

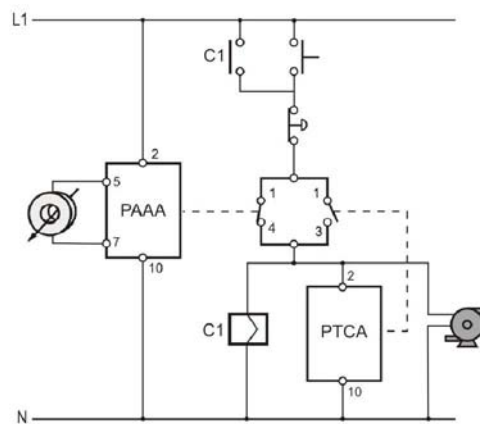


CONTROL TO PEAK OF CURRENT IN ENGINE START (PAAA - PTCA)



Description In installations where about is controlling the intensity generated by an engine, you may tip it when getting up is higher than the intensity that controls when the motor runs at full power and the overcurrent relay to detect it as failure, stopping the engine immediately after starting. A timer for the connection and an auxiliary relay solve this situation, connected as shown in the diagram. The NC (1-4) timer keeps the engine running at the set time, which must exceed the engine takes to go on a diet of turns and smooth consumption. While this time elapses, it is possible that the overcurrent relay the failure is detected by opening the motor supply circuit, since no stop is kept fed through the NC contact of the timer. Once the set time has elapsed, the timer switch contact and let the operator prepared for when an actual intensity on the left engine is stopped.

Diagram



PAAA / DAAA / SAAA

- Relay to maximum or minimum current
- Range: 0,1 mA..5 A in 9 ranges
- Hysteresis: 3..30%
- Timing: 0..30 s



[More information about PAAA/DAAA/SAAA](#)

LEVEL SENSORS FOR CONDUCTIVE LIQUIDS

- Porta-electrodes compacts and exclusive use electrodes in conductive liquids. Used for controller independent level points or combine between them, in wells and tanks from different height.
- They need to connect to a level relay for conductive liquids.
- The number of electrodes is determined by the chosen relay function.

Follow this links for:

- [Enlarge the information about level sensors](#)
- [Know the installation conditions about conductive level relays](#)

LEVEL RELAYS FOR CONDUCTIVE LIQUIDS

- They are used for control of conductive liquids in all types of reservoirs, wells, ponds, etc.
- They differ by combinations of the following characteristics:
 - Sensibility range.
 - Control modality.
 - Quantity and output contacts type.



[More information about level relays](#)

