



USER MANUAL

EN

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APSARAS19

**ARAS 13,8V/7A/17Ah buffer,
switch mode power supply unit, Grade 2**



Features:

- compliance with norm EN50131-6:2017 in grade 1, 2 and II environment class
- compliance with norm EN60839-11:2013 in grade 1, 2 and II environment class
- supply voltage ~200 - 240 V
- DC 13,8 V uninterruptible power supply
- PSU current efficiencies: 7 A
- high efficiency (up to 87%)
- battery charging current jumper selectable
- deep discharge battery protection (UVP)
- START function of manual switch to battery power
- LED optical indication
- dynamic battery test
- battery circuit continuity control
- battery voltage control
- battery charging and maintenance control
- EPS technical output indicating AC power loss – relay
- APS technical output indicating battery failure – relay
- battery output protection against short circuit and reverse connection
- protections:
 - SCP short circuit protection
 - OLP overload protection
 - OVP overvoltage protection
 - surge protection
 - against sabotage: unwanted enclosure opening
- warranty – 2 years from production date

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The buffer power supply is designed in accordance with the requirements of the (I&HAS) EN50131-6:2017 and (KD) EN60839-11:2013 standard, Grade 1, 2 and II environmental class. The power supplies units are intended for an uninterrupted supply of I&HAS and KD devices requiring stabilized voltage of 12 (±15%).

Displaying parameters of the power supply:

PSU's name	Output voltage	Output current max.	Charging current
APSARAS19	13,8 V	7 A	1 / 2 A

Total current of the receivers + battery charging current mustn't cross maximum current of power supply.

In case of power failure, a battery back-up is activated immediately.

Depending on a required protection level of the alarm system in the installation place, the PSU efficiency and the battery charging current should be set as follows:

* Grade 1, 2 - standby time 12h:

The 12h standby output current can be calculated from the formula:

$$I = Q_{AKU} / 12 - I_z$$

where:

Q_{AKU} – minimum battery capacity [Ah]

I_z – PSU current consumption (including optional modules) [A] (Table 3)



PSU module should be configured properly, depending on application, to work in burglary and assault signalling systems or access control. For this purpose, appropriate charging current should be selected (taking into account battery capacity and required charging time).

1.2. Block diagram (fig.1).

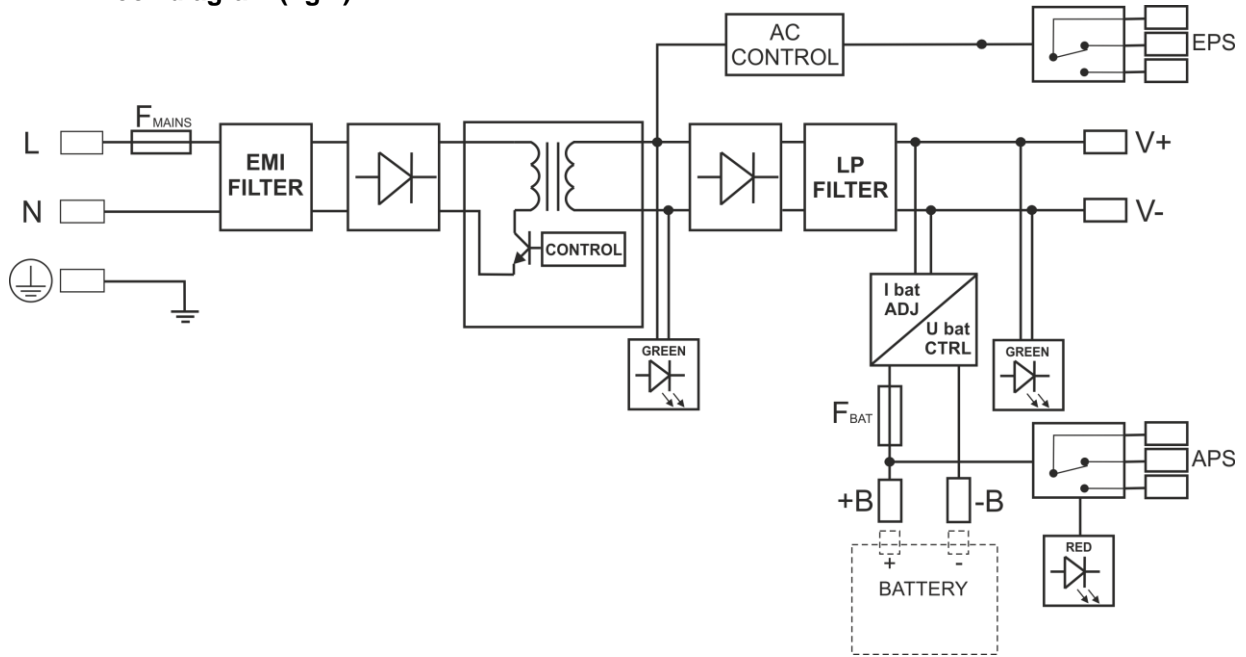


Fig.1. Block diagram of PSU.

1.3. Description of PSU components and connectors.

Table 1. Elements and connectors PSU (see Fig. 2a, 2b, 2c).

Element no.	Description
[1]	LED for DC output voltage
[2]	Connector to external LED indicators
[3]	Selection jumper for charging current: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I_{BAT} = I_{BAT} = I1 • I_{BAT} = I_{BAT} = I2
[4]	START – button (launching from battery)
[5]	The output of the PSU (V+, V-)
[6]	Battery terminals (B+, B-)
[7]	APS – technical output of battery failure
[8]	EPS – technical output of AC power loss indication
[9]	L-N Power supply connector 230 V AC, – connector for connection of a protective conductor

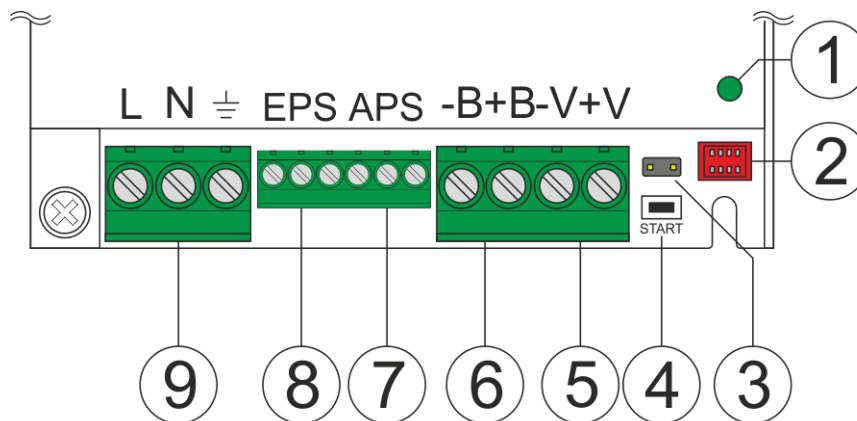


Fig. 2. View of power supply module

Table 2. View of PSU (see Fig. 3).

Element no.	Description
[1]	PSU module
[2]	Cable grommet
[3]	TAMPER ; microswitch of antisabotage protection (NC)
[4]	Battery connectors: +BAT = red, - BAT = black

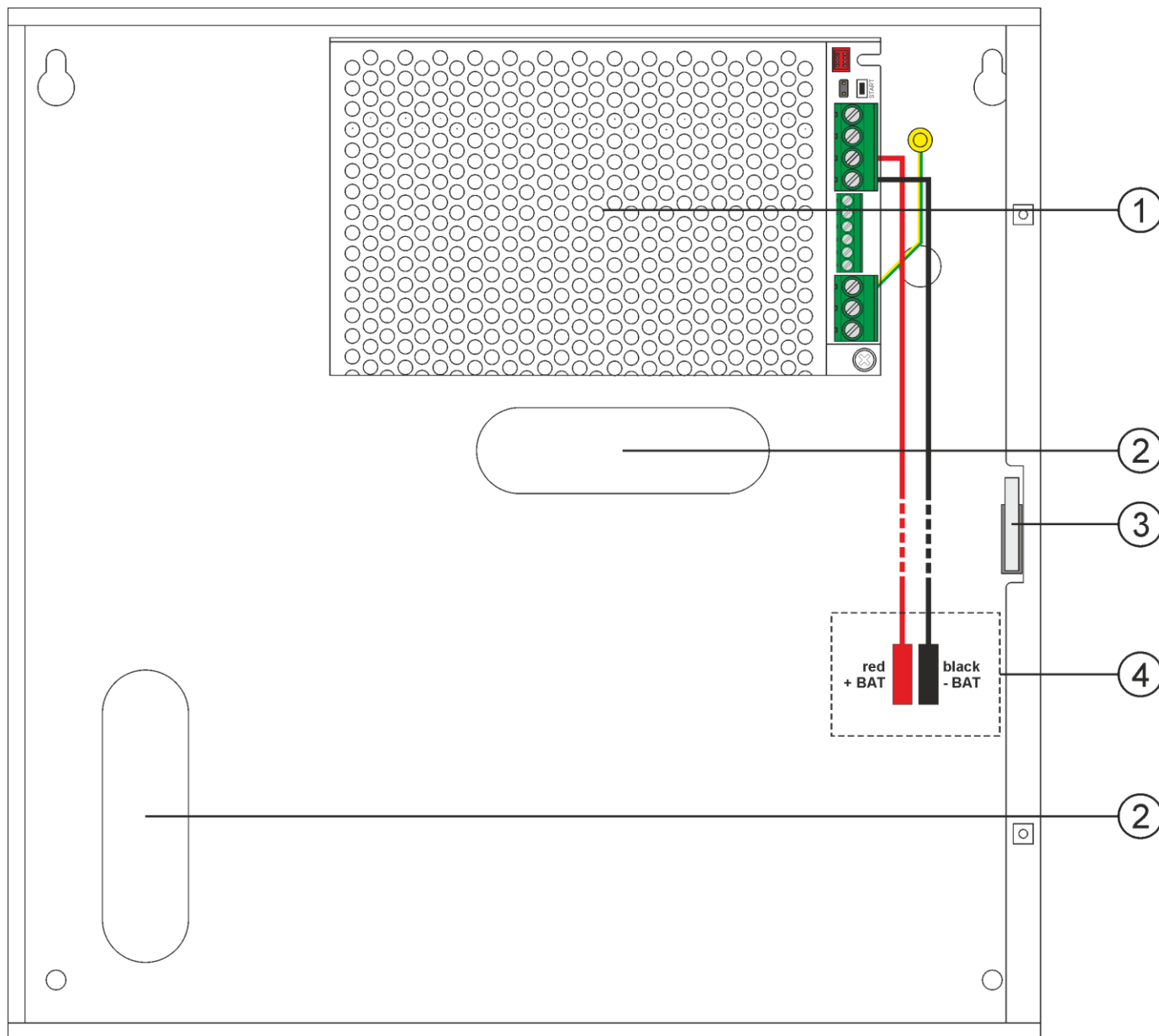


Fig.3. View of PSU.

1.4 Specifications:

- electrical parameters (tab. 3)
- mechanical parameters (tab. 4)
- operation safety (tab. 5)
- operating parameters (tab. 6)

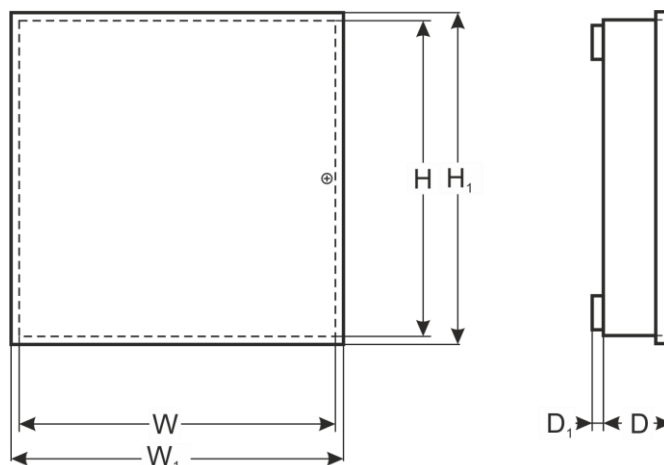


Table 3. Electrical parameters.

PSU type	A (EPS - External Power Source), II environmental class
Supply voltage	~ 200 - 240 V
Current consumption	1 A
Power frequency	50/60 Hz
Inrush current	40 A
PSU power	97 W
Output current max.	7 A
Efficiency	87%
Output voltage	11 - 13,8 V – buffer operation 10 - 13,8 V – battery-assisted operation
Ripple voltage (max.)	100 mV p-p
Current consumption by the PSU systems during battery-assisted operation	40 mA
Fitting battery	17Ah
Jumper selectable battery charging current	I1: 1 A I2: 2 A
Net / gross weight	2,4 / 2,5 [kg]
Battery circuit protection SCP and reverse polarity connection	- F _{BAT} fuse (in case of a failure, fuse-element replacement required)
Overload protection OLP	105-150% of the PSU power, automatic return
Overvoltage protection OVP	>19 V activation of protection requires disconnection of main supply voltage for approx. 1 minute
Deep discharge battery protection UVP	U<9,5 V (± 5%) – disconnection of battery terminal
Optical indication	- LEDs on PCB of power supply unit - LED indicators on power supply's cover (see section 3.1)
Tamper protection: - TAMPER indicates enclosure opening	- microswitch, NC contacts (enclosure closed), 0,5 A@50 V DC (max.)
Fuses: - F _{BAT}	F 8A/250V
Terminals: Mains supply: Outputs: Battery outputs: TAMPER:	0,5 – 2,5 mm ² (AWG 26 – 12)
Notes	Battery wires 6,3F – 45cm, angle muffs ML062 40cm wires convexional cooling

Table 4. Mechanical parameters.

Enclosure dimensions (WxH) [±2mm]	300x300
Enclosure dimensions (W ₁ xH ₁ xD ₁ +D) [±2mm]	305x305x105+8
Fixing (WxH)	274x265
Fitting battery (WxHxD)	250x172x100
Enclosure	Steel sheet DC01 0,7mm
Closing	Cheese head screw (at the front), lock assembly possible
Notes	Enclosure does not adjoin assembly surface so that cables can be led.

Table 5. Operation safety.

Protection class EN 62368-1	I (first)
Degree of Protection EN 60529	IP20
Electrical strength of insulation: - between input input and output circuits of the PSU - between input circuit and PE protection circuit - between output circuit and PE protection circuit	2500 V AC min. 1500 V AC min. 500 V AC min.
Insulation resistance: - between input circuit and output or protection circuit	100 MΩ, 500 V DC

Table 6. Operating parameters.

Environmental Class	II
Operating temperature	-10°C...+40°C
Storage temperature	-20°C...+60°C
Relative humidity	20%...90%, without condensation
Vibrations during operation	unacceptable
Impulse waves during operation	unacceptable
Direct insulation	unacceptable
Vibrations and impulse waves during transport	Wg PN-83/T-42106

2. Installation.

2.1 Requirements.

The buffer PSU is to be mounted by a qualified installer, holding relevant permits and licenses (applicable and required for a given country) for 230 V interference and low-voltage installations. The unit should be mounted in confined spaces, in accordance with the II environmental class, with normal relative humidity (RH=90% maximum, without condensing) and temperature from -10°C to +40°C. The PSU shall work in a vertical position that guarantees sufficient convectional air-flow through ventilating holes of the enclosure.

As the PSU is designed for a continuous operation and is not equipped with a power-switch, therefore an appropriate overload protection shall be guaranteed in the power supply circuit. Moreover, the user shall be informed about the method of unplugging (usually through assigning an appropriate fuse in the fuse-box). The electrical system shall follow valid standards and regulations.



2.2 Installation procedure.




CAUTION!

Before installation, make sure that the voltage in the 230 V power-supply circuit is cut off. To switch off power use an external switch in which the distance between the contacts of all poles in the disconnection state is not less than 3mm.

It is required to install an installation switch with a nominal current of min. 3 A in the power supply circuits outside the power supply unit.

1. Mount the PSU in a selected location and connect the wires.
2. Connect the power cables (~230 V) to AC 230 V clips of the transformer. Connect the ground wire to the clip marked by the earth symbol . Use a three-core cable (with a yellow and green  protection wire) to make the connection. Lead the cables to the appropriate clips of the subplate through the insulating bushing.



The shock protection circuit shall be performed with a particular care, i.e. the yellow and green wire coat of the power cable shall stick to one side of the '' terminal - in the PSU enclosure. Operation of the PSU without a properly made and fully operational shock protection circuit is UNACCEPTABLE! It can cause a device failure or an electric shock.

3. If needed, connect the device cables to the technical outputs:
 - EPS; technical output indicating AC power failure
 - APS; technical output indicating battery failure
4. Connect equipment to the appropriate output terminals of power supply (positive connector +V, negative connector -V)
5. Use the I_{BAT} jumper to set the maximum battery charging current, taking into account the battery parameters and required charging time.
6. Mount the battery in the battery compartment of the enclosure. Connect the batteries with the PSU paying special attention to the correct polarity and type of connections
7. Switch on the 230 V supply. LEDs on cover of power supply should light (APS diode only in case of battery failure).

Output voltage of the PSU, without load U = 13,8 V DC.

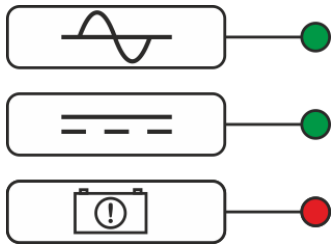
During battery charge, voltage can amount to U = 11 - 13,8 V DC.

8. Run the PSU test: check the LED and acoustic indication (Tab. 7), technical output; through:
 - **cutting off the 230 V current:** LED AC (Fig. 2 level 5), EPS technical output after time 30s
 - **battery disconnection:** optical indication, APS technical output – after a battery test have been completed (~5min).

3. Operating status indication.

The power supply unit features LED status indication

3.1 Optical indication.



Green LED AC:

- on – the PSU is supplied with 230 V AC,
- off – no 230 V power, battery-assisted operation

Green LED DC:

- on – presence of DC voltage in the output of the PSU
- off – no voltage in the output of the PSU

Red LED APS:

- off – no failure
- on – indicates battery failure status

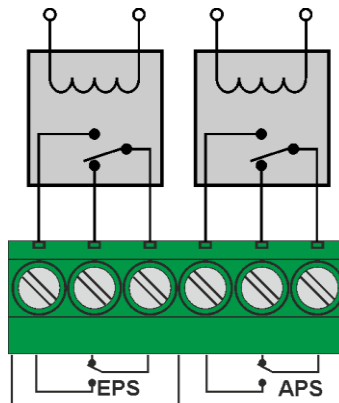
Moreover, PSU is equipped with LED indicating presence of voltage at PSU output, located on PCB of PSU module.

3.2 Technical outputs.

The PSU is equipped with indication outputs:

- **EPS FLT - technical output indicating 230 V power failure.**
The output indicates 230 V power failure. In case of power failure, contacts of relay change over after about 30 seconds.
- **APS FLT - output indicating battery failure.**
The output indicates the PSU failure. In case of failure, contacts of relay change over. PSU failure can be caused by the following events:
 - defective or low battery
 - battery fuse failure
 - no continuity in the battery circuit
 - battery voltage below 11,5 V during battery-assisted operation

A battery failure is detected within a maximum of 5 minutes - after each battery test



CAUTION! In figure set of contacts shows a potential-free status of relay, which corresponds to power supply failure.

3.3 Standby time.

Battery-assisted operating depends on battery capacity, charging level and load current. To maintain an appropriate standby time, Required battery capacity can be calculated using following formula:

$$Q_{AKU} = \text{Standby Period} * (I_{WV} + I_z)$$

Total current of the receivers + battery charging current mustn't cross maximum current of power supply.

3.4 Battery charging time.

The PSU has a battery circuit charged with direct current. The current selection is done with use of the I_{BAT} jumpers. The table below shows how long does it take to charge a (fully discharged) battery up to min. 80% of its nominal capacity.

Table 7. Approximate battery charging time up to the capacity of 0,8.

Battery	Charging current	
	1 A	2 A
17 Ah	16 h	8 h

3.5 Running PSU on battery backup.

Power supply allows you to run on battery backup when necessary. To do this, press the START button on PCB.

4. Maintenance.

Any and all maintenance operations may be performed following the disconnection of the PSU from the power supply network. The PSU does not require performing any specific maintenance measures, however, in the case of significant dust rate, its interior is recommended to be cleaned with compressed air. In the case of a fuse replacement, use a replacement of the same parameters.

**WEEE LABEL**

Waste electrical and electronic equipment must not be disposed of with normal household waste. According to the European Union WEEE Directive, waste electrical and electronic equipment should be disposed of separately from normal household waste.

CAUTION! The power supply unit is adapted for cooperation with the sealed lead-acid batteries (SLA). After the operation period they must not be thrown but recycled according to the applicable law.

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