

# ISOMETER® iso685(W)-x-P

Insulation Monitoring Device with integrated locating current injector for IT AC systems with galvanically connected rectifiers and inverters and for IT DC systems



*Image similar*

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Insulation Monitoring Device with integrated locating  
current injector for IT AC systems with galvanically connected  
rectifiers and inverters and for IT DC systems



## Intended use

The ISOMETER® monitors the insulation resistance of unearthed AC/DC main circuits (IT systems).

DC components existing in AC/DC systems do not influence the operating characteristics. A separate supply voltage allows de-energised systems to be monitored too. The maximum permissible system leakage capacitance is provided in the technical data.

## Device features

### Features iso685-x-P

- ISOMETER® for IT AC systems with galvanically connected rectifiers or inverters and for IT DC systems (IT = unearthed systems)
- Automatic adaptation to the existing system leakage capacitance
- Combination of **AMP<sup>PLUS</sup>** and other profile-specific measurement methods
- Two separately adjustable response value ranges of 1 kΩ to 10 MΩ
- Graphical LC display
- Connection monitoring (monitoring of the measuring lines)
- Automatic device self test
- Graphical representation of the insulation resistance over time (isoGraph)
- History memory with real-time clock (buffer for three days) for storing 1023 alarm messages with date and time
- Current or voltage output 0(4)...20 mA, 0...400 µA, 0...10 V, 2...10 V (galvanically separated), which is analogous to the measured insulation value of the system
- Freely programmable digital inputs and outputs
- Remote setting via the Internet or Intranet (web server/option: COMTRAXX® gateway)
- Remote diagnosis via the Internet (made available by Bender Service only)
- isoData: permanent uninterrupted data transmission
- RS-485/BS (Bender sensor bus) for data exchange with other Bender devices via Modbus RTU protocol
- BCOM, Modbus TCP and web server
- ISONet: Internal separation of the ISOMETER® from the IT system to be monitored (e.g. if several IT systems are interconnected)
- ISONet priority: permanent priority of a device within the network
- ISOloop: special function for ring systems (all systems are coupled)
- Locating current injection for selective insulation fault location
- Indication of the insulation faults selectively located by the EDS system
- Parameter setting of EDS systems
- EDSsync: synchronous distribution of trigger information in coupled systems
- Customer-specific texts for each measuring channel

### Features EDS44x

- Insulation fault location in AC, 3AC and DC IT systems
- Up to 12 measuring current transformers of the W..., WR..., WS... measuring current transformer series can be connected
- Response sensitivity insulation fault location:  
EDS440: 2 ... 10 mA  
EDS441: 0.2 ... 1 mA
- Response sensitivity residual current measurement:  
EDS440: 0.1...10 A  
EDS441: 0.1...1 A
- Communication of the components via BS bus or BB bus

## Product description

The ISOMETER® is an insulation monitoring device for IT systems in accordance with IEC 61557-8.

It is universally applicable in AC, 3(N)AC, AC/DC and DC systems. AC systems may include extensive DC-supplied loads (such as rectifiers, inverters, variable-speed drives).

## Special ISOMETER® characteristics

The ISOMETER® iso685-D... belongs to the iso685 device family and features an integrated display.

The ISOMETER® iso685-S... is the sensor variant of the iso685 device family. The only difference between this variant and the ISOMETER® iso685-D... is that it does not have a display. The ISOMETER® iso685-S... must be used in combination with a front panel through which it is operated. The operation of the front panel is equal to the operation of the ISOMETER® with an integrated display.

**i** Only the sensor variant (i.e. ISOMETER® iso685-S...) can be connected to the front panel. Connection to the display variant (i.e. ISOMETER® iso685-D...) is not possible.

## Function description

The insulation monitoring device continuously monitors the entire insulation resistance of an IT system during operation and triggers an alarm when the value falls below a preset response value.

For measurement, the device has to be connected between the IT system and the protective earth conductor (PE). A measuring current in the  $\mu\text{A}$  range is superimposed onto the system which is recorded and evaluated by a microprocessor-controlled measuring circuit. The measuring time is dependent on the selected measurement profiles, the system leakage capacitance, the insulation resistance and possible system-related disturbances.

The response values and other parameters are set using a commissioning wizard as well as via different setup menus using the device buttons and a graphical LC display. The selected settings are stored in a permanent fail-safe memory. Different languages can be selected for the setup menus as well as the messages indicated on the display. The device utilises a clock for storing fault messages and events in a history memory with time and date stamp. The settings can be password protected to prevent unauthorised changes.

To ensure proper functioning of connection monitoring, the device requires the setting of the system type 3AC, AC or DC and the required use of the appropriate terminals L1/+, L2, L3/–.

The insulation monitoring device iso685... is able to measure the insulation resistance reliably and precisely in all common IT systems. Due to various applications, system types, operating conditions, application of variable-speed drives, high system leakage capacitances etc., the measuring instruments must be able to meet varying requirements in order to ensure an optimised response time and relative uncertainty. Therefore different measuring profiles can be selected with which the device can be optimally adjusted.

If the preset response value falls below the value of Alarm 1 and/or Alarm 2, the associated alarm relays switch, the **ALARM 1** or **ALARM 2** LEDs light, and the measured value is shown on the LC display (in case of insulation faults in DC systems, a trend graph for the faulty conductor L+/L– is displayed). If the fault memory is activated, the fault message will be stored.

Pressing the **RESET** button resets the insulation fault message, provided that the insulation resistance displayed at the time of the resetting is at least 25 % above the actual response value.

As additional information, the quality of the measuring signal and the time required to update the measured value are shown on the display. A poor signal quality (1...2 bars) may be an indication that the wrong measurement profile is selected.

The ISOMETER® has an internal system isolating switch, which makes it possible to operate several ISOMETER®s in coupled IT systems. For this purpose, the ISOMETER®s are connected via an Ethernet bus. The integrated ISONet function ensures that only one ISOMETER® is actively measuring at any time, while the other devices are completely isolated from the system and waiting in standby mode for measuring permission.

The ISOMETER® is able to synchronise with other ISOMETER®s. This makes it possible to monitor capacitively coupled IT systems without these systems interfering with each other.

## Interfaces

- Communication protocol Modbus TCP
- Communication protocol Modbus RTU
- BCOM for communication of Bender devices via Ethernet
- BS bus for communication of Bender devices (RS-485)
- BB bus (Bender backbone bus)
- isoData for recording and managing measured values
- Integrated web server for reading out measured values and setting parameters

## Insulation fault location

An additional function of the ISOMETER® in combination with the EDS is the selective insulation fault location. For this purpose, the ISOMETER® generates a periodic locating current after the measured value has fallen below the set response value  $R_{an2}$  (**ALARM 2** LED). Thereby, the system conductors are alternately connected to earth via a defined resistance. The resulting locating current depends on the size of the existing insulation fault and the system voltage. It is limited by the ISOMETER® depending on the settings.

The insulation fault is selectively located by means of the EDS and the measuring current transformer connected to it. The locating current flows from the locating current injector via the live lines to the insulation fault position taking the shortest way. From there, it flows through the insulation fault and the conductor PE back to the ISOMETER®. This locating current pulse is detected by the measuring current transformer on the insulation fault path and signalled by the connected EDS.



### CAUTION

**Risk of malfunctions due to excessive locating current on sensitive system parts**

*The locating current flowing between the IT system and earth can cause controller faults in sensitive parts of the system, such as the PLC or relay.*

*Ensure that the level of the locating current is compatible with the system to be monitored.*



*For insulation fault location a minimum voltage of 50 V must be present in the monitored system.*

For the duration of the insulation fault location, the function of the insulation monitoring device is deactivated. If during the insulation fault location the locating current falls below the value measurable by the EDS, the insulation fault location is ended by the ISOMETER®.

### Compatibility with EDS devices

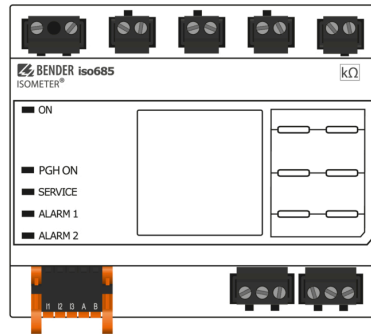
Device	Article number	Compatibility	BB bus	BS bus
EDS440-L, EDS440W-L	B91080202, B91080202W	full		×
EDS441-L, EDS441W-L	B91080205, B91080205W	full		×
EDS441-LAB, EDS441W-LAB	B91080207, B91080207W	full		×
EDS460/490[L/D]		Limited support.		×
EDS461/491[L/D]		Not recommended for new systems		×
EDS440-S, EDS440W-S	B91080201, B91080201W	full	×	
EDS441-S, EDS441W-S	B91080204, B91080204W	full	×	
EDS195P	B91082040	full		



## Variants

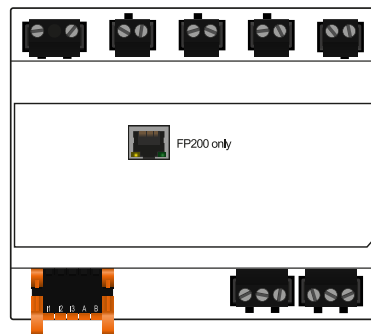
**iso685(W)-D...**  
**isoxx685(W)-D...**

Graphic LC display and operating controls.  
Cannot be combined with the FP200(W).

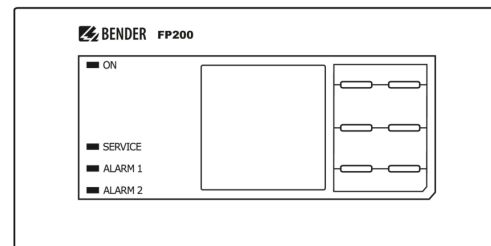


**iso685(W)-S...**  
**isoxx685(W)-S...**

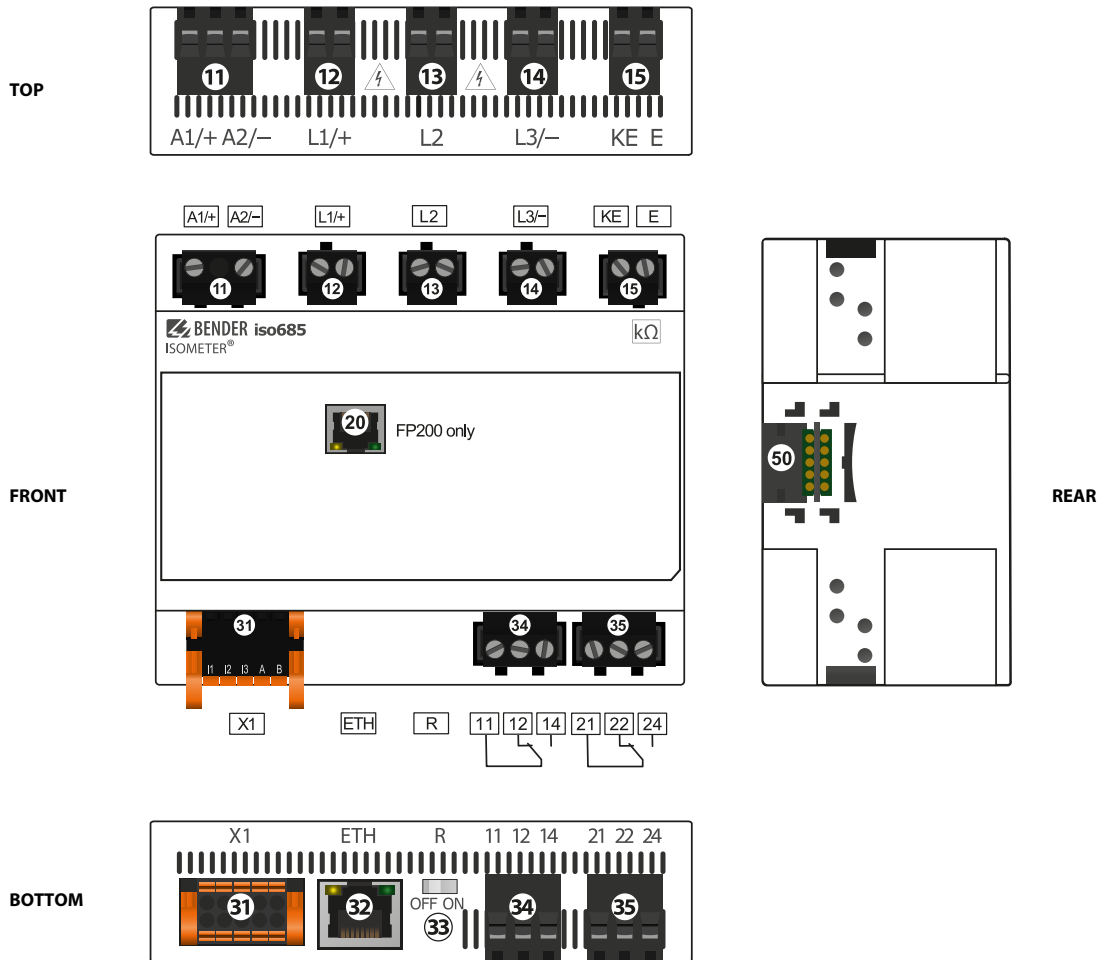
No display and no operating controls.  
Can only be operated in combination with the FP200(W).



+



## Connection



11	A1/+, A2/-	Connection to the power supply voltage $U_s$
12	L1/+	Connector for the IT system to be monitored
13	L2	Connector for the IT system to be monitored
14	L3/-	Connector for the IT system to be monitored
15	KE, E	Connection to PE
20	X4	isoxx685(W)-S... only: connector for the FP200(W)
31	X1	Multifunctional I/O interface
32	ETH (X2)	Ethernet interface
33	R	Switchable terminating resistor for termination of the RS-485 interface
34	11 12 14	Connector for alarm relay 1
35	21 22 24	Connector for alarm relay 2
50	BB-Bus	isoxx685(W)-x-P... only: optional expansion interface for Bender products



The connection between the iso685 device and an FP200(W) can be interrupted and restored at any time (Plug&Play), but is only recommended in a de-energised state.

## Connection

### Connection requirements

#### **i** Check proper connection!

Prior to commissioning the installation, check that the device has been properly connected and check the device functions. Perform a functional test using an earth fault via a suitable resistance.

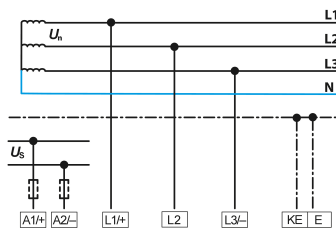
#### Prevent measurement errors!

If a monitored AC system contains galvanically coupled DC circuits, the following applies: An insulation fault can only be detected with its correct value when the rectifier valves carry a minimum current of > 10 mA.

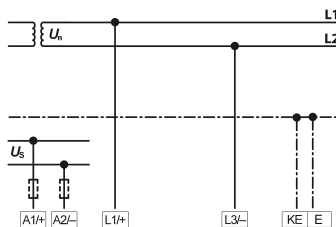
#### For UL applications

Use 60/75 °C copper lines only! For UL and CSA applications, the supply voltage must be protected via 5 A fuses.

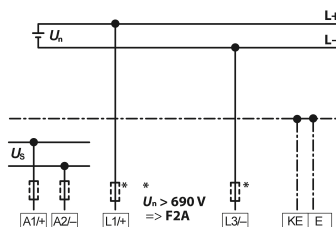
### Connection to a 3(N)AC system



### Connection to an AC system

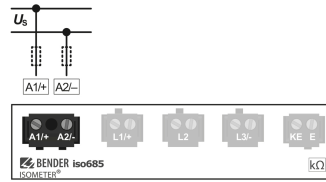


### Connection to a DC system

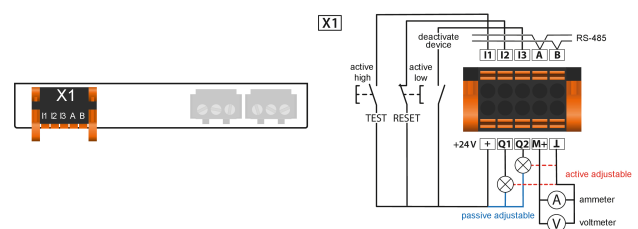


**i** In systems with a nominal system voltage of more than 690 V and with overvoltage category III, a fuse for the connection to the system to be monitored must be provided. \* 2 A fuses recommended.

### Connection to a supply voltage

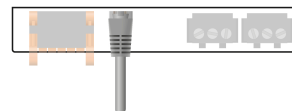


### Connection to the X1 interface



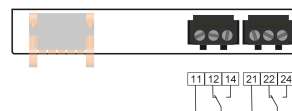
<b>I1 ... I3</b>	Configurable digital inputs (e.g. test, reset, ...)
<b>A, B</b>	Serial interface RS-485, termination by means of a DIP switch <b>R</b> .
<b>+</b>	Supply voltage of the inputs and outputs I, Q and M. Electrical overload protection. Automatic shutdown in the event of short circuits and transients (resettable). When supplied via an external 24 V source, A1/+ , A2/- must not be connected.
<b>Q1, Q2</b>	Configurable digital output
<b>M+</b>	Configurable analogue output (e.g. measuring instrument)
<b>⊥</b>	Reference potential ground

### Connection to the Ethernet interface ETH



Connection with standard patch cable (RJ45/no crossover cable) to other ISOMETER®s or interconnection of several ISOMETER®s in star topology via a switch.

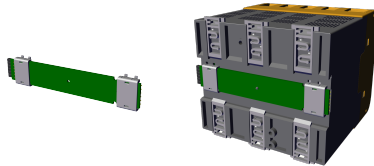
### Connection of the relay interfaces 1 and 2



<b>Relay 1</b>	11 common contact	12 N/C contacts	14 N/O contacts
<b>Relay 2</b>	21 common contact	22 N/C contacts	24 N/O contacts

## Connection to the BB bus

The BB bus is an interface that enables Bender devices to communicate with each other. The BB bus can be used with an ISOMETER® and one or more EDS44x-S. For this purpose, the BB bus is installed at the rear side of both devices and afterwards, both devices are mounted next to each other on the DIN rail.



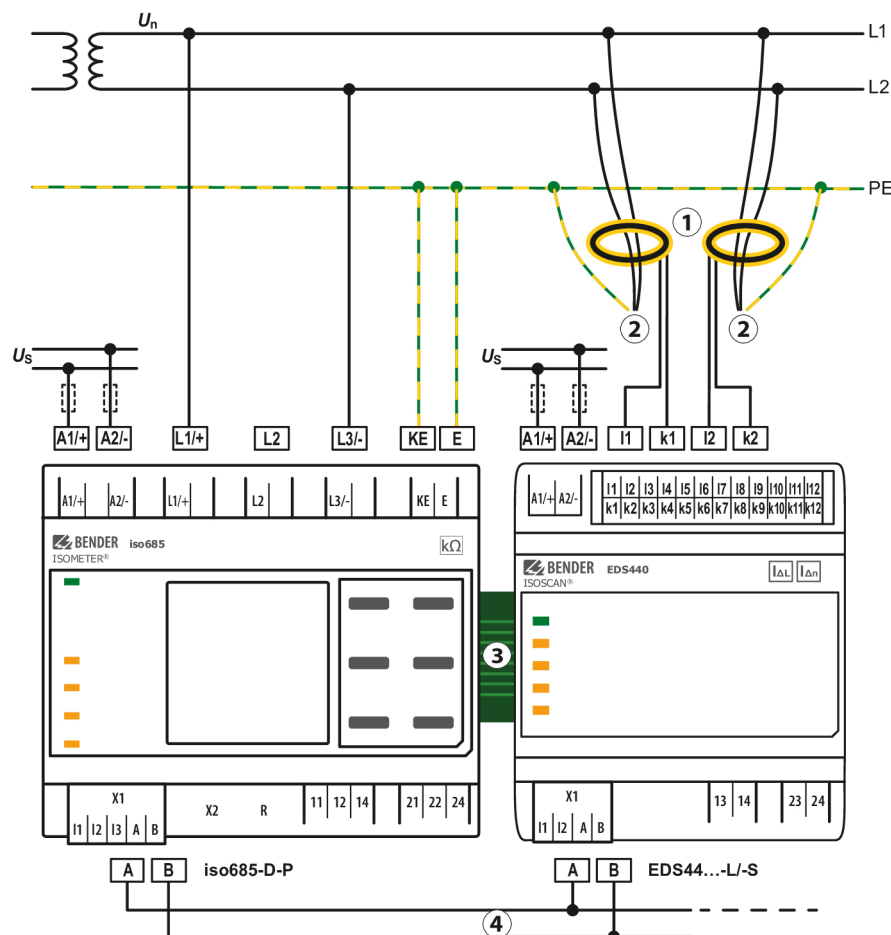
**i**

If the ISOMETER® is combined with an EDS44x-S, the **BB bus 6TE plug connection** must be ordered additionally. Sensor variant devices that are additionally connected to the ISOMETER® do not require additional supply voltage when the devices are connected to the BB bus via X3. A maximum of two EDS44x-S or one EDS and one IOM441 each can be connected to an ISOMETER®. When the BB bus is installed, the EDS44x/IOM441 must always be mounted on the right side of the ISOMETER®. In addition, for protection against short circuits, a BB bus end bracket must be mounted to each first and last device on the DIN rail featuring a BB bus.

### Observe the maximum output current!

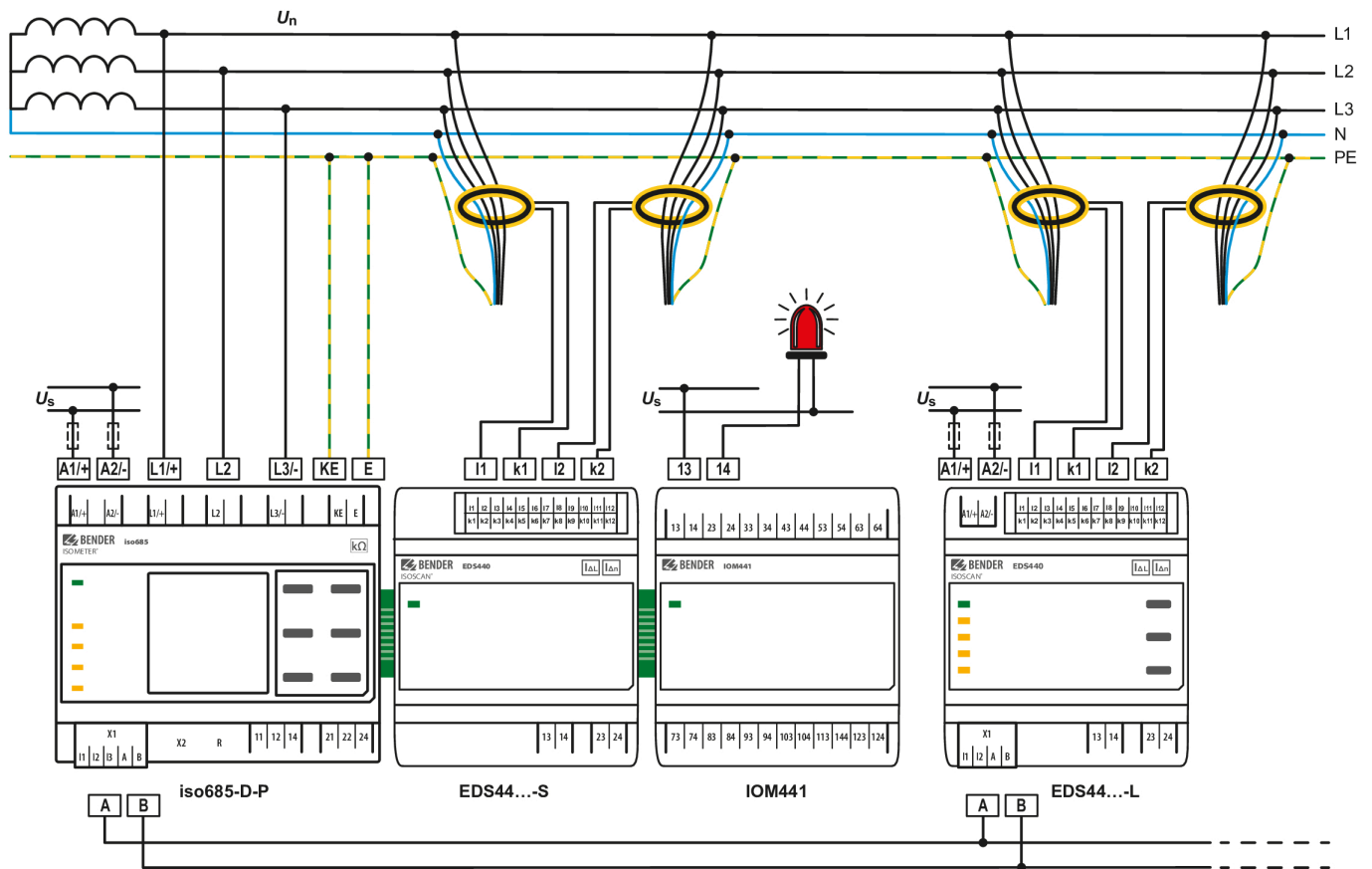
The following applies to devices connected to the BB bus: The maximum output current is reduced according to the formula for calculating  $I_{LmaxX1}$ . You can find the formula at [Inputs/outputs \(X1\)](#) in section [Tabular data](#).

## Connection EDS44x and iso685-x-P to an AC system



- 1 Measuring current transformers
  - 2 to the loads
  - 3 BB bus for communication to and supply of EDS44...-S
  - 4 BS bus for communication from iso685(W)-...-P to EDS44...-L
- $U_s$  Connection of the supply voltage only to EDS44...-L

# Connection iso685-x-P with EDS44x and IOM441



## Technical data

### Insulation coordination acc. to IEC 60664-1/-3

Rated voltage	1000 V
Overvoltage category	III

#### Definitions

Measuring circuit (IC1)	L1/+, L2, L3/–
Supply circuit (IC2)	A1, A2
Output circuit 1 (IC3)	11, 12, 14
Output circuit 2 (IC4)	21, 22, 24
Control circuit (IC5)	(E, KE), X1, ETH, X3, X4

#### Rated impulse voltage

IC1/(IC2-5)	8 kV
IC2/(IC3-5)	4 kV
IC3/(IC4-5)	4 kV
IC4/IC5	4 kV

#### Rated insulation voltage

IC1/(IC2-5)	1000 V
IC2/(IC3-5)	250 V
IC3/(IC4-5)	250 V
IC4/IC5	250 V
Pollution degree outside ( $U_n < 690$ V)	3
Pollution degree outside ( $690$ V $< U_n < 1000$ V)	2

#### Protective separation (reinforced insulation) between

IC1/(IC2-5)	Overvoltage category III, 1000 V
IC2/(IC3-5)	Overvoltage category III, 300 V
IC3/(IC4-5)	Overvoltage category III, 300 V
IC4/IC5	Overvoltage category III, 300 V

#### Voltage test (routine test) according to IEC 61010-1

IC2/(IC3-5)	AC 2.2 kV
IC3/(IC4-5)	AC 2.2 kV
IC4/IC5	AC 2.2 kV

### Supply voltage

#### Supply via A1/+, A2/–

Supply voltage range $U_s$	AC/DC 24...240 V
Tolerance of $U_s$	–30...+15 %
Maximum permissible input current of $U_s$	650 mA
Frequency range of $U_s$	DC, 50...400 Hz *
Tolerance of $U_s$ frequency range	–5...+15 %
Power consumption, typical at DC	≤ 12 W
Power consumption, typical at 50/60 Hz	≤ 12 W/21 VA
Power consumption, typical at 400 Hz	≤ 12 W/45 VA

\* At frequencies > 200 Hz, the connection of X1 and FP200 only must be shockproof. Only permanently installed devices which at least have Overvoltage Category II (300 V) may be connected.

#### Supply via X1

Supply voltage $U_s$	DC 24 V
Tolerance of $U_s$	–20...+25 %

### IT system being monitored

Nominal system voltage range $U_n$	AC 0...690 V DC 0...1000 V
Nominal system voltage range $U_n$ for UL applications	AC/DC 0...600 V
Tolerance of $U_n$	AC/DC +15 %
Frequency range of $U_n$	DC 0.1...460 Hz
Max. alternating voltage $U^-$ (for $f_n < 4$ Hz)	$U_{\max} = 50 \text{ V} \times (1 + f_n^2)$

#### Response values

Response value $R_{an1}$ (ALARM 1)	1 kΩ ... 10 MΩ
Response value $R_{an2}$ (ALARM 2)	1 kΩ ... 10 MΩ
Relative uncertainty (acc. to IEC 61557-8)	profile-dependent, ±15 %, min. ±1 kΩ
Hysteresis	25 %, min. 1 kΩ

#### Time response

Response time $t_{an}$	profile-dependent, typ. 4 s at $R_F = 0.5 \times R_{an1}$ (10 kΩ) and $C_e$ (1 μF) acc. to IEC 61557-8
Response time DC alarm at $C_e = 1$ μF	profile-dependent, typ. 2 s
Start-up delay $t_{start}$	0 s ... 10 min

#### Measuring circuit

Measuring voltage $U_m$	profile-dependent, ±10 V, ±50 V (see device profiles)
Measuring current $I_m$	
Internal resistance $R_i, Z_i$	≥ 124 kΩ
Permissible extraneous DC voltage $U_{ig}$	≤ 1200 V
Permissible system leakage capacitance $C_e$	profile-dependent, 0...1000 μF
Test current	1 / 1.8 / 2.5 / 5 / 10 / 25 / 50 mA

#### Measuring ranges

Measuring range $f_n$	0.1...460 Hz
Tolerance, measurement of $f_n$	±1 % ±0.1 Hz
Voltage range, measurement of $f_n$	AC 25...690 V
Measuring range $U_n$	AC 25...690 V DC 0...1000 V
Voltage range, measurement of $U_n$	AC/DC > 10 V
Tolerance, measurement of $U_n$	±5 % ±5 V
Measuring range $C_e$	0...1000 μF
Tolerance, measurement of $C_e$	±10 % ±10 μF
Frequency range, measurement of $C_e$	DC, 30...460 Hz
Insulation resistance, measurement of $C_e$	typ. > 10 kΩ
depending on the profile and coupling mode	

### Display

Display	Graphic display 127 x 127 pixel, 40 x 40 mm *
Display range, measured value	0.1 kΩ ... 20 MΩ
Operating uncertainty (acc. to IEC 61557-8)	±15 %, min. 1 kΩ

\* Indication is limited outside the temperature range –25...+55 °C.

**LEDs**

ON (operation LED)	green
PGH ON	yellow
SERVICE	yellow
ALARM 1	yellow
ALARM 2	yellow

**Inputs/outputs (X1)**

Cable length X1 (unshielded cable)	≤ 10 m
Cable length X1 (shielded cable, shield connected to PE on one side) recommended: J-Y(St)Y min. 2x0.8	≤ 100 m
Max output current for supply via X1+/X1GND per output	1 A
Max output current for supply via A1/A2 in total on X1	200 mA
Max output current for supply via A1/A2 in total on X1 between 16.8 V and 40 V	$I_{LmaxX1} = 10 \text{ mA} + 7 \text{ mA/V} \times U_s^*$

\*  $U_s$  is the supply voltage of the ISOMETER®.  
Negative values for  $I_{LmaxX1}$  are not permissible.

**Digital inputs (I1, I2, I3)**

Number	3
Operating mode, adjustable	active high, active low
Functions	off, test, reset, deactivate device, start initial measurement
Voltage	Low DC –3...5 V, High DC 11...32 V
Voltage tolerance	±10 %

**Digital outputs (Q1, Q2)**

Number	2
Operating mode, adjustable	active, passive
Functions	off, Ins. Alarm 1, Ins. Alarm 2, connection fault, DC– alarm*, DC+ Alarm*, symmetrical alarm, device error, common alarm, measurement complete, device inactive, DC offset alarm
Voltage	passive DC 0...32 V, active DC 0 / 19.2...32 V

Only for  $U_n \geq 50 \text{ V}$

**Analogue output (M+)**

Number	1
Operating mode, adjustable	linear, midscale point 28 kΩ/120 kΩ
Functions	insulation value, DC offset
Current (load)	0...20 mA (< 600 Ω) 4...20 mA (< 600 Ω) 0...400 μA (< 4 kΩ)
Voltage (load)	0...10 V (>1 kΩ) 2...10 V (>1 kΩ)
Tolerance related to the current/voltage final value %	±20 %

**Interfaces****Field bus**

Interface/protocol	web server/Modbus TCP/BCOM
Data rate	10/100 Mbit/s, autodetect
Max. number of Modbus requests	< 100/s
Cable	min. CAT 6
Cable length	≤ 100 m
Connection	RJ45
IP address	DHCP/manually: 192.168.0.5
Net mask	255.255.255.0
BCOM address	system-1-0
Function	Communication interface

**ISOnet**

ISOnet number of devices	2...20
Maximum nominal system voltage ISOnet	AC, 690 V DC, 1000 V

**EDSsync**

EDSsync number of devices	2...10
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**ISOnet**

ISOnet number of devices	2...10
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**Sensor bus**

Interface / protocol	RS-485 / isoData, BS bus, Modbus RTU
Data rate Mode 1	9.6 kBd
Cable: twisted pairs, shield connected to PE on one side	recommended: J-Y(St)Y min. 2x0.8
Cable length (depending on the baud rate)	≤ 1200 m
Connection	terminals X1A, X1B
Terminating resistor	120 Ω, can be connected internally
Device address	1...90

**Switching elements**

Switching elements	2 changeover contacts
Operating mode	n/c / n/o
Contacts (11-12-14 / 21-22-24)	off, Ins. Alarm 1, Ins. Alarm 2, connection fault, DC– alarm*, DC+ alarm*, symmetrical alarm, device error, common alarm, measurement complete, device inactive, DC offset alarm
Electrical endurance at rated operating conditions	10,000 operating cycles
Only for $U_n \geq 50 \text{ V}$	

**Contact data acc. to IEC 60947-5-1**

Utilisation category	AC-13 / AC-14 / DC-12 / DC-12 / DC-12 / DC-12
Rated operational voltage	230 V / 230 V / 24 V / 48 V / 110 V / 220 V
Rated operational current	5 A / 3 A / 1 A / 1 A / 0.2 A / 0.1 A
Rated insulation voltage at ≤ 2000 m AMSL	250 V
Rated insulation voltage at ≤ 3000 m AMSL	160 V
Minimum contact rating	1 mA at AC/DC ≥ 10 V

**Environment & EMC**

EMC	IEC 61326-2-4
Operating temperature	–25...+55 °C
Transport	–40...+85 °C
Long-term storage	–40...+70 °C

**Classification of climatic conditions acc. to IEC 60721 (with respect to temperature and rel. humidity)**

Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3)	3K22
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2)	2K11
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1)	1K22

**Classification of mechanical conditions acc. to IEC 60721**

Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3)	3M11
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2)	2M4
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1)	1M12
Area of application	≤ 3000 m AMSL



## Connection

### Screw-type terminals

Nominal current	≤ 10 A
Tightening torque	0.5...0.6 Nm (5...7 lb-in)
Conductor sizes	AWG 24...12
Stripping length	7 mm
Wire cross-section	
rigid/flexible	0.2...2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
flexible with ferrule with/without plastic sleeve	0.25...2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Multiple conductor, rigid	0.2...1 mm <sup>2</sup>
Multiple conductor, flexible	0.2...1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Multiple conductor, flexible with ferrule without plastic sleeve	0.25...1 mm <sup>2</sup>
Multiple conductor, flexible with TWIN ferrule with plastic sleeve	0.5...1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>

### Push-wire terminals

Nominal current	≤ 10 A
Conductor sizes	AWG 24...12
Stripping length	10 mm
Wire cross-section	
rigid/flexible	0.2...2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
flexible with ferrule with/without plastic sleeve	0.25...2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Multiple conductor, flexible with TWIN ferrule with plastic sleeve	0.5...1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>

### Push-wire terminals X1

Nominal current	≤ 8 A
Conductor sizes	AWG 24...16
Stripping length	10 mm
Wire cross-section	
rigid/flexible	0.2...1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
flexible with ferrule with/without plastic sleeve	0.25...1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
flexible with ferrule with plastic sleeve	0.25...0.75 mm <sup>2</sup>

## Other

Operating mode	continuous operation
Mounting position	display-oriented *
Degree of protection, internal components	IP40
Degree of protection, terminals	IP20
DIN rail mounting acc. to	IEC 60715
Screw mounting	3 x M4 with mounting clip
Enclosure material	polycarbonate
Flammability class (UL 94)	V-0
ANSI Code	64
Dimensions (W × H × D)	108 × 93 × 110 mm
Weight	< 390 g

\* For best ventilation, align cooling slots vertically (0°).

At an alignment of 45° the max. operating temperature is reduced by 10 °C.

At an alignment of 90° the max. operating temperature is reduced by 20 °C.

## Option "W", data different from the standard version

Devices with the suffix **W** feature increased shock and vibration resistance. The electronics is covered with a special varnish to provide increased protection against mechanical stress and moisture.

Rated operational current for switching elements	max. 3 A (for UL applications)
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### Ambient temperatures

Operating temperature	−40...+70 °C
Operating temperature for UL applications	−40...+65 °C
Transport	−40...+85 °C
Long-term storage	−40...+70 °C

### Classification of climatic conditions acc. to IEC 60721

Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3)	3K23
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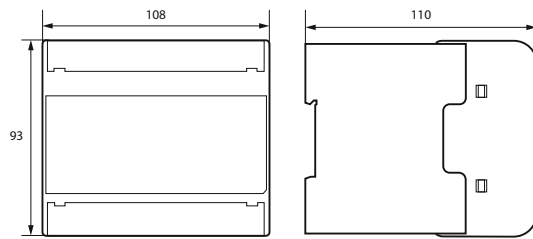
### Classification of mechanical conditions acc. to IEC 60721

Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3)	3M12
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Combination of ISOMETER® sensor variant with an FP200W: The requirements of option **W** will only be fulfilled when the ISOMETER® sensor variant is mounted on a DIN rail and connected to the FP200W via the patch cable. Refer also to the quick-start guide FP200 (Document number D00169).

## Dimensions



Dimensions in mm

## Standards and certifications

The ISOMETER® has been developed in compliance with the following standards:

- DIN EN 61557-8 (VDE 0413-8)
- IEC 61557-8
- IEC 61557-8/COR1
- DIN EN 61557-8 Cor 1 (VDE 0413-8 Cor 1)
- IEC 61557-9
- DIN EN 50155
- DIN EN 45545-2



## Ordering details

### Device

Type	Supply voltage $U_s$	Article number
iso685-D-P	AC 24...240 V; 50...400 Hz; DC 24...240 V	B91067030
iso685W-D-P *	AC 24...240 V; 50...400 Hz; DC 24...240 V	B91067030W
iso685-S-P + FP200	AC 24...240 V; 50...400 Hz; DC 24...240 V	B91067230
iso685W-S-P + FP200W *	AC 24...240 V; 50...400 Hz; DC 24...240 V	B91067230W

\* Option **W**: Increased shock and vibration resistance 3K23; 3M12; Bezeichnung -40...+70 °C

### Accessories

Description	Article number
iso685 Mechanical accessories comprising terminal cover, 2 mounting clips *	B91067903
iso685 connector kit for screw-type terminals *	B91067901
iso685 connector kit for push-wire terminals	B91067902
BB bus 6TE connector	B98110001

\* included in the scope of delivery

### Suitable system components

Type	Description	Article number
7204-1421	Suitable measuring instruments mid scale: 28 kΩ; 120 kΩ Current values: 0...400 μA; 0...20 mA	B986763
9604-1421		B986764
9620-1421		B986841
FP200	Display for front panel mounting	B91067904
FP200W*	Display for front panel mounting	B91067904W
iso685-S-P	ISOMETER® sensor variant * AC 24...240 V; 50...400 Hz; DC 24...240 V	B91067130
iso685W-S-P	ISOMETER® sensor variant * AC 24...240 V; 50...400 Hz; DC 24...240 V	B91067130W

\* Only available with separate FP200(W) panel

### Insulation fault locators

Type	Supply voltage $U_s^*$	Response value	Article number
EDS440-S-1	AC/DC 24...240 V	2...10 mA	B91080201
EDS440W-S-1	AC/DC 24...240 V	2...10 mA	B91080201W
EDS440-L-4	AC/DC 24...240 V	2...10 mA	B91080202
EDS440W-L-4	AC/DC 24...240 V	2...10 mA	B91080202W
EDS441-S-1	AC/DC 24...240 V	0.2...1 mA	B91080204
EDS441W-S-1	AC/DC 24...240 V	0.2...1 mA	B91080204W
EDS441-L-4	AC/DC 24...240 V	0.2...1 mA	B91080205
EDS441W-L-4	AC/DC 24...240 V	0.2...1 mA	B91080205W
EDS441-LAB-4	AC/DC 24...240 V	0.2...1 mA	B91080207
EDS441W-LAB-4	AC/DC 24...240 V	0.2...1 mA	B91080207W

\* Absolute values



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Subject to change!  
The specified standards take into account the  
edition valid until 10.2025 unless otherwise  
indicated.