{ }^{1)}$ |
| Output parameters |  |
| Voltage | 230 V single phase ${ }^{1)}$ <br> $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ single phase ${ }^{1)}$ |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~Hz}^{1)}$ |
| Voltage stability | $3 \%$ |
| Impulse response | $\pm 10 \%$ in 60 ms |
| Power factor | 0.7 |
| Efficiency | $88 \div 95 \%$ |
| Crest factor | 3:1 |
| Over-current factor | $125 \%$ In / 10 s |
| Level of harmonic | <3\% |
| Protection |  |
| Overvoltage | Shut down or switch to bypass ${ }^{2)}$ |
| Undervoltage | Shut down or switch to bypass ${ }^{2)}$ |
| Short circuit | Shut down after 10 s or switch to bypass ${ }^{2)}$ |
| Operating conditions |  |
| Audible noise | $53 \mathrm{~dB} \div 66 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Operating temperature | $0 \div 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{1) 3}$ |
| Storage temperature | $5 \div 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative Humidity | $98 \%$ non-condensing |
| Cooling | forced |
| Casings ${ }^{4)}$ |  |
| Protection class | IP20 |
| Materials | Steel sheet $1 \mathrm{~mm}, 1,5 \mathrm{~mm}, 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Finish | Powder coating RAL $7032{ }^{1)}$ |
| Accessibility | From the front |
| Cables connection | Through the bottom of the cabinet ${ }^{1)}$ |



[^0]TNNERTERS SERIES FM, FPM, FPTM


## EXAPMPLES OF CONFIGURATIONS OF THE SYSTEM WITH REDUNDANCY

## SYSTEM WITH REDUNDANCY 1 from 2

The system consists of two rectifier-inverter sets and a static switch. Under operation, one of power supply lines is defined as a primary, another one - as a secondary. If the primary line fails, static switch automatically switches over the power supply line. It happens at any case of inverter failure or discharging of the batteries.

## SYSTEM WITH REDUNDANCY 1 from 2 IN THE CASCADE CONNECTION

The system consists of two rectifier-inverter sets and a static switch connected in a cascade. Under operation, one of power supply lines is defined as a primary, another one - as a secondary. The secondary power supply line is connected directly to the load. BYPASS is turned ON automatically in the case of overload, short circuit or failure of both power supply lines or - manually - for maintenance.

## SYSTEM WITH REDUNDANCY 1 from 2 and BYPASS

The system consists of two rectifier-inverter sets, a static switch and an additional BYPASS switch. Under operation, one of power supply lines is defined as a primary, another one - as a secondary. If the primary line fails, static switch automatically switches over the power supply line. It happens at any case of inverter failure or discharging of the batteries. BYPASS is turned ON automatically in the case of overload, short circuit or failure of both power supply lines or - manually - for maintenance.

## SYSTEM WITH REDUNDANCY 1 from 2 and an ADDITIONAL STATIC SWITCH

The system consists of two rectifier-inverter sets and a static switch. The load is connected to the inverter via additional static switch. Under operation, one of power supply lines is defined as a primary, another one - as a secondary. If the primary line fails, static switch automatically switches over the power supply line. It happens at any case of inverter failure or discharging of the batteries. The configuration allows to perform all maintenance work with uninterruptible power supply to the load.

## SYSTEM WITH REDUNDANCY 1 from 3 and a BYPASS

The system consists of three rectifier-inverter sets and a 4-line static switch. Under operation, one of lines is selected as primary line. BYPASS is automatically turned ON in the case of an overload, short circuit or line failures or - manually - for maintenance.


B


## C



Microprocesor based driving and control system of every power supplies creates a set of alarm signalls. Device is equippted with control panel with an alphanumeric LCD display, keyboard and signal LEDs.


| Messages on the LCD display | DATE, TIME; OUTPUT VOLTAGE and CURRENT; INPUT VOLTAGE; OUTPUT POWER |
| :--- | :--- |
| Signalling (LEDs) | BATTERY OPERATION; BYPASS OPERATION; SYSTEM ALARM <br> LINE OPERATION; POWER SUPPLY |
| Transmitter alarms | ALARM 1 LOW BATTERY; ALARM 2 BATTERY OPERATION; <br> ALARM 3 OUTPUT CIRCUIT FAILURE |
| System alarm | AC LINE HIGH; BYPASS LINE HIGH; AC LINE LOW; BYPAS LINE LOW; BYPASS <br> OPERATION; BATTERY OPERATION; BATTERY LOW; BATTERY END-OFF; <br> OVERLOAD (CURRENT); OVERLOAD (POWER); INVERTER FAILURE |


| Inverter type | Power output | Input voltage ( 50 Hz ) | Output voltage ( 50 Hz ) | Fuses |  | Casing |  |  |  | Weight | Battery |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | AC line | DC line | type | height | width | depth |  |  |
|  | kVA | V | V | A | A | - | mm | mm | mm | kg | V |
| FM-1 | 1 | $230{ }^{1)}$ | 230 | $10^{1)}$ | 10 | W (R) | 490 (222) | 440 (483) | 300 (490) | 25 | 220 |
| FM-2 | 2 | $230{ }^{1)}$ | 230 | $16^{1)}$ | 16 | W (R) | 490 (222) | 440 (483) | 300 (490) | 35 | 220 |
| FM-3 | 3 | $230{ }^{1)}$ | 230 | $20^{1)}$ | 20 | S1 | 1000 | 800 | 300 | 110 | 220 |
| FM-5 | 5 | $230{ }^{1)}$ | 230 | $35^{1)}$ | 35 | S1 | 1000 | 800 | 300 | 140 | 220 |
| FM-8 | 8 | $230{ }^{1)}$ | 230 | $63^{1)}$ | 63 | S1 | 1000 | 800 | 300 | 160 | 220 |
| FM-10 | 10 | $230{ }^{1)}$ | 230 | $80^{1)}$ | 80 | S3 | 1600 | 800 | 400 | 220 | 220 |
| FM-16 | 16 | $230{ }^{\text {1) }}$ | 230 | $100^{1)}$ | 100 | S3 | 1600 | 800 | 400 | 300 | 220 |
| FM-20 | 20 | $230{ }^{1)}$ | 230 | $160^{1)}$ | 160 | S3 | 1600 | 800 | 400 | 400 | 324 (220) |
| FM-25 | 25 | $230{ }^{1)}$ | 230 | $200{ }^{\text {1) }}$ | 200 | S4 | 1800 | 800 | 500 | 430 | 324 (220) |
| FM-30 | 30 | $230{ }^{1)}$ | 230 | $250{ }^{1)}$ | 250 | S4 | 1800 | 800 | 500 | 480 | 324 (220) |
| FPM-1 | 1 | 230 | 230 | 10 | 10 | W (R) | 490 (222) | 440 (483) | 300 (490) | 35 | 220 |
| FPM-2 | 2 | 230 | 230 | 16 | 16 | S1 | 1000 | 800 | 300 | 120 | 220 |
| FPM-3 | 3 | 230 | 230 | 20 | 20 | S1 | 1000 | 800 | 300 | 150 | 220 |
| FPM-5 | 5 | 230 | 230 | 35 | 35 | S1 | 1000 | 800 | 300 | 180 | 220 |
| FPM-8 | 8 | 230 | 230 | 63 | 63 | S2 | 1000 | 800 | 300 | 210 | 220 |
| FPM-10 | 10 | 230 | 230 | 80 | 80 | S3 | 1600 | 800 | 400 | 350 | 220 |
| FPM-16 | 16 | 230 | 230 | 100 | 100 | S3 | 1600 | 800 | 400 | 480 | 220 |
| FPM-20 | 20 | $3 \times 400$ | 230 | $50^{2)}$ | 160 | S3 | 1600 | 800 | 400 | 510 | 324 (220) |
| FPM-25 | 25 | $3 \times 400$ | 230 | $63^{3)}$ | 200 | S4 | 1800 | 800 | 500 | 550 | 324 (220) |
| FPM-30 | 30 | $3 \times 400$ | 230 | $80^{4)}$ | 250 | S4 | 1800 | 800 | 500 | 560 | 324 (220) |
| FPTM-3 | 3 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 10 | 20 | S2 | 1600 | 800 | 400 | 150 | 220 |
| FPTM-5 | 5 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 16 | 35 | S3 | 1600 | 800 | 400 | 185 | 220 |
| FPTM-8 | 8 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 20 | 63 | S3 | 1600 | 800 | 400 | 300 | 220 |
| FPTM-10 | 10 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 25 | 80 | S3 | 1600 | 800 | 400 | 360 | 220 |
| FPTM-15 | 15 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 40 | 100 | S5 | 1800 | 1200 | 500 | 480 | 220 |
| FPTM-20 | 20 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | 125 | S5 | 1800 | 1200 | 500 | 550 | 220 |
| FPTM-25 | 25 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 63 | 125 (160) | S4 (S5) | 1800 | 800 (1200) | 500 | 380 (600) | 324 (220) |
| FPTM-30 | 30 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 80 | 160 (200) | S4 (S5) | 1800 | 800 (1200) | 500 | 440 (650) | 324 (220) |
| FPTM-40 | 40 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 100 | 200 (315) | S4 (S5) | 1800 | 800 (1200) | 500 | 500 (750) | 324 (220) |
| FPTM-60 | 60 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 160 | 250 (315) | S5 | 1800 | 1200 | 500 | 670 | 396 (324) |
| FPTM-80 | 80 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 200 | 400 (315) | S5 | 1800 | 1200 | 500 | 820 | 396 (324) |
| FPTM-100 | 100 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 250 | 400 | S6 | 2000 | 1200 | 800 | 950 | 396 |
| FPTM-120 | 120 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 315 | 500 | S6 | 2000 | 1200 | 800 | 1000 | 396 |
| FPTM-150 | 150 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 400 | 630 | S6 | 2000 | 1200 | 800 | 1150 | 396 |
| FPTM-200 | 200 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 500 | 800 | $2 \times$ S6 | 2000 | $1200+1200$ | 800 | 1500 | 396 |
| FPTM-250 | 250 | $3 \times 400$ | $3 \times 400$ | 630 | 1000 | $2 \times$ S6 | 2000 | $1200+1200$ | 800 | 1600 | 396 |

# पन DICOM <br> AC \& DC POWER SOLUTIONS TRACTION CONVERTERS 

MEDCOM Sp. z o.o.
Founded in 1988, active in the design, manufacture, installation and servicing of modern electronic devices, aimed mainly at the power industry, military, railway and tramway transport, industry and health service customers. The use of latest technologies and system solutions, the services of highly experienced structural designers and the introduction of an ISO9001:2001 Quality Assurance System, ensure that the devices produced are state-of-theart and highly reliable. The technical design for all products is carried out in-house. In 2001 the company was awarded a prize The Polish President's Economy Award for THE BEST POLISH SMALL ENTERPRISE.

The most important products in the company's offer:

- DC power supplies
- Uninterruptible power systems
- High-voltage power supplies
- Power supplies (MIL standards)
- Static converters for railway and tramway applications
- Power supplies for industrial applications
- Power active filters
- Traction battery chargers
- Static switches
- "Fail-safe" power supplies
- Motor driving systems: AC and DC motors
- Measurement devices: battery ground-fault meters, battery operation monitors
- Wind power converters


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[^0]:    ${ }^{1)}$ a power supply of different parameters can be manufactured on demand
    ${ }^{2)}$ depends on the circuit configuration
    ${ }^{3)}$ does not apply to the battery working with the power supply
    ${ }^{4)}$ casings of given dimensions do not have a transformer of the BYPASS

