

### Features and Benefits

- Communication capabilities with various protocols
- The DIM (Digital Interface Module) provides an intuitive, easy-to-use human interface with powerful configuration capabilities to maximize system performance
- Door or device mounted DIM enables users to safely configure, commission, monitor and troubleshoot the system at the electrical panel without opening the enclosure door, eliminating the possibility of an arc flash incident
- System operating parameters can be monitored enterprise-wide through a communications network. Increase uptime by providing data for process management and preventive diagnostics
- Run internal bypass mode greatly reduces internal heating created by the greater power dissipation in the SCRs. Bypass contactor directly connects the motor to the line and improves system efficiency by reducing internal power losses
- Internal solid-state overload protection provides accurate current measurement and trip settings. Sophisticated algorithms solve a series of differential equations that model true motor heating and cooling, resulting in superior motor overload protection while minimizing nuisance trips. Advanced selectable protective features safeguard the motor and system against a variety of system faults
- Internal run bypass contactors and overload protection eliminate the need for additional devices, reducing enclosure sizes, minimizing installation and wiring time, and reducing overall assembly size and cost
- Wide range of overload FLA settings (31–100% of rated current) and a selectable trip class (5–30) offers users the flexibility to fine tune the starter to match specific application requirements
- Variable ramp times and torque control settings provide unlimited starting configurations, allowing for maximum application flexibility
- Kick-start feature enables soft starting of high friction loads
- Soft stop control for applications where an abrupt stop of the load is not acceptable
- Pump control option with sophisticated pump algorithms on both starting and stopping that minimize the pressure surges that cause water hammer. The pump control option will maximize the life of the pump and piping systems while minimizing the downtime caused by system failure
- Six SCRs control all three motor phases, providing smooth acceleration and deceleration performance
- Soft acceleration and deceleration reduces wear on belts, gears, chains, clutches, shafts and bearings
- Reduce the peak inrush current's stress on the power system
- Manage peak starting torque to diminish mechanical system wear and damage
- 24 Vdc control voltage enhances personnel and equipment safety
- Removable, lockable control terminal block reduces maintenance costs. Also provides the opportunity for OEMs to reduce assembly and test costs by utilizing pre-assembled wire harnesses

### Protective Features

All protective features can be configured, enabled or disabled with the DIM or through the communications network.

### Motor Overload

The S811 includes electronic overload protection as standard. The overload meets applicable requirements for a motor overload protective device. The overload protects the motor from over heat conditions with the use of sophisticated algorithms that model true motor heating, resulting in superior motor protection and fewer nuisance trips.

The S811 calculates a thermal memory value based on the heat energy introduced into the motor during the start process. A 100% value represents the maximum safe internal temperature of the motor.

When the thermal memory value reaches 100%, an overload trip will occur removing power to the motor. Upon trip, the S811 stores the calculated motor heating value and will not allow a motor re-start until the motor has a thermal memory value of less than 100%. This feature ensures the motor will not be damaged by repeated overload trip, reset and re-start cycles.

The thermal memory value can be monitored through the DIM or the communications network. The thermal memory value can be of great use in determining an impending overload trip condition. Alarms can be implemented in the

process monitoring system warning of an impending trip before a trip occurs halting the process. Costly system downtime can be avoided.

The trip current is adjusted to match the specific application requirements by entering the motor nameplate full load current rating and trip class. The FLA parameter is adjustable from 32% to 100% of the unit's rated current. The overload trip class is adjustable from class 5 through class 30. The overload is ambient temperature compensated—meaning its trip characteristics will not vary with changes in ambient temperature. The overload protection can be enabled, disabled, or disabled on start.

### Short Circuit

The use of a short-circuit protective device in coordination with the S811 is required in branch motor circuits by most electrical codes. Short-circuit coordination ratings with both fuses and Eaton molded case circuit breakers are available providing customers with design flexibility. The S811 has short-circuit coordination ratings as an open component, an enclosed starter, and in a motor control center.

**Jam**

Excessive current and torque up to locked rotor levels can occur in a jam condition. The condition can result in stress and damage to the motor, load, mechanical system, and the electrical distribution system. Jam protection prevents the stress and damage from a jam during normal run. After the motor is in bypass, a current greater than 300% FLA setting will cause the starter to trip on a jam fault.

**Stall**

Excessive current and torque up to locked rotor levels can occur in a stall condition. The condition can lead to an overload trip and result in stress and damage to the motor, load, mechanical system, and the electrical distribution system. Stall protection prevents stress and damage to a motor that has not come up to speed during the soft start time. The S811 will trip to protect the system in the event that the motor did not get to the rated speed in the defined soft start period. A current greater than 200% FLA at the end of the soft start period will cause the starter to trip on a stall fault.

**Pole Over Temperature**

High ambient temperatures, extended ramp times and high duty cycle conditions may cause the S811 power pole conductors to reach a temperature that exceeds their thermal rating. The S811 is equipped with sensors that monitor the temperature of the power poles. Over temperature protection occurs if the power pole's thermal capacity is exceeded. The soft starter will trip in over temperature conditions, preventing device failure.

Each power pole temperature value can be monitored through the DIM or the communications network. This feature can be of use in determining an impending over temperature trip condition.

When using a communications network, alarms can be implemented in the process monitoring system warning of an impending trip before the trip occurs, halting the process.

**Phase Loss**

Loss of a phase can cause a significant increase in the current drawn in the remaining two phases. Phase loss can lead to motor damage before an eventual overload trip occurs. Phase loss is typically an indication of a failure in the electrical distribution system. The S811 will detect a phase loss and trip if any phase current drops below a preset value. The phase loss trip level is adjustable from 0% to 100% of the average of the other two phase levels with an adjustable trip delay of 0.1 to 60 seconds.

**Phase Imbalance**

Phase current or voltage imbalance can cause a significant increase in the current drawn in the remaining two phases. Phase imbalance can lead to motor damage before an eventual overload trip. Phase imbalance is typically an indication of a failure in the electrical distribution system or the motor. The S811 will detect both current and voltage phase imbalances and trip if any phase becomes imbalanced as compared to the average of the other two phases.

The phase current imbalance trip level is adjustable from 0% to 100% of the average of the current in the other two phases with an adjustable trip delay of 0.1 to 60 seconds.

The phase voltage imbalance trip level is adjustable from 0% to 100% of the average of the voltage in the other two phases with an adjustable trip delay of 0.1 to 60 seconds.

**Reset Mode**

The S811 can be set up for automatic or manual reset on trip. The manual reset mode requires the operator to physically press the RESET button located on the Soft Starter. The trip can be manually reset through the DIM or through the communications network. The trip can also be electrically reset by energizing a 24 Vdc input on the control terminal block.

The automatic reset mode allows the Soft Starter to be automatically reset as soon as the trip condition is no longer present. With the automatic reset mode, after the fault is no longer present, the motor will be restarted as soon as a valid start signal is present.

**Phase Reversal**

The S811 can determine if the proper line phase sequence is present by default. The device will trip if the line phase sequence is something other than A-B-C. The S811 can be configured to operate under reversed phase conditions (A-C-B).

**Shorted SCR Detection**

The S811 monitors the operation of the power poles and will trip under a shorted SCR condition.

**Open SCR Detection**

The S811 monitors the operation of the power poles and will trip under an open SCR condition.

**Low Current**

Low current conditions can be a result of a loss of load or a failure in the mechanical system. The S811 has low current protection that will trip if the average rms current falls below a preset value. The low current protection can be programmed as a percent of motor FLA from 0% to 100%.

**Low Voltage**

Low voltage conditions can result from disturbances in the electrical power distribution system. Low voltage conditions can cause a malfunction and damage to electrical equipment. The S811 has low voltage protection that will trip if the average rms voltage falls below a preset value. The low voltage protection can be programmed as a percent of nominal voltage from 1% to 99% with a trip delay of 0.1 to 60 seconds to accommodate short temporary voltage drops during the start process.

**High Voltage**

High voltage conditions can result from disturbances in the electrical power distribution system. High voltage conditions can cause malfunctions or failures of electrical equipment. The S811 has high voltage protection that will trip if the average rms voltage is greater than a preset value. The high voltage protection can be programmed as a percent of nominal voltage from 101% to 120% with a trip delay of 0.1 to 60 seconds.

**Monitoring Capabilities**

The S811 has an impressive array of system monitoring capabilities that allows users to access real time process and diagnostic data. This data can be viewed at the device with the DIM or through a communications network. Data over a communications network can provide valuable insight into the condition of the equipment and processes. Maintenance and

production personnel can monitor critical operational and maintenance data from a central control station that can be located far away from the production facility. Process data can be monitored to determine system anomalies that may indicate a need for preventive maintenance or an impending failure. Adjustments made through the communications

network can reduce costs by minimizing the time traveling to the location where the motor controls are located. When faults do occur, real time fault data can assist maintenance in troubleshooting and planning repair resources. Remote reset signals can be given to tripped devices without the need for manual intervention by maintenance personnel.

**Average Line Current**

Provides the average of the three-phase rms line currents in amps, accurate to within 2%. Current data can be used to indicate a need for maintenance. Increased currents in a fixed load application can indicate a reduction in system efficiencies and performance, signifying system maintenance is due.

**Average Pole Current**

Provides the average of the three-phase rms pole currents in amps, accurate to within 2%. The pole current is the current through the Soft Starter. The line and pole current will be identical in inline applications, and will differ in inside-the-delta applications.

**Average Line Current as a % FLA**

Provides the average rms line current as a percentage of the S811 FLA setting.

**Three-Phase Line Currents**

Provides three rms phase line currents in amps, accurate to within 2%. Imbalances or changes in the relative phase current to one another can indicate anomalies in the motor or electrical distribution system.

**Three-Phase Pole Currents**

Provides three rms phase pole currents in amps, accurate to within 2%. The pole current is the current through the soft starter. The line and pole current will be identical in in-line applications, and will differ in inside-the-delta applications.

**Three-Phase Line Voltages**

Provides the individual rms three-phase line voltages. Imbalances or changes in the relative phase voltage to one another can indicate anomalies in the motor or electrical distribution system. Voltage can be used to monitor electrical distribution system performance. Warnings, alarms and system actions to low or high voltage conditions can be implemented.

**Percent Thermal Memory**

Provides the real time calculated thermal memory value. The S811 calculates thermal memory value. A 100% value represents the maximum safe internal temperature of the motor. When the thermal memory value reaches 100%, an overload trip will occur, removing power to the motor.

The thermal memory value can be of great use in determining an impending overload trip condition. When using a communications network, alarms can be implemented in the process monitoring system warning of an impending trip before the trip occurs, halting the process. Costly system downtime can be avoided.

**DC Control Voltage**

Monitors level of the 24 Vdc control voltage. Fluctuations in control voltage can cause component malfunction and failure. System control voltage data can be used to implement warnings, alarms and system actions to low or high voltage conditions.

**Pole Temperature**

Increases in power pole temperature are caused by increases in ambient temperature, start/stop times and start duty cycles. Changes in pole temperatures represent a change in system operating conditions. Identifying unexpected operating conditions or changes can prompt maintenance and aid in process evaluation activities.

**PCB Device Temperature**

An increase in printed circuit board (device) temperature is a strong indication of an increase in ambient temperature. High ambient temperature operation can be identified with the device temperature data. Device temperature increases can be due to undersized enclosures, failure of cooling fans or blocked venting. High operating temperatures will reduce the life of all electrical equipment in the enclosure.

**Start Count**

Start count data can be used to monitor system output, schedule preventative maintenance, identify system anomalies and identify changes in system operation.

#### Diagnostics

##### Fault Queue

Current fault and a fault queue containing the last nine system faults can be read through the DIM or communications network. Fault identification can minimize troubleshooting time and cost, and prevent arc flash incidents. The fault queue can be remotely accessed through a communications network to assist in planning maintenance resources. Thirty different faults can be identified by the S811.

##### Control Status

The S811 provides data that represents system conditions that can be read through the DIM or the communications network. This data identifies the status of the system and the control commands the system is requesting of the S811. This can be used for advanced troubleshooting and system integration activities.

##### Breaker Status

The S811 has provisions to read and display circuit breaker status. Eaton communicating cover control or other communicating protective device is required to take advantage of this feature.

#### Standards and Certifications

- IEC 60947-4-2
- EN 60947-4-2
- UL listed (NMFT-E202571) Frame N37 to V85
- UL recognized (NMFT2)–Frame V10
- CE marked
- CSA certified (3211 06)
- CSA elevator (2411 01)

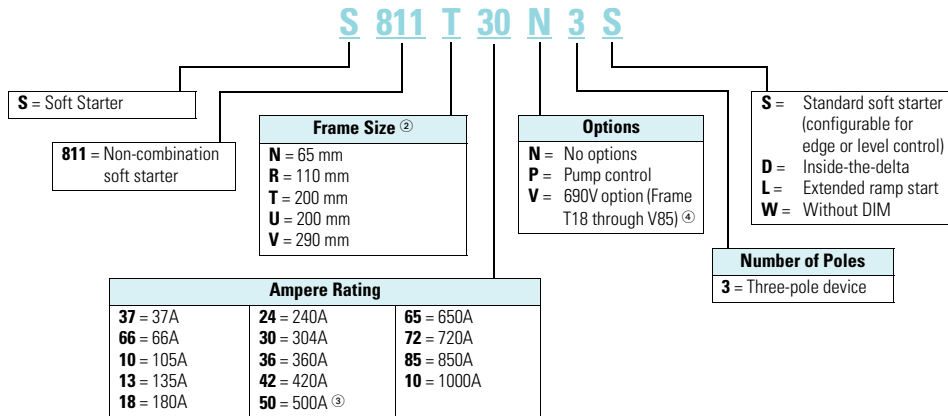


#### Instructional Leaflets

- User manual MN03902002E
- Inside-the-Delta user manual MN03902009E
- Outline drawings:
  - 65 mm, N-Frame: 10-8574
  - 110 mm, R-Frame: 10-8575
  - 200 mm, T-Frame: 10-8576
  - 200 mm, U-Frame: 10-8857
  - 290 mm, V-Frame: 10-8577

#### Catalog Number Selection

##### S811 Open Soft Starters ①



#### Notes

- ① All units require a 24 Vdc power supply found on catalog **Page V6-T1-107**, or equivalent.
- ② T-, U- and V-Frames require lug kits found on **Page V6-T1-107**.
- ③ U-Frame 500A unit does not have IEC certification.
- ④ Not available in U-Frame.