MRL LK01-T2 fast lock out relay with mechanical latch

Specifications

- Withdraw able case
- Front LED and mechanical indicators (locking indicator)
- Front safety LED indicator
- Latching LED facility
- Manual electrical & mechanical resetting
- Remote resetting via Unlock input
- Keeping status during & after power interruption

Inputs

- One digital input for _locking_ signal
  Vin unlock, range: 70+/-10 to 180 V dc
  Nominal Voltage: 110 V dc

- One digital input for _unlocking_ signal
  Vin unlock, range: 70+/-10 to 180 V dc
  Nominal Voltage: 110 V dc

Output contacts specifications

- **Two normally open _heavy duty and fast_ contacts:**
  Operating time: Pick up: 12 m Sec
  Drop out: 22 m Sec

  Contact material: AgSnO^2
  Permanent current: 16A
  Max peak current: 25 A
  Breaking current capacity: At 125 V dc: 12 A
  At 110 V dc: 16 A

  Max. switching voltage: 140Vdc, 700 Vac

- **Four change over _semi heavy duty_ and fast contacts:**
  Operating time: Pick up: 12 m Sec
  Drop out: 12 m Sec
  Contact material: AgSnO^2
  Permanent current: 16A
  Max peak current: 25 A
  Breaking current capacity: At 125 V dc: 0.8 A
  At 110 V dc: 1 A
  Max. switching voltage: 110Vdc, 300 Vac

Features

An important facility in this relay is that, keeps the contacts and LEDs status after power interruption.

This means if the relay is locked or unlocked, and DC power of relay is removed, during DC missing, and after DC power is established again, the relay keeps its status.

If the relay is locked and DC is still connected, the relay can be unlocked by related input, or by reset key on front panel, or by pushing the small groove at middle of panel down.

If the dc is not connected, the relay can be locked or unlocked only by pushing manually the related groove down or up.

The red LED shows the lock out status, and blue LED shows the unlock status.

There is an additional changeover contact for whatchdog, which changes its state during DC power missing.

It is strictly recommended to use the whatchdog contact to detect the DC power interruptions.