## **Semiconductor Motor Controller (Direct On Line)**



- \* For Direct On Line start of 3 Phase motors
- \* Rated operational Voltage from 24 to 600 VAC
- \* Rated operational current up to 15 Amp AC-3
- \* Versatile control circuit: 24-480 VAC/24-60 VDC
- \* LED status indication
- \* Meets EN 60947-4-2 IEC 047-4-2 requirements
- \* Unlimited number of start/stop operations pr. hour
- \* Compact modular design
- \* Requires only 45 mm DIN rail space
- \* True Solid State for long life
- \* IP-20 Protection



Product Description and Item Selection				000.00
Motor Contactor intended for accurate control of 3 Ph motors in intermittent applications e.g. where inching, jogging and plugging occurs. A true Solid State design ensures extremely long lifetime in AC- 3 and AC-4 applications.	Line Voltage	Control Voltage	Motor Load	Item No.
	208 VAC 50/60Hz	24 - 480 V AC or 24 - 60 V DC	4 kW / 5.0 HP	SMC 3 DA 2315 DOL
	220-240 VAC 50/60Hz		4 kW / 5.0 HP	SMC 3 DA 2315 DOL
	380-415 VAC 50/60Hz		7.5 kW / 10 HP	SMC 3 DA 4015 DOL
	440-480 VAC 50/60Hz		7.5 kW / 10 HP	SMC 3 DA 4015 DOL
	550-600 VAC 50/60Hz		11 kW / 15 H	SMC 3 DA 6015 DOL
Output Specifications			SMC 3DA XX15	
Operational current AC-3 max.			15 A	
Leakage current			5 mA AC max.	
Minimum operational current			10 mA AC	
Duty cycle			Continuous operation	
Control specifications			SMC 3 DA XX15	
Control Voltage range			24 - 480 V AC / 24 - 60 V DC	
Pick-up voltage max.			20.4 V AC / DC	
Drop out voltage min.			5 V AC / DC	
Control current / power max.			1.5 VA / 6mA	
Max. control voltage			510 V AC	
Response time max.			1 cycle	

## Semiconductor Motor Controller (Direct On Line)

Wiring Diagram		Thermal Specifications		
1/L1 3/L2 5/L3 11 12 3/L2-4T2 Control te Terminal connection circuit, be connection circuit, be connection thermal of protection	Main terminal 1/L1-2/T1 &	Power dissipation for continuous operation PDmax.	2.0 W/A	
	3/L2-4T2 & 5/L3-6/T3.	Power dissipation for intermittent operation PD	2.0 W/A duty cycle	
		Cooling method.	Natural convection	
	connection with the internal		Vertical +/-30°	
	<ul> <li>circuit, but are intended for</li> <li>∞ connection to the optional</li> </ul>	Operating temperature range IEC 947-4-2	-0C° to 40°C	
	A2 thermal overload	Storage temperature	-20C° to 80°C	
	protection. See application information page 38			
Thermal Overload Protection		Insulation Specifications		
Thermal Overload Pr	otection	Insulation Specifications		
Thermal Overload Pr	otection	Insulation Specifications           Rated insulation voltage	Ui 660 V	
Thermal Overload Pr	otection Optional thermal overload	-	Ui 660 V Uimp. 4 kV	
Thermal Overload Pr	Optional thermal overload protection is possible by	Rated insulation voltage Rated impulse withstand voltage Installation category		
Thermal Overload Pr	Optional thermal overload protection is possible by inserting a thermostat in the slot	Rated insulation voltage Rated impulse withstand voltage Installation category	Uimp. 4 kV	
Thermal Overload Pr	Optional thermal overload protection is possible by inserting a thermostat in the slot on the right hand side of the Soft starter.	Rated insulation voltage Rated impulse withstand voltage Installation category	Uimp. 4 kV	
Thermal Overload Pr	Optional thermal overload protection is possible by inserting a thermostat in the slot on the right hand side of the	Rated insulation voltage Rated impulse withstand voltage Installation category	Uimp. 4 kV	

## Short-cicuit co-ordination According to IEC 947-4-2

See	page	38
000	puse	20

Contactor Type	Co-ordination Type 1		Co-ordination Type 2	
	Max. fuse / Operating Class		Ferraz	Siemens
SMC3 DA XX15 DOL	50 A gL / gG No time	50 A gL / gG No time delay		5SD4 80
Environment		Cable Wiring Information		
Degree of protection / Pollution degree IP 20 / 3		See page 57		
Approvals		Dimension and Mounting Instruction		
CAN/CSA-C22.2 / UL Std No. 508		See page 57		
Applications Information		Overload Protection with MCB		
See page 38		See page 38		

\* This product has been designed for class A equipment. Use of the product in domestic environments may cause radio interference, in which case the user may be required to employ additional mitigation methods.