

# ESR5-NZ-21-24VAC-DC

## Safety relay



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### **Original operating manual**

The German-language edition of this document is the original operating manual.

### **Translation of the original operating manual**

All editions of this document other than those in German language are translations of the original operating manual.

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See revision protocol in the "About this manual" chapter.

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## **Danger!** **Dangerous electrical voltage!**

### **Before commencing the installation**

- Disconnect the power supply of the device.
- Ensure that devices cannot be accidentally retriggered.
- Verify isolation from the supply.
- Ground and short-circuit.
- Cover or enclose neighbouring units that are live.
- Follow the engineering instructions (IL) of the device concerned.
- Only suitably qualified personnel in accordance with EN 50110-1/-2 (VDE 0105 Part 100) may work on this device/system.
- Before installation and before touching the device ensure that you are free of electrostatic charge.
- The functional earth (FE) must be connected to the protective earth (PE) or to the potential equalizing. The system installer is responsible for implementing this connection.
- Connecting cables and signal lines should be installed so that inductive or capacitive interference do not impair the automation functions.
- Install automation devices and related operating elements in such a way that they are well protected against unintentional operation.
- Suitable safety hardware and software measures should be implemented for the I/O connection so that a cable or wire breakage on the signal side does not result in undefined states in the automation device.
- Ensure a reliable electrical isolation of the low voltage for the 24 V supply. Only use power supply units complying with IEC 60364-4-41 or HD 384.4.41 S2 (VDE 0100 part 410).
- Deviations of the mains voltage from the nominal value must not exceed the tolerance limits given in the technical data, otherwise this may cause malfunction and dangerous operation.
- Emergency-Stop devices complying with IEC/EN 60204-1 must be effective in all operating modes of the automation devices. Unlatching the emergency switching off devices must not cause restart.
- Built-in devices for enclosures or cabinets must only be run and operated in an installed state, desk-top devices or portable devices only when the housing is closed.
- Measures should be taken to ensure the proper restart of programs interrupted after a voltage dip or failure. This should not cause dangerous operating states even for a short time. If necessary, emergency switching off devices should be implemented.
- Wherever faults in the automation system may cause damage to persons or property, external measures must be implemented to ensure a safe operating state in the event of a fault or malfunction (for example, by means of separate limit switches, mechanical interlocks, etc.).
- During operation, and depending on their degree of protection, variable frequency drives may have live, uninsulated, moving, and/or rotating parts, as well as hot surfaces.
- The impermissible removal of the required cover, improper installation or incorrect operation of the motor or variable frequency drive can cause the failure of the device and serious injury and/or material damage.
- Comply with all applicable national accident prevention regulations (e.g. BGV A3) when working with energized variable frequency drives.
- The electrical installation must be carried out in accordance with the relevant regulations (e.g. with regard to cable cross sections, fuses, PE).
- All transport, installation, commissioning and maintenance work must only be carried out by trained personnel (observe IEC 60364, HD 384 or DIN VDE 0100 and national accident prevention regulations).
- If applicable, systems in which variable frequency drives are installed must be equipped with additional monitoring and protective devices in accordance with the applicable safety regulations, e.g., the German Equipment and Product Safety Act, accident prevention regulations, etc. Making changes to the variable frequency drives by using the operating software is allowed.
- Keep all covers and doors closed during operation.
- When designing the machine, the user must incorporate mechanisms and measures that limit the consequences of a drive controller malfunction or failure (an increase in motor speed or the motor's sudden stop) so as to prevent hazards to people and property, e.g.:
  - Additional stand-alone devices for monitoring parameters that are relevant to safety (speed, travel, end positions, etc.)
  - Electrical and non-electrical safety devices (interlocks or mechanical locks) for mechanisms that protect the entire system
  - Due to the possibility of there being capacitors that are still holding a charge, do not touch live device parts or terminals immediately after disconnecting the variable frequency drives from the supply voltage. Heed the corresponding labels on the variable frequency drives



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## 0 About This Manual

This manual applies to the ESR5-NZ-21-24VAC-DC safety relay.

### 0.1 List of revisions

The following significant amendments have been introduced since previous issues:

| Publication date | Page   | Keyword                                       | new | modified | deleted |
|------------------|--------|---|-----|----------|---------|
| 12/19            |        | First edition                                 | –   | –        | –       |
| 07/20            | 3,7,12 | EN 574 Typ IIIC replaced by ISO13851 Typ IIIC | –   | ✓        | –       |

### 0.2 Target group

This manual is intended for qualified personnel installing, operating, and maintaining the ESR5-NZ-21-24VAC-DC safety relay.



#### CAUTION

Installation requires a qualified electrician

### 0.3 Additional documents

For further information, see the following documentation:

- Instruction leaflet IL05013030Z

#### WARNING

Make sure you always use the latest documentation.  
It can be downloaded from the product at: [Eaton.eu/esr5](https://Eaton.eu/esr5)

## 0.4 Abbreviations and symbols

The symbols used in this manual have the following meanings:

- ▶ indicates actions to be taken.

### 0.4.1 Risk of material damage

**WARNING**

Warns about the possibility of material damage.

### 0.4.2 Hazard warnings of personal injury



**CAUTION**

Warns of the possibility of hazardous situations that may possibly cause slight injury.



**WARNING**

Warns of the possibility of hazardous situations that could result in serious injury or even death.



**DANGER**

Warns of hazardous situations that result in serious injury or death.

### 0.4.3 Tips



Indicates useful tips.

## 0.5 Ordering data

ESR5-NZ-21-24VAC-DC safety relay: Catalog No. 118703

## 1 Safety notes



### **WARNING**

#### **Risk of electric shock**

During operation, parts of electrical switching devices carry hazardous voltages.

Before working on the switching device, disconnect the power. Please observe the safety regulations of electrical engineering and industrial safety and liability associations!

Disregarding these safety regulations may result in death, serious personal injury or damage to equipment.

Startup, mounting, modifications, and upgrades should only be carried out by a skilled electrical engineer!



### **WARNING**

#### **Risk of automatic machine restart!**

For emergency stop applications, the machine must be prevented from restarting automatically by a higher-level control system.

Protective covers must not be removed when operating electrical switching devices.



### **WARNING**

#### **Danger due to faulty devices!**

The devices may be damaged following an error and correct operation can no longer be ensured.

In the event of an error, replace the device immediately.

Repairs to the device, especially if the housing must be opened, may only be carried out by the manufacturer or authorized persons. Otherwise the warranty is invalidated.

### **CAUTION**

#### **Risk of damage to equipment due to incorrect installation**

For reliable operation, the safety relay must be installed in housing protected from dust and humidity (IP54).

Carry out wiring according to the application.

Refer to the "Application examples" section for this.

### **CAUTION**

#### **Risk of damage to equipment due to noise emissions**

When operating relay modules the operator must meet the requirements for noise emission for electrical and electronic equipment (EN 61000-6-4) on the contact side and, if required, take appropriate measures.

## 2 Description

The ESR5-NZ-21-24VAC-DC safety relay can be used to monitor two-hand control devices according to ISO 13851 Typ IIIC and safety doors.

External contactors or extension modules are monitored.

It monitors simultaneity of both inputs in < 0.5 seconds.

With this switching device, circuits are interrupted in a safety-oriented manner.

Control is via two channels.

Depending on the external wiring, up to category 4, PL e according to EN ISO 13849-1 or SILCL 3 according to EN 62061 can be achieved.

The safety relay is equipped with two enabling current paths and one signaling current path that drop out without delay according to stop category 0.

### Features

- Two-hand control systems with equality monitoring < 0.5 s, corresponds to ISO 13851 Typ IIIC, suitable for up to Safety Category 4.
- Safety door monitoring
- Suitable up to category 4, PL e (EN ISO 13849-1), SILCL 3 (EN 62061)
- Two-channel wiring
- Automatic or manual start circuit
- Screw terminal blocks

## 3 Operating and indication elements

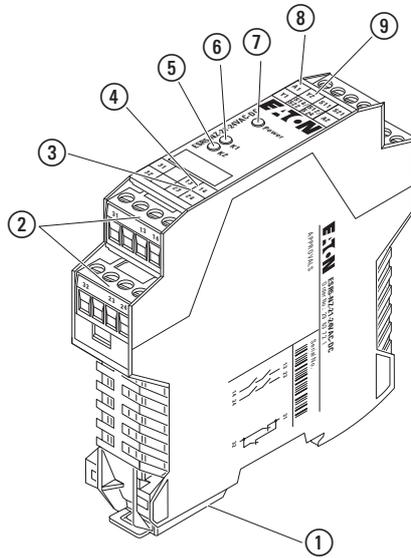


Figure 1: ESR5-NZ-21-24VAC-DC

- ① Metal lock for mounting on the DIN rail
- ② COMBICON plug-in screw terminal blocks
- ③ 31/32 - signaling current path
- ④ 13/14, 23/24 - undelayed enabling current paths
- ⑤ LED status indicator, green - K2
- ⑥ LED status indicator, green - K1
- ⑦ LED status indicator, green - Power
- ⑧ A1, A2 - supply voltage connection
- ⑨ Y1, Y2, S11, S21, S12, S24, S14, S22 - input circuits

## 4 Basic circuit diagram

### 4 Basic circuit diagram

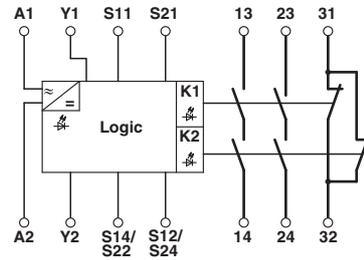


Figure 2: Block diagram

| Designation | Explanation                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| A1/A2       | Safety relay input voltage        |
| Y1/Y2       |                                   |
| S11/S21     | Sensor circuit                    |
| S12/S24     |                                   |
| S14/S22     |                                   |
| 13/14       | Undelayed enabling current path 1 |
| 23/24       | Undelayed enabling current path 2 |
| 31/32       | Signaling current path            |

## 5 Derating

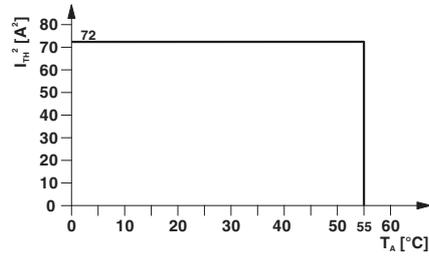


Figure 3: Derating curve

## 6 Diagnostics

○ – LED off

● – LED on

Table 1: Diagnostic description

|                                      | Power | K1 | K2 | Fault  | Remedy                                       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----|----|--|--|
| <b>Connection/<br/>voltage error</b> | ○     | ○  | ○  | Supply voltage not present.  | Apply supply voltage.                        |
|                                      | ●     | ○  | ●  | Supply voltage too low.  | Adjust supply voltage.                       |
|                                      | ●     | ○  | ○  | The enable circuits are connected incorrectly or not connected at all. | Check the connection of the enable circuits. |
|                                      | ●     | ○  | ○  | No bridge between Y1 and Y2.   | Insert bridge.                               |
| <b>Cross-circuit</b>                 | ○     | ○  | ○  | Between enable circuits S11-S14/S12 and S21-S24/S22.                   | Remove cross-circuit.                        |
| <b>Short circuit</b>                 | ○     | ○  | ○  | Between contact points A1 and A2.                                      | Remove short circuit.                        |
|                                      | ●     | ○  | ○  | Between S11 and S12 or S11 and S14.<br>Fault detection on next demand. |  |
|                                      | ●     | ○  | ○  | Between S21 and S22 or S21 and S24.<br>Fault detection on next demand. |  |
| <b>Fault with<br/>internal cause</b> | ●     | ○  | ●  | Enable contact(s) of K1 faulty.  | Replace safety relays.                       |
|                                      | ●     | ●  | ○  | Enable contact(s) of K2 faulty.  |  |
|                                      | ●     | ○  | ○  | Enable contact(s) of K1 and K2 faulty.                                 |  |

## 7 Application examples

### 7.1 Two-hand control systems with equality monitoring < 0.5 s and monitored contact extension, correspond to ISO 13851 Typ IIIC, suitable up to Safety Category 4

Suitable up to category 4, PL e (EN ISO 13849-1), SILCL 3 (EN 62061)

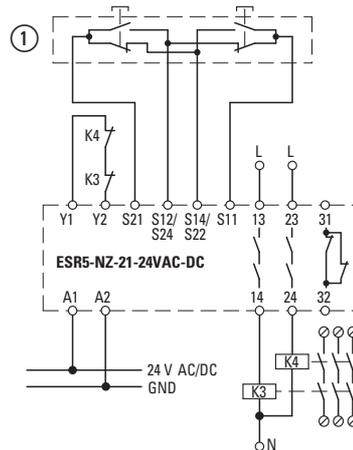


Figure 4: Two-hand control device

① Two-hand control device

### 7.2 Monitoring of controlling, disabling protective devices according to EN ISO 14119 with simultaneity monitoring < 0.5 s, suitable up to Safety Category 4

Suitable up to category 4, PL e (EN ISO 13849-1), SILCL 3 (EN 62061)

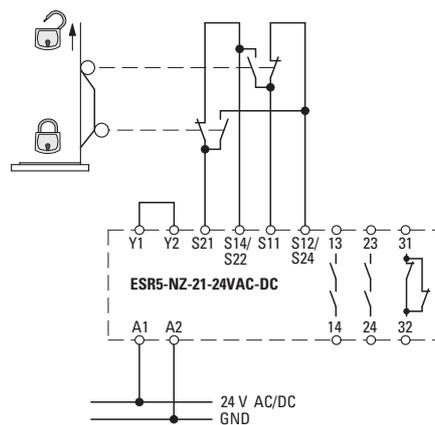


Figure 5: Guard - two-channel

## 8 Technical data

| <b>Input data</b>                            |   |
|--|---|
| Nominal input voltage $U_N$                  | 24 V AC/DC  |
| Input voltage range (factor)                 | 0.85 - 1.1  |
| Typical input current                        | 125 mA AC<br>60 mA DC   |
| Voltage at input/start and feedback circuit  | ~ 24 V DC   |
| Typical response time                        | 50 ms   |
| Typical release time                         | 20 ms   |
| Recovery time                                | 1 s   |
| Operating voltage display                    | LED, green  |
| Status display                               | LED, green  |
| Protective circuit                           | Fuse PTC resistor   |
| <b>Output data</b>                           |   |
| Contact type                                 | 2 enabling current paths<br>1 signaling current path  |
| Contact material                             | AgSnO <sub>2</sub> + 0,2 μm Au  |
| Minimum switching voltage                    | 15 V AC/DC  |
| Maximum switching voltage                    | 250 V AC/DC   |
| Limiting continuous current                  | 6 A   |
| Maximum inrush current                       | 6 A   |
| Inrush current, minimum                      | 25 mA   |
| Interrupting rating (ohmic load) max.        | 144 W (24 V DC, τ = 0 ms)<br>288 W (48 V DC, τ = 0 ms)<br>110 W (110 V DC, τ = 0 ms)<br>88 W (220 V DC, τ = 0 ms)<br>1500 VA (250 V AC, τ = 0 ms) |
| Maximum interrupting rating (inductive load) | 42 W (24 V DC, τ = 40 ms)<br>42 W (48 V DC, τ = 40 ms)<br>42 W (110 V DC, τ = 40 ms)<br>42 W (220 V DC, τ = 40 ms)                                |
| Switching capacity min.                      | 0.4 W   |
| Mechanical service life                      | ~ 10 <sup>7</sup> cycles  |
| Switching capacity (360 cycles/h)            | 4 A (24 V DC)<br>4 A (230 V AC)   |
| Switching capacity (3600 cycles/h)           | 2.5 A (24 V (DC-13))<br>3 A (230 V (AC-15))   |
| Output fuse                                  | 10 A gL/gG NEOZED (N/O contact)<br>6 A gL/gG NEOZED (N/C contact)   |
| <b>General data</b>                          |   |
| Relay type                                   | Electromechanically forcibly guided, dust-proof relay   |
| Nominal operating mode                       | 100 % operating factor  |
| Degree of protection                         | IP20  |
| Min. degree of protection of inst. location  | IP54  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Mounting position   | any  |
| Mounting type   | DIN rail mounting  |
| Air and creepage distances between the power circuits       | DIN EN 50178/VDE 0160  |
| Rated insulation voltage                                    | 250 V  |
| Rated surge voltage / insulation                            | 6 kV (Safe isolation, increased insulation)  |
| <b>Dimensions</b>   |  |
| W x H x D   | 22.5 x 99 x 114.5 mm   |
| <b>Connection data</b>                                      |  |
| Conductor cross section, solid                              | 0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> - 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>  |
| Conductor cross section, stranded                           | 0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> - 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>  |
| Conductor cross section AWG/kcmil                           | 24 - 12  |
| Stripping length  | 7 mm   |
| <b>Ambient conditions</b>                                   |  |
| Ambient temperature (operation)                             | -20 °C - 55 °C   |
| Ambient temperature (storage/transport)                     | -40 °C - 70 °C   |
| Max. permissible relative humidity (operation)              | 75 %   |
| Max. permissible humidity (storage/transport)               | 75 %   |
| <b>Certification / Approvals</b>                            |  |
| Approvals   |    <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 8px; margin-left: 5px;">       Product Safety<br/>       Functional<br/>       Safety<br/><br/>       www.tuv.com<br/>       ID 060000000     </div> |
| <b>Safety data</b>  |  |
| Stop category according to IEC 60204                        | 0  |
| <b>Safety parameters for IEC 61508 - High demand</b>        |  |
| SIL   | 3  |
| PFH <sub>d</sub>  | 5.05 x 10 <sup>-10</sup>   |
| Demand rate   | < 12 months  |
| Proof test interval   | 240 months   |
| Duration of use   | 240 months   |
| <b>Safety parameters for IEC 61508 - Low demand</b>         |  |
| SIL   | 3  |
| MTTF <sub>d</sub>   | 72601 years  |
| PFD <sub>avg</sub>  | 1.35 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>  |
| Proof test interval   | 240 months   |
| <b>Safety characteristic data according to EN ISO 13849</b> |  |
| Category  | 4  |
| Performance Level   | e  |
| DC <sub>avg</sub>   | 97.75 %  |
| CCF   | passed   |

## 9 Glossary

| Abbreviation       | Explanation  |
|--------------------|--|
| AOPD               | <p><b>Active optoelectronic protective device</b><br/>Device with a sensor function that is generated by optoelectronic transmit and receive elements, which detects the interruption of optical radiation generated in the device by an opaque object located in the specified protective field (or for a photoelectric barrier on the axis of the light beam).</p> <p>In DIN EN 692 (mechanical presses), DIN EN 693 (hydraulic presses), and EN 12622 (hydraulic trimming presses), the abbreviation AOS is used as a synonym for AOPD.</p> |
| AOPDDR             | <p><b>Active optoelectronic protective device responsive to diffuse reflection</b><br/>Device with a sensor function that is generated by optoelectronic transmit and receive elements, which detects the diffuse reflection of optical radiation generated in the device by an object located in a protective field specified in two dimensions.</p>  |
| Cat. / Category    | Classification of the resistance to faults according to EN ISO 13849-1.  |
| CCF                | <b>Common cause failure</b>  |
| DC                 | <b>Diagnostic coverage</b>   |
| ESPE               | <b>Electro-sensitive protective equipment</b>  |
| Mission Time $T_M$ | Duration of use  |
| MTTF / $MTTF_d$    | <b>Mean time to failure / mean time to dangerous failure</b>   |
| PF <sub>d</sub>    | <b>Probability of failure on demand (low demand)</b>   |
| PFH <sub>d</sub>   | <b>Average frequency of a dangerous failure per hour</b>   |
| PL                 | <p><b>Performance level</b><br/>Classification of the ability of safety functions to meet a safety demand</p>  |
| SIL                | <b>Safety integrity level</b>  |
| SILCL              | <b>SIL claim limit</b>   |
| SRCF               | <b>Safety-related control function</b>   |
| SRECS              | <p><b>Safety-related electrical control system</b><br/>(Safety-related electrical, electronic, and programmable electronic control system)</p>   |
| SRP                | <b>Safety-related part</b>   |
| SRP/CS             | <b>Safety-related parts of control system</b>  |

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