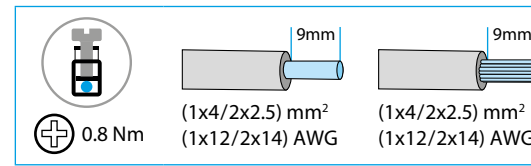




78.12

78.12.1.230.xxxx	
IN	U_N (110...240) V AC (50/60 Hz) $U_{min} - U_{max}$ (100 - 265) V AC ($I_{OUT} = I_N$) $U_{min} - U_{max}$ (88 - 100) V AC ($I_{OUT} = 80\% I_N$) U_N 220 V DC $U_{min} - U_{max}$ (140 - 370) V DC $P < 0.4$ W
OUT (78.12-1200)	1.25 A (max 3 A - 3 ms) 12 V DC, 15 W [(-20...+40)°C, IN 230 V AC] 1 A (max 3 A - 3 ms) 12 V DC, 12 W [50°C, IN (100...265)V AC - (140...370)V DC]
OUT (78.12-2400)	0.63 A (max 2 A - 3 ms) 24 V DC, 15 W [(-20...+40)°C, IN 230 V AC] 0.5 A (max 2 A - 3 ms) 24 V DC, 12 W [50°C, IN (100...265)V AC - (140...370)V DC]
	(-20...+60)°C
IP20	



3

78	U_N	LED
OK	✓	
Sh	✓	
ThL	✓	OFF

1 WIRING DIAGRAM

2 WIRING DIAGRAM EXAMPLES

- 2a Dual connection
- 2b Series connection

3 LED

- U AC/DC Supply
- Sh Short circuit
- ThL Thermal limit

4 Hiccup mode (short circuit protection)

- I_{OL} - Overload current
- I_L - Load current

Under normal conditions, the 78 Series Power Supply supplies the current required by the load (I_L).

However, under abnormal conditions (I_{OL}) such as a short circuit or heavy overload (T_0) the output voltage will be rapidly reduced to zero followed by the current (T_1).

After approximately 2 seconds (T_1 to T_2), the power supply checks for the persistence of the anomaly over the time period T_2 to T_3 (30 to 100ms-dependent on the type of anomaly).

If the anomaly persists, as shown above, the current is again reset to 0 A for a further 2s (T_3 to T_4).

This "hiccup" process is repeated until the anomaly is removed (T_n), whereon the power supply then returns to normal working.

NOTE

Efficiency (@ 230 V AC) 85% (78.12-2400).

Efficiency (@ 230 V AC) 87% (78.12-1200).

Conducted and radiated emissions: class B (EN 55022).

Thermal protection: internal, with V_{out} shutdown.

Start-up delay: <1s.

Utility Model: IB7812001 - 05/19 - FINDER S.p.A. con unico socio - 10040 ALMESE (TO) - ITALY

