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</table>
1 Possible Applications, BTS Characteristics

The non-contacting thermal switch unit (BTS) is a monitoring system for Voith turbo couplings.

- The BTS provides easy monitoring of the turbo coupling temperature.
- In case of excess temperature, dependent on the application, 
  - the operator can be warned,
  - the drive motor shutdown can be initiated,
  - the load on the driven machine can be reduced.
- If excess temperature is recognized in time, the discharge or loss of coupling filling through the fusible plugs can be avoided. Downtimes are reduced.
- After the turbo coupling has cooled down, the BTS resets automatically.
- The BTS can be used for Voith turbo couplings from size 206.

WARNING

Explosion hazard
If no isolating switch amplifier is used, there is the hazard of explosion.

- As the control circuit of the evaluator is not intrinsically safe, provide an appropriate isolating switch amplifier between evaluator and initiator!
- The BTS must not be used as safety device to limit the maximum permissible surface temperature of the turbo coupling in potentially explosive atmospheres!
2 BTS Functioning

The non-contacting thermal switch unit (BTS) consists of three components:

- **Switching element**
- **Initiator** with mounting flange
- **Evaluator**

Optionally, if an intrinsically safe control circuit is required:

- **Isolating switch amplifier**, two-channel for up to 2 initiators

![Diagram of BTS Functioning](image)

**Fig. 1**
2.1 Switching element

The switching element is a passive component (ordinary electrical equipment to EN 60079-14 section 12.2.1). It is inserted into the outer wheel or into the turbo coupling shell. The result is a thermal contact between the switching element and the turbo coupling with the operating fluid.

A coil and a thermostatic switch are integrated in the switching element. The switching point of the thermostatic switch corresponds to the response temperature of the switching element.

Below the nominal response temperature, the thermostatic switch is closed and bridges the coil. Above the nominal response temperature, the thermostatic switch opens and interrupts the circuit. When the temperature decreases, the thermostatic switch connects again the circuit. The BTS is again ready for service (it resets automatically).

2.2 Initiator

The initiator has been designed as polarized two-wire sensor to DIN EN 60947-5-6 (NAMUR). It works to the inductive sensor principle.

An electric oscillator is integrated in the initiator which produces a high-frequency oscillation. The oscillator has an oscillating circuit as element determining the frequency, comprising a coil and a capacitor.

The oscillating circuit coil is located in the sensor head. An electromagnetic alternating field leaves the sensor head via this coil.

2.3 Evaluator

The evaluator is an electronic unit recording the electric pulses and evaluating the period between the pulses.

The evaluation starts either by switching on the supply voltage or by an external trigger signal.

After starting the evaluation, monitoring of pulses must be interrupted for an adjustable period of time (start-up bypass time).

A relay with changeover contact will be released if the number of pulses per unit of time drops below a certain value.

The evaluator is equipped with a connection for NAMUR sensors to DIN EN 60947-5-6 (NAMUR).

2.4 Isolating switch amplifier

The isolating switch amplifier transmits digital signals from the potentially explosive area.

Sensors to DIN EN 60947-5-6 (NAMUR) or mechanical contacts may work as transducing sensor.

The intrinsically safe inputs are safely isolated from the output and power system according to DIN EN 50020.
2.5 Interaction of BTS components

Instead of a blind screw, the switching element is screwed into the turbo coupling. The initiator with mounting flange is mounted parallel with the turbo coupling axis and is connected to the evaluator.

The coil inside the switching element is coupled inductively with the coil inside the initiator if the switching element is located in front of the initiator head. When the thermostatic switch is closed, energy is transmitted from the initiator to the switching element. The oscillator is attenuated and has a lower current consumption.

If the coupling temperature exceeds the response temperature of switching element, the thermostatic switch will interrupt the circuit in the switching element. The switching element can no longer attenuate the oscillator in the initiator.

The evaluator recognizes the attenuation of initiator due to the initiator current consumption.

If the turbo coupling with screwed in switching element rotates, then the switching element will permanently pass the initiator, thus permanently creating attenuation pulses. The output relay in the evaluator is energized.

In case of excess temperature, these attenuation pulses are not given, i.e. the cutoff frequency set on the evaluator is not reached. The evaluator recognizes the missing pulses, the output relay is de-energized.

On startup of the turbo coupling, a start-up bypass time is set at the evaluator. As long as the start-up bypass is active, the output relay remains energized. After this set time, the speed of the turbo coupling with the switching element must have exceeded the set cutoff frequency.

WARNING

Risk of personal injuries and damage to property
Following the shutdown, the control system has to be locked in a way that prevents automatic re-start.
• Switch off the unit in which the turbo coupling is installed and secure the switch against inadvertent switch-on.
• For all work performed on the turbo coupling and BTS ensure that both the drive motor and the driven machine have stopped running and that a re-start is absolutely impossible!
• The coupling may only be restarted if the turbo coupling temperature is below the maximum permissible temperature allowed when switching on the motor!
3 Technical Data

3.1 Switching element

The following switching elements are available for the different turbo coupling sizes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension of thread</th>
<th>M12x1.5</th>
<th>M18x1.5</th>
<th>M24x1.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal response temperature</td>
<td>125 °C</td>
<td>85 / 90 / 100 / 110 / 125 / 140 / 160 / 180 °C</td>
<td>85 / 125 / 140 / 160 / 180 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable for coupling sizes ...</td>
<td>206 – 274</td>
<td>366 – 650</td>
<td>750 – 1330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response tolerance</td>
<td>± 5 °C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trip temperature</td>
<td>approx. 40 K below the response temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width across flats</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tightening torque</td>
<td>22 Nm</td>
<td>60 Nm</td>
<td>144 Nm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

SAFETY INFORMATION

- The type of switching element is stamped in on the housing indicating:
  - Dimension of thread
  - Maximum peripheral speed
  - and nominal response temperature
- The nominal response temperature of the switching element is determined in connection with the the coupling design.
3.2 Initiator, mounting flange

![Initiator shown with mounting flange](image)

Fig. 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Safe switching distance with Voith switching element</td>
<td>5 mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>to DIN EN 60947-5-6 (NAMUR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating voltage</td>
<td>Nominal 8.2 V DC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current consumption</td>
<td>safe attenuation: ≥ 0.1 mA / ≤ 1.2 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>safe non-attenuation: ≥ 2.1 mA / ≤ 6.0 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse voltage protection</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissible ambient temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-25 °C ... 70 °C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection to EN 60529</td>
<td>IP 68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of protection to EN 60079-0 and EN 60079-11</td>
<td>II 2G Ex ia IIC T6 (PTB 00 ATEX 2048X)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II 1D Ex iaD 20 T x °C (ZELM 03 ATEX 0128X)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x: T 85 °C</td>
<td>T 108 °C</td>
<td>T 85 °C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMC according to</td>
<td>IEC / EN 60947-5-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress due to shocks</td>
<td>a &lt; 30 g, T = 11 ms, to IEC 68-2-27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration strain</td>
<td>f = 55 Hz, s = 1 mm, to IEC 68-2-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting line</td>
<td>Y30629: 2 m, PVC 2 x 0.75 mm² free line ends</td>
<td>Y30627: 2 m, SIHF 2 x 0.75 mm² free line ends</td>
<td>Y106925: 2 m, SIHF 2 x 0.75 mm² free line ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates</td>
<td>CSA – 1007121 (LR 96321-2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>Ø 22 x 75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

1) For temperatures below -20 °C, install initiators with mechanical protection.
Electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment Category 2G</th>
<th>For use in potentially explosive atmospheres with gas, vapor and mist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Conformity with directives
ATEX Directives:
- Directive 94/9/EC (valid to 19 April 2016)
- Directive 2014/34/EU (valid from 20 April 2016)

Conformity to standards
EN 60079-0, EN 60079-11
Ignition protection 'Intrinsic safety'
Use is restricted to the conditions stated in the following.

CE marking
0102

Ex marking
II 2G EEx ia IIC T6

EC Type Examination Certificate
Allocated type
PTB 00 ATEX 2048 X
NJ 10-22-N...

Effective internal capacitance Ci
≤ 130 nF; a cable length of 10 m is considered.

Effective internal inductance Li
≤ 100 μH; a cable length of 10 m is considered.

General
The equipment has to be operated according to the data indicated and to this description. The EC type examination certificate has to be observed. It is vital to adhere to the special conditions!
ATEX Directive and hence also EC type examination certificates apply in general only to the use of electrical equipment under atmospheric conditions.
The use in ambient temperatures of > 60 °C was checked with regard to hot surfaces by the respective certification authority.
If the equipment is not used under atmospheric conditions, a reduction of the permissible minimum ignition energies may have to be considered.

Ambient temperature
For the temperature ranges, which depend on the temperature class, please see the data indicated.

Installation, Commissioning
The respective statutory regulations and directives governing the application or intended use should be observed. Intrinsic safety is only ensured in connection with a respective equipment, and according to the proof/verification of intrinsic safety.

Servicing, Maintenance
It is not allowed to modify/change anything on equipment which is operated in potentially explosive atmospheres.
It is not possible to carry out repairs on such equipment.

Special conditions
Protection against mechanical hazards
The sensor must not be mechanically damaged.
When used in a temperature range below -20 °C, protect the sensor against impacts by providing an additional housing.

Table 3
## Eletrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment Category 1D</th>
<th>For use in potentially explosive atmospheres with combustible dust.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Conformity with directives | ATEX Directives:  
Directive 94/9/EC (valid to 19 April 2016)  
Directive 2014/34/EU (valid from 20 April 2016) |
| Conformity to standards | IEC 61241-11:2002; draft; prEN61241-0:2002  
Ignition Protection “iD”  
Use is restricted to the conditions stated in the following. |
| CE marking | 0102 |
| Ex marking | II 1D Ex iaD 20 T 85 °C or T 108 °C |
| EC Type Examination Certificate | ZELM 03 ATEX 0128 X  
NJ 10-22-N-E93-Y30629 |
| Effective internal capacitance \( C_i \) | \( \leq 130 \text{nF}; \) a cable length of 10 m is considered. |
| Effective internal inductance \( L_i \) | \( \leq 100 \text{μH}; \) a cable length of 10 m is considered. |

### General

The equipment has to be operated in accordance with the data indicated and this description. The EC type examination certificate has to be observed. It is vital to adhere to the special conditions! ATEX Directive and hence also EC type examination certificates apply in general only to the use of electrical equipment under atmospheric conditions. The use in ambient temperatures of > 60 °C was checked with regard to hot surfaces by the respective certification authority. If the equipment is not used under atmospheric conditions, a reduction of the permissible minimum ignition energies may have to be considered.

### Maximum housing surface temperature

For maximum housing surface temperature, please see the data indicated.

### Installation, Commissioning

The respective statutory regulations and directives governing the application or intended use should be observed. Intrinsic safety is only ensured in connection with a respective equipment, and according to the proof/verification of intrinsic safety. The respective equipment has to satisfy at least the requirements of Category ia IIB or iaD. On account of possible ignition hazards which may arise due to faults and/or transient currents in the equipotential bonding system, electrical isolation should be preferably used in power supply and signal circuits. Related equipment without electrical isolation may only be used it the respective requirements of IEC 60079-14 are met. The intrinsically safe circuit has to be protected against influences due to lightning. When used in the partition wall between Zone 20 and Zone 21 or Zone 21 and Zone 22, the sensor must not be exposed to any mechanical danger and has to be sealed so that the protective function of the partition wall is not impaired. Applicable directives and standards have to be observed.

### Servicing, Maintenance

It is not allowed to modify/change anything on equipment which is operated in potentially explosive atmospheres. It is not possible to carry out repairs on such equipment.

### Special conditions

Electrostatic charging

Lay the connecting lines in accordance with EN 50281-1-2, and prevent chafing during operation.

Table 4
3.3 Evaluator and isolating switch amplifier

Intended use

- Observe the respective statutory regulations and directives governing the application or intended use.
- Apparatuses/devices that were operated in general electric installations must not be used afterwards in electric installations which are related to potentially explosive atmospheres.
- Intrinsically safe circuits that were operated with circuits of other types of protection, may afterwards no longer be used as intrinsically safe circuits.
- Circuits in "nL" type of protection which were operated with circuits of other types of protection (except intrinsically safe circuits) may afterwards no longer be used in "nL" type of protection.

Installation and commissioning in potentially explosive atmospheres

Only specifically trained qualified staff is allowed to perform installation and commissioning.

- The devices have been designed to satisfy IP20 protection as per EN 60529, and have to be protected accordingly in case of extreme environmental conditions, such as splash water or dirt exceeding pollution severity level 2.
- The apparatus/devices must be installed outside the hazardous area!
- For devices with intrinsically safe circuits, dependent on the type of protection, the protected circuit (light blue identification on the device) may be located in the hazardous area. It is especially important to ensure that all non-intrinsically safe circuits are safely isolated.
- Installation of the intrinsically safe circuits has to be carried out in accordance with the applicable installation regulations.
- The respective peak values of the field device and the associated device with regard to explosion protection should be observed when connecting intrinsically safe field devices with intrinsically safe circuits of the K-system devices (proof of intrinsic safety).

In this connection, please observe EN 60079-14 / IEC 60079-14. In addition, please observe the "National Foreword" of EN 60079-14 / VDE 0165, Part 1 for the Federal Republic of Germany.
If more channels of one device are connected in parallel, ensure that the parallel connection is made directly at the terminals. For the proof of intrinsic safety, regard the maximum values of the parallel connection.

When intrinsically safe circuits are used in explosive dust atmospheres "D", only field devices with respective certification may be connected. Please observe EC certificates of conformity or EC type examination certificates. It is of importance to adhere to the possibly contained "Special conditions".

Servicing, Maintenance

The transmission behavior of the devices is stable even for long periods of time, thus an adjustment or similar in regular intervals is not necessary. Nor is any other maintenance work necessary.

Troubleshooting

It is not allowed to modify anything on apparatus/devices which are operated in potentially explosive atmospheres. Moreover, it is also not allowed to perform any repairs on the apparatus/device.

Isolation coordinates for apparatus with Ex certificate to EN 50020

Apparatus are assessed for Pollution Degree 2 and Overvoltage Category II to EN 50178.

Isolation coordinates for the indication of galvanic isolations to EN 50178 and EN 61140

Apparatus of the K-system are installation devices or electronic equipment for the use in secluded electrical operating sites were only skilled staff or electrically instructed staff have admission or access to. Apparatus are assessed for Pollution Degree 2 and Overvoltage Category II to EN 50178.

Ambient conditions

- Ambient temperature: see data sheet
- Storage temperature: -40 °C ... 90 °C (233 K ... 363 K)
- Humidity: max. 75% rel. humidity without moisture condensation
Electrical connection

The removable terminals simplify considerably the connection and control cabinet construction. In case of service, they allow an easy and trouble-free replacement of the device. These screwed, self-opening terminals allow space for the connection of lines with core cross sections of up to 2.5 mm². The connectors are coded, so that it is not possible to make an incorrect connection.

Intrinsically safe field circuits are connected to the **blue** terminals. These may be led into the hazardous area using DIN EN 60079-14-compliant lines. Non-intrinsically safe field circuits are connected to the **green** terminals.
### 3.3.1 Evaluator

![Fig. 5](image)

### Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluator type KFU8-DW-1.D-Y209869</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Evaluator type KFU8-DW-1.D-Y209869" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply voltages</th>
<th>230 V AC ± 10%, 47…63 Hz, &lt; 5 VA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>115 V AC ± 10%, 47…63 Hz, &lt; 5 VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 V DC + 15% / - 10%, residual ripple $U_{ss} \leq 10 %$, &lt; 5 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal input</td>
<td>To DIN EN 60947-5-6 (NAMUR):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open-circuit voltage: 8.2 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Short-circuit current: 6.5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switch points: (\geq 1.2 \text{ mA} / \leq 2.1 \text{ mA}) (terminals 8, 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output relay</td>
<td>Changeover contact, switching capacity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250 V AC, 2 A, $\cos \phi = 0.7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40 V DC, 2 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start-up bypass</td>
<td>Triggering by switching on the supply voltage or by an external signal (16…30 V DC, signal duration &gt; start-up bypass time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start-up bypass time</td>
<td>1…120 s in 1 s-steps, set at the factory: 10 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready delay</td>
<td>(\leq 400 \text{ ms})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutoff frequency</td>
<td>1 Hz (corresponds to 60 rpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>4-digit 7-segment display, red, height of characters: 7mm LED, yellow, for switching condition of output relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Modular terminal housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounting</td>
<td>by clipping onto 35 mm-standard rail acc. to DIN EN 50022 or to be screwed by pull-out clips with 90mm grid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress due to shocks</td>
<td>as per EN 60026-2-27, 15 g, 11 ms, half sinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress due to vibration</td>
<td>as per EN 60026-2-6, 10 Hz … 150 Hz, 1 g, high transition frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting terminals</td>
<td>Coded plug, max. 2.5 mm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissible ambient temperature</td>
<td>-25 °C … 50 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative air humidity</td>
<td>max. 80%, no condensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection to EN 60529</td>
<td>IP 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMC according to EN 50081-2, EN</td>
<td>50082-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates</td>
<td>CSA 2137693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>approx. 420 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Previous device KFU8-DW-1.D-Y128215 can be replaced by this device without any technical modifications.
### 3.3.2 Isolating switch amplifier 230 V AC

![Diagram of BTS, non-contacting thermal switch unit]

**Isolating switch amplifier type KFA6-SOT2-Ex2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grid</th>
<th>Supply voltage</th>
<th>230 V AC ± 10%, 47…63 Hz ≤ 1.5 W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal input (intrinsically safe)</td>
<td>Nominal data</td>
<td>to DIN EN 60947-5-6 (NAMUR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open-circuit voltage / short-circuit current</td>
<td>approx. 8 V DC / approx. 8 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switching point / hysteresis</td>
<td>1.2...2.1 mA / approx. 0.2 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Line monitoring</td>
<td>Breakage I ≤ 0.1 mA, short-circuit I &gt; 6 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum values according to conformity and/or type examination certificate</th>
<th>Certificate number</th>
<th>PTB 98 ATEX 2164</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group, class, type of protection</td>
<td>IIC II (1) G D [EEx ia] IIC [circuit(s) in zones 0/1/2]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage $U_o$</td>
<td>10.5 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current $I_o$</td>
<td>13 mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power $P_o$</td>
<td>34 mW (linear characteristic curve)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of protection, class</td>
<td>[EEx ia and EEx ib]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosion group</td>
<td>IIB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer capacity</td>
<td>16.8 μF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer inductivity</td>
<td>2.41 μF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>730 mH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200 mH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output (not intrinsically safe)</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Signal: electronic output, passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum safety voltage $U_m$</td>
<td>253 V AC (Attention! $U_m$ is not a rated voltage)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal level</td>
<td>1-Signal: 2.5 V max. for 10 mA (external voltage) or 3.0 V max. for 100 mA (100 mA, short-circuit-proof)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-Signal: blocked output (residual current ≤ 10 μA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmission properties</th>
<th>Switching frequency</th>
<th>≤ 5 kHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrical isolation</td>
<td>Input / input</td>
<td>Not existing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Input / output</td>
<td>to IEC 60079-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Input / supply</td>
<td>to IEC 60079-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>to DIN EN 60947-5-6 (NAMUR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transition category II</td>
<td>to DIN EN 50178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climatic conditions</td>
<td>to DIN IEC 721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electromagnetic compatibility</td>
<td>RL 89/336/EG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to EN 61326, EN 50081-2, NAMUR NE 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambient conditions</td>
<td>Ambient temperature</td>
<td>-20 ... 60 °C (253 ... 333 K)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical data</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>approx. 150 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6
### 3.3.3 Isolating switch amplifier 20…30 V DC

![Diagram of isolating switch amplifier type KFD2-SOT2-Ex2](image)

**Table 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grid</th>
<th>Supply voltage</th>
<th>20 ... 30 V DC, ripple ≤ 10%, rated current ≤ 50 mA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal input (intrinsically safe)</td>
<td>Nominal data</td>
<td>to DIN EN 60947-5-6 (NAMUR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open-circuit voltage / short-circuit current</td>
<td>approx. 8 V DC / approx. 8 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switching point / hysteresis</td>
<td>1.2...2.1 mA / approx. 0.2 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Line monitoring</td>
<td>Breakage I ≤ 0.1 mA, short-circuit I &gt; 6 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum values according to conformity and/or type examination certificate</td>
<td>Certificate number</td>
<td>PTB 00 ATEX 2035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group, class, type of protection</td>
<td>Ex II (1) G D [EEx ia] IIC [circuit(s) in zones 0/1/2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voltage $U_o$</td>
<td>10.5 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current $I_o$</td>
<td>13 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Power $P_o$</td>
<td>34 mW (linear characteristic curve)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type of protection, class [EEx ia and EEx ib]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explosion group</td>
<td>IIA IIB IIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outer capacity</td>
<td>75 μF 16.8 μF 2.4 μF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outer inductivity</td>
<td>1000 mH 740 mH 200 mH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output (not intrinsically safe)</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Signal; electronic output, passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum safety voltage $U_m$</td>
<td>40 V DC (Attention! $U_m$ is not a rated voltage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signal level</td>
<td>1-Signal: 2.5 V max. for 10 mA (external voltage) or 3.0 V max. for 100 mA (100 mA, short-circuit-proof)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0-Signal: blocked output (residual current ≤ 10 μA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission properties</td>
<td>Switching frequency</td>
<td>≤ 5 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical isolation</td>
<td>Input / input</td>
<td>Not existing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Input / output</td>
<td>to, EN 50020, peak voltage value 375 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Input / supply</td>
<td>to, EN 50020, peak voltage value 375 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>to DIN EN 60947-5-6 (NAMUR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transition category II</td>
<td>to DIN EN 50178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climatic conditions</td>
<td>to DIN IEC 721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electromagnetic compatibility</td>
<td>to EN 61326, EN 50081-2, NAMUR NE 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ambient conditions</td>
<td>Ambient temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanical data</td>
<td>Weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.4 Explanation of DIP switches in the isolating switch amplifier

Fig. 8

### Operating modes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control circuits</th>
<th>Input signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High-resistance initiator / contact open</td>
<td>low input current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-resistance initiator / contact closed</td>
<td>high input current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open circuit, short-line fault</td>
<td>Line fault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8

Setting provided at the factory: switches 1, 2 and 3 to Position I

### Switch position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Effective direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output I active</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in case of high input current</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in case of low input current</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Effective direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output II active</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in case of high input current</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in case of low input current</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Recognition of line faults</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9
4 User information

This manual will support you in using the non-contacting thermal switch unit (BTS) in a safe, proper and economical way.

If you observe the information contained in this manual, you will
- increase the reliability and lifetime of the unit,
- avoid any risks
- reduce repairs and downtimes.

This manual must
- always be available at the BTS place of use,
- be read and used by every person who works on the unit or commissions the same.

The non-contacting thermal switch unit has been manufactured to the latest design standard and approved safety regulations. Nevertheless, the user’s or third party’s life may be endangered or the unit or other property impaired in case of improper handling or unintended use.

Spare parts:
Spare parts must comply with the requirements determined by Voith. This is guaranteed when original spare parts are used.
Installation and/or use of non-original spare parts may negatively change the mechanical properties of the BTS and may thus impair safety.
Voith is not liable for any damages resulting from the use of non-original spare parts.

Use only appropriate workshop equipment for maintenance. Professional maintenance and/or repair can only be guaranteed by the manufacturer or an authorized specialist workshop.
This manual has been issued with the utmost care. However, should you need any further information, please contact:

Voith Turbo GmbH & Co. KG
Division Mining & Metals
Voithstr. 1
74564 Crailsheim, GERMANY
Tel. +49 7951 32 409
Fax +49 7951 32 480
startup.components@voith.com
www.voith.com/fluid-couplings

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Voith Turbo reserves the right for modifications.
5 Safety

5.1 Safety information

Safety information indicating the descriptions and symbols as described in the following are used in the operating manual.

5.1.1 Structure of safety information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DANGER WORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard consequences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Warding off of danger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Danger word
The danger word divides the severity of the danger in several levels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Danger word</th>
<th>Severity of danger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DANGER</td>
<td>Death or serious injury (irreversible personal injury)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Death or serious injury possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUTION</td>
<td>Minor or moderate injury possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| NOTICE         | Possibly damage to property of  
|                |   - the product                                             |
|                |   - its environment                                        |
| SAFETY INFORMATION | General applications details, useful information, safe job procedure and proper safety measures |

Table 10

Hazard consequences
Hazard consequences indicate the kind of hazard.

Source of hazard
The source of hazard indicates the cause of hazard.

Warding off of danger
Warding off of danger describes the measures to be taken to ward off a danger
5.1.2 Definition of safety symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Ex](Ex.png) | Danger of explosion  
Marking with the Ex-symbol indicates possible hazards which have to be observed for the use in potentially explosive atmospheres. |

Table 11

5.2 Intended use

- The non-contacting thermal switch unit (BTS) serves for the non-contacting temperature monitoring of Voith turbo couplings. Any use beyond that described herein, e.g. for operating or application conditions that have not been agreed upon, is deemed unintended.
- Intended use also includes observing this installation and operating manual.
- The manufacturer is not liable for any damages resulting from unintended use. The risk has to be borne solely by the user.

5.3 Unintended use

- Design range is not met.
- Any use beyond that described herein, e.g. for higher powers, higher speeds, or operating conditions that have not been agreed upon, is deemed unintended.
- Moreover, it is not permitted to use BTS non-contacting thermal switch units from third parties.

5.4 General information as to dangerous situations

For all work performed on the non-contacting thermal switch unit, please observe the local regulations for the prevention of accidents as well as the regulations for installation of electrical equipment!

**WARNING**

**Explosion hazard**

In case of non-compliance with the regulations or impermissible change, there is the danger of explosion.

- When using the non-contacting thermal switch unit in potentially explosive atmospheres (initiator type NJ 10-22-N-E93), observe the local regulations applicable to electrical equipment in potentially explosive atmospheres! It is not permitted to do any modifications on the initiator, including the connecting line.
Hazards while working on the non-contacting thermal switch unit:

**DANGER**

**Electric shock**
On account of incorrectly mounted or incorrectly connected electrical components, and disconnected electric connections, persons could get an electric shock and be severely injured, possibly with fatal consequences. Incorrectly mounted or incorrectly connected electrical components and disconnected electric connections may cause damages to the machine.

- A qualified electrician has to properly carry out the connection to the electric supply network considering the system voltage and the maximum power consumption!
- The system voltage has to be in conformity with the system voltage indicated on the nameplate!
- There has to be a corresponding electrical protection by a fuse on the network side!

**Electric shock:**

**DANGER**

**Electrostatic processes**
Electrostatic charging may injure persons by an electric shock.

- Allow only a qualified electrician to install the equipment into which the turbo coupling is installed.
- Machine and electric installation are provided with grounding connections.
Working on the turbo coupling:

⚠️ WARNING

Risk of injury
While working on the turbo coupling, there is the risk of injury through cutting, crushing, burns and cold burns in case of minus degrees.
- Please observe the installation and operating manual of the turbo coupling!
- Never touch the turbo coupling without wearing protective gloves.
- Start to work on the turbo coupling only after it has cooled down to below 44 °C!
- Ensure that there is sufficient light, a sufficiently large working space and good ventilation when working on the turbo coupling.
- Switch off the unit in which the turbo coupling is installed and secure the switch against inadvertent switch-on.
- For all work performed on the turbo coupling ensure that both the drive motor and the driven machine have stopped running and that a re-start is absolutely impossible!

Noise:

⚠️ WARNING

Hearing loss, permanent impairment of hearing
The turbo coupling generates noise during operation. If the A-classified equivalent sound pressure level $L_{PA, 1m}$ exceeds 80 dB(A), this may cause impairment of hearing!
- Wear ear protection.

Sound pressure level
→ cover sheet of operating manual of turbo coupling
Operating fluid which sprays off or leaks out:

**WARNING**

Risk of losing sight due to operating fluid spraying off, risk of burning

In case of thermal overload of the turbo coupling, the fusible plugs respond. Operating fluid leaks out through these fusible plugs. This may happen only in case of unintended use.

- Persons close to the turbo coupling must wear safety goggles.
- Please make sure that the spraying-off operating fluid cannot get in contact with persons.
- If the fusible plugs spray off, switch off the drive immediately.
- Electrical devices located near the turbo coupling need to be splash-guarded.

**WARNING**

Fire hazard

After the fusible plugs responded, spraying off oil may ignite on hot surfaces causing fire, as well as releasing toxic gases and vapor.

- Make sure that spraying off operating fluid cannot get into contact with hot machine parts, heaters, sparks or open flames.
- Immediately switch off the driving machine when the fusible plugs respond.
- Please pay attention to the information contained in the safety data sheets.

**CAUTION**

Danger of slipping

Slipping hazard due to spraying off solder of fusible plugs and leaking out operating fluid.

- Please provide a catch pan of sufficient size.
- Immediately remove any leaking out solder and operating fluid.
- Please pay attention to the information contained in the safety data sheets.
5.5 Remaining risks

**WARNING**

Risk of personal injuries and damage to property

Unintended use or incorrect operation may cause death, serious injuries or minor injuries as well as damage to property and the environment.

- Only persons who are sufficiently qualified, trained and authorized are allowed to work on or with the turbo coupling and the non-contacting thermal switch unit.
- Please observe the warnings and safety information.

5.6 What to do in case of accidents

**SAFETY INFORMATION**

- In case of accidents, please observe the local regulations, the operating manuals and the operator's safety measures.

5.7 Information with regard to operation

**SAFETY INFORMATION**

- If irregularities are found during operation, immediately switch off the drive unit.

Monitoring devices:

**NOTICE**

**Damage to property**

Damage to turbo coupling due to monitoring devices not ready for service.

- Check whether existing monitoring devices are in a state ready for service.
- Repair any defective monitoring device immediately.
- Never bypass safety devices.
5.8 Qualification of staff

Only qualified and authorized professional staff are allowed to perform work, such as transportation, storage, installation, electrical connection, commissioning, operation, maintenance, servicing and repair.

Qualified professional staff in the sense of this operating manual are persons who are familiar with transportation, storage, installation, electrical connection, commissioning, maintenance, servicing and repair and who have got the necessary qualifications relevant to their job performed. Qualification has to be ensured by performing training and giving instructions.

This staff must be trained, instructed and authorized to:
- operate and service machines in a professional manner in accordance with the technical safety standards.
- use lifting appliances, slings (ropes, chains, etc.) and lifting points in a professional manner.
- properly dispose of media and their components, e.g. lubricating grease.
- service and use safety devices in a manner that ensures compliance with safety standards.
- prevent accidents and provide first aid.

Staff to be trained may only perform work on the turbo coupling and the non-contacting thermal switch unit under the supervision of a qualified and authorized person.

The staff in charge of any work to be done on the non-contacting thermal switch unit must
- be reliable,
- have the legal age,
- be trained, instructed and authorized with regard to the intended work.
- observe EN 1127-1 Annex A and EN 1127-1 Section 7 if the unit is installed in potentially explosive atmospheres. Use only tools which are approved for use in potentially explosive areas. Avoid formation of sparks.

5.9 Product monitoring

We are under legal obligation to keep the performance of our products under observation, even after shipment. Therefore, please inform us about anything that might be of interest to us. For example:
- Change in operating data,
- experience gained with the machine,
- recurring problems,
- problems experienced with this installation and operating manual.
6 Installation

6.1 As delivered condition

- Normally, the switching element with sealing ring,
- the initiator with mounting flange and
- the evaluator
are supplied as loose parts together with the turbo coupling.

6.2 Scope of supply

Please contact Voith Turbo in case of a subsequent installation of the BTS for turbo coupling sizes 206 and 274!

Standard combinations of switching elements and fusible plugs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal response temperatures</th>
<th>Switching element</th>
<th>Fusible plugs</th>
<th>Color coding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>160 °C</td>
<td>180 °C</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 °C</td>
<td>160 °C</td>
<td>green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 °C</td>
<td>160 °C</td>
<td>green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 °C</td>
<td>140 °C</td>
<td>red</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12
The correlation between switching element and fusible plug may vary dependent on the project design. Differing nominal response temperatures of the switching element (85 °C, 90 °C, 100 °C, 110 °C, 125 °C, 140 °C, 160 °C and 180 °C) are also available (Chapter 13).

### 6.3 Mounting - switching element and initiator

**WARNING**

**Explosion hazard**

Non-compliance with mounting instructions.

- To avoid any damages, switching element and initiator should be mounted after installation and prior to filling the turbo coupling.
- Equipment which is operated in potentially explosive atmospheres must not be modified.
  - It is not possible to carry out repairs on such equipment.
- Avoid any impact effects on the initiator. Working on the machine is permitted only in non-explosive atmospheres.
- In order to prevent electrostatic charging, lay the connecting lines in accordance with EN 50281-1-2 and ensure that chafing during operation is not possible.

- Replace the blind screw by the switching element with the sealing ring in the turbo coupling outer wheel (item 0300) or shell (item 0190) 1).

**Arrangement of switching element on the outer wheel side 2):**

![Diagram](image)

- Fig. 9

1) Not for turbo couplings of type DT.
2) For turbo couplings of type DT, installation is also possible on the opposite outer wheel side.
### Installation dimensions for switching element and initiator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turbo coupling type</th>
<th>Pitch circle diameter $\varnothing$ F [mm]</th>
<th>Distance $\sim$ H [mm]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>206 T</td>
<td>196 ± 1</td>
<td>111.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206 DT</td>
<td>196 ± 1</td>
<td>151.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274 T</td>
<td>268 ± 1</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274 DT</td>
<td>268 ± 1</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366 T</td>
<td>350 ± 1</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422 T</td>
<td>396 ± 1</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487 T</td>
<td>470 ± 1</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562 T</td>
<td>548 ± 1</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650 T</td>
<td>630 ± 1</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 T</td>
<td>729 ± 1</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866 T</td>
<td>840 ± 1</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866 DT</td>
<td>840 ± 1</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 T</td>
<td>972 ± 1</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 DT</td>
<td>972 ± 1</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150 T</td>
<td>1128 ± 1</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150 DT</td>
<td>1128 ± 1</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330 DT</td>
<td>1302 ± 1</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 13**

Please see the assembly plan of the turbo couplings for installation dimensions of deviating arrangements.
Arrangement of switching element on the shell side (not for turbo coupling type DT and/or T...S):

![Diagram](image1)

Fig. 10

Arrangement of switching element on the shell side (only for turbo coupling type T...S):

![Diagram](image2)

Fig. 11
Installation dimensions for switching element and initiator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turbo coupling type</th>
<th>Pitch circle diameter Ø f [mm]</th>
<th>Distance ~ h [mm]</th>
<th>Pitch circle diameter Ø f [mm]</th>
<th>Distance ~ h [mm]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not turbo coupling type DT and T...S:</td>
<td>Only turbo coupling type T...S:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206 T</td>
<td>200 ± 1</td>
<td>-16</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274 T</td>
<td>264 ± 1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366 T</td>
<td>355 ± 1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422 T</td>
<td>398 ± 1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487 T</td>
<td>480 ± 1</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562 T</td>
<td>556 ± 1</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650 T</td>
<td>649 ± 1</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 T</td>
<td>742 ± 1</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>815 ± 1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866 T</td>
<td>862 ± 1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>954 ± 1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 T</td>
<td>990 ± 1</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1092 ± 1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150 T</td>
<td>1140 ± 1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1250 ± 1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14

Please see the assembly plan of the turbo coupling for installation dimensions of deviating arrangements.
**NOTICE**

**Damage to property**
Non-compliance with mounting instructions.

- Ensure that the bracket is of sufficient stability (not included in Voith's scope of supply)!
- It is vital to avoid any vibrations as false signals might occur!
- Observe the metal-free area (15 mm) around the initiator head (→ schematic sketch below)!

---

Fig. 12

- Mount the initiator with mounting flange on the pitch circle diameter of the switching element and on a bracket, in parallel with the turbo coupling axis.
- Mount the initiator end flush with the mounting flange. Mount the mounting flange front flush with the bracket.
- Set the distance between initiator head and switching element to 4 ± 1 mm!
6.4 Mounting, connection - evaluator, isolating switch amplifier

**NOTICE**

**Damage to property**
Damage to the system by electric components not connected properly.
- Wiring of the BTS is not included in Voith's scope of supply!
- In case of larger distances between initiator and evaluator, we recommend using a shielded cable for extension purposes.
- Total resistance of an extension cable between initiator and evaluator to be less than 100 Ω.

• Install the evaluator and, if necessary, the isolating switch amplifier into an appropriate cubicle and connect it/them in accordance with the wiring diagram.

**Wiring diagram:**

![Wiring Diagram](image-url)
### Terminal assignment: Evaluator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GND for trigger input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trigger input for start-up bypass, +20…+28 V DC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3            | Power supply for trigger input  
When triggering by switching on the supply voltage, provide a bridge between terminals 3 and 2 (as delivered condition!). |
| 4            | Supply voltage, +24 V DC |
| 5            | Supply voltage, GND |
| 6            | Do not connect! |
| 7            | Do not connect! |
| 8            | NAMUR input, L- |
| 9            | NAMUR input, L+ |
| 10           | Output relay, make contact, NO |
| 11           | Output relay, break contact, NC |
| 12           | Output relay, root, COM |
| 13           | Do not connect! |
| 14           | Do not connect! |
| 15           | Do not connect! |
| 16           | Supply voltage, 230 V AC, L1 |
| 17           | Supply voltage, 115 V AC, L1 |
| 18           | Supply voltage, N |

Table 15
WARNING

Explosion hazard
In case of non-adherence to the conditions for explosion protection, there is the risk of explosion.

• The control circuit of the evaluator is not intrinsically safe!
• If an intrinsically safe control circuit is required, provide an appropriate isolating switch amplifier between evaluator and initiator!

Terminal assignment: Isolating switch amplifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1+</td>
<td>NAMUR input 1, L+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2+</td>
<td>Do not connect!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-</td>
<td>NAMUR input 1, L-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+</td>
<td>NAMUR input 2, L+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+</td>
<td>Do not connect!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-</td>
<td>NAMUR input 2, L-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Output 1 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Output 1/2 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Output 2 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14+</td>
<td>Supply voltage, 230 V AC, L1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-</td>
<td>Supply voltage, N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16
7 Display and Setting of Evaluator

7.1 Display - evaluator

Operating mode:

- Temperature OK
  - normal operating mode

- Excess temperature
  - Speed of switching element < 60 rpm

- Start-up bypass active
  - No temperature monitoring!

Fig. 14

Setting mode:

- Setting of start-up bypass time

- Number of software version

Fig. 15
### 7.2 Setting - evaluator

- If required, set the start-up bypass time; setting at the factory: **10 s**! The pushbuttons on the front are used to set the time (see schematic sketch below).

**WARNING**

**Risk of personal injuries and damage to property**

During the start-up bypass time, an excess temperature of the turbo coupling is **not** recorded!

- Only persons who are sufficiently qualified, trained and authorized are allowed to work on or with the turbo coupling.
- Please observe the warnings and safety information.

**SAFETY INFORMATION**

- The start-up bypass time begins with triggering the start-up bypass.
- After the start-up bypass time, the speed of the turbo coupling with switching element should have clearly exceeded **60 rpm**!
- Factory setting of the start-up bypass time: **10 s**.

![Diagram](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Fig. 16**

Operating mode

Setting mode

Start-up bypass time in [s], 1 s ≤ XXX ≤ 120 s

Number of software version (a change is not possible!)
8 Commissioning

**WARNING**

**Risk of injury**

Please observe, in particular, → Chapter 5 (Safety) when working on the non-contacting thermal switch unit!

- A commissioning not performed properly could cause injury to persons, or harm to property and the environment!
- Experts only are allowed to perform commissioning, in particular, first starting of the turbo coupling!
- Secure the machine against unintentional switching on!

- Check the wiring according to wiring diagram (→ Chapter 6.4).
  Observe, in particular, proper wiring of supply voltage!
- Apply supply voltage to the evaluator, first without starting the turbo coupling.
  While the start-up by pass is active, the device displays 🌙.
  The output relay is energized and the front LED lights up.
- After the start-up bypass time, the device displays 🌙.
  The output relay is de-energized and the front LED extinguishes.
- If necessary, set the start-up bypass time according to → Chapter 7.2.
- In case of external triggering, remove the bridge that was fixed at the factory between terminals 2 and 3 on the evaluator.
- Start the BTS with turbo coupling in a normal way. After the start-up bypass time,
  the speed of the turbo coupling with switching element must have clearly exceeded 60 rpm. The evaluator will display 🌙 if there is no excessive temperature. The output relay remains energized and the front LED lights up.
- Switch off the drive with the turbo coupling, leave the BTS in the mode ready for operation. If the speed of the turbo coupling with switching element drops below 60 rpm, the evaluator displays 🌙. The output relay is de-energized and the front LED extinguishes.
- Normal operation can start now. In case of malfunctions, → Chapter 10.
9 Maintenance, Servicing

Definition of the maintenance work described in the following (as per IEC 60079):

**Maintenance and Servicing:** A combination of all activities conducted in order to maintain an object in a condition or to re-store it to such a condition which meets the requirements of the respective specification and ensures performance of the required functions.

**Inspection:** An activity involving the thorough examination of an object in order to provide a reliable statement as to the condition of said object, performed without disassembly or, if necessary, with only partial disassembly, supplemented by measures such as the taking of measurements.

**Visual inspection:** A visual inspection is an inspection in which visible defects, such as missing screws or bolts, are identified without the use of access equipment or tools.

**Close-up inspection:** An inspection in which, in addition to the areas covered by the visual inspection, defects such as loose bolts, that can only be detected by using access equipment, e.g. mobile stair steps (if required) and tools are identified. For close-up inspections, usually a housing does not need to be opened or the power to the equipment be cut off.

**Detailed inspection:** An inspection in which, in addition to the areas covered by the close-up inspection, defects such as loose connections, that can only be detected by opening housings and/or using tools and test equipment (if required) are identified.

---

**WARNING**

**Risk of injury**

Please observe, in particular, → Chapter 5 (Safety) when working on the non-contacting thermal switch unit!

- Please always keep access paths free to the turbo coupling!

---

- Skilled and authorized persons only are allowed to carry out maintenance and repair work! Qualification is ensured by performing training and giving instructions on the turbo coupling.

- Possible consequences of improper servicing and maintenance could be death, serious or minor injuries, damage to property and harm to the environment.
- Switch off the unit in which the turbo coupling is installed and secure the switch against inadvertent switch-on.
- For all work performed on the turbo coupling ensure that both the drive motor and the driven machine have stopped running and that a re-start is absolutely impossible!
- Components may only be replaced by original spare parts.

Re-mount all protective covers and safety devices in their original position immediately after completion of the servicing and maintenance work. Check them for proper functioning.

**Maintenance schedule:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Maintenance work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After every 1000 operating hours, every 6 months at the latest.</td>
<td>Inspect the machine for irregularities (visual inspection, dust deposits).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months after commissioning, at the latest, then every 2 years</td>
<td>Check the electrical system for sound condition (detailed inspection).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In case of impurities</td>
<td>Cleaning (→ Chapter 9.1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17

- Carry out any maintenance work and routine inspections according to the report.
- Record the maintenance work carried out.
For explosion-proof turbo couplings, the following maintenance work needs to be carried out in addition:

### Maintenance intervals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In case of impurities or dusting:</th>
<th>Maintenance work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regularly clean equipment used in potentially explosive atmospheres. The intervals are specified by the operator according to the environmental impact to which the equipment is exposed on the jobsite, e.g. in case of a dust accumulation of approx. 0.2 ... 0.5 mm or more.</td>
<td>Cleaning (→ Chapter 9.1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18

---

**WARNING**

Explosion hazard

Explosion hazard due to maintenance work not performed according to schedule. It is vital to carry out all maintenance work according to the schedule in order to guarantee proper operation within the meaning of explosion-protection.

- Immediately remove any combustible layers of dust on the devices.

---

**9.1 Outside cleaning**

**NOTICE**

Damage to property

Damage to the BTS due to an improper, unsuitable outside cleaning.

- Ensure that the cleaning agent is compatible with the plastic housing of the BTS and the rubber seal of the cable connection!
- Do not use high-pressure cleaning equipment!
- Be careful with gaskets. Do not apply a water and compressed-air jet.

- Clean the BTS with a grease solvent, as and when required.
10 Disposal

Disposal of the packaging
Dispose of packaging material according to the local regulations.

How to dispose of operating fluids
On disposal, please observe the applicable laws and the producer's or supplier's instructions.

How to dispose of the BTS
Dispose of the BTS according to the local regulations.

For special information on the disposal of the substances and materials used, please see the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material / substance</th>
<th>Reuse</th>
<th>Residual waste</th>
<th>Special waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metals</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cables</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastics</td>
<td>x(^1)</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating media</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x(^1, 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19

1) If possible
2) Disposal according to the safety data sheet or the manufacturer's instructions
11 Malfunctions - Remedial Actions, Troubleshooting

**WARNING**

Risk of injury
Please observe, in particular, → Chapter 5 (Safety) when working on the non-contacting thermal switch unit!

**WARNING**

Explosion hazard
It is not allowed to modify anything on apparatus/devices which are operated in potentially explosive atmospheres.
- Repairs are not permitted; repair the device.

The following table is intended to help finding the cause of malfunctions or problems quickly and to take remedial action, if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malfunction</th>
<th>Possible cause(s)</th>
<th>Remedial action</th>
<th>See</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display of the evaluator does not work.</td>
<td>No supply voltage is applied to the evaluator.</td>
<td>Apply supply voltage.</td>
<td>Chapter 6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The evaluator is defective.</td>
<td>Replace the evaluator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triggering of the start-up bypass by applying supply voltage does not work.</td>
<td>The bridge between terminals 3 and 2 of the evaluator was removed.</td>
<td>Insert the bridge.</td>
<td>Chapter 6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triggering of the start-up by-pass by means of an external signal does not work.</td>
<td>The bridge between terminals 3 and 2 of the evaluator was not removed.</td>
<td>Remove the bridge.</td>
<td>Chapter 6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The external triggering signal was too short.</td>
<td>The triggering signal should at least be applied during the start-up bypass time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malfunction</td>
<td>Possible cause(s)</td>
<td>Remedial action</td>
<td>See</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display on the evaluator: <img src="image.png" alt="image" /></td>
<td>Electronic error.</td>
<td>Switch OFF and ON the supply voltage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display appears again after switching OFF and ON.</td>
<td>Defective evaluator.</td>
<td>Replace the evaluator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the start-up bypass time, excessive temperature (°) is always displayed although there is no excessive temperature.</td>
<td>A too short start-up bypass time was selected.</td>
<td>After the start-up bypass time, the speed of the turbo coupling with switching element should have clearly exceeded 60 rpm. Increase the start-up bypass time accordingly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The initiator poles are reversed.</td>
<td>Check the initiator connection.</td>
<td>Chapter 6.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The distance between initiator head and switching element is too large.</td>
<td>Set the distance to 4 ± 1 mm.</td>
<td>Chapter 6.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The initiator is defective.</td>
<td>Check the initiator, and replace it, if necessary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The switching element is defective.</td>
<td>Check the switching element, and replace it, if necessary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the start-up bypass time, excessive temperature is occasionally displayed (°) although there is no excessive temperature.</td>
<td>The distance between the initiator head and the switching element is too large.</td>
<td>Set the distance to 4 ± 1 mm.</td>
<td>Chapter 6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bracket for the initiator is not sufficiently stable. Vibrations may cause false signals.</td>
<td>Ensure that the bracket is of sufficient stability.</td>
<td>Chapter 6.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While the start-up bypass is active, operating fluid is leaking through the fusible plugs.</td>
<td>A too high start-up bypass time was selected.</td>
<td>Set a shorter start-up bypass time so that the speed of the turbo coupling with switching element will have clearly exceeded 60 rpm after the start-up bypass time.</td>
<td>Chapter 6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Malfunction - Remedial Actions, Troubleshooting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malfunction</th>
<th>Possible cause(s)</th>
<th>Remedial action</th>
<th>See</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After the start-up by-pass time, operating fluid is leaking through the fusible plugs, the BTS did not display any excessive temperature.</td>
<td>The nominal response temperatures of switching element and fusible plugs do not match.</td>
<td>Please consult Voith Turbo.</td>
<td>Chapter 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The switching element is defective.</td>
<td>Check the switching element, and replace it, if necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please consult Voith Turbo (→ Chapter 12), in case of a malfunction which is not included in this table.

### Table 20

In order to determine the cause of failure more precisely, the following measures should be taken in the corresponding order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Probable troubleshooting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apply supply voltage to the evaluator. Measure the open-circuit voltage and the short-circuit current at the NAMUR input (terminals 9 and 8).</td>
<td>Clear deviation from the setpoints: - open-circuit voltage 8.2 V DC - short-circuit current 6.5 mA</td>
<td>Defective evaluator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect the initiator to the evaluator. Measure the current consumption of the initiator which is not attenuated.</td>
<td>Current consumption &gt; 6.0 mA or &lt; 2.1 mA</td>
<td>Defective initiator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect the initiator to the evaluator. Measure the current consumption of the initiator which is attenuated. Note: The initiator can, for example, be attenuated with a metal plate which is held directly in front of the initiator head.</td>
<td>Current consumption &gt; 1.2 mA or &lt; 0.1 mA</td>
<td>Defective initiator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attenuate the initiator, after proper installation, with the switching element, with the turbo coupling not being overheated.</td>
<td>Current consumption &gt; 1.2 mA and &lt; 6.0 mA</td>
<td>Defective switching element.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21
12 Queries, Orders Placed for Service Engineers and Spare Parts

For

- Queries
- Ordering a service engineer
- Spare parts orders
- Commissionings

we need:

the Serial No. and type designation of the turbo coupling on which the BTS is used.

→ You will find the serial number and type designation either on the outer wheel / coupling shell (A) or on the turbo coupling periphery (B).

→ The serial number is stamped in with figure stamps.

→ For turbo couplings, intended for the use in potentially explosive atmospheres, you will find the CE-Ex marking on the turbo coupling periphery.

When placing an order for a service engineer, commissioning or a service, we need, in addition

- the turbo coupling installation site,
- the name and address of a contact person,
- details of the malfunction/problem occurred.

When placing a spare parts order, we need, in addition,

- the destination for the spare parts shipment.

Please contact the local Voith representative (outside business hours: the emergency hotline).
### 13 Spare parts information

**NOTICE**

Unauthorized changes or retrofits are not allowed to be performed on the coupling!
Do not retrofit accessories or equipment originating from other manufacturers!
Any changes or conversions performed without the prior written consent of Voith Turbo will result in the loss of any warranty! Any claims will forfeit!

- Professional maintenance or repair can only be guaranteed by the manufacturer!

---

### 13.1 Switching elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use for turbo coupling size</th>
<th>Dimension of thread</th>
<th>Nominal response temperature</th>
<th>Type of switching element</th>
<th>Material No.</th>
<th>Material No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>206 - 274</td>
<td>M12x1.5</td>
<td>125 °C</td>
<td>12-50-125</td>
<td>TCR.10498440</td>
<td>TCR.03658012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85 °C</td>
<td>18-60-085</td>
<td>TCR.10672470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90 °C</td>
<td>18-60-090</td>
<td>TCR.10642650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>110 °C</td>
<td>18-60-110</td>
<td>TCR.10642630</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366 - 650</td>
<td>M18x1.5</td>
<td>125 °C</td>
<td>18-60-125</td>
<td>TCR.10499540</td>
<td>TCR.03658018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140 °C</td>
<td>18-60-140</td>
<td>TCR.10499550</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>160 °C</td>
<td>18-60-160</td>
<td>TCR.10499560</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>180 °C</td>
<td>18-60-180</td>
<td>TCR.10499570</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 - 1330</td>
<td>M24x1.5</td>
<td>85 °C</td>
<td>24-75-085</td>
<td>TCR.11973940</td>
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<td></td>
<td>125 °C</td>
<td>24-75-125</td>
<td>TCR.10488230</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140 °C</td>
<td>24-75-140</td>
<td>TCR.10653470</td>
<td>TCR.03658024</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>160 °C</td>
<td>24-75-160</td>
<td>TCR.10633550</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>180 °C</td>
<td>24-75-180</td>
<td>TCR.10488220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
### 13.2 Initiator, mounting flange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of initiator</th>
<th>Material No.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NJ 10-22-N-E93-Y30629-70</td>
<td>TCR.10678650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJ 10-22-N-E93-Y30627-100</td>
<td>TCR.10678670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJ 10-22-N-E93-Y106925</td>
<td>TCR.11960550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounting flange BF22/4</td>
<td>TCR.03668170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23

### 13.3 Evaluator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of evaluator</th>
<th>Material No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KFU8-DW-1.D-Y209869</td>
<td>201.01630810</td>
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### 13.4 Isolating switch amplifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of isolating switch amplifier</th>
<th>Material No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KFA6 – SOT2 / Ex2</td>
<td>TCR.11952640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFD2 – SOT2 / Ex2</td>
<td>TCR.11975630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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