# ALPHA <br> CBW-H / CBW-V <br> ALUMINIUM HOUSED COMPACT HARMONIC FILTER RESISTOR IP50 / IP65 



The CBW is a Water Cooled Resistor. It combines the advantage of water cooling with the high pulse load ability of the traditional aluminum housed Alpha resistors. The CBW can easily be fitted into compact constructions. It is possible to stack several resistors close without distance when resistor banks are required.

The steady state power range from 1.7 kW to 6.7 kW / component (depending on the cooling). Danotherm has developed Thermal models for all resistor types and resistor values. By using these models, Danotherm is able to predict the temperature rises of the resistor wire and the surface for all possible load situations.

Danotherm offer the assistance to customers to find the optimal solution for any application.

CBW resistors are optionally available with connection box in different design for different cable sizes and from IP50 to IP65.

## Applications

The water cooled resistor CBW is very well suited as a harmonic filter resistor where continuous power dissipation is required. For other applications like LVRT (Low Voltage Ride Through) for wind turbines Danotherm refer to seperate brochure for CBT/CBS - model.

## Construction

The resistor elements for high resistance types are wire wound on mica support sheets. Lower resistance elements are made with helix wound wire elements. The outer housing is an aluminium profile insulated with micanite sheets on all inner surfaces. The resistor elements are fixed symmetrical in the profile by ceramic insulators. This ensures a symmetric expansion of the resistors and a maximum stability to high load impulses. The aluminium profile with the fixed resistor element is filled with quarts sand. This ensures a minimum change of the resistor surface temperature even if the resistor element reaches its maximum temperature during a pulse load.
The standard cables are 300 mm PTFE, style depending on rated voltage.

## Water Cooling

Water cooling is via two extruded holes/tubes along the outer edges of the profile and heat transfer via the profile.
This ensures a simple water system and that the resistors are stackable. The centre of the resistor reaches a minor temperature increase at steady state load. If this cannot be tolerated the surface can be insulated.

Resistance Value Range
Please see table 1.

## Mounting

It is recommended to mount the resistors in a vertical position with the in- and outlet at the top side to prevent air bubbles to be trapped. When the channels are in parallel the outlets should be upwards. If mounted in other direction precaution must be taken to avoid air bubbles in the cooling tubes.

## Cooling liquid flow

The needed cooling liquid flow depends on the cooling liquid used and the dissipated power that the liquid needs to absorb. The formula for water flow is given by:

$$
Q=\frac{P \cdot 860}{\Delta T \cdot 0,85}
$$

Where
$Q$ is flow in litres per hour
$P$ is power in kW
$\Delta \mathrm{T}$ is difference in temperature between inlet and outlet
0,85 takes into account that not all water is effectively in contact with the cooling tubes.

If water $/ g l y c o l ~ 60 \% / 40 \%$ is used then the outcome needs to be multiplied by a factor of 1,5 .

| General Specifications |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Temperature Coefficient | $< \pm 100 \mathrm{ppm}$ |  |
| Dielectric strength: | Standard | 3500 VAC @ 1 minute |
|  | On demand | 6000 VAC @ 1 minute |
| Working Voltage | Standard | 1000 VAC; 1400VDC |
| Isolation Resistance: | $>20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  |
| Temperature of cooling water | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Temperature of cooling water-glycol | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Pressure: | Working: 6 bar; Test: 10 bar |  |
| Environmental | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| De-rating depending on water inlet temp.: | Linear: $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=$ Pn to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0,75^{*}$ Pn |  |
| Thermo watch (optional) | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 160^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 180^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 2 \mathrm{~A}, 250 \mathrm{VAC} \mathrm{NC}$ |  |
| PT 100 (optional) | 2 Wire $/ 3 \mathrm{Wire} ;$ With $/$ Without Shield; Cable 300 mm |  |


| CBW-C(H) (T) | min. Ohm <br> value $[\mathrm{m} \Omega]$ | max. Ohm <br> value $[\Omega]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CBW 210 | 40 | 2500 |
| CBW 260 | 60 | 3500 |
| CBW 330 | 90 | 5000 |
| CBW 400 | 120 | 7000 |
| CBW 460 | 150 | 8000 |
| CBW 560 | 190 | 120 |
| CBW 660 | 230 | 150 |
| CBW 760 | 280 | 160 |



| flow 1/h | $\Delta T$ water |  |  |  |  | $\Delta$ T water/glycol 60/40 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 40 |
| 7kW | 708 | 472 | 354 | 236 | 177 | 1062 | 708 | 531 | 354 | 266 |
| 6kW | 607 | 405 | 304 | 202 | 152 | 911 | 607 | 455 | 304 | 228 |
| 5 kW | 506 | 337 | 253 | 169 | 127 | 759 | 506 | 379 | 253 | 190 |
| 4kW | 405 | 270 | 202 | 135 | 101 | 607 | 405 | 304 | 202 | 152 |
| 3kW | 304 | 202 | 152 | 101 | 76 | 455 | 304 | 228 | 152 | 114 |
| 2kW | 202 | 135 | 101 | 68 | 51 | 304 | 202 | 152 | 101 | 76 |
| 1kW | 101 | 68 | 51 | 34 | 25 | 152 | 101 | 76 | 51 | 38 |

Table 2



## Maximum power dissipation

The maximum continuous power depends on the absolute value of the water inlet temperature and also on the increase of the water temperature which is directly dependent of the water flow. Table 3 shows the maximum continuous power at given water inlet temperatures and different $\Delta \mathrm{T}$. Graphs 1,2 and 3 show the continuous power values at water inlet temperature of $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and all $\Delta \mathrm{T}$ between 10 and $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. All values are based on the thermal model of the resistors as shown below.

| CBW-C(H) (T) | max. <br> surface <br> temp. | maximum power at water inlet $\mathrm{T}=20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ [W] |  |  | maximum power at water inlet$\mathrm{T}=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad[\mathrm{~W}]$ |  |  | maximum power at water inlet$\mathrm{T}=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad[\mathrm{~W}]$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\Delta \mathrm{T}$ water [ K ] |  |  | $\Delta$ T water [K] |  |  | $\Delta$ T water [K] |  |  |
|  |  | 10 | 20 | 40 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| CBW 210 | 160 | 1750 | 1630 | 1380 | 1480 | 1360 | 1110 | 1350 | 1220 | 980 |
| CBW 260 | 170 | 2330 | 2170 | 1870 | 2000 | 1840 | 1540 | 1830 | 1680 | 1370 |
| CBW 330 | 170 | 2950 | 2750 | 2370 | 2530 | 2330 | 1950 | 2320 | 2120 | 1740 |
| CBW 400 | 170 | 3560 | 3330 | 2860 | 3060 | 2820 | 2350 | 2800 | 2570 | 2100 |
| CBW 460 | 170 | 4090 | 3820 | 3280 | 3510 | 3240 | 2700 | 3220 | 2950 | 2410 |
| CBW 560 | 170 | 4960 | 4630 | 3980 | 4260 | 3930 | 3270 | 3900 | 3580 | 2920 |
| CBW 660 | 170 | 5830 | 5450 | 4670 | 5000 | 4620 | 3840 | 4590 | 4200 | 3430 |
| CBW 760 | 170 | 6700 | 6250 | 5360 | 5750 | 5300 | 4410 | 5270 | 4820 | 3930 |

Table 3
water inlet $\mathrm{T}=20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

water inlet $\mathrm{T}=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$




Thermal model

## Pressure drop

The pressure drop depends strongly on the used water nipples. Many customers use their own water nipples so it is difficult to give standard values. For resistor CBW460 with SW22x45,5 and a flow of 120 litres per hour the pressure drop is 55 mBar per channel, 110 mBar in total for 2 cooling tubes in series.

## Horizontal mounting



| Type | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} 1 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{W} \\ & \mathrm{Kg} \end{aligned}$ | Type | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} 1 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{W} \\ & \mathrm{Kg} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CBW-H210 C (H) (T) | 210 | 110 | 6.4 | CBW-H 560 C H (T) | 560 | 460 | 14.7 |
| CBW-H $260 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}$ ) | 260 | 160 | 7.6 | CBW-H660C H (T) | 660 | 560 | 17.1 |
| CBW-H $330 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ | 330 | 230 | 9.2 | CBW-H $760 \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{T})$ | 760 | 660 | 19.5 |
| CBW-H $400 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ | 400 | 300 | 10.9 | CBW-H 860 CH (T) | 860 | 760 | 22,0 |
| CBW-H $460 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ | 460 | 360 | 12.3 | CBW-H 960 C H (T) | 960 | 860 | 24,4 |

Longest possible type 1000 mm

## Vertical mounting



Type identification:

Please contact Danotherm with your request danotherm@danotherm.dk


Please specify your CBW resistor as follows



## Bi-Alpha

Compact Power Resistor
45-175W
(forced air cooling $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ )


The Bi-Alpha compact power resistors
Danotherm has developed flat power resistors for moderate power brake applications in drive systems, braking a few hundreds of watts to few kilowatts during a short time of braking.

The Bi-alpha is available in 3 sizes; Bi-Alpha 4, 5 and 6. Their nominal power is rated at 45W for size 4, 100W for size 5 and 175 W for size 6 . These values are valid for forced air cooling of $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. By increasing the airspeed the nominal power can be increased.

Because of its low profile height they can easily be mounted at the back side of an VFC (Voltage Frequency Converter).

The Bi-Alpha is a simple construction where the resistor wire is wounded on a mica substrate and insulated by mica sheets on both sides. This element is enclosed in a metal alloy housing made from aluminium and zinc. The Bi-Alpha resistors are a cost efective solution for small to medium power drive systems.

Connection leads are insulated with high temperature silicon, rated at $250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. IP value for each size is IP50.

## Construction

The resistors are designed as follows:
The resistor elements are wire wound on a mica substrate. This substrate is insulated by two mica sheets to assure the minimum voltage breakdown. The housing is made from aluminium zinc alloy with good thermal properties. The standard cables are 300 mm AWG 18 600V. We can supply cables in specified lengths and mounted with cable shoes or connectors as required.

## Simulations

The start for each resistor selection is a power-time graph from your application. Danotherm is able to predict the temperature of the resistor by using sophisticated models.

## Pulse load

The ability to withstand pulse loads varies per resistor size, wire length and wire diameter. As such, it is impossible to create standard graphs that would apply for most customers applications.

At your request Danotherm performs the simulation for you based on your application.

The table shown is based on a resistor with a wire of 0.3 mm . For different duty times the maximum power is noted with a repetition time of 120 seconds. The table is only valid for mentioned wire diameter. With each ohm value a different model and different pulse loads apply.


| Type Bi-Alpha | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{~W}]$ <br> @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> air $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ | Surface temp. <br> [ $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ <br> @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Pulse load during $x$ each 120 seconds [W] @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R}[\Omega] \\ \text { standard } \pm 10 \% \\ \text { on request } \pm 5 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{~s} \\ (0.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{~s} \\ (1.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \mathrm{~s} \\ (4.1 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~s} \\ (8.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 40 \mathrm{~s} \\ (33 \%) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| size 4 | 45 | 250 | 950 | 500 | 230 | 140 | 75 | 6-600 |
| size 5 | 100 | 250 | 2500 | 1400 | 700 | 480 | 260 | 40-1500 |
| size 6 | 175 | 250 | 4600 | 2500 | 1200 | 760 | 460 | 20-2500 |
| General specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature Coefficient: |  |  | < $\pm 100 \mathrm{ppm}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dielectric strength |  | standard | 2500 VAC @ 1 minute |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working voltage |  | standard | 600 VAC / 850 VDC |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insulation Resistance: |  |  | $>20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overload:@1sec pulse / hour |  |  | 20-25x (depending on resistance) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overload:@ 5 sec pulse / hour |  |  | 5-7x (depending on resistance) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cooling: |  |  | air $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Environmental: |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| De-rating: |  |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Pn}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0,65^{*} \mathrm{Pn}$ |  |  |  |  |  |



| Bi-Alpha | W | H | D | weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |  |  | $[\mathrm{g}]$ |
| size 4 | 100 | 88 | 4,3 | 94 |
| size 5 | 130 | 116 | 4,6 | 240 |
| size 6 | 170 | 160 | 5,25 | 540 |




## HVB70

## Aluminium high pulse power air cooled Resistor 285kJ - 570kJ



HVB70 style resistors are high pulse load resistors used in The maximum pulse load energy strongly depends on the recrowbar and high energy dump applications like in Wind tur- sistor wire and with that the ohm value. Please, ask for sepabines. They are very compact and therefore can be used in applications where space is an issue. rate datasheet with the ohm value you require to get precise

The high pulse load energy is absorbed by the wire and then transferred to the filling, which is normally quartz sand. In general the temperature of the housing will stay very low. data.

The resistors have a low thermal drift, low noise level, are

The HVB70 range is build up with one or multiple extruded aluminium profiles. The connection can be with 1 meter of cable (other lengths are possible) or with a connection box with IP65 or IP66 ingress protection degree.


Low Voltage Ride Through (LVRT) has become an important requirement for wind farms which defines their ability to remain connected and actively contribute to grid stability during a wide range of network faults. Fault ride-through specifications listed in modern transmission and distribution grid codes, specify that wind-turbine generators must remain connected to electricity networks at voltage levels well below nominal. The dynamic braking resistor dissipates active power and boosts generator voltage, potentially avoiding the need for pitch control and dynamic reactive power compensation.

Other applications for Alpha-type alu-minium-housed brake resistors (HVB 70 types) include dynamic braking in traction applications, load-dump resistors in crowbar systems and snubbers in choppers and rectifiers .

The salient features of this resistor family are:

- Small dimensions
- Low- surface temperatures
- high pulse-load capabilities
- High vibration capabilities
- No external electrically-live parts
- high IP classes
- Fail-safe capabilities (on request)
- low noise levels
- high dielectric strengths.


## HVB70

| Type | Ohmic value [ <br> $\pm 5 \%$ | Energy [k]] | Weight [kg] |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HVB70.400.1 | $0.2-250$ | 285 | $\pm 5$ |
| HVB70.400.2 | $0.3-500$ | 570 | $\pm 9$ |

General Specifications

| Insulation resistance | all types | $\geq 40 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ @ 5,000 V DC |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dielectric strength | HVB70.400.1 | $18,000 \mathrm{VAC} @ 50 \mathrm{~Hz} 1 \mathrm{~min}$ |  |
|  | HVB70.400.2 | $12,000 \mathrm{VAC} @ 50 \mathrm{~Hz} 1 \mathrm{~min}$ |  |
| Protection degree |  | IP65 |  |
| Dimensions | $\mathrm{A}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | C [mm] | H [mm] |
| HVB70.400.1 | 400 | 70 | 74 |
| HVB70.400.2 | 400 | 140 | 74 |




# HEAT SINK COOLED <br> HSCC / HSAC 

POWER THICK FILM RESISTORS


## HSCC and HSAC:

POWER THICK FILM RESISTORS are supplies in a patented MODULAR construction that is ideal for customer specified RESISTOR MODULES as well as single resistors.

## Construction:

The resistor body is a thick film resistor printed on ceramic Alumina. A glass cover film protects the resistor and the terminals are soldered to the substrate with $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ solder which makes the terminations reliable even at overload conditions.

The resistor is mounted in an Aluminum Profile. High temperature plastic insulators and metal springs make a well-defined stable thermal contact between the resistor element and the aluminum profile. Between the resistor element and the profile is a heat conducting material.
The Ceramic resistor element is completely protected from mechanical damage and the resistor can be mounted to a heat sink without further notice. The below wattage curves demands the use of a heat sink compound.


## Heat Sink Cooled Power Thick Film Resistor - Type HSCC, HSAC

## Specifications:

| Resistor tolerance: | Standard (NON-TRIMMING) <br> TRIMMED RESISTORS | $\pm 15 \%$ <br>  <br> Temperature Coefficients: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \%, \pm 0.5 \%$ |  |  |
| Test voltage for $1 \mathrm{~min} .: ~$ | $\pm 250 \mathrm{PPM}$ |  |
| Working voltage: | $6000 \mathrm{VDC} / 2500 \mathrm{VAC}$ |  |
| External Creeping Distance: | 1100 VDC |  |
| Temperature Limits: | 12 mm |  |
| Insulation: | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Air Distance Terminal./Ground | $>100 \mathrm{M}^{2} \mathrm{OHM} / 500 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |


| TYPE: <br> Values for standard resistors |  | HSCC 54 HSAC 36 | HSCC 71 HSAC 52 | HSCC 88 HSAC 70 | $\begin{gathered} \text { HSCC } 104 \\ \text { HSAC } 87 \end{gathered}$ | HSCC 122 <br> HSAC 104 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Max rated wattage | W | 45 | 105 | 165 | 225 | (MODULES) |
| Nominal power | W | 22 | 50 | 80 | 105 | (MODULES) |
| Surge load in $10 \mathrm{sec} .{ }^{*}$ ( | W | 90 | 200 | 350 | 420 | (MODULES) |
| Max voltage between terminal | $\mathrm{V}^{\wedge}$ | 1000 | 2000 | 2500 | 2500 | (MODULES) |
| Thermal Resistance | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{W}$ | 1.12 | 0.47 | 0.3 | 0.22 | (MODULES) |
| Resistance Min. | Ohm | 0.3 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | (MODULES) |
| Resistance Max. | MOhm | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (MODULES) |
| Mechanical Specifications: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSCC L | mm | 54 | 71 | 88 | 104 | 122 |
| HSCC L1 | mm | 46 | 63 | 80 | 96 | 114 |
| HSAC L | mm | 36 | 52 | 70 | 87 | 104 |
| HSAC L1 | mm | - | - | 40 | 50 | 75 |
| Weight HSCC | g | 26 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 65 |
| Weight HSAC | g | 35 | 45 | 56 | 70 | 90 |



## WATTAGE OF HSCC AND HSAC TYPES:

The curves show the wattage for each resistor at different heat sink temperatures for resistors up to about 100 KOHMS / modules. The MAX. Permanent temperature on the resistor surface is $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and the MAX power or wattage is $400 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}$

The MAX WATTAGE is the maximum constant power at which the resistor can be operated.
The NOMINAL POWER is the power at which the resistor withstand 4 times overload in 10 seconds.
Resistors can be supplied non-trimmed with resistor tolerance $\pm 15 \%$. If a more narrow tolerance is requested the resistor have to be trimmed. In this case the wattage has to be reduced to $70 \%$ as shown on the curves

For Modular resistors (More resistors in one package) each resistor can be loaded corresponding to the size between two terminals. The HSCC resistor shown above with 3 resistors each resistor can be loaded like a single HSCC54 resistor.

HSCC 54 / HSAC 36
WATtAGE CREEPAGE distance on alumisianm TRIMM 1.00 mm


HSCC 71 / HSAC 52




# Aluminium Housed Wirewound Power Resistor Type HSD 

All-purpose Heat Sink Resistor for mounting on a Heat Sink chassis.


## Aluminium Housed Wirewound Power Resistor Type HSD

## Type HSD

## For compact construction:

Close mounting of heat sensitive components is possible due to only a slight rise of the temperature on the aluminium profile.

Solder, Cable and "Fast-On" Termination
More resistors in one profile possible.

## Specifications:

| Power rating | $12 \mathrm{~W}-300 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resistance range (standard)* | HSD 40: | R1-3K3 |
| E12 values preferred for | HSD 70: | R22-6K8 |
| smaller quantities | HSD 140: | R47-18K |
|  | HSD 210: | R82-27K |
|  | HSD 280: | 1R - 39K |
| Resistance tolerance | $\pm 5 \% / \pm 10 \%$ |  |
| Temperature Coefficients |  |  |
| Normal | $50 \mathrm{ppm}-150 \mathrm{ppm}$ |  |
| Low ohmic values | 400 ppm |  |
| Dielectric strength | 2500 VAC peak |  |
| Working voltage | 1200 VAC |  |
| Test voltage | 6000 VDC |  |

## Power Dissipation:



This graph shows the maximum wattage rating for each of the five possible resistors of standard size corresponding to the heat sin temperature. It is assumed that all resistors are equally loaded.

Mechanical specifications:


| HSD | A | B | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 30 | 20 | 20 |
| 40 | 40 | 18.3 | 20 |
| 70 | 70 | 39.7 | 21.4 |
| 140 | 140 | 80 | 20 |
| 210 | 210 | $2 \times 80$ | 20 |
| 280 | 280 | $2 \times 100$ | 20 |



Please Order as follows:


## Insulation

Silicone Rubber + MICA. The Silicone is UL-recognized (UL 94 HB) to a working temperature of $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Temperatures of up to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ can be endured for shorter periods. This may however cause an expansion of the silicone rubber with a possibility of reducing the dielectric strength.

## Thermal Resistances:



## Designing

The following equations are applied by the dimensioning of the resistors at stationary load.
If more information is required please consult Danotherm.
It's assumed that the air around the resistors is stationary. (Worst case).
Symbols employed:
$W_{\text {max }}$ :
$\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}$ :
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{AMB}}$ : Ambient temperature
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {TH }}: \quad$ Thermal resistance. Refer to table Thermal resistances $T_{H} \quad: \quad$ Heat sink temperature (chassis).
$\mathrm{T}: \quad$ Temperature on top of the Aluminium profile.
Following conditions are possible:

1. HSD is mounted on a heat sink:
A. The thermal resistance $R_{T H}$ of the heat sink is known,
$\mathbf{T}=\mathbf{W}_{\text {MAX }} \mathbf{x}\left(\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 4}+\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{TH}}\right)$
Check that:

$$
\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}=\mathrm{W}_{\text {MAX }} \mathrm{x}\left(\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{TH}}+\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 3}+\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 1}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{AMB}}<220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$

B. The Temperature of the Heat Sink is known,
$\mathbf{T}=\mathbf{W}_{\mathrm{MAX}} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 4}+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$
Check that:
$\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}=\mathbf{W}_{\text {MAX }} \mathbf{X}\left(\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 1}+\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 3}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}<\mathbf{2 2 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
When the HSD is used close to maximum values heat sink compound should be applies.
2. HSD is mounted without a heat sink: Check that:
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}=\mathrm{W}_{\text {MAX }} \mathbf{X}\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 1}+\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 2}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{AMB}}<220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Aluminium Housed Wirewound Power Resistor Type HSF

Flat Heat Sink Resistor for mounting on a Heat Sink chassis.


## Aluminium Housed Wirewound Power ResistorType HSF

## Type HSF

## For compact construction:

Close mounting of heat sensitive components is possible due to only a slight rise of the temperature on the aluminium profile.

No heat sink compound is required because of large mounting surface.

Solder, Cable and "Fast-On" Termination
More resistors in one profile possible.

## Specifications:

| Power rating | $12 \mathrm{~W}-300 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Resistance range (standard) | HSF 40: | R1 - 3K3 |
| E12 values preferred for | HSF 70: | R22 - 6 K 8 |
| smaller quantities | HSF 140: | R47 -18 K |
|  | HSF 210: | R82 - 27K |
|  | HSF 280: | 1R - 39K |
| Resistance tolerance | $\pm 5 \% / \pm 10 \%$ |  |
| Temperature Coefficients |  |  |
| Normal | $50 \mathrm{ppm}-150 \mathrm{ppm}$ |  |
| Low ohmic values | 400 ppm |  |
| Dielectric strength | 2500 VAC peak |  |
| Working voltage | 1200 VAC |  |
| Test voltage | 6000 VDC |  |
| * Low-ohmic values on request \# Type HSF |  |  |

## Power Dissipation:



This graph shows the maximum wattage rating for each of the five possible ressistors of standard size corresponding to the heat sin temperature. It is assumed that all resistors are equally loaded.

## Mechanical specifications:

| HSF | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | 40 | - |
| 70 | 70 | 39.7 |
| 140 | 140 | 80 |
| 210 | 210 | $2 \times 80$ |
| 280 | 280 | $2 \times 100$ |



Please Order as follows:

## Insulation

Silicone Rubber + MICA. The Silicone is UL-recognised (UL 94 HB) to a working temperature of $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Temperatures of up to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ can be endured for shorter periods. This may however cause an expansion of the silicone rubber with a possibility of reducing the dielectric strength.

## Thermal Resistances:



Showing the Thermal Resistance ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ ) between different measuring points.

|  | HSF 40 | HSF 70 | HSF 140 | HSF 210 | HSF 280 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 1}$ | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0.75 | 0.5 |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {TH } 2}$ | 11 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 2.75 | 2 |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {TH3 }}$ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {TH } 4}$ | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.17 | 0.1 | 0.085 |

## Designing

The following equations are applied by the dimensioning of the resistors at stationary load.
If more information is required please consult Danotherm.
It's assumed that the air around the resistors is stationary. (Worst case).
Symbols employed:

| $W_{\text {MAX }}:$ | Maximum reguired load in resistor <br> $\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}:$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Maximum hot spot temperature reguested in resistor <br> $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}<220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ The lower $\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}$ the higher reliability |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {AMB }}:$ | and lifetime. |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {TH }}:$ | Ambient temperature |

Following conditions are possible:

1. HSF is mounted on a heat sink:
A. The thermal resistance $R_{T H}$ of the heat sink is known,
$\mathbf{T}=\mathbf{W}_{\mathrm{MAX}} \mathbf{X}\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 4}+\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH}}\right)$
Check that:
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}=\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{MAX}} \mathrm{x}\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH}}+\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 3}+\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 1}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{AMB}}<\mathbf{2 2 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B. The Temperature of the Heat Sink is known,
$\mathbf{T}=\mathbf{W}_{\text {MAX }} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{R}_{\text {TH4 }}+\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$
Check that:
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}=\mathrm{W}_{\text {MAX }} \mathbf{X}\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 1}+\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 3}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}<220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
2. HSF is mounted without a heat sink:

Check that:
$\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}=\mathrm{W}_{\text {MAX }} \mathrm{X}\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 1}+\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TH} 2}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\text {AMB }}<\mathbf{2 2 0 ^ { \circ }} \mathrm{C}$

HSF 140 A7R | Ohmic values |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| A: AMP terminals |
| L: Tinned lugs |
| S: Screw-on terminals |
| C: Cable (specified) |
| Size in mm. |

# DANOTHERM 



## Wirewound resistors

Vitreous Enamelled and Cement Coated
Round and Oval Shaped
Sigma Modular Wirewound Brake Resistors

- 15-5000W
- Solder, Screw or Fast-on terminals
- Different styles of mounting brackets
- Open type IPOO and Sigma IP20
- Increased creepage distance for high voltage applications
- Optional Live terminals (only oval shaped types)
- Wide ohm range

| DANOTHERM TYPE | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{P} \text { nom * } \\ & @ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~T}=350^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | CRITICAL VOLT rms | $\begin{aligned} & \text { INSU- } \\ & \text { LATION } \\ & \text { VOLT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { CRIT. } \\ \text { RES } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RMIN } \\ & \pm 15 \% \\ & \text { ZRF/I } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \pm 10 \% \\ \text { GRV } \\ \text { ZRV } \end{gathered}$ | ZBF | RMAX <br> GRF <br> ZRF | GRV $\mathrm{ZRV}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRI } \\ & \text { ZRI } \end{aligned}$ | ZBF | PREF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W | V | $V$ | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ | $\Omega$ | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\Omega$ | $\Omega$ |  |
| GRF/ZRF 10/44 | 17 | 270 | 1000 | 4,2 | 56 | 0,8 | - | 8 | 1,8 | 22 | - | P |
| GRF/ZRF 10/55 | 22 | 430 | 1000 | 8,4 | 100 | 0,6 | - | 12 | 2,7 | 33 | - |  |
| GRF/ZRF 10/63 | 25 | 550 | 1000 | 12 | 100 | 0,6 | - | 18 | 3,9 | 47 | - | P |
| GRF/ZRF 12/51 | 24 | 370 | 1000 | 5,7 | 47 | 1 | - | 12 | 3,3 | 39 | - |  |
| GRF/ZRF 12/63 | 30 | 550 | 1000 | 10 | 56 | 1 | - | 22 | 4,7 | 56 | - | P |
| GRF/ZRF 12/76 | 36 | 750 | 1000 | 15 | 82 | 1 | - | 27 | 5,6 | 68 | - |  |
| GRF/ZRF 12/102 | 48 | 1200 | 1000 | 30 | 82 | 1 | - | 47 | 8,2 | 120 | - | P |
| GRF/ZRF 13/51 | 28 | 370 | 1200 | 4,8 | 56 | 1 | - | 18 | 3,6 | 47 | - | P |
| GRF/ZRF 13/63 | 32 | 550 | 1200 | 9.4 | 56 | 1 | - | 22 | 5,6 | 47 | - | P |
| GRF/ZRF 13/100 | 52 | 1100 | 1200 | 23 | 82 | 1 | - | 47 | 10 | 120 | - | P |
| GRF/ZRF 15/51 | 30 | 370 | 1200 | 4,5 | 56 | 1 | 68 | 18 | 3,3 | 47 | 3 |  |
| GRF/ZRF 15/63 | 38 | 550 | 1200 | 7,9 | 56 | 1 | 100 | 27 | 5,6 | 56 | 6 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 15/76 | 45 | 750 | 1200 | 12 | 82 | 1 | 150 | 33 | 6,8 | 68 | 8 |  |
| GRF/ZRF 15/100 | 60 | 1100 | 1200 | 20 | 82 | 1 | 220 | 58 | 12 | 120 | 12 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 20/50 | 40 | 360 | 1200 | 3,2 | 56 | 0,3 | 33 | 22 | 4,7 | 47 | 4 |  |
| GRF/ZRF 20/75 | 60 | 730 | 1200 | 8,8 | 100 | 0,3 | 75 | 47 | 10 | 100 | 8 |  |
| GRF/ZRF 20/100 | 78 | 1100 | 1200 | 15 | 220 | 0,3 | 120 | 56 | 15 | 150 | 12 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 20/140 | 100 | 1700 | 1200 | 28 | 220 | 0,3 | 180 | 82 | 22 | 220 | 22 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 20/165 | 120 | 2100 | 1200 | 36 | 220 | 0,5 | 220 | 100 | 27 | 280 | 27 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 20/267 | 200 | 3600 | 1200 | 64 | 220 | 1 | 390 | 150 | 47 | 470 | 47 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 24/165 | 150 | 2100 | 1200 | 29 | 220 | 1 | 180 | 100 | 33 | 270 | 27 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 30/75 | 85 | 730 | 1200 | 6,2 | 120 | 1 | 39 | 39 | 15 | 120 | 12 |  |
| GRF/ZRF 30/100 | 110 | 1100 | 1200 | 11 | 180 | 1 | 68 | 56 | 22 | 180 | 18 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 30/133 | 150 | 1600 | 1200 | 17 | 270 | 1 | 100 | 78 | 33 | 220 | 27 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 30/152 | 170 | 1900 | 1200 | 21 | 330 | 1 | 120 | 82 | 39 | 270 | 33 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 30/156 | 175 | 2000 | 1200 | 22 | 330 | 1 | 120 | 82 | 42 | 270 | 33 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 30/165 | 185 | 2100 | 1200 | 23 | 330 | 1 | 150 | 100 | 42 | 330 | 39 |  |
| GRF/ZRF 30/200 | 225 | 2600 | 1200 | 30 | 390 | 1 | 150 | 120 | 47 | 420 | 42 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 30/215 | 245 | 2900 | 1200 | 34 | 470 | 1 | 180 | 150 | 56 | 470 | 47 |  |
| GRF/ZRF 30/250 | 275 | 3400 | 1200 | 42 | 560 | 1 | 220 | 150 | 68 | 560 | 56 |  |
| GRF/ZRF 30/265 | 300 | 3600 | 1200 | 43 | 560 | 1 | 220 | 180 | 68 | 560 | 68 | P |
| GRF/ZRF 30/330 | 375 | 4600 | 3000 | 56 | 680 | 1 | 270 | 180 | 82 | 750 | 75 | P |
| ZRF 45/370 | 600 | 5200 | 2400 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 200 | - | 1000 | 120 |  |  |
| ZRF 55/100 | 180 | 800 | 3000 | 3,5 | 150 | 1 | 120 | 47 | - | 180 | 18 | P |
| ZRF 55/150 | 250 | 1200 | 3000 | 5,7 | 300 | 1 | 270 | 56 | - | 270 | 39 | P |
| ZRF 55/215 | 330 | 1900 | 3000 | 10 | 560 | 1 | 560 | 75 | - | 330 | 47 | P |
| ZRF 55/290 | 450 | 2700 | 3000 | 16 | 820 | 1 | 680 | 100 | - | 470 | 68 | P |
| ZRF 55/300 | 450 | 2800 | 3000 | 17 | 1000 | 1 | 820 | 100 | - | 470 | 68 |  |
| ZRF 55/390 | 600 | 3700 | 3000 | 22 | 1200 | 1,2 | 1000 | 150 | - | 620 | 100 | P |
| ZRF 55/400 | 600 | 3800 | 3000 | 24 | 1200 | 1,5 | 1000 | 150 | - | 620 | 100 |  |
| ZRF 55/490 | 800 | 4700 | 3000 | 27 | 1500 | 1,5 | 1200 | 180 | - | 750 | 120 | P |
| ZRF 55/500 | 800 | 4800 | 3000 | 28 | 1500 | 2,2 | 1200 | 180 | - | 750 | 120 |  |
| ZRF 55/590 | 1000 | 5700 | 3000 | 32 | 1500 | 2,2 | 1500 | 200 | - | 1000 | 150 | P |

* Nominal power rating; for corrugated wire types (ZBF/GBF) allow $20 \%$ higher power High ohm values, exceeding critical resistance values, should be de-rated by $25 \%$.
Induction low types should be de-rated by $50 \%$.
* standard insulation voltage levels, higher levels on request.


## Vitreous Enamelled and Cemented Power Resistors from 15 W to 1000 W

Danotherm Electric A/S was founded in Copenhagen in 1919. We manufacture high performance reliable electrical components and systems. Our products can be found in the most professional sectors of the industry.

## Our standard program includes:

GRF/ZRE: fixed resistors for ac and dc current. Standard tolerance of $\pm 10 \%$ and $5 \%$ on request. Can be fitted with mounting feet and intermediate bands if required.

GRV/ZRV; resistor with one or more variable connection band

GRI/ZRI; induction low resistors by double winding (Ayrton-Perry)

GBF/ZBF; corrugated winding for high pulse load and low ohm values. The corrugated wire functions as fins, increasing the active surface area. As a rule of thumb, the nominal power increases by some 20\%. Also available in variable band types (GBV/ZBV)

## Specifications

All-welded construction.
Tolerance:
R $>1$ : $\pm 5 \%$ or $10 \%$ (see table 1 )
Power rating. Based on $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and
Horizontal mounting.
Temperature Range: $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Temperature coefficient
Low ohm: 200 (400ppm)/ ${ }^{\circ}$
Medium-high ohm: $<100 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ}$.
Dielectric voltage: Based on indicated creepage distance ( k in table 2) from terminals to mounting bracket. 5 mm : 1000 V , $6 \mathrm{~mm}: 1200 \mathrm{~V}$.
Other values than indicated are possible
overload.
General: 10 X in 5 seconds.

## Item description

ZBF 30/330 S xxR K 000
$\qquad$
Drawing No. ( $001=5 \%$ tolerance; $000=10 \%$ tolerance. $)$, other numbers are customized types Resistance toler ance $J=5 \%, K=10 \%$ Ohmic value ( $16 \mathrm{R}=16 ; 5 \mathrm{k} 6=5.6 \mathrm{k}$ )
S: Screw (order separate in bag) / L Tinned / A: Fast-On Length of resistor body in mm
Diameter of resistor body in mm
F: Fixed resistor /I: Low induction / V: Adjustable R. Normal wire / B: Corrugated flat wire
G. Vitreous Enamelled / Z: Cement coated


## Materials:

## Core:

Diameter $10-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ : Steatite C221 Porcelain C110, only certain types. Diameter 45 mm : Porcelain C410 Diameter: 55 mm : Corderite C520
Steatite C221 is the optimal choice of ceramic bases material for temperatures below $350-400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. It has high mechanical strength and excellent DC stability. If higher temperatures can be expected porcelain C110 can be used. For our large resistor types, corderite C520 are used due to its very high stability to temperature changes.

## Terminals:

FeNi42 ; has an equivalent temperature expansion coefficient likes Steatite. FeNi42. Can be soldered when it is clean from oxidation and is relatively stainless.

## Wire:

Low Ohms: CuNi10 (T.C: 400ppm)/
CuNi 23 Mn (T.C: 200ppm)
Medium Ohms:
CuNi44 (T.C. < 80ppm)
High Ohms: NiCr8020; CrAlFe,
(T.C. <100ppm)

## Coating:

Vitreous Enamel, excellent protection to thin wires. All Vitreous Enamelled Resistors meet the IEC 68-2-3 Ca. 56 days. Vitreous enamel can only be used on Steatite.
AIPO4 is the best choice regarding high pulse load capability and high temperature stability.

## Thermal models are available

Each resistor can be provided with data sheets including an individual thermal model for simulating temperature rises during load. Please, see last page

| TVPE | Profile | D | L | L Tol. | d | $\underset{\max }{D}$ | $\begin{gathered} b \\ \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{A} \end{gathered}$ | e | $c^{*}$ | $\begin{gathered} k \\ \mathrm{~min} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} 1 \pm 1 \\ & \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{A} \end{aligned}$ | LB | fxi | Typ. Mass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\emptyset}{\mathrm{mm}}$ | mm | $\pm \mathrm{mm}$ | mmø | mm | mm | mmø | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | 8 |
| GRF/ZRF 10/44 | 1 |  | 44 | 0,7 |  |  | 4,8/6,3 | 3,2 |  | 5 | 32,3/30,8 | 58 |  | 11 |
| GRF/ZRF 10/55 | 1 | 10 | 55 | 0,9 | 6 | 13 | 4,8/6,3 | 3,2 | 19 | 5 | 43,1/41,6 | 69 | 3,2×6 | 14 |
| GRF/ZRF 10/63 | 1 |  | 63 | 1,2 |  |  | 4,8/6,3 | 3,2 |  | 5 | 50,9/49,4 | 77 |  | 15 |
| GRF/ZRF 12/51 | 1 |  | 51 | 0,9 |  |  | 4,8/6,3 | 3,2 |  | 5 | 39,2/37,7 | 65 |  | 19 |
| GRF/ZRF 12/63 | 1 | 12 | 63 | 1,2 | 5,5 | 16 | 4,8/6,3 | 3,2 | 16,5/21 | 5 | 50,9/49,4 | 77 | 3,2×6 | 22 |
| GRF/ZRF 12/76 | 1 |  | 76 | 1,4 |  |  | 4,8/6,3 | 3,2 |  | 5 | 63,7/62,2 | 90 |  | 26 |
| GRF/ZRF 12/102 | 1 |  | 102 | 2,0 |  |  | 4,8/6,3 | 3,2 |  | 5 | 89,2/87,7 | 116 |  | 34 |
| GRF/ZRF 13/51 | 1 |  | 51 | 0,9 | 8,3 |  | 4,8/6,3 | 3,2 |  | 6 | 38,2/36,7 | - |  | 20 |
| GRF/ZRF 13/63 | 1 | 13 | 63 | 1,2 | 5,5 | 17 | 4,8/6,3 | 3,2 | 15,5/20 | 6 | 49,4/48,4 | - | - | 24 |
| GRF/ZRF 13/100 | 1 |  | 100 | 1,8 | 5,5 |  | 4,8/6,3 | 3,2 |  | 6 | 86,2/84,7 | - |  | 40 |
| GRF/ZRF 15/51 | 1 |  | 51 | 0,9 |  |  | 4,8/8 | 3,2 |  | 6 | 38,2/35 | 65 |  | 22 |
| GRF/ZRF 15/63 | 1 |  | 63 | 1,2 |  |  | 4,8/8 | 3,2 |  | 6 | 49,4/46,7 | 77 |  | 26 |
| GRF/ZRF 15/76 | 1 | 15 | 76 | 1,4 | 10 | 19 | 4,8/8 | 3,2 | 22 | 6 | 62,7/59,5 | 90 | 4,2×8 | 30 |
| GRF/ZRF 15/100 | 1 |  | 100 | 1,8 |  |  | 4,8/8 | 3,2 |  | 6 | 86,2/83 | 114 |  | 40 |
| GRF/ZRF 20/50 | 1 |  | 50 | 0,8 |  |  | 4,8/8 | 3,2 |  | 6 | 37,2/34 | 66 |  | 40 |
| GRF/ZRF 20/75 | 1 |  | 75 | 1,4 |  |  | 4,8/8 | 3,2 |  | 6 | 61,7/58,5 | 91 |  | 55 |
| GRF/ZRF 20/100 | 1 | 20 | 100 | 1,8 | 12 | 24 | 8 | 4,2 | 22/25 | 6 | 83 | 116 | 5,5×8 | 70 |
| GRF/ZRF 20/140 | 1 |  | 140 | 2,5 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 122,2 | 156 |  | 100 |
| GRF/ZRF 20/165 | 1 |  | 165 | 3,0 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 146,7 | 181 |  | 115 |
| GRF/ZRF 20/267 | 1 |  | 267 | 4,6 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 246,7 | 283 |  | 190 |
| GRF/ZRF 24/165 | 1 |  | 165 | 3,0 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 146,7 | 181 |  | 155 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/75 | 1 |  | 75 | 1,4 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 58,5 | 93 |  | 105 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/100 | 1;3 |  | 100 | 1,8 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 83 | 118 |  | 135 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/133 | 1;3 |  | 133 | 2,5 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 115,3 | 151 |  | 175 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/152 | 1 |  | 152 | 2,8 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 134 | 170 |  | 200 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/156 | 1 | 30 | 156 | 3,0 | 20 | 34 | 8 | 4,2 | 30 | 6 | 137,9 | 174 | 5,5×8 | 207 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/165 | 1;3 |  | 165 | 3,0 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 146,7 | 183 |  | 220 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/200 | 1 |  | 200 | 3,8 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 181 | 218 |  | 265 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/215 | 1;3 |  | 215 | 4,2 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 195,7 | 233 |  | 285 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/250 | 1;3 |  | 250 | 4,2 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 230 | 268 |  | 320 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/265 | 1;3 |  | 265 | 4,6 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 6 | 244,7 | 283 |  | 350 |
| GRF/ZRF 30/330 | 1;3 |  | 330 | 5 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 15 | 301 | 348 | 5.5×8 | 440 |
| ZRF 45/370 | 1 | 45 | 370 | 5,5 | 30 | 50 | 10 | 5,2 | 39 | 12 | 341,6 | - | - | 950 |
| ZRF 55/100 | 1 |  | 100 | 1,8 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 15 | 72 | 124 |  | 260 |
| ZRF 55/150 | 1 |  | 150 | 2,5 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 15 | 111,2 | 175 |  | 355 |
| ZRF 55/210 | 1 |  | 210 | 4,2 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 15 | 179,8 | 236 |  | 525 |
| ZRF 55/290 | 1 |  | 290 | 4,6 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 15 | 258,2 | 317 |  | 725 |
| ZRF 55/300 | 1 | 55 | 300 | 4,6 | 42 | 60 | 10 | 5,2 | 43,5 | 15 | 268 | 327 | 5,5×10 | 740 |
| ZRF 55/390 | 1 |  | 390 | 5,5 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 15 | 356,2 | 418 |  | 940 |
| ZRF 55/400 | 1 |  | 400 | 5,5 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 15 | 366 | 428 |  | 960 |
| ZRF 55/490 | 1 |  | 490 | 6,8 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 15 | 454,2 | 517 |  | 1200 |
| ZRF 55/500 | 1 |  | 500 | 6,8 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 15 | 464 | 527 |  | 1230 |
| ZRF 55/590 | 1 |  | 590 | 7,6 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 15 | 553 | 618 |  | 1450 |

Table 2, Mechanical Specifications


Flat Oval Shaped Wirewound Resistors

| DANOTHERM TVPE | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{P} \text { nom }{ }^{\circ} \\ & \mathrm{T}=350^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & @ @ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | CRITICAL VOLT | INSULATION VOLT ** | RES | RMIN <br> GFF <br> ZFF | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GFF } \\ & \text { GF } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RMAX } \\ & \text { GFF } \\ & \text { ZFF } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{GFV} \\ & \mathrm{ZFV} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{GFI} \\ & \mathrm{ZFI} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W | V | V | k $\Omega$ | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ | $\Omega$ | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\Omega$ |
| GFF/ZFF 20/50 | 30 | 360 | 1000 | 4.3 | 56 | 1 | 5.6 | - | 47 |
| GFF/ZFF 20/80 | 50 | 810 | 1000 | 13 | 75 | 1 | 12 | - | 82 |
| GFF/ZFF 20/90 | 55 | 960 | 1000 | 16 | 100 | 1 | 12 | - | 100 |
| GFF/ZFF 20/100 | 60 | 1100 | 1000 | 20 | 120 | 1 | 15 | - | 120 |
| GFF/ZFF 20/120 | 70 | 1400 | 1000 | 28 | 150 | 1 | 18 | - | 150 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/50(-M) | 40 | 360 | 1200 | 3.2 | 56 | 1 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 47 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/80(-M) | 60 | 810 | 1200 | 10 | 68 | 1 | 15 | 6.8 | 100 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/90(-M) | 65 | 960 | 1200 | 14 | 82 | 1 | 18 | 8.2 | 120 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/100(-M) | 70 | 1100 | 1200 | 17 | 100 | 1 | 22 | 10 | 150 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/120(-M) | 90 | 1400 | 1200 | 21 | 120 | 1 | 27 | 12 | 220 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/153(-M) | 110 | 1900 | 1200 | 32 | 150 | 1 | 33 | 15 | 270 |
| ZFF 45/150(-M) | 180 | 1900 | 1200 | 20 | 150 | 1 | 47 | - | 270 |
| ZFF 45/200(-M) | 225 | 2600 | 1200 | 30 | 180 | 1 | 68 | - | 330 |
| ZFF 45/250(-M) | 280 | 3400 | 1200 | 41 | 220 | 1 | 100 | - | 470 |
| ZFF 78/100(-M) | 180 | 800 | 3000 | 3.5 | 150 | 1 | 4.7 | - | 180 |
| ZFF 78/140(-M) | 250 | 1200 | 3000 | 5.7 | 300 | 1 | 5.6 | - | 270 |
| ZFF 78/210(-M) | 330 | 1900 | 3000 | 10 | 560 | 1 | 7.5 | - | 330 |
| ZFF 78/290(-M) | 450 | 2700 | 3000 | 16 | 820 | 1 | 10 | - | 470 |
| ZFF 78/390(-M) | 600 | 3700 | 3000 | 22 | 1200 | 1.2 | 15 | - | 620 |
| ZFF 78/490(-M) | 800 | 4700 | 3000 | 27 | 1500 | 1.5 | 18 | - | 750 |


| TYPE | $\begin{gathered} D \\ \max \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\max }{d}$ | L | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \\ \text { Tol. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} 1 \pm 1 \\ & \mathrm{~L} 1.5 / \mathrm{A} \end{aligned}$ | Lb | Ltot | kmin | $\begin{gathered} b \\ L 1.5 / A \end{gathered}$ | e | fxi | Typ. <br> Mass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm | mm | mm | $\pm \mathrm{mm}$ | mm | mm | mm | mm | mmø | mm | mm | g |
| GFF/ZFF 20/50 | 23 | 9.5 | 50 | 1 | 38.2/36.7 | 67 | 86 | 5 | 4.8/6.3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 22 |
| GFF/ZFF 20/80 | 23 | 9.5 | 80 | 1.6 | 67.6/66.1 | 97 | 116 | 5 | 4.8/6.3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 32 |
| GFF/ZFF 20/90 | 23 | 9.5 | 90 | 1.8 | 77.4/75.9 | 107 | 126 | 5 | 4.8/6.3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 35 |
| GFF/ZFF 20/100 | 23 | 9.5 | 100 | 2 | 87.2/85.7 | 117 | 136 | 5 | 4.8/6.3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 40 |
| GFF/ZFF 20/120 | 23 | 9.5 | 120 | 2.4 | 106.8/105.3 | 137 | 156 | 5 | 4.86 .3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 45 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/50 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 1 | 37.2/35.7 | 67 | 86 | 6 | 4.8/6.3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 30 |
| GFF/ZFF $27 / 80$ | 30 | 10 | 80 | 1.6 | 66.6/65.1 | 97 | 116 | 6 | 4.8/6.3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 45 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/90 | 30 | 10 | 90 | 1.8 | 76.4/74.9 | 107 | 126 | 6 | 4.8/6.3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 48 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/100 | 30 | 10 | 100 | 2 | 86.2/84.7 | 117 | 136 | 6 | 4.8/6.3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 55 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/120 | 30 | 10 | 120 | 2.4 | 105.8/104.3 | 137 | 156 | 6 | 4.8/6.3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 65 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/153 | 30 | 10 | 153 | 3.1 | 138.1/136.6 | 170 | 189 | 6 | 4.8/6.3 | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10.5$ | 75 |
| ZFF 45/150 | 48 | 12 | 150 | 3 | 136 | 170 | 190 | 6 | 8 | 4.2 | $6.5 \times 10$ | 155 |
| ZFF 45/200 | 48 | 12 | 200 | 4 | 185 | 220 | 240 | 6 | 8 | 4.2 | $6.5 \times 10$ | 200 |
| ZFF 45/250 | 48 | 12 | 250 | 5 | 234 | 270 | 290 | 6 | 8 | 4.2 | $6.5 \times 10$ | 250 |
| ZFF 78/100 | 81 | 25 | 100 | 2 | 72 | 137 | 164 | 15 | 10 | 5.3 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 260 |
| ZFF 78/140 | 81 | 25 | 140 | 2.8 | 111 | 177 | 204 | 15 | 10 | 5.3 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 355 |
| ZFF 78/210 | 81 | 25 | 210 | 4.2 | 178 | 247 | 274 | 15 | 10 | 5.3 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 525 |
| ZFF 78/290 | 81 | 25 | 290 | 5.8 | 258 | 327 | 354 | 15 | 10 | 5.3 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 725 |
| ZFF 78/390 | 81 | 25 | 390 | 7.8 | 356 | 427 | 454 | 15 | 10 | 5.3 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 940 |
| ZFF 78/490 | 81 | 25 | 490 | 9.8 | 454 | 527 | 554 | 15 | 10 | 5.3 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 1200 |

Custom designed resistors and assemblies are available on request. Details like wire configuration, creepage distance and inductance can be specified by the customers. The choice between more than 50 sizes guarantee our customer that the best resistor configuration can be found within our program. Special lengths are very well possible

Contact our sales department or email: danotherm@danotherm.dk for special configurations.

## Standard, 'Turtles' and 'M-types':

Flat Oval Shaped Vitreous Enamelled or Cement Coated Resistors can be supplied in various types: A 'Turtle' style, having 4 soldering legs to stand on, ideally suited for mounting on PCB's with good mechanical stability
'Turtles' are offered in 78 mm types (all lengths)

Mechanical Dimensions:


M-type Oval shaped wirewound resistors have live terminals for easy electrical and mechanical connection.

* Nominal power rating:

High ohm values, exceeding critical resistance values, should be de-rated by $25 \%$.
Induction low types should be de-rated by $50 \%$.

* standard insulation voltage levels, higher levels on request.


## Item description

ZFF 45/200 S xxR K 000


Drawing No. (000 is standard) Resistance tolerance $5 \%, 10 \%$ or $15 \%$ Ohmic value $(16 \mathrm{R}=16 ; 5 \mathrm{k} 6=5.6 \mathrm{k})$ S: Screw / L: Tinned / A: Fast-On Length of resistor body in mm Diameter of resistor body in mm
F: Fixed resistor / I: Low induction / V: Adjustable F: Flat / Oval type
G. Vitreous Enamelled / Z: Cement coated


Overload Capability
Wirewound resistors can be overloaded during certain time for several their nominal power rating. Underneath curve shows the overload capability in percentage of the nominal power for pulse loads at given duration with a cycle time of 120 seconds.

Temperature rise at constant load.
The maximum surface temperature rise is $350^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Underneath curve shows the relation between power and surface temperature. For very dynamic power loads we suggest our Cement Coated resistors.

At elevated ambient temperatures the admissible maximum power dissipation must be de-rated to prevent over-heating. Derating is done linearly from $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $350^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at $100 \%$ nominal power to 0 . Underneath curve shows the relation between ambient temperature and max power dissipation.

Forced air cooling increases the ability to expel heat to the ambient air. Underneath curve show the relation between airspeed and maximum admissible power dissipation.







M-type Live-Terminals Wirewound Resistors


| TYPE | D <br> max | max | L | L <br> Tol | Lb | Ltot | fxi | Typ. <br> Mass |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm | mm | mm | $\pm \mathrm{mm}$ | mm | mm | mm | g |
| GFF/ZFF 27/50-M | 37 | 10 | 50 | 1 | 67 | 86 | $5.5 \times 10$ | 30 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/80-M | 37 | 10 | 80 | 1.6 | 97 | 116 | $5.5 \times 10$ | 45 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/90-M | 37 | 10 | 90 | 1.8 | 107 | 126 | $5.5 \times 10$ | 48 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/100-M | 37 | 10 | 100 | 2 | 117 | 136 | $5.5 \times 10$ | 55 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/120-M | 37 | 10 | 120 | 2.4 | 137 | 156 | $5.5 \times 10$ | 65 |
| GFF/ZFF 27/153-M | 37 | 10 | 153 | 3.1 | 169 | 188 | $5.5 \times 10$ | 75 |
| ZFF 45/150-M | 59 | 12 | 150 | 3 | 170 | 190 | $6.5 \times 10$ | 155 |
| ZFF 45/200-M | 59 | 12 | 200 | 4 | 220 | 240 | $6.5 \times 10$ | 200 |
| ZFF 45/250-M | 59 | 12 | 250 | 5 | 270 | 290 | $6.5 \times 10$ | 250 |
| ZFF 78/100-M | 96 | 25 | 100 | 1.8 | 128 | 156 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 260 |
| ZFF 78/140-M | 96 | 25 | 140 | 2.5 | 168 | 196 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 355 |
| ZFF 78/210-M | 96 | 25 | 210 | 4.2 | 238 | 266 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 525 |
| ZFF 78/290-M | 96 | 25 | 290 | 5 | 318 | 346 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 725 |
| ZFF 78/390-M | 96 | 25 | 390 | 5.5 | 418 | 446 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 940 |
| ZFF 78/490-M | 96 | 25 | 490 | 6.8 | 518 | 546 | $6.5 \times 12$ | 1200 |

## 乏 SIGMA-Modular Wirewound Brake Resistors

SIGMA is our range of MODULAR BRAKE RESISTORS. Thanks to the modular construction it is possible also at small quantities to supply an optimum solution to any problem concerning starter brake resistors in connection with frequency converters. The resistor components consist of fully welded wire wound ceramic resistors, which is a well-known and approved technology. The base material is corderite, which is a type of ceramic with a very high resistance to temperature changes and the wire is coated with aluminium phosphate to protect the wire and conduct the heat developed in the wire on to the ceramic core. Aluminium-phosphate is stable at $700^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

The modular resistor cages comply with IP20 and give electrical and thermal Protection The resistors have a nominal load from 100 W and upward and are particularly suitable for pulse load of 10-20 time or more compared to the nominal load because of the ceramic core material and an extra high weight of wire. We have developed thermal models corresponding to all resistor types and resistor values. By using these models we are able to calculate the temperature rises in the resistor wire for all possible load situations. Danotherm offers our assistance to our customers to find the optimum solution for any situation.

| Type | Weight | Ohmic Range | Number of Resistors | Nominal Load | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pulse Load } \\ 10 \% \text { E.D. } \\ 10 \text { sec } \end{gathered}$ | Width | Length | Height | Mount. Holes | Mount. Holes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | A | B | C | D | E |
|  | kg | $\mathrm{m} \Omega-\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | W | kw | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm |
| ZRF 55 / $1000 \times 1$ | 1.1 | 120-47 | 1 | 180 | 1,25 | 89 | 160 | 115 | 64 | 135 |
| ZRF 55 / $1500 \times 1$ | 1.2 | 270-56 | 1 | 250 | 1,70 | 89 | 210 | 115 | 64 | 186 |
| ZRF 55 / $1500 \times 2$ | 2 |  | 2 | 500 | 3,40 | 176 | 210 | 115 | 150 | 186 |
| ZRF 55 / $1500 \times 3$ | 3.2 |  | 3 | 750 | 5,00 | 265 | 210 | 115 | 240 | 186 |
| ZRF 55 / $1500 \times 4$ | 3.8 |  | 4 | 800 | 5,80 | 176 | 210 | 230 | 150 | 186 |
| ZRF 55 / $1500 \times 6$ | 5.7 |  | 6 | 1200 | 8,70 | 265 | 210 | 230 | 240 | 186 |
| ZRF 55 / $2200 \times 1$ | 2.1 | 560-75 | 1 | 330 | 2.6 | 89 | 270 | 115 | 64 | 246 |
| ZRF 55 / $2200 \times 2$ | 2.9 |  | 2 | 650 | 5,20 | 176 | 270 | 115 | 150 | 246 |
| ZRF 55 / $2200 \times 3$ | 4.1 |  | 3 | 1000 | 7,80 | 265 | 270 | 115 | 240 | 246 |
| ZRF 55 / $2200 \times 4$ | 5 |  | 4 | 1100 | 8,60 | 176 | 270 | 230 | 150 | 246 |
| ZRF 55 / $2200 \times 6$ | 7.2 |  | 6 | 1500 | 12,50 | 265 | 270 | 230 | 240 | 246 |
| ZRF 55 / $3000 \times 1$ | 2.2 | 680-100 | 1 | 450 | 3,60 | 89 | 350 | 115 | 64 | 326 |
| ZRF 55/300 0×2 | 3.5 |  | 2 | 900 | 7,20 | 176 | 350 | 115 | 150 | 326 |
| ZRF 55 / $3000 \times 3$ | 5.1 |  | 3 | 1300 | 10,80 | 265 | 350 | 115 | 240 | 326 |
| ZRF 55 / $3000 \times 4$ | 6.3 |  | 4 | 1500 | 12,00 | 176 | 350 | 230 | 150 | 326 |
| ZRF 55 / $3000 \times 6$ | 9 |  | 6 | 2200 | 18,00 | 265 | 350 | 230 | 240 | 326 |
| ZRF 55 / $4000 \times 1$ | 2.4 | 1000-150 | 1 | 600 | 4,80 | 89 | 450 | 115 | 64 | 426 |
| ZRF 55 / $4000 \times 2$ | 4.2 |  | 2 | 1200 | 9,60 | 176 | 450 | 115 | 150 | 426 |
| ZRF 55 / $4000 \times 3$ | 5.6 |  | 3 | 1800 | 14,40 | 265 | 450 | 115 | 240 | 426 |
| ZRF 55 / $4000 \times 4$ | 7.6 |  | 4 | 2000 | 16,00 | 176 | 450 | 230 | 150 | 426 |
| ZRF 55 / 400 0×6 | 11 |  | 6 | 3000 | 24,00 | 265 | 450 | 230 | 240 | 426 |
| ZRF 55/500 0×1 | 3 | 1200-180 | 1 | 800 | 5,80 | 89 | 550 | 115 | 64 | 526 |
| ZRF 55 / $5000 \times 2$ | 4.6 |  | 2 | 1600 | 11,60 | 176 | 550 | 115 | 150 | 526 |
| ZRF 55/500 0×3 | 7.2 |  | 3 | 2400 | 17,40 | 265 | 550 | 115 | 240 | 526 |
| ZRF 55 / $5000 \times 4$ | 8.9 |  | 4 | 2600 | 19,00 | 176 | 550 | 230 | 150 | 526 |
| ZRF 55 / $5000 \times 6$ | 13.2 |  | 6 | 3800 | 28,50 | 265 | 550 | 230 | 240 | 526 |
| ZRF 55/600 0×1 | 3.5 | 1500-200 | 1 | 1000 | 7,00 | 89 | 650 | 115 | 64 | 626 |
| ZRF 55/600 0×2 | 5.8 |  | 2 | 2000 | 14,00 | 176 | 650 | 115 | 150 | 626 |
| ZRF 55 / $6000 \times 3$ | 7.6 |  | 3 | 3000 | 21,00 | 265 | 650 | 115 | 240 | 626 |
| ZRF 55 / $6000 \times 4$ | 10.4 |  | 4 | 3200 | 22,50 | 176 | 650 | 230 | 150 | 626 |
| ZRF 55 / $6000 \times 6$ | 15 |  | 6 | 5000 | 34,00 | 265 | 650 | 230 | 240 | 626 |



Each SIGMA-MODULE is supplied with resistor components corresponding to the actual load and according to the mechanical sizes shown in the table. In principle as many components as necessary can be mounted together. The modules can be supplied as open resistors (only resistor and mounting brackets) or with protection grating according to IP20 and with a ceramic housing connector or with a connector box. Further more it is possible to have a thermostat which works as a temperature watch and high voltage versions $>400 \mathrm{VDC}$.

## Thermostats

The thermostat, which surveys the temperature on the resistor element, is equipped with a NC switch for warning the frequency converter if the resistor is over loaded. It is mounted on lower side of one or more resistor elements and has directly thermal contact. The standard switching temperature is $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Other (lower) temperatures are possible. If the thermostat is connected to the coil of a contactor, it can work as a thermal fuse. The switch is specified to 250/380VAC, $10 / 5 \mathrm{~A}$. The thermostat is isolated from the resistor via the ceramic housing. For voltages >400VDC the thermostat is isolated with a double MICA strip.

## ¿Wirewound Brake Resistors UL Approved

| Type | Pnom | Max Surface <br> Temp. @ 40 | $15 / 120 \mathrm{~s}$ | $5 \mathrm{~s} / 120 \mathrm{~s}$ | $10 \mathrm{~s} / 120 \mathrm{~s}$ | $40 \mathrm{~s} / 120 \mathrm{~s}$ | Ohmic Range |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | kW | kW | kW | kW | $\Omega-\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| ZRF 55/300 0481 | 430 | 375 | 8 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 1.2 | $1.0-0.4$ |
| ZRF 55/400 0481 | 575 | 375 | 12 | 6 | 4.5 | 1.6 | $1.5-0.9$ |
| ZRF 55/500 0481 | 725 | 375 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 2 | $2.2-1.2$ |
| ZRF 55/600 0481 | 875 | 375 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 2.6 | $2.5-1.5$ |
| ZRF 55/400 0482 | 900 | 375 | 24 | 12 | 9 | 2.7 | $3.0-1.8$ |
| ZRF 55/500 0482 | 1130 | 375 | 36 | 16 | 12 | 3.3 | $4.0-2.2$ |
| ZRF 55/600 0482 | 1365 | 375 | 44 | 20 | 14 | 3.9 | $5.5-3.0$ |
| ZRF 55/500 0483 | 1545 | 375 | 54 | 24 | 18 | 4.5 | $6.5-3.6$ |
| ZRF 55/600 0483 | 1860 | 375 | 66 | 30 | 21 | 5.5 | $6.8-4.5$ |
| ZRF 55/500 0484 | 2060 | 375 | 72 | 32 | 24 | 6 | $2.0-4.8$ |
| ZRF 55/600 0484 | 2480 | 375 | 88 | 40 | 28 | 9.5 | $2.8-6.2$ |
| ZRF 55/500 0486 | 3065 | 375 | 105 | 56 | 36 | 9 | $3.3-6.8$ |
| ZRF 55/600 0486 | 3690 | 375 | 130 | 60 | 52 | 11 | $3.5-10$ |
| ZRF 55/500 0489 | 4030 | 375 | 160 | 70 | 54 | 12 | $1.5-6.8$ |
| ZRF 55/600 0489 | 4855 | 375 | 180 | 85 | 60 | 14 | $1.8-10$ |


| Type | $A \pm 2$ | $B 1 \pm 2$ | $C \pm 2$ | $\mathrm{D} \pm 1$ | $E \pm 3$ | $F \pm 3$ | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | kg |
| ZRF 55/300 0481 | 97 | 350 | 142 | 64 | 326 | 435 | 2.5 |
| ZRF 55/400 0481 | 97 | 450 | 142 | 64 | 426 | 535 | 3 |
| ZRF 55/500 0481 | 97 | 550 | 142 | 64 | 526 | 635 | 3.5 |
| ZRF 55/600 0481 | 97 | 650 | 142 | 64 | 626 | 735 | 4 |
| ZRF 55/400 0482 | 188 | 450 | 142 | 150 | 426 | 535 | 5 |
| ZRF 55/500 0482 | 188 | 550 | 142 | 150 | 526 | 635 | 5.5 |
| ZRF 55/600 0482 | 188 | 650 | 142 | 150 | 626 | 735 | 6.5 |
| ZRF 55/500 0483 | 279 | 550 | 142 | 240 | 526 | 635 | 7.8 |
| ZRF 55/6000483 | 279 | 650 | 142 | 240 | 626 | 735 | 8.5 |
| ZRF 55/500 0484 | 188 | 550 | 252 | 150 | 526 | 635 | 9.5 |
| ZRF 55/600 0484 | 188 | 650 | 252 | 150 | 626 | 735 | 11 |
| ZRF 55/500 0486 | 274 | 550 | 252 | 240 | 526 | 635 | 14 |
| ZRF 55/600 0486 | 274 | 650 | 252 | 240 | 626 | 735 | 15 |
| ZRF 55/500 0489 | 274 | 550 | 342 | 240 | 526 | 635 | 17 |
| ZRF 55/600 0489 | 274 | 650 | 342 | 240 | 626 | 735 | 18 |

## MATERIALS :

## Resistor

Ceramic Core: 20-30 mm Ø Steatite C221 55 mm Ø Corderite
Resistor Wire: CrAlFe / CrNi / CuNi
Terminals: FeNi42
Coating: Aluminiumphosphate

## Resistor Cage

Mounting Bracket: Steel, hot galvanized $1,5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Protection grating: Steel, hot galvanized $1,5 \mathrm{~mm}$, perforated
Connectors: Porcelain
Cables: Silicone (Silicone less possible)
Resistor tolerance:
Standard: $\pm 10 \%$


TYPE IDENTIFICATION:


MB: Mounting Bracket PC: Porcelain connector PG: Protecting Grating TW: Temperature Watch CB: Connector Box

Mounting Brackets for Round Style Resistors


| Mounting Brackets |  | Complete Sets |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profile 1 |  | Profile 1 |  | 300 Profile 3 | 300 Profile 3 |  | $55 \emptyset$ |
| $10 \mathrm{~mm} \varnothing / 12 \mathrm{~mm}$ : | R101 | 20 mm : | R701/Length | R801/Length | $30 \mathrm{~mm} \varnothing$ : | R107 | R901 |
| 15 mm m: | R102 | 30 mm : | R702/Length | (Thru bolts) |  |  |  |
| 20 mmg : | R103 | 55 mm : | R703/Length |  |  |  |  |
| 24 mm \% | R104 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 mm \% | R105 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Mounting Brackets for Oval Shape Style Resistors



Mounting brackets for Wirewound resistors need to be ordered separately.

All Danotherm Resistors can be equipped with a thermal model, which makes it possible to calculate the TEMPERATURE RISE during a specified load. Particularly by pulse loads it is possible to simulate the temperature rise by using a program as PSpice.
You can ask DANOTHERM to simulate or ask for the thermal model of your resistor to do the simulation your self.



DK-2610 Roedovre
Denmark
CVR 10126061

## DRNOTHERM



## CBH / CBV / CBR-V / CBR-H

- Brake resistors
- General-purpose applications; High pulse load applications
- Compact Construction; small dimensions
- Fully insulated; no external live parts
- High IP Classes
- Low thermal drift, 100ppm
- Fail Safe capabilities on request
- Low noise
- Thermal models for all types available on request
- Resistor components are UL approved

CBH / CBV / CBR Cable cable connection IP54

| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} \\ \mathrm{CBR}-\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{CBR}-\mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ | Pn [W] @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 | max temp $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R}[\Omega] \\ \min -\max \end{gathered}$ | Pulse load [kW] T. Amb. $=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ each 120 s * |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | duty 1 second [ kW ] | duty 5 second [kW] | duty 10 second [kW] | duty 40 second [ KW ] |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 165 \mathrm{C}$ | 110 | 265 | 0.5-1000 | 5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| CBH / CBV 215 C | 155 | 270 | 0.8-1500 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| CBH / CBV 265 C | 200 | 270 | 1.5-2000 | 16.6 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| CBH / CBV 335 C | 270 | 280 | 1.8-2000 | 26.6 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 0.9 |
| CBH / CBV 405 C | 330 | 285 | 2.0-2000 | 34.1 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 1 |
| CBR-V/H 175 C | 311 | 265 | 0.8-1500 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| CBR-V/H 225 C | 400 | 270 | 1.5-2000 | 18.3 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| CBR-V/H 295 C | 525 | 275 | 1.8-2000 | 29.7 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 1.8 |
| CBR-V / H 365 C | 650 | 280 | 2.0-2000 | 38.4 | 11.3 | 6.7 | 2.4 |
| CBR-V / H 426 C | 980 | 285 | 2.4-2000 | 39.1 | 12.9 | 7.9 | 2.9 |
| CBR-V/H 526 C | 1220 | 295 | 3.0-2000 | 49.1 | 16.1 | 9.9 | 3.6 |
| CBR-V / H 626 C | 1460 | 305 | 3.5-2000 | 60.6 | 19.7 | 12 | 4.4 |
| CBR-V/H 726 C | 1700 | 310 | 4.0-2000 | 73.1 | 23.4 | 14.3 | 5.2 |

Construction and salient properties

- UL approved
- Compact dimensions
- Nominal power range from $110 \mathrm{~W}-1700 \mathrm{~W}$
- Energy levels from 9kJ-150kJ per case housing (5s duty, 120 s cycle), depending on ohmic value
- Aluminium case housing for high IP rating
- IP50-IP65
- Internal ceramic supported wirewound spirals for lower ohmic values
- Internal mica supported wirewound elements for higher ohmic values
- Nickel-Chrome 8020 alloy for low thermal drift
- Mica insulated for high dielectric strength
- $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ or $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ filled for high thermal capacity/ high power overload capability
- Low surface temperature
- Low noise level
- High vibration withstand capability
- Thermal relief expansion mounting feet
- Optional thermal switch or PT100 element for thermal protection
- Cable (AWG 18-AWG10) or box connection up to $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- Customized to your needs and application (OEM versions available)


CBH / CBV / CBR cable connections IP54
with internal thermal switch

| $\begin{gathered} \text { CBH/CBV } \\ \text { CBR-V/CBR-H } \\ \text { with Thermal switch } \end{gathered}$ | Pn [W] @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 | max temp $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R}[\Omega] \\ \min -\max \end{gathered}$ | Pulse load [kW] T. Amb $=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ each $120 \mathrm{~s}^{*}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | duty 1 second [kW] | duty 5 second [kW] | duty 10 second [kW] | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { duty } 40 \\ \text { second }[\mathrm{kW}] \end{array}\right\|$ |
| CBH / CBV $190 \times$ T | 85 | 210 | 0.5-1000 | 5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| CBH / CBV $240 \times T$ | 120 | 215 | 0.8-1500 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| CBH / CBV $290 \times$ T | 150 | 220 | 1.5-2000 | 16.6 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| CBH / CBV $360 \times T$ | 200 | 225 | 1.8-2000 | 25.6 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 0.7 |
| CBH / CBV $430 \times T$ | 250 | 230 | 2.0-2000 | 32.5 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 0.8 |
| CBR-V / H $160 \times T$ | 280 | 210 | 0.5-1000 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.5 |
| CBR-V / H $210 \times T$ | 360 | 210 | 0.8-1500 | 10.6 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| CBR-V / H $260 \times T$ | 450 | 225 | 1.5-2000 | 18.4 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 1.3 |
| CBR-V / H $330 \times T$ | 570 | 230 | 1.8-2000 | 30 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 1.7 |
| CBR-V / H $400 \times T$ | 680 | 230 | 2.0-2000 | 38.8 | 11.4 | 6.8 | 2.1 |
| CBR-V / H $460 \times T$ | 790 | 240 | 2.4-2000 | 39.4 | 12.9 | 8 | 2.4 |
| CBR-V / H $560 \times T$ | 960 | 250 | 3.0-2000 | 49.4 | 16.2 | 10 | 3.1 |
| CBR-V / H $660 \times T$ | 1130 | 260 | 3.5-2000 | 60.6 | 19.7 | 12.1 | 3.8 |
| CBR-V / H $760 \times T$ | 1290 | 260 | 4.0-2000 | 73.8 | 23.3 | 14.2 | 4.3 |

CBR K-box connection IP00

| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} \\ \text { CBR-V/CBR-H } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{Pn}[\mathrm{W}] @ 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | max temp $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | $\begin{gathered} R[\Omega] \\ \min -\max \end{gathered}$ | Pulse load [kW] T. Amb $=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ each $120 \mathrm{~s}^{*}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | duty 1 second [KW] | duty 5 second [ kW ] | duty 10 second [kW] | duty 40 second [kW] |
| CBR-V 175 K | 235 | 210 | 0.8-1500 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| CBR-V 225 K | 305 | 215 | 1.5-2000 | 18.3 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| CBR-V 295 K | 400 | 220 | 1.8-2000 | 29.7 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 1.5 |
| CBR-V 365 K | 495 | 225 | 2.0-2000 | 38.4 | 11.3 | 6.7 | 1.9 |
| CBR-V 426 K | 750 | 230 | 2.4-40 | 39.1 | 12.9 | 7.9 | 2.3 |
| CBR-V 526 K | 930 | 235 | 3.045 | 49.1 | 16.1 | 9.9 | 2.9 |
| CBR-V 626 K | 1100 | 240 | 3.5-50 | 60.6 | 19.7 | 12 | 3.6 |
| CBR-V 726 K | 1300 | 250 | 4.0-55 | 73.1 | 23.4 | 14.3 | 4.3 |

* Pulse ratings for short pulses depend on the ohm value. Resistors with lower resistance value have more wire than resistors with higher resistance values. The ratings in this table refer to resistors of about 40R.

General specifications

| Temperature Coefficient: |  | $100 \mathrm{ppm} / \mathrm{K}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dielectric strength |  | 3500 VAC @ 1 minute |
| Isolation Resistance |  | > $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ / case housing |
| Overload: 1 sec pulse / hour |  | 40-120x (depending on resistor) |
| Overload: 5 sec pulse / hour |  | 10-27x (depending on resistor) |
| Environmental: |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| De-rating cable version |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Pn}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.85$ * Pn |
| De-rating TW $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ version |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Pn}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.65{ }^{*} \mathrm{Pn}$ |
| De-rating vertical mounting |  | no de-rating |
| De-rating horizontal mounting |  | 0.8 * Pn |
| De-rating at high altitudes | 1000 m | no de-rating |
|  | 1500 m | 0.94 * Pn |
|  | 3000 m | 0.82 * Pn |
| Mounting instructions |  | It is recommended to keep a distance of 200 mm to the nearest object to prevent heating of a neighboring component |
|  |  | If two or more brake resistors are mounted next to each other the distance between these should be 400 mm . If this is less then the nominal power needs to be de-rated. |
| Cooling |  | The nominal power of the resistors refers to cooling conditions with Free Natural Air Cooling. |
| Vibration |  | Acc. To EN 60068-2-6 frequency range $1-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Acceleration / Amplitude |
|  | $1-13 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $13-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | @ $\pm 0.7 \mathrm{G}$ |
| Corrosive resistance |  | Acc. IEC 60721-3-3/3K3 (C2 medium) 200 hours cyclic salt mist IEC 60068-2-52 |
| Connection recommendations |  | To minimize EMC interference screened cables are recommended. in particular with any PWM brake pattern. |
| Resistance tolerance |  | $\pm 10 \%$ (optional 5\%) |
| Working voltage | Standard | UL: 600VAC. IEC: 690VAC / 1100VDC |
|  | On request | UL: 1000 VAC . IEC: $1000 \mathrm{VAC} / 1400 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Time constant for heating up resistor |  | 1000 s |
| Thermal switch (optional) | Thermal switch | $130 / 160 / 180 / 200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .2 \mathrm{~A} .250$ VAC NC |
| Minimum voltage |  | 2 V |
| Minimum current |  | 10 mA |
| Rated current / voltage |  | $2.5 \mathrm{~A} @ 250 \mathrm{VAC} \cos \phi=1$ |
| Dielectric voltage |  | 2000VAC (3500VAC between TS and R) |
| Temperature requirements on cables | IP 21 | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | IP 65 | $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Connection boxes, only CBR types (optional)

| connection boxes | IP rating | cable <br> gland | clamping | braid <br> (min.) | connection | TS gland | clamping | connection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\left[\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right]$ | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\left[\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right]$ |
| B-box | IP65 | M 25 | $9-16.6$ | 7.5 | $0.75-10$ | M 12 | $3-7$ | $0.5-4$ |
| D-box | IP21 | M 25 | $9-16.6$ | 7.5 | $0.75-10$ | M 12 | $3-7$ | $0.5-4$ |
| K-box | IPOO | - | - | - | $0.75-10$ | - | - | $0.5-4^{\star}$ |

*TS with K-box optional


B-box


D-box


K-box

CBH / CBV Cable cable connection IP54

| Type | $\mathrm{L} \pm 2$ | $\mathrm{~L} 1 \pm 2$ | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | kg |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 165 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{800}$ | 165 | 146 | 0.39 |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 215 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{800}$ | 215 | 196 | 0.63 |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 265 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{800}$ | 265 | 246 | 0.88 |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 335 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{800}$ | 335 | 316 | 1.2 |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 405 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{800}$ | 405 | 386 | 1.5 |



CBH/CBV cable connections IP54
with internal thermal switch

| Type | L | L1 | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | kg |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 190 \mathrm{CT} 800$ | 190 | 171 | 0.5 |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 240 \mathrm{CT} 800$ | 240 | 221 | 0.71 |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 290 \mathrm{CT} 800$ | 290 | 271 | 0.97 |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 360 \mathrm{CT} 800$ | 360 | 341 | 1.3 |
| $\mathrm{CBH} / \mathrm{CBV} 430 \mathrm{CT} 800$ | 430 | 411 | 1.6 |



Mechanical drawings

Cable connections IP54 CBR-V ... C ...


Cable connections IP54 - with internal thermal switch CBR-V ... CT...


B-box connection IP54 - with internal thermal switch CBR-V ... BT...


Cable connection type IP65 ' W ' with or without internal thermal switch CBR-V ... W

| $-H /-V$ <br> $W(T)$ | $L$ | $L 1$ | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | kg |
| CBR-H/CBR-V 160 WX 081 | 160 | 70 | 1.5 |
| CBR-H/CBR-V 210 WX 081 | 210 | 110 | 1.8 |
| CBR-H/CBR-V 260 WX 081 | 260 | 160 | 2.1 |
| CBR-H/CBR-V 330 WX 081 | 330 | 230 | 2.6 |
| CBR-H/CBR-V 400 WX 081 | 400 | 300 | 3.1 |
| CBR-H/CBR-V 460 WX 081 | 460 | 360 | 3.5 |
| CBR-H/CBR-V 560 WX 081 | 560 | 460 | 4.1 |
| CBR-H/CBR-V 660 WX 081 | 660 | 560 | 4.8 |
| CBR-H/CBR-V 760 WX 081 | 760 | 660 | 5.5 |



Box connection IP20/IP21 - with internal thermal switch CBR-V ... D.

| Type | L | L 1 | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | kg |
| CBR-V 160 D T 281 | 160 | 70 | 1.3 |
| CBR-V 210 D T 281 | 210 | 110 | 1.8 |
| CBR-V 260 D T 281 | 260 | 160 | 2.4 |
| CBR-V 330 D T 281 | 330 | 230 | 3.0 |
| CBR-V 400 D T 281 | 400 | 300 | 3.5 |
| CBR-V 460 D T 281 | 460 | 360 | 3.9 |
| CBR-V 560 D T 281 | 560 | 460 | 4.6 |
| CBR-V 660 D T 281 | 660 | 560 | 5.4 |
| CBR-V 760 D T 281 | 760 | 660 | 6.1 |



Box connection IP00 CBR-V ... K...

| Type | $L$ | L1 | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | kg |
| CBR-V 175 K 201 | 175 | 75 | 1.3 |
| CBR-V 225 K 201 | 225 | 125 | 1.8 |
| CBR-V 295 K 201 | 295 | 195 | 2.4 |
| CBR-V 365 K 201 | 365 | 265 | 3.0 |
| CBR-V 426 K 201 | 426 | 326 | 3.5 |
| CBR-V 526 K 201 | 526 | 426 | 3.9 |
| CBR-V 626 K 201 | 626 | 526 | 4.6 |
| CBR-V 726 K 201 | 726 | 626 | 5.4 |



## Overview of the ALPHA resistor family (IP00-IP65)



| Power: $60-410 \mathrm{~W}$ | Power: $85 \mathrm{~W}-1.7 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $410 \mathrm{~W}-12 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $445 \mathrm{~W}-15 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $860 \mathrm{~W}-25 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | $9-150 \mathrm{~kJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $25-550 \mathrm{~kJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $80 \mathrm{~kJ}-2.5 \mathrm{MJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $6.4 \mathrm{~kJ}-1.1 \mathrm{MJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Applications | Charge / Discharge | High Pulse load | High Pulse load | High Pulse load |  |
| Brake | Brake | Brake | Brake | Short recovery time |  |
| Filter | Filter | Filter | Medium voltage | Filter |  |
|  | Charge / Discharge | Charge / Discharge | Charge / Discharge | High Pulse load |  |

Other resistor types from Danotherm (IP00-IP66)


| Multi purpurse | Outdoor \& Marine | Filter | Medium \& High voltage | Filter \& load |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power: $100 \mathrm{~W}-5 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $1-500 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $4-200 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: 500 W -> | Power: $5 \mathrm{~kW}-1 \mathrm{MW}$ |
| Ceramic wirewound | Steel tube | Wirewound | Steel grid | Steel tube |

[^0]
## ロRNOTHERM



## - Brake resistors

- General-purpose applications; High pulse load applications
- Compact Construction; small dimensions
- Fully insulated; no external live parts
- High IP Classes
- Low thermal drift, 100ppm
- Fail Safe capabilities on request
- Low noise
- Thermal models for all types available on request
- Resistor components are UL approved

CCH with and without thermal switch

| Pn W @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{CAH} / \mathrm{CAV} \\ \mathrm{CAR} \end{gathered}$ | $P_{n} \mathrm{~W} @ 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { max temp. } \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} R \Omega \\ \min -\max \end{gathered}$ | Pulse load W T. amb. $=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ each 120 s |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | duty 1 second W | duty 5 second W | duty 10 second W | duty 20 second W | duty 40 second W |
| CCH 110 | 100 | 260 | 2-1000 | 2500 | 1150 | 800 | 540 | 295 |
| CCH 166 | 160 | 265 | 4-1200 | 5700 | 2380 | 1600 | 930 | 470 |
| CCH 216 | 200 | 275 | 6-1500 | 10500 | 3760 | 2350 | 1180 | 590 |
| CCH 270 | 260 | 280 | 9-1700 | 14200 | 5050 | 3080 | 1540 | 770 |
| CCH 320 | 300 | 285 | 10-2000 | 18600 | 6320 | 3550 | 1780 | 890 |
| CCH 420 | 390 | 295 | 13-2000 | 24700 | 8390 | 4590 | 2290 | 1160 |
| CCH 520 | 480 | 305 | 16-2000 | 30300 | 9710 | 5760 | 2880 | 1440 |
| CCH 620 | 570 | 315 | 20-2000 | 38100 | 11900 | 6890 | 3440 | 1720 |
| CCH with internal thermal switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CCH 145 CT | 80 | 210 | 2-1000 | 2540 | 1210 | 850 | 580 | 345 |
| CCH 201 CT | 120 | 215 | 4-1200 | 5780 | 2480 | 1690 | 920 | 460 |
| CCH 251 CT | 160 | 220 | 6-1500 | 10600 | 3940 | 2280 | 1140 | 570 |
| CCH 305 CT | 200 | 225 | 9-1700 | 14500 | 5220 | 2820 | 1410 | 700 |
| CCH 355 CT | 230 | 230 | 10-2000 | 19100 | 6550 | 3280 | 1640 | 820 |
| CCH 455 CT | 300 | 235 | 13-2000 | 25300 | 8310 | 4150 | 2080 | 1040 |
| CCH 555 CT | 370 | 245 | 16-2000 | 30900 | 10000 | 5170 | 2590 | 1290 |
| CCH 655 CT | 440 | 250 | 20-2000 | 38800 | 11800 | 5900 | 2950 | 1500 |

Construction and salient properties

- UL approved
- Compact dimensions
- Nominal power range from $80 \mathrm{~W}-440 \mathrm{~W}$
- Energy levels from 6kJ-60J (5s duty, 120s cycle), depending on ohmic value
- Aluminium case housing for high IP rating
- IP50-IP65
- Nickel-Chrome 8020 alloy for low thermal drift
- Mica insulated for high dielectric strength
- $\quad \mathrm{MgO}$ or $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ filled for high thermal capacity/ high power overload capability
- Low surface temperature
- Low noise level
- High vibration withstand capability
- Thermal relief expansion mounting feet (CAR type)
- Optional thermal switch or PT100 element for thermal protection
- Cable (AWG 18-AWG10) or box connection up to $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- Customized to your needs and application (OEM versions available)

CAH/CAV/CAR cable connection

| Pn W @ 40 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAH/CAV CAR | $P_{n} W @ 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 | $\begin{aligned} & \max \\ & \text { temp. } \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} R \\ \min -\max \\ \Omega \end{gathered}$ | Pulse load $\mathrm{kW} \mathrm{T} \mathrm{amb}=.40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ each 120 s |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | duty 1 second W | duty 5 second W | $\begin{gathered} \text { duty } 10 \\ \text { second } \\ W \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { duty } 20 \\ \text { second } \\ \text { W } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { duty } 40 \\ \text { second } \\ W \end{gathered}$ |
| CAH / CAV 120 C | 70 | 260 | 0.15-300 | 1070 | 410 | 320 | 240 | 170 |
| CAH / CAV 150 C | 90 | 260 | 0.3-600 | 2420 | 820 | 600 | 435 | 255 |
| CAH / CAV 165 C | 100 | 265 | 0.3-800 | 3630 | 1120 | 780 | 540 | 285 |
| CAH / CAV 210 C | 125 | 270 | 0.6-1200 | 7030 | 1800 | 1120 | 750 | 375 |
| CAH / CAV 240 C | 145 | 275 | 0.7-1500 | 9530 | 2350 | 1440 | 850 | 435 |
| CAH / CAV 300 C | 185 | 290 | 1-1200 | 12800 | 3150 | 1920 | 1100 | 550 |
| CAH / CAV 360 C | 220 | 305 | 1.2-2500 | 16700 | 4080 | 2460 | 1320 | 660 |
| CAR 85 C | 115 | 260 | 0.1-300 | 1090 | 420 | 330 | 250 | 180 |
| CAR 115 C | 150 | 265 | 0.25-600 | 2480 | 860 | 640 | 470 | 330 |
| CAR 130 C | 170 | 265 | 0.3-800 | 3750 | 1170 | 830 | 600 | 405 |
| CAR 175 C | 225 | 275 | 0.5-1200 | 7420 | 1910 | 1230 | 830 | 570 |
| CAR 205 C | 260 | 285 | 0.7-1400 | 10200 | 2540 | 1590 | 1050 | 700 |
| CAR 265 C | 335 | 300 | 1.0-2000 | 13800 | 3460 | 2140 | 1420 | 940 |
| CAR 325 C | 410 | 320 | 1.2-2500 | 18100 | 4460 | 2750 | 1810 | 1170 |

## Cable and connection box

with and without thermal switch

| Pn W @ 40 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{CAH} / \mathrm{CAV}$ CAR | $P_{n} W @ 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 | $\begin{gathered} \max \\ \operatorname{temp} . \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { C } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R} \\ \min -\max \\ \Omega \end{gathered}$ | Pulse load kW T. amb $=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ each 12 s |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | duty 1 s <br> second <br> W | duty 5 s second W | duty 10 s second W | duty 20 s second W | duty 40 s second W |
| CAH / CAV 145 CT | 60 | 210 | 0.15-300 | 1070 | 415 | 325 | 245 | 170 |
| CAH / CAV 175 CT | 75 | 210 | 0.3-600 | 2420 | 830 | 610 | 430 | 215 |
| CAH / CAV 190 CT | 80 | 215 | 0.3-800 | 3630 | 1120 | 780 | 460 | 235 |
| CAH / CAV 235 CT | 100 | 220 | 0.6-1200 | 7030 | 1810 | 1130 | 580 | 290 |
| CAH / CAV 265 CT | 110 | 220 | 0.7-1500 | 9530 | 2350 | 1340 | 670 | 335 |
| CAH / CAV 325 CT | 140 | 230 | 1-1200 | 12800 | 3180 | 1660 | 830 | 415 |
| CAH / CAV 385 CT | 165 | 235 | 1.2-2500 | 16700 | 3980 | 1990 | 1000 | 495 |
| CAR $110 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 105 | 210 | 0.1-300 | 1090 | 425 | 335 | 260 | 185 |
| CAR $140 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 135 | 210 | 0.25-600 | 2500 | 870 | 650 | 485 | 335 |
| CAR $155 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 150 | 215 | 0.3-800 | 3750 | 1190 | 840 | 610 | 420 |
| CAR $200 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 190 | 220 | 0.5-1200 | 7420 | 1940 | 1240 | 850 | 560 |
| CAR $230 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 210 | 225 | 0.7-1400 | 10200 | 2560 | 1600 | 1060 | 630 |
| CAR 290 CT/K/DT | 265 | 235 | 1.0-2000 | 13800 | 3490 | 2150 | 1430 | 780 |
| CAR $350 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 310 | 250 | 1.2-2500 | 18100 | 4500 | 2760 | 1810 | 930 |

Pulse ratings for short pulses depend on the ohm value. Resistors with lower resistance value have more wire than resistors with higher resistance values. The ratings in this table refer to resistors of about 40R.

General specifications

| Temperature Coefficient: |  | $100 \mathrm{ppm} / \mathrm{K}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dielectric strength |  | 3500 VAC @ 1 minute |
| Isolation Resistance: |  | > $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ / case housing |
| Overload:@1 sec pulse / hour |  | 10-100 $\times$ (depending on resistor) |
| Overload:@ 5 sec pulse / hour |  | 4-25 $\times$ (depending on resistor) |
| Environmental: |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| De-rating cable version |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Pn}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.85{ }^{*} \mathrm{Pn}$ |
| De-rating TW $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ version |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Pn}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.65{ }^{*} \mathrm{Pn}$ |
| De-rating vertical mounting |  | no de-rating |
| De-rating horizontal mounting |  | 0.8 * Pn |
| De-rating at high altitudes | 1000 m | no de-rating |
|  | 1500 m | 0.94 * Pn |
|  | 3000 m | 0.82 * Pn |
| Mounting instructions |  | It is recommended to keep a distance of 200 mm to the nearest object to prevent heating of a neighboring component. |
|  |  | If two or more brake resistors are mounted next to each other the distance between these should be 400 mm . If this is less then the nominal power needs to be de-rated. |
| Cooling |  | The nominal power of the resistors refers to cooling conditions with Free Natural Air Cooling. |
| Vibration |  | Acc. To EN 60068-2-6 frequency range $1-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Acceleration / Amplitude |
|  | $1-13 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $13-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | @ $\pm 0.7 \mathrm{G}$ |
| Corrosive resistance |  | Acc. IEC 60721-3-3/3K3 (C2 medium) 200 hours cyclic salt mist IEC 60068-2-52 |
| Connection recommendations |  | To minimize EMC interference screened cables are recommended. in particular with any PWM brake pattern. |
| Resistance tolerance |  | $\pm 10 \%$ (optional 5\%) |
| Working voltage |  | UL: 600VAC. IEC: 690VAC / 850VDC |
| Time constant for heating up resistor |  | $1000 s$ |
| Thermal switch (optional) | Thermal switch | 130/160/180/200 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .2 \mathrm{~A} .250$ VAC NC |
| Minimum voltage |  | 2 V |
| Minimum current |  | 10 mA |
| Rated current / voltage |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.5 \mathrm{~A} @ 250 \mathrm{VAC} \cos \phi=1 \\ 2.5 \mathrm{~A} @ 24 \mathrm{VDC} \end{gathered}$ |
| Dielectric voltage |  | 2000VAC (3500VAC between TS and R) |
| Temperature requirements on cables | IP 21 | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | IP 65 | $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |



CCH Cable version with thermal switch, IP54


CCH Cable version IP65, thermal switch IP65



CAR cable type


| Type | L <br> $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | L1 <br> $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Weight <br> g |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAR 85 C | 85 | 115 | 200 |
| CAR 115 C | 115 | 145 | 280 |
| CAR 130 C | 130 | 160 | 300 |
| CAR 175 C | 175 | 205 | 380 |
| CAR 205 C | 205 | 235 | 530 |
| CAR 265 C | 265 | 295 | 600 |
| CAR 325 C | 325 | 355 | 740 |
| with thermal switch (T) |  |  |  |
| CAR 110 CT | 110 | 140 | 155 |
| CAR 140 CT | 140 | 170 | 230 |
| CAR 155 CT | 155 | 185 | 250 |
| CAR 200 CT | 200 | 230 | 335 |
| CAR 230 CT | 230 | 260 | 470 |
| CAR 290 CT | 290 | 320 | 550 |
| CAR 350 CT | 350 | 380 | 685 |

CAR K-Box
CAR Box type connection


CAR DT-Box


CAR Box type connection and thermal switch


| Type | $\mathrm{L} \pm 2$ <br> mm | $\mathrm{L1} \pm 2$ <br> mm | Weight <br> g |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| with connection box |  |  |  |
| CAR 140 K/-DT | 140 | 110 | $510 / 720$ |
| CAR 155 K/-DT | 155 | 125 | $540 / 760$ |
| CAR 200 K/-DT | 200 | 170 | $610 / 810$ |
| CAR 230 K/-DT | 230 | 200 | $760 / 960$ |
| CAR 290 K/-DT | 290 | 260 | $860 / 1010$ |
| CAR 350 K/-DT | 350 | 320 | $970 / 1160$ |




CAH 120 C


Connection boxes, only CAR types

| connection boxes | IP rating | cable gland | clamping | braid (min.) | connection | Ts gland | clamping | connection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | mm | mm | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | mm | mm | $\mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| D-box | IP21 | M 25 | $9-16.6$ | 7.5 | $0.75-10$ | M 12 | $3-7$ | $0.5-4$ |
| K-box | IPOO | - | - | - | $0.75-10$ | - | - | $0.5-4^{\star}$ |



D-box


KT-box


## Overview of the ALPHA resistor family (IP00-IP65)



| Power: $60-410 \mathrm{~W}$ | Power: $85 \mathrm{~W}-1.7 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $410 \mathrm{~W}-12 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $445 \mathrm{~W}-15 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $860 \mathrm{~W}-25 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | $9-150 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{@} 0 \mathrm{~s}$ | $25-550 \mathrm{~kJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $80 \mathrm{~kJ}-2.5 \mathrm{MJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $6.4 \mathrm{~kJ}-1.1 \mathrm{MJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Applications | Charge / Discharge | High Pulse load | High Pulse load | High Pulse load |  |
| Brake | Brake | Brake | Brake | Brake recovery time |  |
| Filter | Filter | Filter | Medium voltage | Filter |  |
|  | Charge / Discharge | Charge / Discharge | Charge / Discharge | High Pulse load |  |

Other resistor types from Danotherm (IP00-IP66)


| Multi purpurse | Outdoor \& Marine | Filter | Medium \& High voltage | Filter \& load |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power: $100 \mathrm{~W}-5 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $1-500 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $4-200 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: 500 W -> | Power: $5 \mathrm{~kW}-1 \mathrm{MW}$ |
| Ceramic wirewound | Steel tube | Wirewound | Steel grid | Steel tube |

CAR $400 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 28122 \mathrm{R}$
'281' digits > 400: Customer specific version, otherwise:

Ohm value (Example $2 \mathrm{R} 2=2.2 \Omega, 22 \mathrm{R}=22 \Omega$ )
Number of case style housings
Thermal switch; $5=130^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 6=160^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 7=180^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 8=200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0=$ cable connection, $2=$ connection box type
$\mathrm{T}=$ Thermal switch (normally closed) Wire element ( $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{TBD}$ by Danotherm) Connection; $\mathrm{C}=$ no box / $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{IP} 00 / \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{IP} 20$
Length of resistor housing in mm Housing style; CCH / CAH / CAV / CAR

Danotherm Electric A/S
Naesbyvej 20
DK-2610 Roedovre
Denmark
CVR 10126061
DAN EN 16.5026.R1
17MAY2017

## ロRNOTHERM



## - Brake resistors

- General-purpose applications; High pulse load applications
- Compact Construction; small dimensions
- Fully insulated; no external live parts
- High IP Classes
- Low thermal drift, 100ppm
- Fail Safe capabilities on request
- Low noise
- Thermal models for all types available on request
- Resistor components are UL approved

CCH with and without thermal switch

| Pn W @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{CAH} / \mathrm{CAV} \\ \mathrm{CAR} \end{gathered}$ | $P_{n} \mathrm{~W} @ 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { max temp. } \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} R \Omega \\ \min -\max \end{gathered}$ | Pulse load W T. amb. $=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ each 120 s |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | duty 1 second W | duty 5 second W | duty 10 second W | duty 20 second W | duty 40 second W |
| CCH 110 | 100 | 260 | 2-1000 | 2500 | 1150 | 800 | 540 | 295 |
| CCH 166 | 160 | 265 | 4-1200 | 5700 | 2380 | 1600 | 930 | 470 |
| CCH 216 | 200 | 275 | 6-1500 | 10500 | 3760 | 2350 | 1180 | 590 |
| CCH 270 | 260 | 280 | 9-1700 | 14200 | 5050 | 3080 | 1540 | 770 |
| CCH 320 | 300 | 285 | 10-2000 | 18600 | 6320 | 3550 | 1780 | 890 |
| CCH 420 | 390 | 295 | 13-2000 | 24700 | 8390 | 4590 | 2290 | 1160 |
| CCH 520 | 480 | 305 | 16-2000 | 30300 | 9710 | 5760 | 2880 | 1440 |
| CCH 620 | 570 | 315 | 20-2000 | 38100 | 11900 | 6890 | 3440 | 1720 |
| CCH with internal thermal switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CCH 145 CT | 80 | 210 | 2-1000 | 2540 | 1210 | 850 | 580 | 345 |
| CCH 201 CT | 120 | 215 | 4-1200 | 5780 | 2480 | 1690 | 920 | 460 |
| CCH 251 CT | 160 | 220 | 6-1500 | 10600 | 3940 | 2280 | 1140 | 570 |
| CCH 305 CT | 200 | 225 | 9-1700 | 14500 | 5220 | 2820 | 1410 | 700 |
| CCH 355 CT | 230 | 230 | 10-2000 | 19100 | 6550 | 3280 | 1640 | 820 |
| CCH 455 CT | 300 | 235 | 13-2000 | 25300 | 8310 | 4150 | 2080 | 1040 |
| CCH 555 CT | 370 | 245 | 16-2000 | 30900 | 10000 | 5170 | 2590 | 1290 |
| CCH 655 CT | 440 | 250 | 20-2000 | 38800 | 11800 | 5900 | 2950 | 1500 |

Construction and salient properties

- UL approved
- Compact dimensions
- Nominal power range from $80 \mathrm{~W}-440 \mathrm{~W}$
- Energy levels from 6kJ-60J (5s duty, 120s cycle), depending on ohmic value
- Aluminium case housing for high IP rating
- IP50-IP65
- Nickel-Chrome 8020 alloy for low thermal drift
- Mica insulated for high dielectric strength
- $\quad \mathrm{MgO}$ or $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ filled for high thermal capacity/ high power overload capability
- Low surface temperature
- Low noise level
- High vibration withstand capability
- Thermal relief expansion mounting feet (CAR type)
- Optional thermal switch or PT100 element for thermal protection
- Cable (AWG 18-AWG10) or box connection up to $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- Customized to your needs and application (OEM versions available)

CAH/CAV/CAR cable connection

| Pn W @ 40 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAH/CAV CAR | $P_{n} W @ 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 | $\begin{aligned} & \max \\ & \text { temp. } \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} R \\ \min -\max \\ \Omega \end{gathered}$ | Pulse load $\mathrm{kW} \mathrm{T} \mathrm{amb}=.40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ each 120 s |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | duty 1 second W | duty 5 second W | $\begin{gathered} \text { duty } 10 \\ \text { second } \\ W \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { duty } 20 \\ \text { second } \\ \text { W } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { duty } 40 \\ \text { second } \\ W \end{gathered}$ |
| CAH / CAV 120 C | 70 | 260 | 0.15-300 | 1070 | 410 | 320 | 240 | 170 |
| CAH / CAV 150 C | 90 | 260 | 0.3-600 | 2420 | 820 | 600 | 435 | 255 |
| CAH / CAV 165 C | 100 | 265 | 0.3-800 | 3630 | 1120 | 780 | 540 | 285 |
| CAH / CAV 210 C | 125 | 270 | 0.6-1200 | 7030 | 1800 | 1120 | 750 | 375 |
| CAH / CAV 240 C | 145 | 275 | 0.7-1500 | 9530 | 2350 | 1440 | 850 | 435 |
| CAH / CAV 300 C | 185 | 290 | 1-1200 | 12800 | 3150 | 1920 | 1100 | 550 |
| CAH / CAV 360 C | 220 | 305 | 1.2-2500 | 16700 | 4080 | 2460 | 1320 | 660 |
| CAR 85 C | 115 | 260 | 0.1-300 | 1090 | 420 | 330 | 250 | 180 |
| CAR 115 C | 150 | 265 | 0.25-600 | 2480 | 860 | 640 | 470 | 330 |
| CAR 130 C | 170 | 265 | 0.3-800 | 3750 | 1170 | 830 | 600 | 405 |
| CAR 175 C | 225 | 275 | 0.5-1200 | 7420 | 1910 | 1230 | 830 | 570 |
| CAR 205 C | 260 | 285 | 0.7-1400 | 10200 | 2540 | 1590 | 1050 | 700 |
| CAR 265 C | 335 | 300 | 1.0-2000 | 13800 | 3460 | 2140 | 1420 | 940 |
| CAR 325 C | 410 | 320 | 1.2-2500 | 18100 | 4460 | 2750 | 1810 | 1170 |

## Cable and connection box

with and without thermal switch

| Pn W @ 40 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{CAH} / \mathrm{CAV}$ CAR | $P_{n} W @ 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 | $\begin{gathered} \max \\ \operatorname{temp} . \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { C } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R} \\ \min -\max \\ \Omega \end{gathered}$ | Pulse load kW T. amb $=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ each 12 s |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | duty 1 s <br> second <br> W | duty 5 s second W | duty 10 s second W | duty 20 s second W | duty 40 s second W |
| CAH / CAV 145 CT | 60 | 210 | 0.15-300 | 1070 | 415 | 325 | 245 | 170 |
| CAH / CAV 175 CT | 75 | 210 | 0.3-600 | 2420 | 830 | 610 | 430 | 215 |
| CAH / CAV 190 CT | 80 | 215 | 0.3-800 | 3630 | 1120 | 780 | 460 | 235 |
| CAH / CAV 235 CT | 100 | 220 | 0.6-1200 | 7030 | 1810 | 1130 | 580 | 290 |
| CAH / CAV 265 CT | 110 | 220 | 0.7-1500 | 9530 | 2350 | 1340 | 670 | 335 |
| CAH / CAV 325 CT | 140 | 230 | 1-1200 | 12800 | 3180 | 1660 | 830 | 415 |
| CAH / CAV 385 CT | 165 | 235 | 1.2-2500 | 16700 | 3980 | 1990 | 1000 | 495 |
| CAR $110 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 105 | 210 | 0.1-300 | 1090 | 425 | 335 | 260 | 185 |
| CAR $140 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 135 | 210 | 0.25-600 | 2500 | 870 | 650 | 485 | 335 |
| CAR $155 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 150 | 215 | 0.3-800 | 3750 | 1190 | 840 | 610 | 420 |
| CAR $200 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 190 | 220 | 0.5-1200 | 7420 | 1940 | 1240 | 850 | 560 |
| CAR $230 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 210 | 225 | 0.7-1400 | 10200 | 2560 | 1600 | 1060 | 630 |
| CAR 290 CT/K/DT | 265 | 235 | 1.0-2000 | 13800 | 3490 | 2150 | 1430 | 780 |
| CAR $350 \mathrm{CT} / \mathrm{K} / \mathrm{DT}$ | 310 | 250 | 1.2-2500 | 18100 | 4500 | 2760 | 1810 | 930 |

Pulse ratings for short pulses depend on the ohm value. Resistors with lower resistance value have more wire than resistors with higher resistance values. The ratings in this table refer to resistors of about 40R.

General specifications

| Temperature Coefficient: |  | $100 \mathrm{ppm} / \mathrm{K}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dielectric strength |  | 3500 VAC @ 1 minute |
| Isolation Resistance: |  | > $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ / case housing |
| Overload:@1 sec pulse / hour |  | 10-100 $\times$ (depending on resistor) |
| Overload:@ 5 sec pulse / hour |  | 4-25 $\times$ (depending on resistor) |
| Environmental: |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| De-rating cable version |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Pn}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.85{ }^{*} \mathrm{Pn}$ |
| De-rating TW $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ version |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Pn}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.65{ }^{*} \mathrm{Pn}$ |
| De-rating vertical mounting |  | no de-rating |
| De-rating horizontal mounting |  | 0.8 * Pn |
| De-rating at high altitudes | 1000 m | no de-rating |
|  | 1500 m | 0.94 * Pn |
|  | 3000 m | 0.82 * Pn |
| Mounting instructions |  | It is recommended to keep a distance of 200 mm to the nearest object to prevent heating of a neighboring component. |
|  |  | If two or more brake resistors are mounted next to each other the distance between these should be 400 mm . If this is less then the nominal power needs to be de-rated. |
| Cooling |  | The nominal power of the resistors refers to cooling conditions with Free Natural Air Cooling. |
| Vibration |  | Acc. To EN 60068-2-6 frequency range $1-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Acceleration / Amplitude |
|  | $1-13 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $13-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | @ $\pm 0.7 \mathrm{G}$ |
| Corrosive resistance |  | Acc. IEC 60721-3-3/3K3 (C2 medium) 200 hours cyclic salt mist IEC 60068-2-52 |
| Connection recommendations |  | To minimize EMC interference screened cables are recommended. in particular with any PWM brake pattern. |
| Resistance tolerance |  | $\pm 10 \%$ (optional 5\%) |
| Working voltage |  | UL: 600VAC. IEC: 690VAC / 850VDC |
| Time constant for heating up resistor |  | $1000 s$ |
| Thermal switch (optional) | Thermal switch | 130/160/180/200 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .2 \mathrm{~A} .250$ VAC NC |
| Minimum voltage |  | 2 V |
| Minimum current |  | 10 mA |
| Rated current / voltage |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.5 \mathrm{~A} @ 250 \mathrm{VAC} \cos \phi=1 \\ 2.5 \mathrm{~A} @ 24 \mathrm{VDC} \end{gathered}$ |
| Dielectric voltage |  | 2000VAC (3500VAC between TS and R) |
| Temperature requirements on cables | IP 21 | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | IP 65 | $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |



CCH Cable version with thermal switch, IP54


CCH Cable version IP65, thermal switch IP65



CAR cable type


| Type | L <br> $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | L1 <br> $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Weight <br> g |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAR 85 C | 85 | 115 | 200 |
| CAR 115 C | 115 | 145 | 280 |
| CAR 130 C | 130 | 160 | 300 |
| CAR 175 C | 175 | 205 | 380 |
| CAR 205 C | 205 | 235 | 530 |
| CAR 265 C | 265 | 295 | 600 |
| CAR 325 C | 325 | 355 | 740 |
| with thermal switch (T) |  |  |  |
| CAR 110 CT | 110 | 140 | 155 |
| CAR 140 CT | 140 | 170 | 230 |
| CAR 155 CT | 155 | 185 | 250 |
| CAR 200 CT | 200 | 230 | 335 |
| CAR 230 CT | 230 | 260 | 470 |
| CAR 290 CT | 290 | 320 | 550 |
| CAR 350 CT | 350 | 380 | 685 |

CAR K-Box
CAR Box type connection


CAR DT-Box


CAR Box type connection and thermal switch


| Type | $\mathrm{L} \pm 2$ <br> mm | $\mathrm{L1} \pm 2$ <br> mm | Weight <br> g |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| with connection box |  |  |  |
| CAR 140 K/-DT | 140 | 110 | $510 / 720$ |
| CAR 155 K/-DT | 155 | 125 | $540 / 760$ |
| CAR 200 K/-DT | 200 | 170 | $610 / 810$ |
| CAR 230 K/-DT | 230 | 200 | $760 / 960$ |
| CAR 290 K/-DT | 290 | 260 | $860 / 1010$ |
| CAR 350 K/-DT | 350 | 320 | $970 / 1160$ |




CAH 120 C


Connection boxes, only CAR types

| connection boxes | IP rating | cable gland | clamping | braid (min.) | connection | Ts gland | clamping | connection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | mm | mm | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | mm | mm | $\mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| D-box | IP21 | M 25 | $9-16.6$ | 7.5 | $0.75-10$ | M 12 | $3-7$ | $0.5-4$ |
| K-box | IPOO | - | - | - | $0.75-10$ | - | - | $0.5-4^{\star}$ |



D-box


KT-box


## Overview of the ALPHA resistor family (IP00-IP65)



| Power: $60-410 \mathrm{~W}$ | Power: $85 \mathrm{~W}-1.7 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $410 \mathrm{~W}-12 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $445 \mathrm{~W}-15 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $860 \mathrm{~W}-25 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | $9-150 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{@} 0 \mathrm{~s}$ | $25-550 \mathrm{~kJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $80 \mathrm{~kJ}-2.5 \mathrm{MJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $6.4 \mathrm{~kJ}-1.1 \mathrm{MJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Applications | Charge / Discharge | High Pulse load | High Pulse load | High Pulse load |  |
| Brake | Brake | Brake | Brake | Brake recovery time |  |
| Filter | Filter | Filter | Medium voltage | Filter |  |
|  | Charge / Discharge | Charge / Discharge | Charge / Discharge | High Pulse load |  |

Other resistor types from Danotherm (IP00-IP66)


| Multi purpurse | Outdoor \& Marine | Filter | Medium \& High voltage | Filter \& load |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power: $100 \mathrm{~W}-5 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $1-500 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $4-200 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: 500 W -> | Power: $5 \mathrm{~kW}-1 \mathrm{MW}$ |
| Ceramic wirewound | Steel tube | Wirewound | Steel grid | Steel tube |

CAR $400 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 28122 \mathrm{R}$
'281' digits > 400: Customer specific version, otherwise:

Ohm value (Example $2 \mathrm{R} 2=2.2 \Omega, 22 \mathrm{R}=22 \Omega$ )
Number of case style housings
Thermal switch; $5=130^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 6=160^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 7=180^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 8=200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0=$ cable connection, $2=$ connection box type
$\mathrm{T}=$ Thermal switch (normally closed) Wire element ( $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{TBD}$ by Danotherm) Connection; $\mathrm{C}=$ no box / $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{IP} 00 / \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{IP} 20$
Length of resistor housing in mm Housing style; CCH / CAH / CAV / CAR

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DAN EN 16.5026.R1
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## DRNOTHERM



## CBS / CMQ / CVS (1000v) <br> HVBS (3000V)

- High Energy Dump resistors
- High pulse load applications
- Compact Construction; small dimensions
- Fully insulated; no external live parts
- High IP Classes
- Low thermal drift, 100ppm
- Low noise
- Thermal models for all types available on request
- Resistor components are UL approved / pending

In this brochure the standard overview of four different aluminium case style resistors is given.
Selecting the correct resistor type and options involves many considerations. Danotherm would very much like to support your choise. Together we can select the optimum resistor where all technical and commercial aspects are reviewed. Customer specific request for OEM solutions are very well possible, giving you an attractive solution.

Please, consult Danotherm. Our goal is to be a part of your success.

CBS / CMQ / CVS - 1000VAC/1400VDC


## HVBS - 3000VAC/4200VDC

| HVBS-CH-XXX | Pn [W] @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R}[\Omega] \\ \min -\max \\ \pm 10 \% \end{gathered}$ | double housings | triple housings | quadruple housings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HVBS 300 | 850 | 0.05-30 | 1500 |  |  |
| HVBS 370 | 1050 | 0.07-50 | 1800 |  |  |
| HVBS 440 | 1250 | 0.09-70 | 2100 | 2900 | 3500 |
| HVBS 520 | 1365 | 0.10-90 | 2500 | 3700 | 5000 |
| HVBS 620 | 1950 | 0.13-110 | 3200 | 4800 | 6400 |
| HVBS 720 | 2500 | 0.15-140 | 3600 | 5400 | 7200 |
| HVBS 820 | 2900 | 0.19-170 | 4800 | 7100 | 9600 |
| HVBS 920 | 3200 | 0.22-200 | 5300 | 7900 | 10600 |
| HVBS 1000 | 3500 | 0.25-220 | 6000 | 8800 | 12000 |


| Temperature Coefficient: |  | $100 \mathrm{ppm} / \mathrm{K}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dielectric strength | HVBS | 7000VAC @ 1 minute |
|  | Other types | 3500 VAC @ 1 minute |
| Insulation Resistance: |  | $>20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ / case housing |
| Overload: 1 sec pulse / hour |  | 70-250 $\times$ (depending on resistor) |
| Overload:@ 5 sec pulse / hour |  | 20-60 $\times$ (depending on resistor) |
| Environmental: |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| De-rating cable version |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Pn}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.85{ }^{*} \mathrm{Pn}$ |
| De-rating TW $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ version |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Pn}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.65{ }^{*} \mathrm{Pn}$ |
| De-rating vertical mounting |  | no de-rating |
| De-rating horizontal mounting |  | 0.8 * Pn |
| De-rating at high altitudes | 1000 m | no de-rating |
|  | 1500 m | 0.94 * Pn |
|  | 3000 m | 0.82 * Pn |
| Mounting instructions |  | It is recommended to keep a distance of 200 mm to the nearest object to prevent heating of neighbouring components. |
|  |  | If two or more brake resistors are mounted next to each other the distance between these should be 400 mm . If this is less then the nominal power needs to be de-rated |
| Cooling |  | The nominal power of the resistors refers to cooling conditions with Free Natural Air Cooling. |
| Vibration |  | Acc. To EN 60068-2-6 frequency range $1-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Acceleration / Amplitude |
|  | $1-13 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $13-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $@ \pm 0.7 \mathrm{G}$ |
| Corrosive resistance |  | Acc. IEC 60721-3-3/3K3 (C2 medium) 200 hours cyclic salt mist IEC 60068-2-52 |
| Connection recommendations |  | To minimize EMC interference screened cables are recommended. in particular with PWM brake pattern. |
| Resistance tolerance |  | $\pm 10 \%$ (optional 5\%) |
| Working voltage CBS / CMQ / CVS | Cable version | UL: 1000 VAC . IEC: $1000 \mathrm{VAC} / 1400 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
|  | Conn. Box | UL: 600VAC. IEC: 690VAC / 1100VDC |
| Working voltage HVBS | Cable version | IEC: 3000VAC / 4200VDC |
| Time constant for heating up resistor |  | 1000-3000s |
| Thermal switch * | Thermal switch | $130 / 160 / 180 / 200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .2 .5 \mathrm{~A} .250$ VAC NC |
| Minimum measuring voltage |  | 2 V |
| Minimum measuring current |  | 10 mA |
| Rated current / voltage |  | $2.5 \mathrm{~A} @ 250 \mathrm{VAC} \cos \phi=1$ |
| Dielectric voltage |  | 2000VAC (3500VAC between TS and R) |
| Temperature requirements on cables | IP 21 | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | IP 65 | $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

[^1]- Compact dimensions
- Nominal power range from 455 W 4070W
- Energy levels from $80 \mathrm{~kJ}-2.5 \mathrm{MJ}$ per case housing ( 5 s single pulse), depending on ohmic value
- Aluminium case housing for high IP rating
- IP50-IP65
- Internal ceramic supported wirewound spirals for lower ohmic values
- Nickel-Chrome 8020 alloy for low thermal drift
- Mica insulated for high dielectric strength
- $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ or $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ filled for high thermal capacity/high power overload capability
- Low surface temperature
- Low noise level
- High vibration withstand capability
- Thermal relief expansion mounting feet
- Optionally thermal switch or PT100 element for thermal protection guard.
- Cable (AWG 10-AWG4) or box connection up to $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- Multiple case housings (from 2-4 housings)
- Customized to your needs and application (OEM versions available)


Single-body


Multiple-housings

| connection boxes | IP rating | cable gland | clamping range <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | braid diameter (min). <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | elec. connection <br> $\left[\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B-box (single housing) | IP65 | M 25 | $9-16.6$ | 7.5 | $0.75-10$ |
| D-box | IP21 | M25 | $9-16.6$ | 7.5 | $0.75-10$ |
| G-box | IP21 | M40 | $19-28$ | 15 | $2.5-50$ |
| B-box (multiple housings) | IP65 | M32 | $11-21$ | 9 | $2.5-50$ |
| B-box (multiple housings) | IP65 | M40 | $19-28$ | 15 | $2.5-50$ |
| thermal switch (optional) | - | M12 | $3-7$ | - | $0.5-4$ |

Cable connection type IP50 CBS / CMQ / CVS -H ..C..

| Length/type | CBS |  | CMQ |  | CVS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \pm 2 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{load*} \\ \mathrm{~kW} \end{gathered}$ | Weight <br> kg | 5 s load* kW | Weight <br> kg | 5s load* kW | Weight kg |
| 210 CH 00122 R | 16 | 3.6 | 23 | 5.2 | - | - |
| 260 CH 00118 R | 27 | 4.5 | 46 | 6.5 | - | - |
| 330 CH 001 13R | 45 | 5.7 | 71 | 8.3 | - | - |
| 400 CH 001 10R | 68 | 7.0 | 120 | 10.3 | 135 | 12.3 |
| 460 CH 0016 R 5 | 92 | 8.2 | 150 | 12.0 | 190 | 14.5 |
| 560 CH 0016 RO | 120 | 10.0 | 210 | 14.9 | 265 | 17.9 |
| 660 CH 001 4R5 | 160 | 12.0 | 260 | 17.7 | 340 | 21.4 |
| 760 CH 001 3R5 | 205 | 14.2 | 350 | 20.2 | 440 | 25.2 |
| 860 CH 001 2R5 | 185 | 16.3 | 350 | 23.0 | 500 | 28.7 |
| 960 CH 001 2RO | 255 | 17.6 | 460 | 26.3 | 510 | 31.6 |
| housing case dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | H |  | $\mathrm{W} \pm$ | 1 | W1 | $\pm 1$ |
| CBS | 47 |  | 21 |  | 23 | 0 |
| CMQ | 50 |  | 29 |  | 30 |  |
| HVBS | 50 |  | 29 |  | 30 | 4 |
| CVS | 60 |  | 29 |  | 30 |  |



* Pulse rating depends on resistance value

Cable connection type IP50 HVBS -H ... CH... (3000VAC)

| $L \pm 2$ <br> $m m$ | 5s load* <br> $k W$ | Weight <br> $k g$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HVBS 300 CH 001 15R | 22.4 | 7.5 |
| HVBS 370 CH 001 12R | 41.3 | 9.3 |
| HVBS 440 CH 001 10R | 66 | 11.3 |
| HVBS 520 CH 001 8R0 | 81 | 13.5 |
| HVBS 620 CH 001 6RO | 120 | 16.5 |
| HVBS 720 CH 001 5R0 | 155 | 19.3 |
| HVBS 820 CH 001 4R0 | 185 | 21.8 |
| HVBS 920 CH 001 3R5 | 270 | 24.6 |
| HVBS 1000 CH 001 3R0 | 300 | 27.4 |



* Pulse rating depends on resistance value

CBS Double housings, connection B-Box type,


| $L \pm 2$ <br> $m m$ | 5s load* <br> kW | Weight <br> $k g$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CBS 210 BGH 202 11R | 32 | 9.2 |
| CBS 260 BGH 202 9RO | 54 | 11.0 |
| CBS 330 BGH 202 6R5 | 90 | 13.4 |
| CBS 400 BGH 202 5RO | 136 | 16.0 |
| CBS 460 BGH 202 3R3 | 184 | 18.4 |
| CBS 560 BGH 202 3RO | 240 | 22.0 |
| CBS 660 BGH 202 2R3 | 320 | 26.0 |
| CBS 760 BGH 202 1R8 | 410 | 30.4 |
| CBS 860 BGH 202 1R3 | 510 | 34.6 |
| CBS 960 BGH 202 1RO | 510 | 37.2 |

CMQ Double housings, connection B-Box type, IP54-IP65


| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \pm 2 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \mathrm{~s} \text { load* } \\ \mathrm{kW} \end{gathered}$ | Weight kg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CMQ $210 \mathrm{BHT} 2 \times 2$ 11R | 46 | 12.4 |
| CMQ 260 BHT $2 \times 2$ 9RO | 92 | 15.0 |
| CMQ $330 \mathrm{BHT} 2 \times 26 \mathrm{R} 5$ | 142 | 18.6 |
| CMQ 400 BHT $2 \times 25 \mathrm{RO}$ | 240 | 22.6 |
| CMQ $460 \mathrm{BHT} 2 \times 23 \mathrm{R} 3$ | 300 | 26.0 |
| CMQ 560 BHT $2 \times 2$ 3RO | 420 | 31.8 |
| CMQ 660 BHT $2 \times 2$ 2R3 | 520 | 37.4 |
| CMQ 760 BHT $2 \times 21$ R 8 | 700 | 42.4 |
| CMQ 860 BHT $2 \times 21$ R3 | 700 | 48.0 |
| CMQ 960 BHT $2 \times 21$ RO | 920 | 55 |

CBS Triple housings, cable type, IP50


| $L \pm 2$ <br> $m m$ | 5s load* <br> kW | Weight <br> kg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CBS 210 CH 003 7R3 | 48 | 11.8 |
| CBS 260 CH 003 6R0 | 81 | 14.5 |
| CBS 330 CH 003 4R3 | 135 | 18.1 |
| CBS 400 CH 003 3R3 | 204 | 22.0 |
| CBS 460 CH 003 2R2 | 276 | 25.6 |
| CBS 560 CH 003 3R0 | 360 | 31.0 |
| CBS 660 CH 003 1R5 | 480 | 37.0 |
| CBS 760 CH 003 1R2 | 615 | 43.6 |
| CBS 860 CH 003 0R8 | 555 | 50 |
| CBS 960 CH 003 0R7 | 765 | 54 |



| $L \pm 2$ <br> mm | 5s load* <br> kW | Weight <br> kg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CMQ 210 KH 203 7R3 | 69 | 11.8 |
| CMQ 260 KH 203 6RO | 138 | 14.5 |
| CMQ 330 KH 203 4R3 | 213 | 18.1 |
| CMQ 400 KH 203 3R3 | 360 | 22.0 |
| CMQ 460 KH 203 2R2 | 450 | 25.6 |
| CMQ 560 KH 203 3RO | 630 | 31.0 |
| CMQ 660 KH 203 1R5 | 780 | 37.0 |
| CMQ 760 KH 203 1R2 | 1000 | 43.6 |
| CMQ 860 KH 203 OR8 | 1000 | 49.9 |
| CMQ 960 KH 203 OR7 | 1380 | 53.8 |

CMQ Quadruple housings, connection B-Box type, IP54


| $L \pm 2$ <br> mm | 5s load* <br> kW | Weight <br> kg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CMQ 210 BHT 2×4 7R3 | 92 | 17.4 |
| CMQ 260 BHT 2×4 6RO | 180 | 21.0 |
| CMQ 330 BHT 2×4 4R3 | 284 | 25.8 |
| CMQ 400 BHT 2×4 3R3 | 480 | 31.0 |
| CMQ 460 BHT 2×4 2R2 | 600 | 35.8 |
| CMQ 560 BHT 2×4 3R0 | 840 | 43.0 |
| CMQ 660 BHT 2×4 1R5 | 1000 | 51 |
| CMQ 760 BHT 2×4 1R2 | 1400 | 60 |
| CMQ 860 BHT 2×4 OR8 | 1400 | 68. |
| CMQ 960 BHT 2×4 OR7 | 1800 | 73 |

CBS Single to Quadruple housings 420/520mm, DIN rail terminals K-type, IP00


| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \pm 2 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { cases } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \pm 2 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H} \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | Weight kg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CBS-H 420 KH 201 xxR | 1 | 420 | 160 | 13.0 |
| CBS-H 520 KH 201 xxR | 1 | 520 | 160 | 13.5 |
| CBS-H 420 KH 202 xxR | 2 | 420 | 160 | 20.5 |
| CBS-H 520 KH 202 xxR | 2 | 520 | 160 | 22.5 |
| CBS-H 420 KH 203 XxR | 3 | 420 | 300 | 32.5 |
| CBS-H 520 KH 203 xxR | 3 | 520 | 300 | 34.5 |
| CBS-H 420 KH 204 xxR | 4 | 420 | 300 | 40.5 |
| CBS-H 520 KH 204 xxR | 4 | 520 | 300 | 42.5 |

All above tables are showing standard lengths. Customer specified lengths are available.

## Standard and OEM examples



CMQ / HVBS type with cable leads, IP50


CMQ type with long connection box, IP54


Double CMQ type with DIN rail terminals, IPOO


Quadruple CMQ type with DIN rail terminals, IPOO


Double CMQ type with connection box, IP54


Quadruple CMQ type with connection box, IP54


CMQ types with B-box IP54, quadruple, triple and double housings
2 cable glands M25 for resistor connection, 1 cable gland M12 for thermal switch

| CBS | One single square pulse each 1800 seconds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Duty 5s [kW] | Max surface temp. | Duty 10 s [ kW ] | Max surface temp. | Duty 20 s <br> [kW] | Max surface temp. | Duty 40 <br> [kW] | Max surface temp. |
| CBS 210 22R | 16 | 45 | 11 | 70 | 7.6 | 85 | 5.5 | 100 |
| CBS 26018 R | 27 | 65 | 19 | 75 | 13.1 | 90 | 9.5 | 120 |
| CBS 33013 R | 45 | 60 | 31 | 85 | 21.3 | 100 | 15.5 | 130 |
| CBS 400 10R | 68 | 70 | 44 | 90 | 31 | 110 | 21.6 | 140 |
| CBS 460 6R5 | 92 | 85 | 59 | 100 | 40 | 120 | 28 | 150 |
| CBS 5606 RO | 120 | 85 | 77 | 100 | 52 | 120 | 36 | 150 |
| CBS 660 4R5 | 160 | 70 | 100 | 110 | 66 | 130 | 46 | 160 |
| CBS 760 3R5 | 205 | 95 | 125 | 110 | 83 | 130 | 56 | 170 |
| CBS 860 2R5 | 255 | 85 | 155 | 120 | 100 | 140 | 67 | 170 |
| CBS 960 2RO | 250 | 95 | 160 | 110 | 105 | 140 | 73 | 170 |
| One single triangle pulse each 1800 seconds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Duty 5s Max surface [kW] temp. |  | Duty 10 s Max surface [kW] temp. |  | Duty 20 s Max surface [kW] temp. |  | Duty 40s Max surface [kW] temp. |  |
| CBS 210 22R | 34 | 65 | 23 | 75 | 16 | 85 | 11.4 | 110 |
| CBS 26018 R | 57 | 70 | 40 | 80 | 27 | 95 | 20 | 120 |
| CBS 33013 R | 96 | 75 | 64 | 85 | 44 | 100 | 32 | 130 |
| CBS 400 10R | 145 | 80 | 95 | 95 | 64 | 110 | 45 | 140 |
| CBS 460 6R5 | 195 | 90 | 125 | 100 | 83 | 120 | 57 | 150 |
| CBS 5606 RO | 255 | 90 | 160 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 75 | 160 |
| CBS 660 4R5 | 340 | 95 | 215 | 110 | 140 | 130 | 95 | 170 |
| CBS 760 3R5 | 440 | 100 | 270 | 120 | 175 | 140 | 120 | 170 |
| CBS 860 2R5 | 540 | 110 | 330 | 120 | 210 | 140 | 140 | 180 |
| CBS 960 2RO | 540100 |  | 340120 |  | 225140 |  | 150180 |  |
|  | One single exponential pulse each 1800 seconds (e-curve) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\tau=5 S$ Max surface [kW] temp. |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \tau=10 s & \text { Max surface } \\ {[\mathrm{kW}]} & \text { temp. } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \tau=20 \mathrm{~S} & \text { Max surface } \\ {[\mathrm{kW}]} & \text { temp. } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \tau=40 S & \text { Max surface } \\ {[\mathrm{kW}]} & \text { temp. } \end{array}$ |  |
| CBS 210 22R | 42 | 70 | 29 | 80 | 20 | 95 | 14 | 120 |
| CBS 26018 R | 71 | 75 | 49 | 90 | 34 | 110 | 24 | 140 |
| CBS 33013 R | 120 | 85 | 80 | 95 | 55 | 120 | 39 | 150 |
| CBS 400 10R | 180 | 90 | 115 | 110 | 79 | 130 | 55 | 170 |
| CBS 460 6R5 | 245 | 100 | 155 | 120 | 100 | 140 | 70 | 180 |
| CBS 5606 RO | 310 | 100 | 200 | 120 | 135 | 140 | 92 | 180 |
| CBS 660 4R5 | 410 | 110 | 260 | 130 | 170 | 150 | 115 | 200 |
| CBS 760 3R5 | 530 | 110 | 330 | 130 | 215 | 160 | 145 | 200 |
| CBS 860 2R5 | 650 | 120 | 400 | 140 | 260 | 170 | 175 | 210 |
| CBS 960 2RO | 670 | 110 | 420 | 130 | 275 | 160 | 190 | 210 |

The table above shows pulse power ratings for typical resistor sizes/lengths and typical ohmic values
Formulas for e-curve : $\quad p(t)=P_{\max .} \cdot e^{-2 t / \tau} \quad E=\frac{\tau}{2} \cdot P_{\max } \quad \tau=R . C$

Pulse load table

| CMQ | One single square pulse each 1800 seconds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Duty 5s [kW] | Max surface temp. | Duty 10 s <br> [ kW ] | Max surface temp. | Duty 20 s <br> [kW] | Max surface temp | Duty 40s [kW] | Max surface temp. |
| CMQ 210 22R | 23 | 65 | 16 | 70 | 11 | 85 | 8 | 110 |
| CMQ 26018 R | 46 | 75 | 31 | 85 | 21 | 100 | 15 | 130 |
| CMQ 33013 R | 71 | 75 | 47 | 90 | 32 | 110 | 23 | 140 |
| CMQ 40010 R | 120 | 85 | 75 | 100 | 49 | 120 | 34 | 150 |
| CMQ 460 6R5 | 150 | 90 | 93 | 100 | 61 | 120 | 42 | 160 |
| CMQ 560 6RO | 210 | 100 | 130 | 110 | 83 | 130 | 57 | 160 |
| CMQ 660 4R5 | 260 | 100 | 160 | 120 | 100 | 140 | 69 | 170 |
| CMQ 760 3R5 | 350 | 110 | 210 | 120 | 130 | 150 | 88 | 180 |
| CMQ 860 2R5 | 350 | 100 | 215 | 120 | 140 | 140 | 95 | 180 |
| CMQ 960 2RO | 460 | 120 | 275 | 130 | 175 | 150 | 115 | 190 |
|  | One single triangle pulse each 1800 seconds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Duty 5s Max surface [kW] temp. |  | Duty 10s Max surface [kW] temp. |  | Duty 20s Max sur[kW] face temp |  | Duty $40 s$ <br> [kW] Max surface <br> temp.  |  |
| CMQ 210 22R | 50 | 65 | 34 | 75 | 23 | 85 | 17 | 110 |
| CMQ 26018 R | 100 | 75 | 66 | 85 | 44 | 100 | 31 | 130 |
| CMQ 33013 R | 150 | 80 | 99 | 90 | 67 | 110 | 47 | 140 |
| CMQ 400 10R | 250 | 90 | 160 | 100 | 105 | 120 | 71 | 160 |
| CMQ 460 6R5 | 320 | 95 | 200 | 110 | 130 | 130 | 87 | 160 |
| CMQ 560 6RO | 450 | 100 | 275 | 120 | 175 | 140 | 120 | 170 |
| CMQ 660 4R5 | 560 | 100 | 340 | 120 | 215 | 140 | 145 | 180 |
| CMQ 760 3R5 | 740 | 120 | 450 | 130 | 280 | 150 | 185 | 190 |
| CMQ 860 2R5 | 750 | 110 | 460 | 120 | 295 | 150 | 200 | 180 |
| CMQ 960 2RO | 970 | 120 | 590 | 140 | 370 | 160 | 245 | 200 |
|  | One single exponential pulse each 1800 seconds (e-curve) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc} \tau=5 s & \text { Max surface } \\ {[\mathrm{kW}]} & \text { temp. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \tau=10 S & \text { Max surface } \\ {[\mathrm{kW}]} & \text { temp. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \tau=20 \text { Max sur- } \\ {[\mathrm{kW}] \quad \text { face temp. }} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \tau=40 s & \text { Max surface } \\ {[\mathrm{kW}]} & \text { temp. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| CMQ 210 22R | 62 | 70 | 42 |  | 29 | 100 | 21 | 120 |
| CMQ 26018 R | 125 | 85 | 81 | 100 | 55 | 120 | 38 | 150 |
| CMQ 33013 R | 185 | 90 | 125 | 100 | 83 | 130 | 58 | 160 |
| CMQ 40010 R | 310 | 100 | 195 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 87 | 180 |
| CMQ 460 6R5 | 390 | 110 | 245 | 120 | 160 | 150 | 110 | 190 |
| CMQ 560 6RO | 540 | 120 | 340 | 130 | 220 | 160 | 145 | 200 |
| CMQ 660 4R5 | 680 | 120 | 420 | 140 | 265 | 170 | 180 | 210 |
| CMQ 760 3R5 | 900 | 130 | 550 | 150 | 350 | 180 | 225 | 220 |
| CMQ 860 2R5 | 910 | 120 | 560 | 140 | 370 | 170 | 245 | 220 |
| CMQ 960 2RO | 1200 | 140 | $720 \quad 160$ |  | 450 | 190 | 300 | 240 |


| HVBS | One single square pulse each 1800 seconds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Duty 5s <br> [ KW ] | Max surface temp. | Duty 10s Max surface [kW] temp. | Duty 20 s Max surface [kW] temp. | Duty 40s Max surface [kW] temp. |
| HVBS 300 15R | 22.4 | 60 | 15.4 | 1175 | 890 |
| HVBS 370 12R | 41.3 | 65 | 27.8 75 | 19.3 85 | 13.9110 |
| HVBS 440 10R | 66 | 70 | 43.6 80 | 29.395 | 20.6120 |
| HVBS 5208 RO | 81 | 75 | $54 \quad 85$ | 37.1100 | 26.6130 |
| HVBS 620 6RO | 120 | 80 | $77 \quad 90$ | $51 \quad 110$ | 35.8130 |
| HVBS 7205 RO | 155 | 80 | 9890 | 65110 | $45.1 \quad 140$ |
| HVBS 820 4RO | 185 | 85 | 11595 | $77 \quad 110$ | 53140 |
| HVBS 9203 25 | 270 | 95 | 165110 | 105120 | 69150 |
| HVBS 1000 3R0 | 300 | 95 | $180 \quad 110$ | 115130 | $77 \quad 150$ |
|  | One single triangle pulse each 1800 seconds |  |  |  |  |
|  | Duty 5s [kW] | Max surface temp. | Duty 10 s Max surface [kW] temp. | Duty 20 s Max surface [kW] temp. | Duty 40s Max surface [kW] temp. |
| HVBS 300 15R | 48 | 60 | 3365 | $23 \quad 75$ | 1695 |
| HVBS 370 12R | 88 | 65 | $59 \quad 75$ | 4190 | 29110 |
| HVBS 440 10R | 145 | 75 | 9385 | 62100 | 43120 |
| HVBS 5208 RO | 175 | 75 | 11585 | $77 \quad 100$ | 54130 |
| HVBS 620 6RO | 255 | 80 | 16590 | 110110 | 74140 |
| HVBS 720 5RO | 330 | 85 | 21095 | 135110 | 94140 |
| HVBS 820 4RO | 400 | 85 | 25095 | 160120 | 110140 |
| HVBS 9203 25 | 570 | 100 | 350110 | 220130 | 145160 |
| HVBS 1000 3RO | 640 | 100 | 390110 | 245130 | $160 \quad 160$ |
|  | One single exponential pulse each 1800 seconds (e-curve) |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \tau=5 \mathrm{~S} \\ {[\mathrm{~kW}]} \end{gathered}$ | Max surface temp. | $\tau=10 s$ Max surface <br> [kW] temp. | $\tau=20$ S Max surface [kW] temp. | $\tau=405$ Max surface <br> [KW] temp. |
| HVBS 300 15R | 59 | 65 | 4170 | 2885 | 20100 |
| HVBS 370 12R | 110 | 75 | 73 85 | $50 \quad 100$ | 35120 |
| HVBS 440 10R | 175 | 85 | 11595 | 76120 | 52140 |
| HVBS 5208 RO | 215 | 85 | 140100 | 95120 | 67150 |
| HVBS 6206 RO | 310 | 90 | 200100 | 135120 | $91 \quad 160$ |
| HVBS 720 5RO | 400 | 95 | 255110 | $170 \quad 130$ | 115160 |
| HVBS 8204 RO | 480 | 95 | 300110 | 200130 | 135170 |
| HVBS 920 3R5 | 690 | 110 | 420120 | 270150 | $180 \quad 180$ |
| HVBS 1000 3RO | 770 | 110 | $470 \quad 130$ | 300150 | 200190 |

## Pulse load table

| CVS | One single square pulse each 1800 seconds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0$ | Duty 5s [ KW ] | Max surface temp. | Duty 10s Max surface [kW] temp. | Duty 20s Max surface [kW] temp. | Duty 40s [kW] | Max surface temp. |
| CVS 40010 R | 135 | 80 | 8390 | 52100 | 35 | 120 |
| CVS 460 6R5 | 190 | 90 | 11595 | 71110 | 46 | 130 |
| CVS 560 6R0 | 265 | 95 | 155100 | 97120 | 63 | 140 |
| CVS 660 4R5 | 340 | 100 | 200110 | 120120 | 79 | 150 |
| CVS 760 3R5 | 440 | 100 | 255120 | 155130 | 99 | 160 |
| CVS 860 2R5 | 500 | 110 | 290120 | 175130 | 115 | 160 |
| CVS 960 2RO | 510 | 100 | 300110 | 180130 | 120 | 160 |
| One single triangle pulse each 1800 seconds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Duty 5s [ kW ] | Max surface temp. | Duty 10s Max surface [kW] temp. | Duty 20s Max surface [kW] temp. | Duty 40s [kW] | Max surface temp. |
| CVS 40010 R | 290 | 85 | 18095 | 110110 | 74 | 130 |
| CVS 460 6R5 | 410 | 90 | 245100 | 150120 | 98 | 140 |
| CVS 560 6RO | 560 | 95 | 330110 | 205120 | 130 | 150 |
| CVS 660 4R5 | 720 | 100 | 420110 | 260130 | 165 | 150 |
| CVS 7603 R 5 | 930 | 110 | 550120 | 330140 | 210 | 160 |
| CVS 860 2R5 | 1050 | 110 | 620120 | 370140 | 235 | 160 |
| CVS 960 2RO | 1050 | 100 | 630120 | 390130 | 250 | 160 |
|  | One single exponential pulse each 1800 seconds (e-curve) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc} \tau=5 S & \text { Max surface } \\ {[\mathrm{kW}]} & \text { temp. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\tau=10$ s Max surface <br> [kW] temp. | $\tau=20 s$ Max surface <br> $[\mathrm{kW}]$ temp. | $\begin{gathered} \tau=40 S \\ {[\mathrm{~kW}]} \end{gathered}$ | Max surface temp. |
| CVS 40010 R | 350 | 95 | 220100 | 140120 | 92 | 150 |
| CVS 460 6R5 | 490 | 100 | 295120 | 185130 | 120 | 160 |
| CVS 560 6RO | 670 | 110 | 410120 | 250140 | 160 | 170 |
| CVS 660 4R5 | 860 | 110 | 510130 | 320150 | 205 | 180 |
| CVS 7603 R 5 | 1100 | 120 | $660 \quad 140$ | 400160 | 255 | 190 |
| CVS 860 2R5 | 1250 | 120 | 740140 | 460160 | 295 | 200 |
| CVS 960 2RO | 1250 | 120 | $760 \quad 130$ | $480 \quad 150$ | 310 | 190 |

The table above shows pulse power ratings for typical resistor sizes/lengths and typical Ohm values.

## Pulse load

The ability to withstand pulse-loads varies according to resistor size, length and diameter of the internal resistor wire. As such, it is impossible to create standard graphs that would apply to all customer applications. In some cases, the load-profile will be the combination of a square and a triangular pulse, such as is the case with Low Voltage Ride Through (LVRT) and Emergency Brake situations, as encountered in the Wind Power industry.

On request, Danotherm performs simulations based on the actual application and for guidance, has produced tables for various load-profiles for resistors with standard wire. The above table shown is based on a resistor with indicated ohmic value and standard wire thickness. Depending on the application, resistor construction can be adapted to optimally match the application. In the tables above, the peak powers of single rectangular, triangular and exponential pulses durations of 5 to 40 seconds.

## Ingress Protection

The Ingress Protection rating (IP) value depends on the resistor and on the connection style. The basic IP rating for resistors is IP 50 but by the addition of gaskets, they can be increased to IP 54 or IP 65 which is also possible for resistors with flying leads. For resistors with connection box type B , the maximal IP value is 65 . Resistors with connection boxes D and $G$ have an IP 21 rating when mounted vertically and IP 20 when mounted horizontally

IP values and their type-tests are well defined; for instance "IP 65" means dust cannot penetrate the box or if dust occurs internally, it will not influence the electrical properties. It should be able to withstand water jets from any direction with a certain pressure during 3 minutes; however, it does not mean that it can withstand continuous rain. If the resistor is used outdoors, then it should be protected against direct rain.

IP 65 rated resistors can be cleaned with a high pressure hose, but this can only be done when the resistor has cooled down to the ambient temperature, otherwise the water will cool the housing causing a partial vacuum inside, drawing in water.

Danotherm offers standard solutions for one to four cases combined into one compact configuration with pulse-withstand capability of $1 \mathrm{MW}(5 \mathrm{MJ})$ and also OEM versions with a maximum of 20 resistors. Depending on the electrical connection, the IP class ranges from IP 00 to IP 65. Connections can be via a terminal box, DIN-rail terminals or cable lugs. These resistor types are also offered in high voltage versions and with higher ohmic values.

The salient features of Alpha resistors are that they have:

- Small dimensions
- Cool surfaces in operation
- High pulse-load capabilities

תNIBE

- High vibration capabilities
- No external electrically-live parts
- High IP classes
- Fail-safe capabilities (on request)
- low noise levels.


Danotherm has developed a thermal simulation method by which it is possible to optimize a resistor to a specified application. This gives following benefits:

- $\quad$ Short and fast engineering time, saving engineering costs
- Individual thermic model simulations can be done by Danotherm or handled by the customer. Individual thermic models are available on request.
- Simulation software for electrical circuits can be used for thermal simulations (PSpice, Matlab, Plecs or any other)
- For more complex loads a data file (like csv) can be used for input
- Optimizing the design, reducing overall size and costs
- $\quad$ Proof of capability is given without even building and testing samples



Measured on site: Brake Power saved in .cvs file.
Other possibilities could be a description of a typical or worst case brake pulse and a repeat cycle.



Simulation made by Danotherm
Results of temperature simulation of specified load in a suggested resistor type.

## Thermal Model of ALPHA Resistor



## Danotherm resistors are used as:

- Pre-charge for DC-link (super) capacitors
- Pre-magnetization of power transformers
- Brake resistors for industrial drive systems
- Emergency stops in (gas) turbines


## Danotherm resistors are used in:

- Elevators
- Escalators
- Cranes
- Vessels
- Wind turbines
- (Trolley)busses
- Trams / Metros / Trains (auxiliary circuits)
- Conveyer belts
- Transformers
- Turbines
- Excavation machines

Danotherm supports your request. The very start is your specification of the application, the load and environmental conditions. Ideally, a powertime graph is presented which forms the basis of the thermal simulation. If such graph is not available, the electrical circuit of the application is build in the simulation software. It is also possible to use a data file as input for the load. Such file can be build by measurements on the site or they come from another simulation software program.

The next step is to feed the generated power losses into the thermal model. Each resistor which its physical properties gets its own, unique, thermal model. With the simulation the temperatures inside the resistor and of the outside housing surface, are simulated. Here, the maximum temperature values are observed and at the same time care is taken not to over dimension the resistor.

When the type and internal construction of the resistor is defined, the resistor will be further tailored to the customers needs. Connection boxes, connection cable sizes, cable glands, IP ratings, mounting brackets, metal surface treatment, auxiliary circuits, such as Pt100 sensors and thermal switches, are all considered.

Finally, packing and shipping is an important topic. The resistors should be safely packed to prevent damage during transport and at the same time the costs for shipping and packing must be considered. Together with our customers the best option is chosen.


## Overview of the ALPHA resistor family (IP00-IP65)



| Power: $60-410 \mathrm{~W}$ | Power: $85 \mathrm{~W}-1.7 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $410 \mathrm{~W}-12 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $445 \mathrm{~W}-15 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $860 \mathrm{~W}-25 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | $9-150 \mathrm{~kJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $25-550 \mathrm{~kJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $80 \mathrm{~kJ}-2.5 \mathrm{MJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $6.4 \mathrm{~kJ}-1.1 \mathrm{MJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Applications | Charge / Discharge | High Pulse load | High Pulse load | High Pulse load |  |
| Brake | Brake | Brake | Brake | Short recovery time |  |
| Filter | Filter | Filter | Medium voltage | Filter |  |
|  | Charge / Discharge | Charge / Discharge | Charge / Discharge | High Pulse load |  |

Other resistor types from Danotherm (IP00-IP66)


| Multi purpurse | Outdoor \& Marine | Filter | Medium \& High voltage | Filter \& load |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power: $100 \mathrm{~W}-5 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $1-500 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $4-200 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: 500 W -> | Power: $5 \mathrm{~kW}-1 \mathrm{MW}$ |
| Ceramic wirewound | Steel tube | Wirewound | Steel grid | Steel tube |

CMQ-H 400 CH(T) 281 22R KT


Thermal drift; standard $\mathrm{T}=100 \mathrm{ppm}$, Tolerance; standard $\mathrm{K}= \pm 10 \%$
Ohm value (Example $2 \mathrm{R} 2=2.2 \Omega_{1} / 22 \mathrm{R}=22 \Omega$ )
Number of case style housings (1, 2, 3 or 4 )
Thermal switch temp; $5=130^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 6=160^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 7=180^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 8=200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0=$ cable connection, $2=$ connection box type
$\mathrm{T}=$ Thermal switch, option, (normally closed)
Connection style; $\mathrm{C}=$ cable $/ \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{IP} 65$ box $/ \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{DIN}$ rail IP00 Length of resistor housing in mm
$\mathrm{H}=$ horizontal mounting feet $/ \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{vertical}$ mounting feet
Housing case style; CBS / CMQ / HVBS / CVS

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## DANOTHERM



## CBT-H / CBT-V

## - Brake resistors

- General-purpose applications; High pulse load and High average load
- Compact Construction; small dimensions
- Fully insulated; no external live parts
- High IP Classes
- Low thermal drift. 100ppm
- Fail Safe capabilities on request
- Low noise
- Thermal models for all types available on request
- Resistor components are UL approved

CBT $1 / 2 / 3$ / and 4 housing cases

| Pn [W] @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ According UL508 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 body | max case temp $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | $\begin{gathered} R[\Omega] \\ \min -\max \\ \pm 10 \% \end{gathered}$ | Pn [W] @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{CBT}-\mathrm{BH}(\mathrm{T})-\mathrm{XXX}$ | Pn [W] @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ACcording UL508 |  |  | 1 case | 2 cases | 3 cases | 4 cases |
| TS: Thermal switch | no TS |  |  | TS $200{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | no TS , max case temp. $250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| CBT 180 | 455 | 270 | 0.04-13 | 410 |  |  |  |
| CBT 210 | 585 | 270 | 0.05-2000 | 530 |  |  |  |
| CBT 260 | 830 | 280 | 0.07-2000 | 750 |  |  |  |
| CBT 330 | 1350 | 280 | 0.09-2000 | 1225 |  |  |  |
| CBT 400 | 1650 | 290 | 0.11-2000 | 1495 | 2200 | 3000 | 4000 |
| CBT 460 | 1900 | 300 | 0.14-2000 | 1725 | 2800 | 4200 | 5600 |
| CBT 560 | 2310 | 310 | 0.18-110 | 2095 | 3500 | 5200 | 6900 |
| CBT 660 | 2720 | 320 | 0.22-130 | 2470 | 4200 | 6300 | 8400 |
| CBT 760 | 3200 | 330 | 0.27-150 | 2905 | 5000 | 7200 | 9600 |
| CBT 860 | 3640 | 340 | 0.31-180 | 3305 | 5500 | 8000 | 10800 |
| CBT 960 | 4070 | 350 | 0.35-220 | 3695 | 6900 | 9000 | 12000 |

Construction and properties

- Compact dimensions
- Nominal power range from $455 \mathrm{~W}-4070 \mathrm{~W}$
- Energy levels from $25 \mathrm{~kJ}-550 \mathrm{~kJ}$ per case housing ( 5 s duty, 120 s cycle), depending on ohmic value
- Aluminium case housing for high IP rating
- IP50-IP65
- Internal ceramic supported wirewound spirals for lower ohmic values
- Internal mica supported wirewound elements for higher ohmic values
- Nickel-Chrome 8020 alloy for low thermal drift
- Mica insulated for high dielectric strength
- $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ or $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ filled for high thermal capacity/ high power overload capability
- Low surface temperature
- Low noise level
- High vibration withstand capability
- Thermal relief expansion mounting feet
- Optional thermal switch or PT100 element for thermal protection
- Cable (AWG 14-AWG4) or box connection up to $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- Multiple case housings (from 2-4 housings)
- Customized to your needs and application (OEM versions available)
- For UL approval, consult Danotherm


| Temperature Coefficient |  | $100 \mathrm{ppm} / \mathrm{K}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dielectric strength |  | 3500 VAC @ 1 minute |
| Isolation Resistance: |  | > 20 M s / case housing |
| Overload:@ 1 sec pulse / hour |  | 40-120 $\times$ (depending on resistor) |
| Overload:@ 5 sec pulse / hour |  | 10-27 $\times$ (depending on resistor) |
| Environmental: |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| De-rating cable version |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=$ Pn to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.85{ }^{*} \mathrm{Pn}$ |
| De-rating TW $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ version |  | Linear: $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Pn}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.65{ }^{*} \mathrm{Pn}$ |
| De-rating vertical mounting |  | no de-rating |
| De-rating horizontal mounting |  | 0.8 * Pn |
| De-rating at high altitudes | 1000 m | no de-rating |
|  | 1500 m | 0.94 * Pn |
|  | 3000 m | 0.82 * Pn |
| Mounting instructions |  | It is recommended to keep a distance of 200 mm to the nearest object to prevent heating of neighbouring component. |
|  |  | If two or more brake resistors are mounted next to each other the distance between these should be 400 mm . If this is less then the nominal power needs to be de-rated |
| Cooling |  | The nominal power of the resistors refers to cooling conditions with Free Natural Air Cooling. |
| Vibration |  | Acc. To EN 60068-2-6 frequency range $1-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Acceleration / Amplitude |
|  | $1-13 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $13-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | @ $\pm 0.7 \mathrm{G}$ |
| Corrosive resistance |  | Acc. IEC 60721-3-3/3K3 (C2 medium) 200 hours cyclic salt mist IEC 60068-2-52 |
| Connection recommendations |  | To minimize EMC interference screened cables are recommended. in particular with any PWM brake pattern. |
| Resistance tolerance |  | $\pm 10 \%$ (optional 5\%) |
| Working voltage | cable | UL: 1000 VAC . IEC: $1000 \mathrm{VAC} / 1400 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
|  | conn. Box | UL: 600VAC. IEC: 690VAC / 1100VDC |
| Time constant for heating up |  | 1000-3000s |
| Thermal switch (optional) | Thermal switch | 130/160/180/200 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .2 \mathrm{~A} .250$ VAC NC |
| Minimum voltage |  | 2 V |
| Minimum current |  | 10 mA |
| Rated current / voltage |  | 2.5A @ 250 VAC $\cos \phi=1$ |
| Dielectric voltage |  | 2000VAC (3500VAC between TS and R) |
| Temperature requirements on cables | IP 21 | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | IP 65 | $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |



Mechanical drawings
Cable connection IP50 type CBT-H .C.. 1

| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Duty }^{+} \\ & 5 / 120 \end{aligned}$ | Horizontal type CBT - | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \pm \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{L} 1 \\ \pm 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & (\mathrm{SiO} 2) \end{aligned}$ | Resistance Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kW | kW | IP50 | mm | mm | kg | $\Omega$ |
| 0.45 | 6 | -H $180 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) \mathrm{OX} 1$ | 180 | 70 | 3.1 | 0.04-13 |
| 0.58 | 10.1 | -H $210 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ OX1 | 210 | 110 | 3.6 | 0.05-2000 |
| 0.83 | 17.9 | -H $260 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ OX1 | 260 | 160 | 4.5 | 0.07-2000 |
| 1.35 | 27.5 | -H $330 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ OX1 | 330 | 230 | 5.9 | 0.09-2000 |
| 1.65 | 37 | -H $400 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) \mathrm{OX}$ | 400 | 300 | 7.3 | 0.11-2000 |
| 1.9 | 48 | -H $460 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ OX1 | 460 | 360 | 8.5 | 0.14-2000 |
| 2.3 | 58 | -H $560 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) \mathrm{OX} 1$ | 560 | 460 | 10 | 0.18-110 |
| 2.7 | 69 | -H $660 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ OX1 | 660 | 560 | 12 | 0.22-130 |
| 3.2 | 82 | -H $760 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ OX1 | 760 | 660 | 13.8 | 0.27-150 |
| 3.6 | 95 | -H $860 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ OX1 | 860 | 760 | 16 | 0.31-180 |
| 4.1 | 111 | -H $960 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T})$ 0X1 | 960 | 860 | 17.8 | 0.35-220 |



Cable connection IP50 type CBT-V..C.. 1

| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | Duty <br> $5 / 120$ | Vertical type <br> $\mathrm{CBT}-$ | $\mathrm{L} \pm 2$ | $\mathrm{L} 1 \pm$ <br> 2 | Weight <br> (si02) | Resistance <br> Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kW | kW | IP 50 | mm | mm | kg | $\Omega$ |
| 0.45 | 6 | $-\mathrm{V} 180 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 180 | 70 | 3.1 | $0.04-13$ |
| 0.58 | 10.1 | $-\mathrm{V} 210 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 210 | 110 | 3.6 | $0.05-2000$ |
| 0.83 | 17.9 | $-\mathrm{V} 260 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 260 | 160 | 4.5 | $0.07-2000$ |
| 1.35 | 27.5 | $-\mathrm{V} 330 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 330 | 230 | 5.9 | $0.09-2000$ |
| 1.65 | 37 | $-\mathrm{V} 400 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 400 | 300 | 7.3 | $0.11-2000$ |
| 1.9 | 48 | $-\mathrm{V} 460 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 460 | 360 | 8.5 | $0.14-2000$ |
| 2.3 | 58 | $-\mathrm{V} 560 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 560 | 460 | 10 | $0.18-110$ |
| 2.7 | 69 | $-\mathrm{V} 660 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 660 | 560 | 12 | $0.22-130$ |
| 3.2 | 82 | $-\mathrm{V} 760 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 760 | 660 | 13.8 | $0.27-150$ |
| 3.6 | 95 | $-\mathrm{V} 860 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 860 | 760 | 16 | $0.31-180$ |
| 4.1 | 111 | $-\mathrm{V} 960 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 0 \times 1$ | 960 | 860 | 17.8 | $0.35-220$ |



Box connection type IP20/IP21 CBT-H..D. 2.1

| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | Duty* <br> $5 / 120$ | Type <br> $\mathrm{CBT}-$ | $\mathrm{L} \pm 2$ | $\mathrm{L} 1 \pm$ <br> 2 | Weight <br> (SiO2) | Resistance <br> Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kW | kW | $\mathrm{IP} 20 / \mathrm{P} 21$ | mm | mm | kg | $\Omega$ |
| 0.41 | 6 | $-\mathrm{H} 180 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 180 | 70 | 3.9 | $0.04-13$ |
| 0.53 | 10.1 | $-\mathrm{H} 210 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \mathrm{X} 1$ | 210 | 110 | 4.2 | $0.05-2000$ |
| 0.75 | 17.9 | $-\mathrm{H} 260 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 260 | 160 | 5.1 | $0.07-2000$ |
| 1.22 | 27.5 | $-\mathrm{H} 330 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 330 | 230 | 6.7 | $0.09-2000$ |
| 1.5 | 37 | $-\mathrm{H} 400 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 400 | 300 | 8.2 | $0.11-2000$ |
| 1.7 | 48 | $-\mathrm{H} 460 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 460 | 360 | 9.2 | $0.14-2000$ |
| 2.1 | 58 | $-\mathrm{H} 560 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 560 | 460 | 11 | $0.18-110$ |
| 2.5 | 69 | $-\mathrm{H} 660 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 660 | 560 | 12.8 | $0.22-130$ |
| 2.9 | 82 | $-\mathrm{H} 760 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 760 | 660 | 14.6 | $0.27-150$ |
| 3.3 | 95 | $-\mathrm{H} 860 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 860 | 760 | 16.8 | $0.31-180$ |
| 3.7 | 111 | $-\mathrm{H} 960 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 960 | 860 | 18.6 | $0.35-220$ |



Box connection IP20 / IP21 type CBT-H ..G2.1

|  | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Duty* } \\ 5 / 120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Type } \\ & \text { CBT- } \end{aligned}$ | $L \pm 2$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{L} 1 \pm \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | Resistance Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | kW | kW | IP20/IP21 | mm | mm | kg | $\Omega$ |
| 边 | 0.45 | 6 | -H $180 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 180 | 70 | 3.9 | 0.04-13 |
| L+197 | 0.58 | 10.1 | -H $210 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 210 | 110 | 4.2 | 0.05-2000 |
|  | 0.83 | 17.9 | -H $260 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 260 | 160 | 5.1 | 0.07-2000 |
| $\xrightarrow{L}$ | 1.35 | 27.5 | -H $330 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 330 | 230 | 6.7 | 0.09-2000 |
|  | 1.65 | 37 | -H $400 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 400 | 300 | 8.2 | 0.11-2000 |
|  | 1.9 | 48 | -H $460 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 460 | 360 | 9.2 | 0.14-2000 |
|  | 2.3 | 58 | -H $560 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 560 | 460 | 11 | 0.18-110 |
|  | 2.7 | 69 | -H $660 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 660 | 560 | 12.8 | 0.22-130 |
|  | 3.2 | 82 | -H $760 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 760 | 660 | 14.6 | 0.27-150 |
|  | 3.6 | 95 | -H $860 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 860 | 760 | 16.8 | 0.31-180 |
|  | 4.1 | 111 | -H $960 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 960 | 860 | 18.6 | 0.35-220 |

Box connection IP20 / IP21 type CBT-V ..G2.2


Box connection IP20 / IP21 type CBT-V .G2.3


Mechanical drawings
Box connection IP54 / IP65 type CBT-H ..B2.1

| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Pulse } \\ 5 / 120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Type } \\ & \text { CBT- } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{L} \pm 2$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \mathrm{L} 1 \pm \\ 2 \end{array}$ | Weight (SiO2) | Resistance Range |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kW | kW | IP54/IP65 | mm | mm | kg | $\Omega$ | 00 wit |  |
| 0.41 | 6 | -H $180 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 180 | 70 | 3.9 | 0.04-13 |  |  |
| 0.53 | 10.1 | -H $210 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 210 | 110 | 4.2 | 0.05-2000 |  |  |
| 0.75 | 17.9 | -H $260 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 260 | 160 | 5.1 | 0.07-2000 |  |  |
| 1.2 | 27.5 | -H $330 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 330 | 230 | 6.7 | 0.09-2000 |  |  |
| 1.4 | 37 | -H $400 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 400 | 300 | 8.2 | 0.11-2000 | 50. |  |
| 1.7 | 48 | -H $460 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 460 | 360 | 9.2 | 0.14-2000 |  |  |
| 2.0 | 58 | -H $560 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 560 | 460 | 11 | 0.18-110 | + | $\rightarrow$ |
| 2.5 | 69 | -H $660 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 660 | 560 | 12.8 | 0.22-130 |  |  |
| 2.9 | 82 | -H $760 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 760 | 660 | 14.6 | 0.27-150 |  |  |
| 3.3 | 95 | -H 860 B(H)(T) $2 \times 1$ | 860 | 760 | 16.8 | 0.31-180 |  |  |
| 3.7 | 111 | -H $960 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 1$ | 960 | 860 | 18.6 | 0.35-220 |  |  |

Box connection IP 54 / IP65 type CBT-V ..B2.2


Box connection type IP 54 / IP65 CBT-V ..B2.3

| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Pulse } \\ 5 / 120 \end{gathered}$ | Type CBT- | $\mathrm{L} \pm 2$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} 1 \pm \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | Weight (SiO2) | Resistance Range |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kW | kW | IP54/IP65 | mm | mm | kg | $\Omega$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | 70 | -V $400 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 3$ | 400 | 300 | 25.5 | 0.04-1000 |  |  |
| 3.8 | 90 | -V $460 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 3$ | 460 | 360 | 29 | 0.05-1000 | 0 |  |
| 4.7 | 110 | -V $560 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 3$ | 560 | 460 | 33.5 | 0.06-35 |  |  |
| 5.7 | 130 | -V $660 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 3$ | 660 | 560 | 39 | 0.07-45 | - |  |
| 6.5 | 150 | -V $760 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 3$ | 760 | 660 | 44.5 | 0.09-50 |  |  |
| 7.3 | 170 | -V $860 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 3$ | 860 | 760 | 51 | 0.10-60 |  |  |
| 8.2 | 195 | -V $960 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{H})(\mathrm{T}) 2 \times 3$ | 960 | 860 | 57 | 0.12-70 |  |  |

Box connection type IP54 / IP65 CBT-V .,B2.4


| connection boxes | IP rating | cable gland | clamping range | braid diameter (min) | elec. connection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\left[\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right]$ |
| B-box (single housing) | IP65 | M25 | $9-16.6$ | 7.5 | $0.75-10$ |
| D-box | IP21 | M25 | $9-16.6$ | 7.5 | $0.75-10$ |
| G-box | IP21 | M40 | $19-28$ | 15 | $2.5-50$ |
| B-box (multiple housings) | IP65 | M32 | $11-21$ | 9 | $2.5-50$ |
| B-box (multiple housings) | IP65 | M40 | $19-28$ | 15 | $2.5-50$ |
| thermal switch (optional) | - | M12 | $3-7$ | - | $0.5-4$ |

Other cable gland sizes on request


B-box
Single-body


D-box


B-box
Multiple-housings


G-box

Pulse load table

| CBT-H CX( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ ) | Square pulse each 120 seconds, ambient temp. $=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | duty 1 second [kW] | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \text { temp. } \\ {\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{C} .\right.} \end{gathered}$ | duty 5 second [ KW ] | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \text { temp. } \\ {\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]} \end{gathered}$ | duty 10 second [ KW ] |  | duty 20 second [kW] | Max temp $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | duty 40 second [kW] | Max temp $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ |
| CBT-H 180 15R | 18.4 | 110 | 5.1 | 140 | 3 | 160 | 1.9 | 180 | 1.1 | 220 |
| CBT-H 210 100R | 24.7 | 110 | 6.1 | 130 | 3.8 | 150 | 2.5 | 190 | 1.7 | 240 |
| CBT-H 260 60R | 44 | 130 | 10.7 | 150 | 6.4 | 180 | 4 | 210 | 2.7 | 270 |
| CBT-H 330 40R | 71 | 140 | 22 | 190 | 13 | 220 | 8 | 260 | 4.3 | 280 |
| CBT-H 400 30R | 105 | 160 | 30 | 210 | 18 | 250 | 10.7 | 290 | 5.4 | 280 |
| CBT-H 460 20R | 128 | 170 | 36 | 220 | 21 | 250 | 12 | 290 | 6.2 | 290 |
| CBT-H 560 15R | 190 | 200 | 50 | 250 | 28 | 280 | 15 | 300 | 7.6 | 300 |
| CBT-H 660 14R | 257 | 230 | 64 | 270 | 36 | 300 | 18 | 300 | 9.2 | 310 |
| CBT-H 76012 R | 315 | 240 | 78 | 290 | 43 | 310 | 21.5 | 310 | 10.7 | 310 |
| CBT-H 860 10R | 370 | 250 | 89 | 300 | 50 | 320 | 25 | 320 | 12.4 | 320 |
| CBT-H 960 9R0 | 480 | 290 | 110 | 330 | 56 | 330 | 28 | 330 | 14 | 330 |
|  | Triangle pulse each 120 seconds, ambient temp. $=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | duty 1 second [kW] | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \text { temp. } \\ {\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { duty } 5 \\ & \text { second } \\ & {[\mathrm{kW}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \text { temp. } \\ {\left[\begin{array}{c}  \\ {\left[{ }^{\circ} C\right]} \end{array}\right.} \end{gathered}$ | duty 10 second [kW] | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \text { temp. } \\ {\left[{ }^{[ } \subset \mathrm{c}\right.} \end{gathered}$ | duty 20 second [ KW ] | Max temp. <br> [ $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | duty 40 second [kW] | Max temp. [ $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ |
| CBT-H 180 15R | 39 | 110 | 10.7 | 140 | 6.3 | 160 | 3.8 | 190 | 2.3 | 220 |
| CBT-H 210 100R | 50 | 110 | 12.7 | 130 | 7.7 | 150 | 4.9 | 180 | 3.2 | 230 |
| CBT-H 260 60R | 90 | 140 | 22 | 160 | 13 | 180 | 8 | 210 | 5 | 250 |
| CBT-H 330 40R | 148 | 140 | 46 | 200 | 27 | 230 | 16 | 260 | 8.5 | 280 |
| CBT-H 400 30R | 217 | 160 | 63 | 220 | 37 | 250 | 21 | 280 | 10.6 | 280 |
| CBT-H 460 20R | 265 | 170 | 74 | 230 | 44 | 260 | 25 | 290 | 12.3 | 290 |
| CBT-H 560 15R | 390 | 200 | 103 | 260 | 58 | 290 | 30 | 300 | 15 | 300 |
| CBT-H 660 14R | 530 | 230 | 134 | 280 | 73 | 310 | 37 | 310 | 18 | 310 |
| CBT-H 76012 R | 645 | 240 | 160 | 290 | 86 | 310 | 43 | 310 | 22 | 310 |
| CBT-H 860 10R | 578 | 260 | 183 | 300 | 98 | 320 | 50 | 320 | 25 | 320 |
| CBT-H 960 9R0 | 983 | 290 | 226 | 330 | 113 | 330 | 57 | 330 | 28 | 330 |

The table above shows pulse power ratings for typical resistor sizes/lengths and typical ohm values.

## Pulse load

The ability to withstand pulse-loads varies according to resistor size, length and diameter of the internal resistor wire. As such, it is impossible to create standard graphs that would apply to all customer applications. In some cases, the load-profile will be the combination of a square and a triangular pulse, such as is the case with Low Voltage Ride Through (LVRT) and Emergency Brake situations, as encountered in the Wind Power industry.

On request, Danotherm performs simulations based on the actual application and for guidance, has produced tables for various load-profiles for resistors with standard wire. The above table shown is based on a resistor with indicated ohm value and standard wire thickness. Depending on the application, resistor construction can be adapted to optimally match the application. In the tables above, the peak powers of trains of rectangular and triangular pulses of 120 second periods are shown for durations of 1 to 40 seconds.

## Ingress Protection

The Ingress Protection rating (IP) value depends on the resistor and on the connection style. The basic IP rating for resistors is IP 50 but by the addition of gaskets, they can be increased to IP 54 or IP 65 which is also possible for resistors with flying leads. For resistors with connection box type B, the maximal IP value is 65 . Resistors with connection boxes D and G have an IP 21 rating when mounted vertically and IP 20 when mounted horizontally.

IP values and their type-tests are well defined; for instance "IP 65" means dust cannot penetrate the box or if dust occurs internally, it will not influence the electrical properties. It should be able to withstand water jets from any direction with a certain pressure during 3 minutes; however, it does not mean that it can withstand continuous rain. If the resistor is used outdoors, then it should be protected against direct rain.

IP 65 rated resistors can be cleaned with a high pressure hose, but this can only be done when the resistor has cooled down to the ambient temperature, otherwise the water will cool the housing causing a partial vacuum inside, drawing in water.

Danotherm offers standard solutions for one to four cases combined into one compact configuration with pulsewithstand capability of $1 \mathrm{MW}(5 \mathrm{MJ})$ and also OEM versions with a maximum of 20 resistors. Depending on the electrical connection, the IP class ranges from IP 00 to IP 65. Connections can be via a terminal box, DIN-rail terminals or cable lugs. These resistor types are also offered in high voltage versions and with higher ohmic values.

The salient features of Alpha resistors are that they have:

- Small dimensions
- Cool surfaces in operation
- High pulse-load capabilities
- High vibration capabilities

תNIBE

- No external electrically-live parts
- High IP classes
- Fail-safe capabilities (on request)

Danotherm Electric A/S is a NIBE company

- low noise levels.


Danotherm has developed a thermal simulation method by which it is possible to optimize a resistor to a specified application. This gives following benefits

- Short and fast engineering time, saving engineering costs
- Simulation software for electrical circuits can be used for thermal simulations (PSpice, Matlab, Plecs or any other)
- $\quad$ Simulations can be done by the customer or if requested by Danotherm
- $\quad$ Simulation is based on customers application, any electrical circuit that can be simulated can be used
- For more complex loads a data file (like csv) can be used for input
- Optimizing the design, reducing overall size and costs
- Proof of capability is given without even building and testing samples



Measured on site: Brake Power stored in .cvs file.
Other possibilities could be a description of a typical or worst case brake pulse and a repeat cycle.



Simulation made by Danotherm
Results of temperature simulation of specified load in a suggested resistor type.


## Danotherm resistors are used as:

- Pre-charge for DC-link (super) capacitors
- Pre-magnetization of power transformers
- Brake resistors for industrial drive systems
- Emergency stops in (gas) turbines


## Danotherm resistors are used in:

- Elevators
- Escalators
- Cranes
- Vessels
- Wind turbines
- (Trolly)busses
- Trams / Metros / Trains (auxiliary circuits)
- Conveyer belts
- Transformers
- Turbines
- Excavation machines

Danotherm supports your request. The very start is your specification of the application, the load and environmental conditions. Ideally, a powertime graph is presented which forms the basis of the thermal simulation. If such graph is not available, the electrical circuit of the application is build in the simulation software. It is also possible to use a data file as input for the load. Such file can be build by measurements on the site or they come from another simulation software program.

The next step is to feed the generated power losses into the thermal model. Each resistor which its physical properties has its own, unique, thermal model. With the simulation the temperatures inside the resistor and of the outside housing surface, are simulated. Here, the maximum temperature values are observed and at the same time care is taken not to over dimension the resistor.

When the type and internal construction of the resistor is defined, the resistor will be further tailored to the customers needs. Connection boxes, connection cable sizes, cable glands, IP ratings, mounting brackets, metal surface treatment, auxiliary circuits, such as PT100 sensors and thermal switches, are all considered.

Finally, packing and shipping is an important topic. The resistors should be safely packed to prevent damage during transport and at the same time the costs for shipping and packing must be considered. Together with our customers the best option is chosen.


## Overview of the ALPHA resistor family (IP00-IP65)



| Power: $60-410 \mathrm{~W}$ | Power: $85 \mathrm{~W}-1.7 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $410 \mathrm{~W}-12 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $445 \mathrm{~W}-15 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $860 \mathrm{~W}-25 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | $9-150 \mathrm{~kJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $25-550 \mathrm{~kJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $80 \mathrm{~kJ}-2.5 \mathrm{MJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | $6.4 \mathrm{~kJ}-1.1 \mathrm{MJ} @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Applications | Charge / Discharge | High Pulse load | High Pulse load | High Pulse load |  |
| Brake | Brake | Brake | Shake | Brake |  |
| Filter | Filter | Medium voltage | Filter |  |  |
|  | Charge / Discharge | Charge / Discharge | Charge / Discharge | High Pulse load |  |

Other resistor types from Danotherm (IP00-IP66)


| Multi purpurse | Outdoor \& Marine | Filter | Medium \& High voltage | Filter \& load |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power: $100 \mathrm{~W}-5 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $1-500 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: $4-200 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Power: 500 W -> | Power: $5 \mathrm{~kW}-1 \mathrm{MW}$ |
| Ceramic wirewound | Steel tube | Wirewound | Steel grid | Steel tube |

```
CBT-H
Thermal drift; standard T=100ppm
Tolerance; standard k=\pm 10%
Tolerance; standard K=\pm 10% 
Ohm value (Example 2R2=2.2\Omega/, 22R=22\Omega)
Thermal switch temp; 5=130
0=cable connection, 2=connection box type
T=Thermal switch (normally closed)
Wire element (TBD by Danotherm)
Connection; C=no box/D=IP20/B=IP65 box
Length of resistor housing in mm
H=horizontal mounting feet / V=vertical mounting feet
```

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CVR 10126061

DAN EN 16.5040.R8
26JAN 2018


[^0]:    CBR-V $400 \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{T}) 28122 R$ Last digits > 400: Customer specific version, otherwise

    CBR- $T=T T^{2}$<br>Ohm value (Example $2 \mathrm{R} 2=2.2 \Omega, / 22 \mathrm{R}=22 \Omega$ )<br>Number of case style housings<br>Thermal switch temp; $5=130^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 6=160^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 7=180^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 8=200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$<br>$0=$ cable connection, $2=$ connection box type<br>$\mathrm{T}=$ Thermal switch (normally closed) Wire element H/E (TBD by Danotherm) DAN EN 16.5015.R3 Connection; $C=$ no box / D=IP20 / B=IP65 box Length of resistor housing in mm  Housing style; CBH / CBV / CBR

[^1]:    * optionally in CBS / CMQ / CVS

