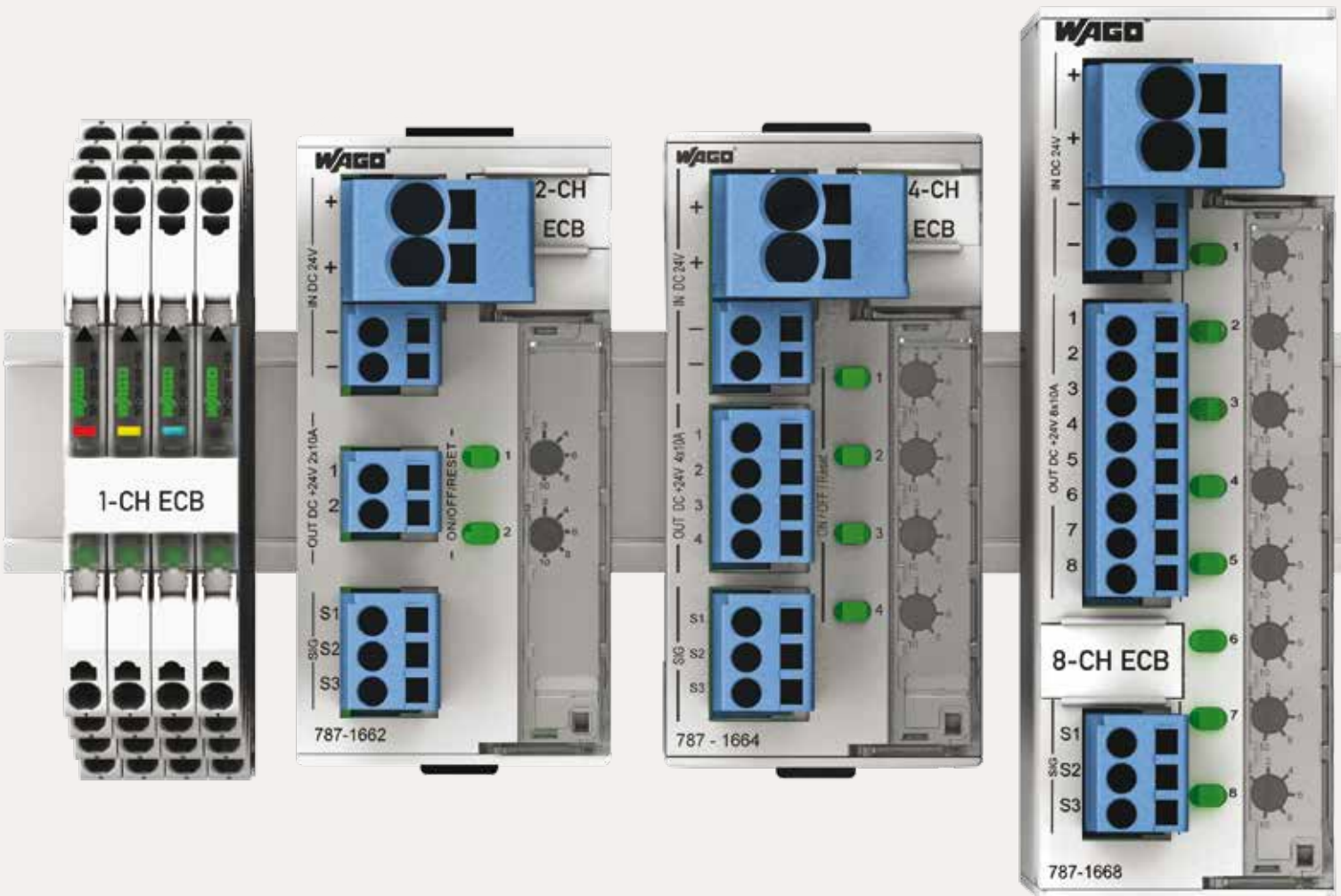
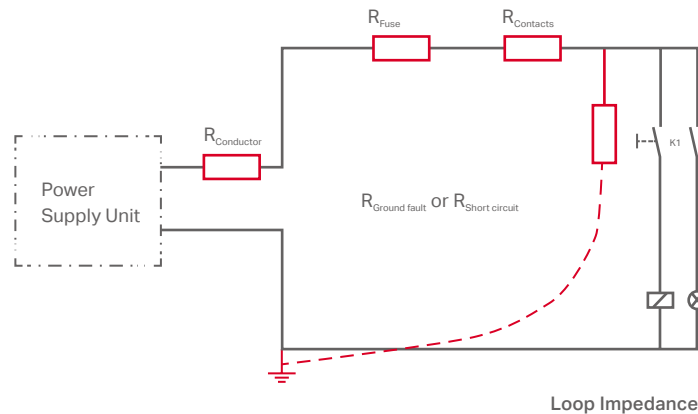


EPSITRON® – Electronic Circuit Breakers For Secondary Side DC Protection

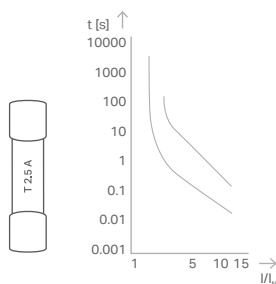


WHY SECONDARY-SIDE PROTECTION?

Switched-mode power supplies provide secondary side DC voltage to control circuits and loads such as PLCs, HMIs, and relays. When left unprotected, they are susceptible to hazardous ground faults. Protection devices such as fuses or conventional circuit breakers are often ineffective if your power supply cannot provide a brief overcurrent. Electronic circuit breakers provide a more precise and reliable mode of protection that complies with the EN 60204 Machinery Directive which requires secondary side faults to be switched off within five seconds.

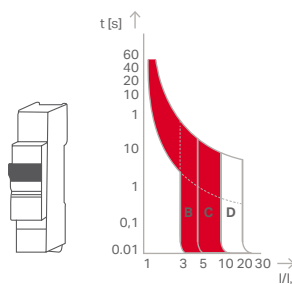


WHAT TYPES OF PROTECTION ARE THERE?



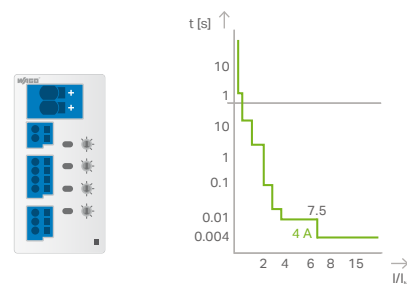
Thermal

- Example: as found in NH and DP fuses
- High overcurrents required for fast tripping
- In the example: 10-fold overcurrent (related to the fuse nominal current):
Tripping within range 30 ms (best case) or 200 ms (worst case)
- Only 2-fold overcurrent:
Tripping within range 2 s (best case) or > 100 s (worst case)



Thermal and Magnetic

- Found in circuit breakers or motor protection switches
- High overcurrents required for fast tripping
- In the example: 3 ... 5-fold overcurrent for B-characteristic and AC operation, additional safety factor 1.2 or 1.5
- Thus, in the worst case a tripping current of 7.5 times the nominal current is necessary



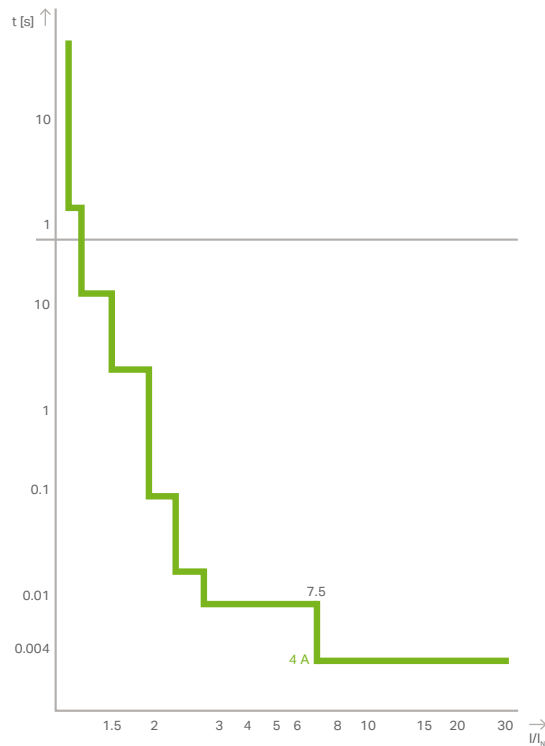
Electronic

- Ensure precise settings
- Reaction within a short time – even at low overcurrents
- Protection of long cable runs and small cross sections possible

NH fuse = Low-voltage, high-power fuse
DP fuse = Device protection fuse

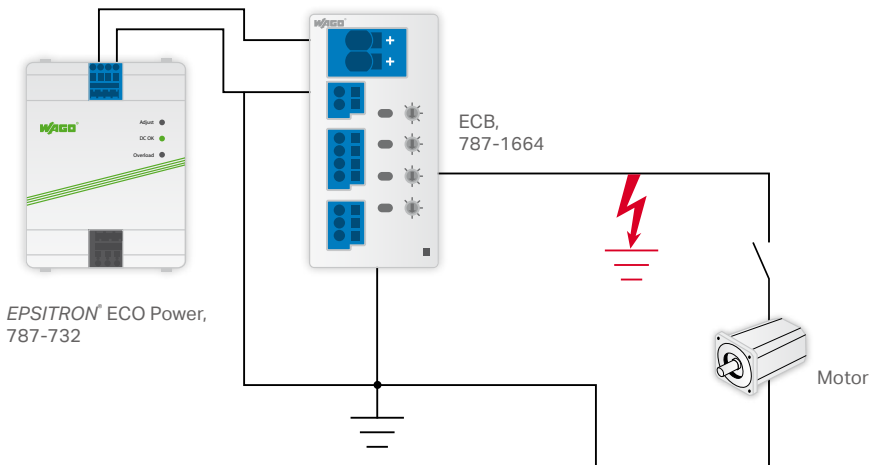
HOW DOES AN ECB FUNCTION?

The ECB verifies that the output current is greater than the nominal current. As soon as the output current exceeds the nominal current, the output is electronically switched off by a semiconductor. The trip time depends on the magnitude of the overcurrent. The measurement of the output current, processing and calculation of the tripping time, as well as actuation of the semiconductor are performed by a microprocessor that monitors one or more output channels. The corresponding tripping times can be taken from the graph on the right.



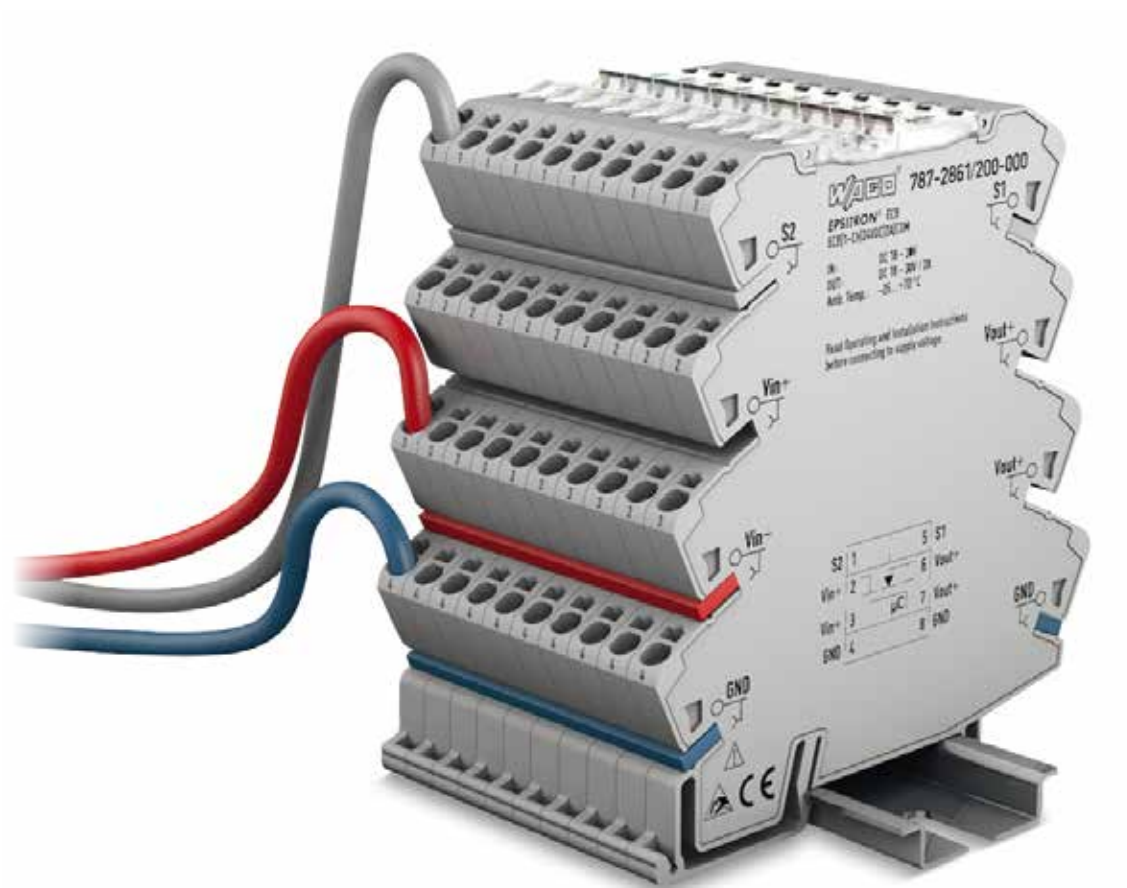
ECB ADVANTAGES

- Switch off secondary-side overcurrents and short circuits – even with long cable runs and small conductor cross-sections – precisely, fast and repeatedly
- Remote reset via digital input and output
- Communication through serial data transfer via digital input and output or IO-Link
- Space saving design - save up to 70% on the DIN rail
- Adjustable nominal current for each channel
- Satisfy EN 60204-1 requirements for dependably switching off ground faults after five seconds (see right)



EPSITRON® – ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT BREAKERS

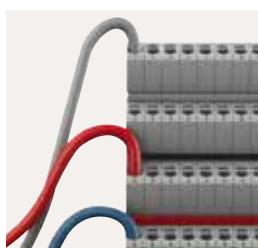
Single-Channel





Push-in CAGE CLAMP® Connection

- Terminate solid and ferruled conductors via Push-in CAGE CLAMP® Connections - no operating tool needed
- Operating tool for installing and removing all conductor types



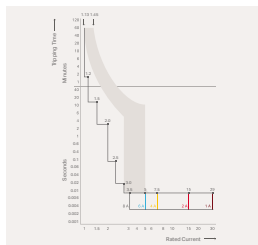
Easy Jumpering

- Signal output can be jumpered for up to 30 devices
- Jumpering signal level allows reset of circuit breaker channels



Intuitive Status Indication

- Integrated, multi-color LEDs indicate the operating status of each channel
- Push/slide switch for switching on/off, as well as set/reset



Trip Characteristics

- Reliable, rapid and precise switching in case of overcurrent or short circuit
- High switch-on capacities >50,000 μ F prevents false tripping



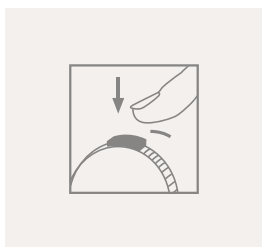
Industry's Most Compact

- "True" 6.0 mm width maximizes panel space



Marking Options

- Via WMB Markers or TOPJOB®S Marking Strips
- Devices are color-coded according to nominal current



Versatile Configuration Options

- Optional nominal current setting 1 ... 8 A, in 1 A increments



ECBs vs. Thermal Magnetic Circuit Breakers

- More reliable trip curve
- Local and remote set/reset capabilities
- Space savings: 6 mm vs. 12.5 mm
- Reduce wiring time by jumpering
- Solid state device will never wear out

EPSITRON® – ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Multi-Channel





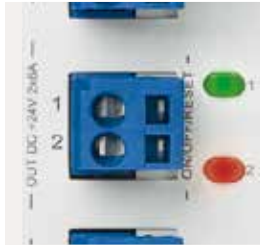
Pluggable CAGE CLAMP® Connection Technology

- Fast, vibration-proof, maintenance-free
- For solid, fine-stranded and ferruled conductors
- 100% protected against mismating
- With marking



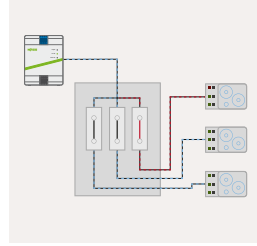
Rotary Switch

- Nominal current can be individually adjusted for each channel
- The setting is visible, even when no voltage is applied
- Transparent cover can be sealed and marked



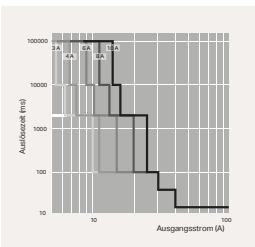
Status Indication

- Each output channel has backlit buttons for switching on/off, as well as acknowledgement
- Integrated, multi-color LEDs indicate the operating status of each channel



Selective Immediate Deactivation

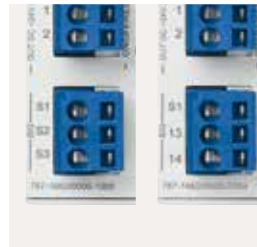
- If the upstream power supply overloaded and the voltage drops, the ECB immediately shuts down the responsible channel to avoid affecting parallel channels



Trip Characteristics

- Reliable and precise disconnection in case of overcurrent or short circuit
- Nominal currents can be set separately for each channel
- Tripping time can be configured in defined increments
- Optional, active short circuit current limitation* to 1.7 times the nominal current prevents a voltage drop in other current paths

*Only for 787-166x/xxxx-1xxx



Communication

- 1.0: Both high-side and low-side switching digital inputs and outputs are available. There are also variants with potential-free signal output
- 2.0: Using the Manchester pulse train, data can be read out of the device via digital inputs and outputs. For details, see page 8. Digital output S3 continues to serve as the sum signal for the tripped message
- 3.0: IO-Link interface: In addition, the rated currents can be set via communication

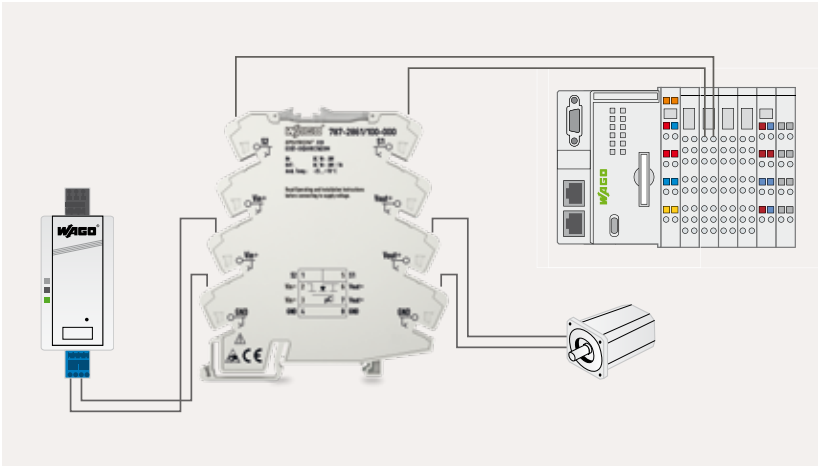


Marking

- Device identification via WMB Markers or WAGO TOPJOB®S Marking Strips
- Label individual channels via marking strips that can be inserted into the rotary switch cover from the outside

COMMUNICATION

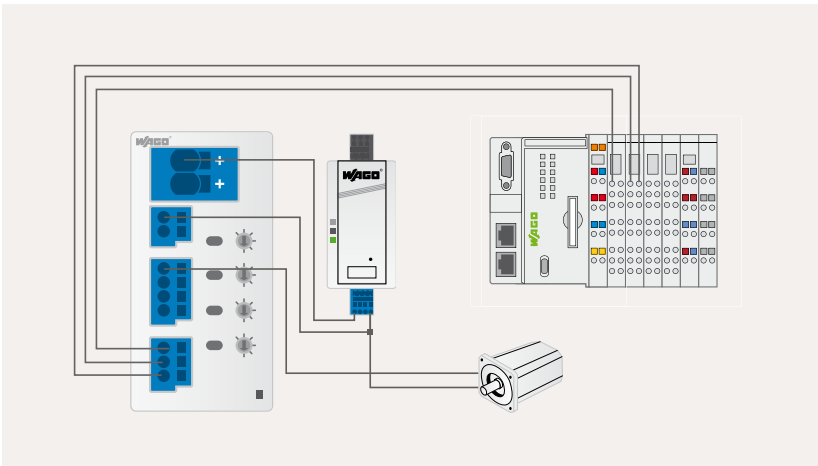
Electronic Circuit Breakers (ECBs)



Communication 1.0 Digital Signaling (S/P/LS)

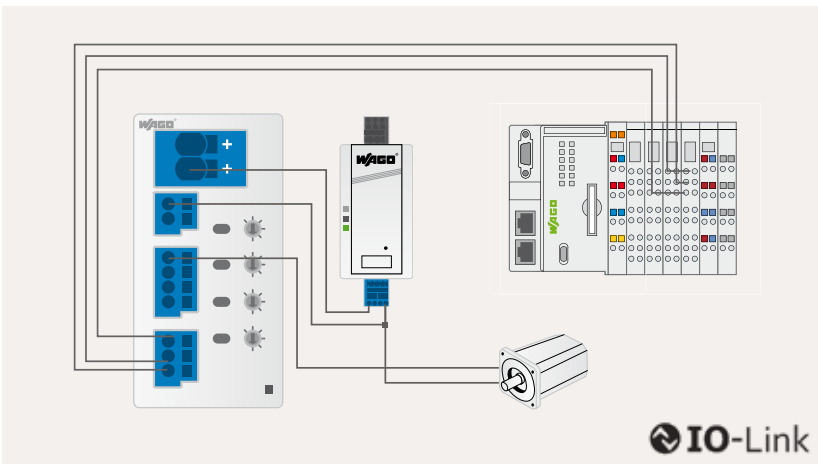
The electronic circuit breaker can be reset via a digital control signal. The 787-2861 ECB can also be switched on and off via this signal.

A digital output signal indicates the status of the channel or the sum of the channels for 787-166x. For some devices this signal is potential-free (P) or low-side switching (LS).



Communication 2.0 Manchester Protocol (M)

The PLC transmits a coded pulse pattern to control input S1. The ECB synchronizes itself automatically. The current status of all output channels is transmitted back simultaneously via signal output S2. The edge change is interpreted as high or low. For each channel, both status, voltage and current values can be transmitted individually.



Communication 3.0 IO-Link (I)

Via an IO-Link interface implemented in COM3, both status, voltage and current values can be transmitted individually for each channel. The nominal current of the output can also be configured via this interface if the device's rotary switch is set accordingly.

The IO-Link cyclic communication is much faster compared to the Manchester protocol.

S = Signal
LS = Low-side switching signal
P = Potential-free signal
I = IO-Link protocol
M = Manchester protocol

Function blocks for ECB monitoring that use the WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM, or different control systems, are available for free.

EPSITRON® Series ECBs have digital inputs and outputs that provide communication via the Manchester protocol.

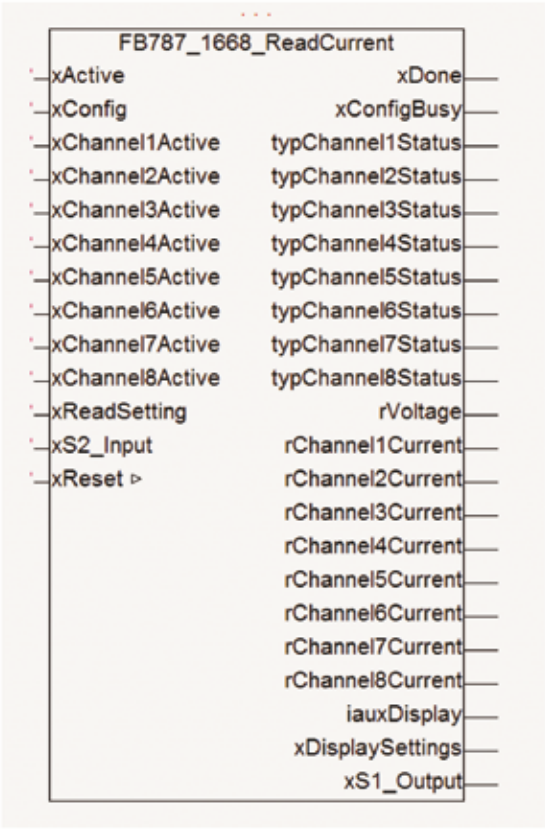
All channels can be diagnosed and switched remotely independently of each other.

Transmission of:

- State per channel
- Current output current (only for 787-166x/xxxx-1xxx and 787-166x/xxxx-xx8x)
- Nominal current setting per channel
- Input voltage
- Power on/off and reset per channel
- Nominal current setting (only for 787-166x/xxxx-xx8x)

Available Function Blocks:

- WAGO-I/O-PRO (CODESYS)
- WAGO e!COCKPIT
- Siemens S7/TIA Portal
- Schneider
- Rockwell Automation
- Mitsubishi (pending)



¹ NEC Class 2
S = Signal
LS = Low-side switching signal
P = Potential-free signal
I = IO-Link protocol
M = Manchester protocol

Further information on ECBs' communication options can be found on pages 8-9.

☒ yes ☐ pending



Model Code Key:

787-**xx****6a**/**bbcc**-**defg**

EPSITRON® Series

Design

ECB

Number of channels

Lower nominal current (00: 0.5 A; 01: 1 A; 02: 2 A)

Upper nominal current (04: 3.8 A; 06: 6 A; 12: 12 A)

With (1) or without (0) active current limitation

Nominal voltage (0: 24 VDC; 1: 12 VDC; 2: 48 VDC)

With (5) or without (0) potential-free contact;
(2) settable single-channel variant

Configuration (0: standard; 4: with group message "tripped"
and "switched off;" 5, 6: customer specification)

For more information, visit www.wago.us/whyECB

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