

AC \& DC POWER SOLUTIONS


## APPLICATION

Static Transfer Switches (STS) are designed to transfer supply between independent one-phase or three-phase AC power sources. Unlike traditional automatic transfer switches (ATS), STS provides 20 times faster load transfer (typically $1 / 4$ of a cycle), which ensures the uninterrupted operation of even the most sensitive electronic equipment. Load retransfer to a preferred input source is virtually instantaneous (typically $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ). The basic applications of STS are in automatic systems for power industry, power supply systems for petrochemical industry, computer and telecommunication centres, operating theatres, intensive care units, automatic and security systems of 'intelligent' buildings as well as other equipment which is highly sensitive on supply interruption.
It's high overload capacity and transfer algorithm enables rapid fuse blow during short-circuits. In consequence voltage immediately returns to normal value to supply other loads. The built-in transient voltage surge suppression system for SCR switches provides additional protection against damage to supplied devices.

DEVICE NAME

| SS | 1-phase 1-pole static transfer switch |
| :--- | :--- |
| SSN | 1-phase 2 -poles static transfer switch |

SSN 1-phase 2-poles static transfer switch

| SST | 3-phases 3-poles static transfer switch |
| :--- | :--- |
| SSTN | 3-phases 4-poles static transfer switch |



Static Transfer Switch SSTN400AC400

## STANDARD FEATURES

- Ability to create systems with redundancy (switching between independent electrical supply lines, various UPS devices and generators)
- Short transfer time (typically 3 ms after line failure)
- Elimination of voltage swells, sags and interruptions on loads (switch-over)
- Protection against voltage variations out off range
- Switches are controlled by Fail-Safe CMOS Logic
- Internal redundancy for power supply systems and SCR drivers (eliminating failures in single points)
- Easy to operate
- Easy to install
- Lowest MTTR (mean time to repair)
- Low installation and maintenance costs
- Bypass switches to provide continuous non-break operation during STS maintenance
- Remote switching of power sources
- Status indication for power supply system and STS


## Options

- RS485 communications interface
- Measurements in $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{kW}$ and kVar


Fig. 1. Single line diagram of STS with maintenance bypasses.


The quality system has an ISO9001:2000 certificate, which covers research
and development, design, production and servicing of industrial electronic products.

## STANDARDS APPLIED

| Standards | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| European standards |  |
| EN 50178 | Electronic Equipment for Use in Power Installations. |
| IEC 60146-1-2 | General Requirements and Line Commutated Converters. |
| IEC 60529 | Degrees of Protection Provided by Enclosures (IP Code). |
| EN 50091-2 | Electromagnetic Compatibility Requirements. |
| EN 55022 | Limits and methods of radio disturbanse charakteristics of information technology equipment |
|  | (CISPR 22:1993). |
| EN 60555-2 | Disturbances in supply systems caused by household appliances and similar electrical |
|  | equipment- Part 2: Harmonics. |
| EN 60555-3 | Disturbances in supply systems caused by household appliances and similar electrical |
|  | equipment- Part 3: Voltage fluctuations. |
| PN-IEC 146-5 | Switches for Uninterrupted Power Systems. |
| Canadian standards, C22.2 Series |  |
| 0-M1991 (R1997) | General Requirements Can. El. Code P.II. |
| 0.4-M1982 (R1993) | Bonding and Grounding of Electrical Equipment. |
| 0.12-M1985 (R1992) | Wiring Space and Wire Bending Space. |
| 14-1995 | Industrial Control Equipment. |
| 107.1-95 | Commercial and Industrial Power Supply Equipment. |
| CSA Publication SPE-1000-94 | Model Code for the Field Evaluation of Electrical Equipment. |

## BLOCK DIAGRAMS



Fig. 2. Block diagram of STS control unit.

Fig. 3. Internal supply redundancy system concept.



## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS



Fig. 4. Power stage circuit of 1-phase 1-pole switch SS.


Fig. 5. Power stage circuit of 1-phase 2-poles switch SSN.


Fig. 6. Power stage circuit of 3-phases 3-poles switch SST.


Fig. 7. Power stage circuit of 3-phases 4-poles switch SSTN.


## PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The SS (1-phase 1-pole) Static Transfer Switch consists of two bidirectional thyristor switches equipped with control and protection system. The SSN (1-phase 2-poles) switch has an additional neutral line switch. Control system is based on the fail-safe CMOS logic. Input source and output line are protected by transient voltage surge suppression varistors.
After failure of preferred source, STS checks the state of the alternate power source and transfers load to the source that provides better quality power.
Many modes of operation and many additional settings are provided to meet site-specific requirements.

## Transfer may be triggered by:

- Disturbance of preferred source voltage
- Overcurrent in source
- Manual change of preferred source
- Remote change of preferred source


## Transfer is not allowed in the event of:

- Incorrect voltage in the alternate source
- Excess output current (in load dedicated STS installation)


## Transfer is delayed in the event of:

- No synchronization between preferred and alternate source
- Exceeding of the phase shift limit between the two sources.

With both sources correct and synchronised (phase error within the acceptable range), manual or remote transfer is performed in less than $200 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. Transfers initiated by fault conditions on the preferred source depend on the status of the alternate source. For synchronised power sources with phase error within the limits, switching to an alternate source is obtained within 6 ms delay. Lack of synchronisation causes delay before transfer. It is possible to set delay time with dipswitches $(11 \mathrm{~ms}, 15 \mathrm{~ms}$, 23 ms or 48 ms ). Total transfer time is equal to the sum of 2 ms detection time and the alternate source thyristor delay time (so $13,17,25$ or 50 ms respectively).

The SST (3-phases 3-poles) Static Transfer Switch consists of a set of three 1-phase switches. The SSTN (3-phases 4-poles) Switch has an additional neutral line switch. For both switches, load capacity of neutral line is rated to $200 \%$ of phase line load capacity.
Internal mechanical bypasses enable correct servicing. Transfer for maintenance mode is performed without interrupting the load with delay (less than $200 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ). As an
option, a maintenance bypass may be equipped with mechanical interlocks to avoid short circuit during manipulation.

Internal redundancy for power supply systems and for cooling systems, with internal system monitoring ensure extremely high reliability of the STS.

## DESIGN



Static Transfer Switch SSN230AC63


## INSTALLATION

## CONTROL PANEL

All products are equipped with LED indicators and control panel. Optionally, measurement panel may be added to control panel.


Control panel view.
Static Transfer Switches are designed for operation in three modes:
PREFERRED SOURCE MODE - selected preferred source supplies the load. The load is transferred to the other source if measured voltage of the preferred source is exceeding beyond acceptable range (if disturbances appear).
AUTOMATIC RETRANSFERRING MODE - after transferring triggered by disturbances in the preferred line, the load is transferred to the preferred line again with delay which is set by dipswithes (if preferred line is healthy).
MANUAL MODE - connections are set manually (not automatically).


Fig. 8. An example of a SSTN400AC63 rack installation diagram. NC - Normally close, NO - Normally open.


OUTPUT Volitage

SECONDARY SOURCE CURRENT
9. 5 S transerf to redundant power source initioted by change of preferred input source



OUTPUT VoItage

SECONDARY SOURCE CURRENT

Fig. 10 . 5 St transfer to redundant power soure caused by power interruption on preferred input source.


OUTPUT VOLITAGE

PRIMARY SOURCE CURRENT

Fig. 11. SS rransfer to redundant power source - unsynchronised lines.


OUTPUT VOLTAGES

SECONDARY SOURCE CURRENTS

Fig. 12. SST transfer to redundant power source initiated by change of preferred input source.

PRIMARY SOURCE CURRENTS


OUTPUT VOLTAGES

Fig. 13. SSTN transfer to redundant power source caused by power sag on preferred input source.

PRIMARY SOURCE CURRENTS


OUTPUT VOLTAGES
14. SSTN transfer to redundant power source caused by power swell on preferred input source.


OUTPUT VOLTAGES

PRIMARY SOURCE CURRENTS

Fig. 15. SSTN transfer to redundant power source initicited by power interruption on preferred input source.


OUTPUT VOLTAGES

SECONDARY SOURCE CURRENTS

Fig. 16. SSTN transfer to redundant unsynchronised power source initiated by change of preferred input source - asymmetrical load.


OUTPUT VOLTAGES

Fig. 17. SSTN transfer to redundant synchronised power source - computer load.

## CONFIGURATIONS

## STS SETS FOR POWER DISTRIBUTION UNIT (PDU)

STS sets for power distribution unit (PDU) are produced by leading international companies. During production, simple PDU monitoring system based on STS control unit may be applied. Transfer to redundant source is caused by faulty operation of preferred source, for example when voltage range exceeds beyond acceptable range. It is possible to transfer "connection" on demand UPS system, for example when the state of batteries is getting too low. An instantaneous transfer is performed even before the preferred UPS voltage drops under acceptable value.

## TWO-STS SET FOR TWO-SECTION POWER DISTRIBUTION UNIT WITH A TIEBREAKER

Two-STS set for two-section power distribution unit with a tiebreaker allows independent operation of two STSPDU section sets. It is possible to transfer both sections to one STS unit without interruption. The tiebreaker is switched on after prior maintenance-related transfer of both STS units to one of the power sources. When one of the STS units is switched off, the remaining STS provides independent redundancy power for the two PDU sections.

## STS SET FOR VOLTAGE INVERTERS

STS set for voltage inverters. Independent voltage inverters with limited output current are susceptible to short-circuits and overloads caused by sags and outages in output current. An additional bypass through the STS unit to inverter output eliminates voltage outage. Transfer to redundant source is triggered by faulty operation of inverter, for example when voltage value or current value are not in acceptable range.


Fig. 18. STS set for power distribution unit.


Fig. 19. Two-STS set for two-section power distribution unit with tiebreaker.


Fig. 20. STS set for voltage inverters.


## LOCAL STS INSTALLATION WITH DUAL AC POWER SYSTEM

Local STS installation with dual AC power system. Conventional power systems are susceptible to voltage outages which are transferred to all loads placed below the short-circuiting or below high overloaded site. This phenomenon is seen especially in systems with low current limitation, for example in UPS systems. The dual AC power system eliminates voltage outage effects. Transfer of local STS units to redundant source is caused by faulty
operation of preferred source, for example when voltage range exceeds beyond acceptable range. Transfer is not performed if overcurrent in load occurs. Faulty load is disconnected from the system by its STS unit (it keeps running on the disrupted line while the remaining STS units perform transfers to efficient power source). The installation is highly recommended for complex power supply networks.


Fig. 21. Local STS installation with a dual AC power system.

UPS SUPPLY SYSTEM WITH REDUNDANCY
UPS supply system with redundancy and with disconnection ability for one line are power supply systems frequently used in computer centres. It enables proper mating of different UPS devices and provides continuous non-stop operation even during periods of scheduled maintenance. It eliminates single point failure. UPS synchronisation is required.


Fig. 22. Redundancy provided UPS powered installation with available failure disconnection.

## SPECIFICATIONS*



* Possibility for unique configurations depending on customer needs. Please contact us by phone or e-mail.


| Measurement of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inputs sources voltage | $\pm 1 \% \pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ | Optional equipment |
| Output currents | $\pm 2 \% \pm 1 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Active power P | $\pm 3 \% \pm 0,1 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |
| Apparent power S | $\pm 3 \% \pm 0,1 \mathrm{kVA}$ |  |
| Alarms |  |  |
| Failure | Relay | Overload Overtemperature Fuse failure Internal STS failure |
| Disturbance | Relay | Primary source not healthy <br> Secondary source not healthy <br> Lack of synchronisation <br> Transient voltage surge suppression alarm <br> Manual control ON <br> Automatic retransfer switched OFF |
| Manual ON | Relay | Service operation |
| Retransfer OFF | Relay | Retransfer to preferred source is not perform |
| Primary source OK. | Relay | Indicating if primary source is healthy |
| Secondary source OK. | Relay | Indicating if secondary source is healthy |
| Primary line ON. | Relay | Indicating if primary source is active |
| Secondary line ON. | Relay | Indicating if secondary source is active |
| Alarm connectors parameters |  |  |
| Max operating voltage | $300 \mathrm{~V}=$ or $250 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ |  |
| Max load capacity | 4 A for $220 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ |  |
|  | 0.3 A for $220 \mathrm{~V}=$ |  |
| Communications interface |  |  |
| Optional | RS232 / RS485 |  |
| Ambient conditions (storage and operation) |  |  |
| Operating temperature | $0 \div 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage temperature | $0 \div 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Relative humidity (noncondensing) | $\max 98 \%$ |  |
| Installation Site Altitude | below 1000 m |  |
| Air cooling | Natural | For $\mathrm{In}=25,40,63 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  | Forced with built-in fan redundancy | For In=100, 150, 250, 400, 630 A |
| EMC | Class B | EN55022, EN60555-2, EN60555-3 |
| Enclosure |  |  |
| Degree of protection | IP20 |  |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ ) | See detailed information table |  |

## RULES FOR MARKING STATIC TRANSFER SWITCHES


## STATIC TRANSFER SWITCHES SERIES

$120 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| Type | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{V}]^{*}$ | Frequency [ ${ }^{\text {chz }}{ }^{*}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | Losses [W] | Enclosure | Dimensions $\mathbf{W} \times \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{G}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Weight [ kg ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-phase 1-pole freestanding units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SS120AC25 | 120 | 60 | 25 | 70 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 26 |
| SS120AC40 | 120 | 60 | 40 | 80 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 28 |
| SS120AC63 | 120 | 60 | 63 | 120 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 30 |
| SS120AC100 | 120 | 60 | 100 | 170 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 96 |
| SS120AC150 | 120 | 60 | 150 | 250 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 105 |
| SS120AC250 | 120 | 60 | 250 | 370 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 135 |
| SS120AC400 | 120 | 60 | 400 | 550 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 162 |
| 1-phase 1-pole rackmount 19" units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SS120AC25-RM | 120 | 60 | 25 | 70 | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 9,5 |
| SS120AC40-RM | 120 | 60 | 40 | 80 | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 10,5 |
| SS120AC63-RM | 120 | 60 | 63 | 120 | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 12,5 |
| MB120AC25-RM | 120 | 60 | 25 | - | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 197$ | 4,5 |
| MB120AC63-RM | 120 | 60 | 63 | - | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 197$ | 5,5 |
| 1-phase 2-pole freestanding units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSN120AC25 | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 25$ | 140 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 29 |
| SSN120AC40 | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 40$ | 160 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 31 |
| SSN120AC63 | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 63$ | 240 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 33 |
| SSN120AC100 | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 100$ | 340 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 104 |
| SSN120AC150 | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 150$ | 500 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 114 |
| SSN120AC250 | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 250$ | 740 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 165 |
| SSN120AC400 | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 400$ | 1100 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 190 |
| 1-phase 2-pole rackmount 19" units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSN120AC25-RM | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 25$ | 70 | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 11,5 |
| SSN120AC40-RM | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 40$ | 80 | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 12,5 |
| SSN120AC63-RM | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 63$ | 120 | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 14,5 |
| MBN120AC25-RM | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 25$ | - | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 197$ | 5,5 |
| MBN120AC63-RM | 120 | 60 | $2 \times 63$ | - | 3U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 197$ | 6,5 |

## $230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| Type | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathbf{V}]^{*}$ | Frequency [Hz]* | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | Losses [W] | Enclosure | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dimensions } \\ \mathbf{W} \times \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{G}[\mathrm{mm}] \end{gathered}$ | Weight [ kg ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-phase 1-pole freestanding units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SS230AC25 | 230 | 50 | 25 | 70 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 26 |
| SS230AC40 | 230 | 50 | 40 | 80 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 28 |
| SS230AC63 | 230 | 50 | 63 | 120 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 30 |
| SS230AC100 | 230 | 50 | 100 | 170 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 96 |
| SS230AC150 | 230 | 50 | 150 | 250 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 105 |
| SS230AC250 | 230 | 50 | 250 | 370 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 135 |
| SS230AC400 | 230 | 50 | 400 | 550 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 162 |
| 1-phase 1-pole rackmount 19" units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SS230AC25-RM | 230 | 50 | 25 | 70 | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 9,5 |
| SS230AC40-RM | 230 | 50 | 40 | 80 | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 10,5 |
| SS230AC63-RM | 230 | 50 | 63 | 120 | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 12,5 |
| MB230AC25-RM | 230 | 50 | 25 | - | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 197$ | 4,5 |
| MB230AC63-RM | 230 | 50 | 63 | - | 3 U | $133,5 \times 483 \times 197$ | 5,5 |
| 1-phase 2-pole freestanding units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSN230AC25 | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 25$ | 140 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 29 |
| SSN230AC40 | 230 | 50 | 2x40 | 160 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 31 |
| SSN230AC63 | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 63$ | 240 | Rack 126 | $340 \times 507 \times 440$ | 33 |
| SSN230AC100 | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 100$ | 340 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 104 |
| SSN230AC150 | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 150$ | 500 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 114 |



| Type | $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{N}}[\mathbf{V}]^{*}$ | Frequency $[\mathbf{H z}]^{*}$ | $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{N}}[\mathbf{A}]$ | Losses $[\mathbf{W}]$ | Enclosure | Dimensions <br> $\mathbf{W} \times \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{G}[\mathbf{m m}]$ | $\mathbf{W e i g h t ~}[\mathrm{kg}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SSN230AC250 | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 250$ | 740 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 165 |
| SSN230AC400 | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 400$ | 1100 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 190 |
| 1-phase 2-pole rackmount 19" units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSN230AC25-RM | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 25$ | 70 | $3 U$ | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 11,5 |
| SSN230AC40-RM | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 40$ | 80 | $3 U$ | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 12,5 |
| SSN230AC63-RM | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 63$ | 120 | $3 U$ | $133,5 \times 483 \times 415$ | 14,5 |
| MBN230AC25-RM | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 25$ | - | $3 U$ | $133,5 \times 483 \times 197$ | 5,5 |
| MBN230AC63-RM | 230 | 50 | $2 \times 63$ | - | $3 U$ | $133,5 \times 483 \times 197$ | 6,5 |

## $3 \times 208 V / 60 H z$

| Type | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{V}] *$ | Frequency [Hz]* | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | Losses [W] | Enclosure | Dimensions $\mathbf{W} \times \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{G}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Weight [ kg ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-phase 3-pole freestanding units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SST208AC25 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 25$ | 130 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 93 |
| SST208AC40 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 40$ | 180 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 100 |
| SST208AC63 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 63$ | 300 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 107 |
| SST208AC100 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 100$ | 450 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 120 |
| SST208AC150 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 150$ | 700 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 195 |
| SST208AC250 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 250$ | 1100 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 225 |
| SST208AC400 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 400$ | 1600 | Rittal TS2 | $1900 \times 1200 \times 500$ | 315 |
| SST208AC630 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 630$ | 2700 | Rittal TS3 | $2240 \times 1200 \times 600$ | 365 |
| 3-phase 3-pole rackmount 19" units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SST208AC25-RM | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 25$ | 130 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 60 |
| SST208AC40-RM | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 40$ | 180 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 68 |
| SST208AC63-RM | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 63$ | 300 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 72 |
| SST208AC100-RM | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 100$ | 450 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 76 |
| 3-phase 4-pole freestanding units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSTN208AC25 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 25+50$ | 145 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 100 |
| SSTN208AC40 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 40+80$ | 195 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 107 |
| SSTN208AC63 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 63+125$ | 320 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 114 |
| SSTN208AC100 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 100+200$ | 480 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 195 |
| SSTN208AC150 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 150+300$ | 850 | Rittal TS2 | $1900 \times 1200 \times 500$ | 225 |
| SSTN208AC250 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 250+500$ | 1425 | Rittal TS2 | $1900 \times 1200 \times 500$ | 315 |
| SSTN208AC400 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 400+800$ | 2300 | Rittal TS3 | $2240 \times 1200 \times 600$ | 365 |
| SSTN208AC630 | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 630+1000$ | 3300 | Rittal TS3 | $2240 \times 1200 \times 600$ | 440 |
| 3-phase 4-pole rackmount 19" units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSTN208AC25-RM | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 25+50$ | 145 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 64 |
| SSTN208AC40-RM | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 40+80$ | 195 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 72 |
| SSTN208AC63-RM | $3 \times 208$ | 60 | $3 \times 63+125$ | 320 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 76 |

## $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| Type | $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{N}}[\mathbf{V}]^{*}$ | Frequency $[\mathbf{H z}]^{*}$ | $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathbf{A}]$ | Losses $[\mathbf{W}]$ | Enclosure | Dimensions <br> $\mathbf{W} \times \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{G}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Weight $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-phase 3-pole freestanding units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SST400AC25 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 25$ | 130 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 93 |
| SST400AC40 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 40$ | 180 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 100 |
| SST400AC63 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 63$ | 300 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 107 |
| SST400AC100 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 100$ | 450 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 120 |
| SST400AC150 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 150$ | 700 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 195 |
| SST400AC250 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 250$ | 1100 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 225 |
| SST400AC400 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 400$ | 1600 | Rittal TS2 | $1900 \times 1200 \times 500$ | 315 |
| SST400AC630 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 630$ | 2700 | Rittal TS3 | $2240 \times 1200 \times 600$ | 365 |

## M

| Type | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{V}]^{*}$ | Frequency [Hz]* | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | Losses [W] | Enclosure | Dimensions $\mathbf{W} \times \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{G}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Weight [kg] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-phase 3-pole rackmount 19" units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SST400AC25-RM | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 25$ | 130 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 60 |
| SST400AC40-RM | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 40$ | 180 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 68 |
| SST400AC63-RM | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 63$ | 300 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 72 |
| SST400AC100-RM | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 100$ | 450 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 76 |
| 3-phase 4-pole freestanding units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSTN400AC25 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 25+50$ | 145 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 100 |
| SSTN400AC40 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 40+80$ | 195 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 107 |
| SSTN400AC63 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 63+125$ | 320 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 114 |
| SSTN400AC100 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 100+200$ | 480 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 195 |
| SSTN400AC150 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 150+300$ | 850 | Rittal TS2 | $1900 \times 1200 \times 500$ | 225 |
| SSTN400AC250 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 250+500$ | 1425 | Rittal TS2 | $1900 \times 1200 \times 500$ | 315 |
| SSTN400AC400 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 400+800$ | 2300 | Rittal TS3 | $2240 \times 1200 \times 600$ | 365 |
| SSTN400AC630 | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 630+1000$ | 3300 | Rittal TS3 | $2240 \times 1200 \times 600$ | 440 |
| 3-phase 4-pole rackmount 19" units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSTN400AC25-RM | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 25+50$ | 145 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 64 |
| SSTN400AC40-RM | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 40+80$ | 195 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 72 |
| SSTN400AC63-RM | $3 \times 400$ | 50 | $3 \times 63+125$ | 320 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 76 |

## $3 \times 480 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| Type | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{V}]^{*}$ | Frequency [Hz]* | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | Losses [W] | Enclosure | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dimensions } \\ \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{S} \times \mathrm{G}[\mathrm{~mm}] \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Weight [ kg ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-phase 3-pole freestanding units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SST480AC25 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 25$ | 130 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 93 |
| SST480AC40 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 40$ | 180 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 100 |
| SST480AC63 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 63$ | 300 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 107 |
| SST480AC100 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 100$ | 450 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 120 |
| SST480AC150 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 150$ | 700 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 195 |
| SST480AC250 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 250$ | 1100 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 225 |
| SST480AC400 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 400$ | 1600 | Rittal TS2 | $1900 \times 1200 \times 500$ | 315 |
| SST480AC630 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 630$ | 2700 | Rittal TS3 | $2240 \times 1200 \times 600$ | 365 |
| 3-phase 3-pole rackmount 19" units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SST480AC25-RM | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 25$ | 130 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 60 |
| SST480AC40-RM | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 40$ | 180 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 68 |
| SST480AC63-RM | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 63$ | 300 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 72 |
| SST480AC100-RM | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 100$ | 450 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 76 |
| 3-phase 4-pole freestanding units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSTN480AC25 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 25+50$ | 145 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 100 |
| SSTN480AC40 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 40+80$ | 195 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 107 |
| SSTN480AC63 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 63+125$ | 320 | Sarel S2 | $1100 \times 800 \times 400$ | 114 |
| SSTN480AC100 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 100+200$ | 480 | Rittal TS1 | $1900 \times 800 \times 500$ | 195 |
| SSTN480AC150 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 150+300$ | 850 | Rittal TS2 | $1900 \times 1200 \times 500$ | 225 |
| SSTN480AC250 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 250+500$ | 1425 | Rittal TS2 | $1900 \times 1200 \times 500$ | 315 |
| SSTN480AC400 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 400+800$ | 2300 | Rittal TS3 | $2240 \times 1200 \times 600$ | 365 |
| SSTN480AC630 | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 630+1000$ | 3300 | Rittal TS3 | $2240 \times 1200 \times 600$ | 440 |
| 3-phase 4-pole rackmount 19" units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSTN480AC25-RM | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 25+50$ | 145 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 64 |
| SSTN480AC40-RM | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 40+80$ | 195 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 72 |
| SSTN480AC63-RM | $3 \times 480$ | 60 | $3 \times 63+125$ | 320 | Rack 19" | $710 \times 483 \times 465$ | 76 |

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# [DEDCOM <br> <br> AC \& DC POWER SOLUTIONS <br> <br> AC \& DC POWER SOLUTIONS TRACTION CONVERTERS 

 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 ISO 9001:2001 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 transfer switches
- "Fail-safe" power supplies
- Motor driving systems: AC and DC motors
- Measurement devices: battery earth fault meters, battery operation monitors
- Wind power converters


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[^0]:    * Possibility for unique configurations depending on customer needs. Please contact us by phone or e-mail.

