

STABLE VOLTAGE SUPPLY INDEPENDENTLY FROM INPUT FLUCTUATION IS THE KEY FEATURES TO ENSURE ELECTRICAL EFFICIENCY AND RELIABILITY

## VOLTAGE STABILISERS

GENERAL SALES CONDITIONS
downloadable from our website


## ABOUT ORTEA

## Founded in 1969, ORTEA SpA is a leading company in manufacturing and engineering Power Quality solutions.

Fifty years in the business and ongoing technical research have made of ORTEA SpA a competitive and technologically advanced company.
Close co-operation between design, production and marketing enables to meet the requirements of a constantly growing number of customers.
Beside standard production, ORTEA SpA can be extremely flexible in developing and manufacturing special equipment according to User's specification. All this thanks to the experience gained over many years of applied technological development. Such development includes IT tools that enable the technical staff to elaborate electrical and mechanical designs for each "custom product" on a quick and cost-effective basis.

The ORTEA SpA products are installed and working in a large number of countries, and, thanks to strategically positioned offices and distributors, guarantee rapid and competent support.


## QUALITY CERTIFIED

The belief that product quality and Customer satisfaction are the core of a modern organisation, led to the implementation of a certified Company Managing System.

A modern Company that wants to accept the challenge of today's business scenario cannot do so without conforming to standardized organizational criteria.
Customer satisfaction, product quality and responsible occupational practices are the basis on which the Company's activities can be consolidated. ORTEA SpA understood this a long time ago: the first ISO 9001 approval dates back to 1996.

Today ORTEA SpA Integrated Managing System is approved by Lloyd's Register according to the main Standards:

- ISO9001 (Quality management systems).
- ISO14001 (Environmental management systems).
- ISO45001 (Occupational health \& safety management systems).

This means that ORTEA SpA can ensure that its performance is optimized in terms of internal process management, commitment towards environmental issues and attention to health \& safety at work within the frame of a single Managing System.


## ORTEA POWER QUALITY SOLUTIONS

Companies are more and more sensitive to Power Quality issues because they can cause troubles and damages to equipments and processes, up to interrupting the production cycle.

ORTEA SpA, with his brands ORTEA, ICAR and ENERSOLVE, offers a unique range of products and services for Power Quality and Energy Efficiency of low voltage electrical networks: voltage stabilisers, sag compensator, power factor correction systems, transformers and active harmonic filters.

## VOLTAGE VARIATION

## SAGs/DIPs SAG COMPENSATOR



## EXPERIENCE

Founded in 1969, ORTEA SpA has gained experience and know-how that enabled continuous growth and evolution. This never-ending process has allowed the Company to assume a leading role worldwide in designing and manufacturing Power Quality solutions.


## FLEXIBILITY

In addition to the standard production, the extremely flexible organization of ORTEA SpA is able to develop and manufacture cost-effective special equipment based on the Customer's specification.

## QUALITY

Aiming at providing for the best quality, the manufacturing process includes checks during production and detail test sessions for each equipment. The certified Integrated Managing System ensures the control of every manufacturing phase, starting from checking the components at reception and ending with the best package in relation to the transport type.


## RESEARCH \& DEVELOPMENT

ORTEA SpA constantly collaborates with Universities and Business Partners in the research and development of new products and new technologies.


## SYNERGY

By working together, marketing, design, production and after-sales service allow the Company to meet the necessities set forth by an increasingly globalised and competitive market.

## EXPERTISE

ORTEA SpA pre- and after-sales organization is able to intervene quickly, analyzing the problems and providing the correct solution.

## CUSTOMER SERVICE

The continuous monitoring and analysis of requests and claims carried out by the after-sales service enables the improvement the quality of both products and service to the Customer.

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## THE ISSUE

## Electricity is perhaps the most essential raw material used by commerce and industry today.

The electricity produced in power plants is circulated through the electricity transmission and distribution networks and it is supplied/delivered to consumers; the quality of electricity (known as «Power Quality») is one of the important factors that determine the economic efficiency of both consumers and electrical networks. Electrical devices are designed to work in distributing systems defined by set nominal values in terms of voltage and frequency (for example, 400 V at 50 Hz ).
In actual fact, electric energy distribution might not ensure the stability of said nominal parameters. Voltage in particular can vary even considerably in relation to the nominal value. These variation can cause undesired and potentially dangerous conditions for the users. Voltage "fluctuations' can be 'fast' and waste themselves away in a few milliseconds (for example, distribution lines hit by lightning) or 'slow', with duration that can last several seconds, minutes or even hours depending on the cause.
Slow fluctuations can be generated by increased voltage level ('surge' due to poor MV regulation at distribution level, disconnection of large loads, overvoltage at generators output, etc) or - more frequently - by decreased voltage level ('sags' due to connection of large loads, motor startup, undersized distribution lines, faults to ground, poor MV voltage regulation, etc).
In case of voltage variation, the voltage stabiliser is the solution that guarantees for the best cost/benefit ratio. The continuous availability of stable voltage supply independently from input fluctuation is very often a key feature to ensure efficiency and reliability for the User. Reduced productivity, data loss, security failure, machine faults, inaccurate information and domestic inconveniences are only a few examples of potential problems caused by unsteady supply. Obviously, all that results in higher managing cost.


The voltage stabiliser has proven to be an effective solution able to prevent potentially dangerous situations created by input voltage instability.

The main application fields where devices sensitive to voltage variations can be used include

- Industrial sector: oil \& gas, laser cutting, water shearing, tobacco industry, textile industry, galvanic processes, machinery in general.
- Food \& Beverage: industry, intensive breeding, food processing, packaging, bottling.
- Tertiary \& servicing: banks, hotels \& tourist resorts, data centre, laboratories, small businesses, private users.
- Telecommunications: TV/Radio stations, telecom networks.
- Public sector: hospitals, public offices \& institutions.
- Renewable sources: solar and wind farms.


## In all these applications, voltage

fluctuation, even though within the tolerance admitted by the Standards, can generate operating issues.

In that case, devices particularly sensitive can show errors or malfunctions beyond the acceptable limit.

Typical situations where voltage can be subject to fluctuation beyond the admitted tolerance are:

- Loads supplied by weak or undersized distributing lines (rural areas or locations supplied by long distributing lines such as breeding farms, tourist resorts, hotels, etc).
- Users located near distributing station and therefore subject to voltage increase.
- Private premises with high power installations (swimming pool pumps, big chillers, special lighting systems, lifts) and/or particularly voltage sensitive loads (high power consumer electronics, etc.).
- Loads located near large industrial plants where individual high power devices (MV motors) can induce voltage reduction at startup.
- Island operating loads (ships, offshore rigs, loads not connected to the public grid).

In comparison to other types of equipment, the voltage stabilser offers a number of advantages that very often make it the optimum solution:

- Usually lower price.
- High output voltage stability guaranteed even for wide input fluctuation.
- Absence of introduced harmonic distortion.
- Robust and reliable construction, allowing for use in hard environments.
- Overload capability up to twice the rated current (max 2 mins).
- No concerns in terms of storage, transportation,
maintenance and disposal due to the fact that batteries are not used.
- Smooth and reliable regulation of the load voltage ensuring a $\pm 0.5 \%$ accuracy even with important input voltage variation.
- High efficiency.
- High inrush current withstand capability.
- Reduced dimension, simple to run, 'plug\&play' operating mode.


## ELECTRO-

MECHANICAL OR
STATIC VOLTAGE STABILISERS?

The static stabiliser is used when the correction speed represents the critical issue.

The static stabilisers (to use, for example, for computers, laboratory equipment, measuring benches and medical instrumentation) has correction time of 3 milliseconds for full regulation as compared to electro-mechanical stabiliser correction time of 10-50 milliseconds (depends on the model) per volt.

## CRITERIA FOR CHOOSING THE RIGHT TYPE

## Number of phases

The number of phases of a stabiliser depends on the type of load:

- single-phase load: single-phase stabiliser;
- combination of several single-phase loads on the same line: three-phase stabiliser or a single-phase stabiliser on each load;
- three-phase load: three-phase stabiliser.


## Rated voltage

Due to the fact that the nominal voltage varies internationally, establish the rated voltage required at the stabiliser input and output. In case of threephase systems, provide with the line-to-line voltage value. The standard voltage stabiliser can operate with nominal voltage $380 \mathrm{~V}-400 \mathrm{~V}-415 \mathrm{~V}(50 \mathrm{~Hz})$ or $440 \mathrm{~V}-460 \mathrm{~V}-480 \mathrm{~V}(60 \mathrm{~Hz})$.

## Input variation range

It's key information for the choice and the design of the stabiliser. Establish the amplitude of the oscillation of the input voltage and always keep a safety margin on such percentage: for example, if the measured fluctuation is $\pm 16 \%$, then choose a stabiliser suitable for $\pm 20 \%$ variation. Note: if the input variation exceeds the nominal one, the difference is added to the output precision. For example, if a stabiliser designed for $\pm 15 \%$ input variation receives a $+20 \%$ voltage, the output precision shall not be $\pm 0.5 \%$ but $\pm 5.5 \%$.

## Type of regulation

The three-phase voltage stabilisers perform an independent regulation on each phase. The connection to the distributing line neutral wire is mandatory. Should the neutral wire not be available, a specific accessory component must be added.

## Type of technology

In most applications, the electromechanical voltage stabiliser is a reliable and safe tool. In case of high regulation speed is required (milliseconds), it is better to choose the solution with regulation by means of IGBT static switches.

## Rated power

All the stabilisers are designed for the maximum input current, but it is advisable to consider an extra safety margin for possible future expansions. In a voltage stabiliser, the power is expressed in kVA, whilst the load power is usually expressed in kW. Remember that the link between these two measuring units is provided by the power factor $(\cos \varphi)$ : kVA $=\mathrm{kW} / \cos \varphi$.
Also, remember that if the power factor and/or the load power in kW cannot be easily established, measure the absorbed currents in order to allow for a correct design of the stabiliser and keeping in mind that:

- kVA (1-ph.) = load voltage x load current.
- $\mathrm{kVA}(3-\mathrm{ph})=$. root of $3 \times$ phase to phase load voltage $\times$ load current.


## Installation

Choose the other characteristics of the stabiliser considering the installation conditions. The following aspect must be known:

- IP protection degree required.
- Indoor or outdoor installation.
- Site altitude and climatic characteristics.
- Ambient temperature.
- Possible environmental hazards such as aggressive atmosphere, exposure to chemical components and so on.


## Accessories

A standard voltage stabiliser can be enriched with a number of accessories:

- Interruption and protection devices.
- Load protection against over/undervoltage.
- Bypass line.
- Input isolating transformer.
- Total protection kit.
- Surge arrestor (SPD).
- Integrated automatic power factor correction system.
- EMI/RFI filter.
- Neutral point reactor.
- Up to IP54/55 protection degree for both indoor and outdoor installation.


## Special construction

By means of some modifications, it is possible to obtain special stabilisers able to:

- deal with asymmetrical input voltage variation different from the standard range (for example, from $-55 \%$ to $+20 \%$ of the nominal voltage);
- deliver an output voltage different from the input one (for example, Vin $=400 \mathrm{~V} \pm 15 \%$, Vout $=460 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \%$ ).




## DESIGN CRITERIA

A voltage stabiliser is a power device destined to be positioned between the mains and the User.
The purpose is to ensure that the User is fed a voltage subject to a variation much lower ( $\pm 0.5 \%$ with regards to the nominal value) that the one guaranteed by the distributing system.

WORKING PRINCIPLE OF AN ELECTRO-MECHANICAL DIGITAL VOLTAGE STABILISER


The stabilization is performed on the "true rms" voltage and it is not affected by harmonics in the mains. Due to the fact that the regulation does not involve any intervention on the sinewave, neither an appreciable harmonic distortion nor a phase displacement is introduced on the downstream line. The stabiliser is not affected by the load power factor $(\cos \varphi)$ and can operate with a load percentage varying between $0 \%$ and $100 \%$ on each phase. Regulation speed depends on the input voltage variation percentage and on the type of construction. Indicatively, said speed ranges between 8 and 30millisec/V.
Basically, a voltage stabiliser is made of a buck/boost transformer, a voltage regulator and an electronic control. Based on a microprocessor that samples at high frequency the output voltage, the control system drives the regulator gearmotor. By doing so, the regulator rollers change their position and therefore the voltage drawn and supplied to the buck/boost transformer primary winding. Being the secondary voltage of the buck/boost transformer in phase or in opposition to the supply, the voltage drawn from the regulator is added or subtracted to the mains voltage, thus compensating its variations.
The voltage regulator is nothing but an autotransformer with continuously variable transformer ratio. Depending on the stabiliser power, the regulator can be either toroidal or columnar.
The stabilisers are designed and built in compliance with the European Directives concerning CE marking (Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility Directives). Standard units are housed in an IP21 metallic enclosure RAL7035 painted. Cooling is guaranteed by natural air circulation aided by extracting fans over a certain temperature.
The voltage stabiliser operating nominal voltage can be
chosen from values (generally included in the range 380V / 415 V ). Such setting can be performed at the factory or at the Customer's premises according to the instructions given in the reference technical handbook.
On Sirius and Sirius Advance stabilisers, the output voltage reference and the main configuration parameters can be set
in different ways:

- through the local touch panel;
- directly by communicating with the microprocessor via a PC connection (through USB interfaces);
- from a remote station via Ethernet with MODBUS TCP/IP protocol.


## MAIN COMPONENTS

## 1. Buck/boost transformer

Often referred to as 'booster' transformer, it is a standard dry-type transformer with the secondary winding connected in series to the mains and the primary winding supplied by the voltage regulator.

## 2. Voltage regulator

Basically, it is an autotransformer with continuously variable transformer ratio. The voltage intake varies depending on the position of the rolling contacts; therefore the voltage supplied to the booster transformer primary winding also varies. Being the voltage across the regulator contacts (and consequently that on the secondary winding of the booster transformer) either in phase or in opposition to the supply voltage, it is then added or subtracted to the supply voltage, thus compensating its variations.

## 3. Auxiliary circuit with microprocessor

The DSP (Digital Signal Processor) microprocessor-based control circuit (specifically designed for drives with totally digitalised signal) compares the output voltage value to the reference one sampling it 2000 times per second.
When an anomaly is detected, the control drives the voltage regulator gearmotor. By doing so, the regulator rollers change their position thus varying the voltage drawn and supplied to the buck/boost transformer primary winding. The input voltage variation is therefore automatically compensated.
The control system and the construction methods of the machine ensure that the output accuracy is $\pm 0.5 \%$.



## RANGE

| VEGA |  |  | Single-phase |  | 0.3-25kVA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANTARES |  |  | Single-phase |  | 15-135kVA |  |
| ORION |  |  | Three-phase |  | 2-135kVA |  |
| ORION PLUS |  |  | Three-phase |  | 30-2000kVA |  |
| SIRIUS |  |  | Three-phase |  | 60-6000kVA |  |
| SIRIUS ADVANCE |  |  | Three-phase |  | 60-4000kVA |  |
| STANDARD FEATURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | SINGLE-PHASE |  | THREE-PHASE |  |  |  |
|  | VEGA | ANTARES | ORION | ORION PLUS | SIRIUS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIRIUS } \\ & \text { ADVANCE } \end{aligned}$ |
| Output accuracy $\pm 0,5 \%$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Regulator rolling contacts | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Toroidal regulator | $\checkmark$ | up to $80 \mathrm{kVA*}$ | $\checkmark$ | up to 200kVA* | x | x |
| Columnar regulator | x | from 100kVA* | x | from 250kVA* | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Control electronic board (DSP microprocessor) | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Local display | $\checkmark$ | x | x | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Alarm / Diagnostics signal code | LCD Display | LED (board) | LED (board) | LED (panel) | Display | Display |
| Acoustic alarm | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| USB connection | x | X | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| RS485 connection | x | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Ethernet connection | x | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| MODBUS TCPIIP protocol | x | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Maintenance required signal | x | x | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Regulator protection (magneto-thermal) | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | x | x | x |
| Regulator protection (electronic) | x | x | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Overvoltage protection SPD cl. I | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Overvoltage protection SPD cl. II | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | from 60kVA* | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Digital voltmeter | $\checkmark$ | x | x | x | x | X |
| Multimetre | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | x | x |
| Multifunction Touch Display | x | x | x | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Air conditioning cooling | x | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ |
| Load variation up to 100\% | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Overload up to 200\% for 2 mins. | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Harmonic distortion | none introduced | none introduced | none introduced | none introduced | none introduced | none introduced |
| IP21 degree protection | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Protection degree other than IP21 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indoor installation | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Outdoor installation | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max relative humidity | 95\% | 95\% | 95\% | 95\% | 95\% | 95\% |
| Ortea Cloud monitoring | x | x | x | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | x |
| $\checkmark$ standard\|X not available | optional <br> * These powers refer to $\pm 15 \%$ models |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## VEGA

## SINGLE-PHASE

## 0.3-25kVA



## Standard features

| Selectable output voltage (dip switch)* | $220-230-240 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Output voltage accuracy | $\pm 0,5 \%$ |
| Admitted load variation | Up to $100 \%$ |
| Cooling | Natural ventilation |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max relative humidity | $<95 \%$ (non condensing) |
| Admitted overload | $200 \% 2$ min. |
| Harmonic distortion | None introduced |
| Colour | RAL 7035 |
| Protection degree | IP 21 |
| Instrumentation | Output digital voltmetre |
| Installation | Indoor |

* Output voltage can be adjusted by choosing one of the indicated values.

Such choice sets the new nominal value as a reference for all the stabiliser parameters.

Ratings in relation to the input variation percentage

| $\mathbf{\pm 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 3 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 3 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 4 5 \%}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| 2.5 | 2 | 1.5 | 1 | 2 | 1.5 | 1 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 10 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| 15 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| 20 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 7 |
| 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 15 | 10 |

## Accessories

Interrupting devices
Load protection against over/undervoltage
Manual by-pass line
Input isolating transformer
SPD surge arrestor
EMI/RFI filters
Up to IP55 protection degree for indoor and outdoor installation

All ORTEA equipments are designed and built in compliance with the Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility European Directives with regard to the CE marking requirements. ORTEA products are built with suitable quality components and that the manufacturing process is constantly verified in accordance with the Quality Control Plans which the Company applies in compliance with the ISO 9001 Standards. The commitment towards environmental issues and safety at work issues is guaranteed by the certification of the Management System according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards. In order to obtain better performance, the products described in the present document can be altered by the Company at any date and without prior notice. Technical data and descriptions do not hold therefore any contractual value.

Vega stabilisers are available for different ranges of input voltage fluctuation.
Standard models offer a double input connection so that with the same unit two different input variations $( \pm 15 / \pm 20 \%$ or $\pm 25 / \pm 30 \%$ ) can be dealt with.
An automatic circuit breaker is mounted on the regulation circuit to protect against overload and short circuit on the voltage regulator, whilst the auxiliary circuit is protected by fuses.
A digital display on the front panel shows the output voltage and the alarms (min/max output voltage, gearmotor lock, internal overheating, regulator overload).
The control logic is based on a digital microprocessor.
All Vega stabilisers are fitted with the same control card, thus simplifying maintenance operations and spare parts storage.


## WIDE RANGE

Symmetrical: $\pm 15 \%, \pm 20 \%, \pm 25 \%, \pm 30 \%$ (other on request).
Asyimmetrical: +15\%/-25\%, +15\%/-35\%, +15\%/-45\% (other on request).
Output voltage accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$.


## TECHNOLOGY

Control logic based on digital microprocessor operating with a software specifically developed by Ortea (Starcontrol division).

## LONG LIFE

Ortea system voltage regulator with rollers (without brushes, which are subject to heavy wear \& tear).

## PROTECTION

The voltage regulator is protected by a circuit breaker with magneto thermal release. The auxiliary circuit is protected by fuses.


## INSTRUMENTATION

A digital display providing with output voltage and alarm readings is fitted on the front panel.

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |


| Vega $\pm 20 \% / \pm 15 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.7-20 | $\pm 20$ | 0,7 | 184-276 | 3,8 | 230 | 3 | >96 | 12 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 16 |
| 1-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1 | 195-265 | 5 | 230 | 4,3 | >96 | 16 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 16 |
| 2-20 | $\pm 20$ | 2 | 184-276 | 11 | 230 | 8,7 | >96 | 12 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 24 |
| 2.5-15 | $\pm 15$ | 2,5 | 195-265 | 13 | 230 | 11 | >96 | 16 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 24 |
| 4-20 | $\pm 20$ | 4 | 184-276 | 22 | 230 | 17 | >96 | 12 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 28 |
| 5-15 | $\pm 15$ | 5 | 195-265 | 26 | 230 | 22 | >96 | 16 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 28 |
| 5-20 | $\pm 20$ | 5 | 184-276 | 27 | 230 | 22 | >98 | 12 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 41 |
| 7-15 | $\pm 15$ | 7 | 195-265 | 36 | 230 | 30 | >98 | 16 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 41 |
| 7-20 | $\pm 20$ | 7 | 184-276 | 38 | 230 | 30 | >98 | 12 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 47 |
| 10-15 | $\pm 15$ | 10 | 195-265 | 51 | 230 | 43 | >98 | 16 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 47 |
| 10-20 | $\pm 20$ | 10 | 184-276 | 54 | 230 | 43 | >98 | 12 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 55 |
| 15-15 | $\pm 15$ | 15 | 195-265 | 77 | 230 | 65 | >98 | 16 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 55 |
| 15-20 | $\pm 20$ | 15 | 184-276 | 82 | 230 | 65 | >98 | 12 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 125 |
| 20-15 | $\pm 15$ | 20 | 195-265 | 103 | 230 | 87 | >98 | 16 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 125 |
| 20-20 | $\pm 20$ | 20 | 184-276 | 109 | 230 | 87 | >98 | 12 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 145 |
| 25-15 | $\pm 15$ | 25 | 195-265 | 128 | 230 | 109 | >98 | 16 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 145 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

| Vega $\pm 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.3-30 | $\pm 30$ | 0,3 | 161-300 | 1,9 | 230 | 1,3 | >96 | 8 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 16 |
| 0.5-25 | $\pm 25$ | 0,5 | 172-288 | 2,9 | 230 | 2,2 | >96 | 10 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 16 |
| 1-30 | $\pm 30$ | 1 | 161-300 | 6,2 | 230 | 4,3 | >96 | 8 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 24 |
| 1.5-25 | $\pm 25$ | 1,5 | 172-288 | 8,7 | 230 | 6,5 | >96 | 10 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 24 |
| 2-30 | $\pm 30$ | 2 | 161-300 | 12 | 230 | 8,7 | >96 | 8 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 28 |
| 3-25 | $\pm 25$ | 3 | 172-288 | 17 | 230 | 13 | >96 | 10 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 28 |
| 3-30 | $\pm 30$ | 3 | 161-300 | 19 | 230 | 13 | >98 | 8 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 41 |
| 4-25 | $\pm 25$ | 4 | 172-288 | 23 | 230 | 17 | >98 | 10 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 41 |
| 4-30 | $\pm 30$ | 4 | 161-300 | 25 | 230 | 17 | >98 | 8 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 47 |
| 5-25 | $\pm 25$ | 5 | 172-288 | 29 | 230 | 22 | >98 | 10 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 47 |
| 5-30 | $\pm 30$ | 5 | 161-300 | 31 | 230 | 22 | >98 | 8 | 13 | 300x560x300 | 56 |
| 7-25 | $\pm 25$ | 7 | 172-288 | 41 | 230 | 30 | >98 | 10 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 56 |
| 7-30 | $\pm 30$ | 7 | 161-300 | 43 | 230 | 30 | >98 | 8 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 125 |
| 10-25 | $\pm 25$ | 10 | 172-288 | 58 | 230 | 43 | >98 | 10 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 125 |
| 10-30 | $\pm 30$ | 10 | 161-300 | 62 | 230 | 43 | >98 | 8 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 145 |
| 15-25 | $\pm 25$ | 15 | 172-288 | 87 | 230 | 65 | >98 | 10 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 145 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. <br> Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

## Vega + 15\%/-25\%

| $\mathbf{0 . 7 - 1 5 / 2 5}$ | $+15 /-25$ | 0,7 | $172-265$ | 4 | 230 | 3 | $>96$ | 12 | 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 - 1 5 / 2 5}$ | $+15 /-25$ | 2 | $172-265$ | 12 | 230 | 8,7 | $>96$ | 12 | 12 |
| $\mathbf{4 - 1 5 / 2 5}$ | $+15 /-25$ | 4 | $172-265$ | 23 | 230 | 17 | $>96$ | 12 | 12 |
| $\mathbf{5 - 1 5 / 2 5}$ | $+15 /-25$ | 5 | $172-265$ | 29 | 230 | 22 | $>98$ | 12 | 13 |
| $\mathbf{7 - 1 5 / 2 5}$ | $+15 /-25$ | 7 | $172-265$ | 41 | 230 | 30 | $>98$ | 12 | 13 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 - 1 5 / 2 5}$ | $+15 /-25$ | 10 | $172-265$ | 58 | 230 | 43 | $>98$ | 12 | 13 |
| $\mathbf{1 5 - 1 5 / 2 5}$ | $+15 /-25$ | 15 | $172-265$ | 87 | 230 | 65 | $>98$ | 12 | 22 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 - 1 5 / 2 5}$ | $+15 /-25$ | 20 | $172-265$ | 116 | 230 | 87 | $>98$ | 12 | 22 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

| Vega $\mathbf{+ 1 5 \% / - 3 5 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{0 . 5 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 0,5 | $150-265$ | 3,4 | 230 | 2,2 | $>96$ | 10 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ |
| $\mathbf{1 . 5 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 1,5 | $150-265$ | 10 | 230 | 6,5 | $>96$ | 10 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ |
| $\mathbf{3 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 3 | $150-265$ | 20 | 230 | 13 | $>96$ | 10 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ |
| $\mathbf{4 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 4 | $150-265$ | 27 | 230 | 17 | $>98$ | 10 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ |
| $\mathbf{5 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 5 | $150-265$ | 33 | 230 | 22 | $>98$ | 10 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ |
| $\mathbf{7 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 7 | $150-265$ | 47 | 230 | 30 | $>98$ | 10 | 13 | 30 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 10 | $150-265$ | 67 | 230 | 43 | $>98$ | 10 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ |
| $\mathbf{1 5 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 15 | $150-265$ | 100 | 230 | 65 | $>98$ | 10 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

| Vega +15\%/-45\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.3-15/45 | +15/-45 | 0,3 | 126-265 | 2,4 | 230 | 1,3 | >96 | 8 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 17 |
| 1-15/45 | +15/-45 | 1 | 126-265 | 7,8 | 230 | 4,3 | >96 | 8 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 25 |
| 2-15/45 | +15/-45 | 2 | 126-265 | 16 | 230 | 8,7 | >96 | 8 | 12 | $300 \times 460 \times 300$ | 29 |
| 3-15/45 | +15/-45 | 3 | 126-265 | 24 | 230 | 13 | >98 | 8 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 42 |
| 4-15/45 | +15/-45 | 4 | 126-265 | 32 | 230 | 17 | >98 | 8 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 48 |
| 5-15/45 | +15/-45 | 5 | 126-265 | 40 | 230 | 22 | >98 | 8 | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 56 |
| 7-15/45 | +15/-45 | 7 | 126-265 | 56 | 230 | 30 | >98 | 8 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 125 |
| 10-15/45 | +15/-45 | 10 | 126-265 | 79 | 230 | 43 | >98 | 8 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 145 |

[^0]
## ANTARES

## SINGLE-PHASE

15-135kVA


## Standard features

| Selectable output voltage (dip-switch)* | $220-230-240 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output voltage accuracy | $\pm 0,5 \%$ |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Admitted load variation | Up to $100 \%$ |
| Cooling | Natural ventilation (aided with fans) |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max relative humidity | $<95 \%$ (non condensing) |
| Admitted overload | $200 \% 2$ min. |
| Harmonic distortion | None introduced |
| Colour | RAL 7035 |
| Protection degree | IP 21 |
| Instrumentation | Output digital multimetre |
| Installation | Indoor |
| Overvoltage protection | Output class II surge arrestors |

* Output voltage can be adjusted by choosing one of the indicated values.

Such choice sets the new nominal value as a reference for all the stabiliser parameters.

Ratings in relation to the input variation percentage

| $\mathbf{\pm 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 0} \%$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 3 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 3 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 4 5 \%}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 25 | 20 | 15 |
| 45 | 35 | 25 | 20 | 35 | 25 | 20 |
| 60 | 45 | 35 | 25 | 45 | 35 | 25 |
| 80 | 60 | 45 | 35 | 60 | 45 | 35 |
| 100 | 80 | 60 | 45 | 80 | 60 | 45 |
| 135 | 100 | 80 | 60 | 100 | 80 | 60 |

## Accessories

Interrupting devices
Load protection against over/undervoltage
Manual by-pass line
Input isolating transformer
SPD surge arrestor
EMI/RFI filters
Up to IP55 protection degree for indoor and outdoor installation

All ORTEA equipments are designed and built in compliance with the Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility European Directives with regard to the CE marking requirements. ORTEA products are built with suitable quality components and that the manufacturing process is constantly verified in accordance with the Quality Control Plans which the Company applies in compliance with the ISO 9001 Standards. The commitment towards environmental issues and safety at work issues is guaranteed by the certification of the Management System guaranteed by the certification of the Management System
according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards. according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards.
In order to obtain better performance, the products described In order to obtain better performance, the products described in
the present document can be altered by the Company at any date and without prior notice. Technical data and descriptions do not hold therefore any contractual value.

Antares stabilisers are available for different ranges of input voltage fluctuation.
Standard models offer a double input connection so that with the same unit two different input variations ( $\pm 15 \% / \pm 20 \%$ or $\pm 25 \% / \pm 30 \%$ can be dealt with.
An automatic circuit breaker is provided on the regulation circuit to protect against overload and short circuit on the voltage regulator whilst the auxiliary circuit is protected by fuses.
The instrumentation consists of a digital multimetre installed on the cabinet front panel.
The alarms (min/max output voltage, gearmotor lock, internal overheating, regulator overload) are recognizable by means of LEDs on the control card.
The control logic is based on a digital microprocessor.
All Antares stabilisers are fitted with the same control card, thus simplifying maintenance operations and spare parts storage.



## WIDE RANGE

Symmetrical: $\pm 15 \%, \pm 20 \%, \pm 25 \%, \pm 30 \%$ (other on request).
Asyimmetrical: +15\%/-25\%, +15\%/-35\%, $+15 \% /-45 \%$ (other on request)

Output voltage accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$.


## TECHNOLOGY

Control logic based on digital microprocessor operating with a software specifically developed by Ortea (Starcontrol division).

## LONG LIFE

Ortea system voltage regulator with rollers (without brushes, which are subject to heavy wear \& tear).


## PROTECTION

The voltage regulator is protected by a circuit breaker with magneto thermal release. The auxiliary circuit is protected by fuses. Overvoltage protection: Class II output surge arrestor.


## INSTRUMENTATION

The digital measuring instrumentation is installed on the front panel and consist of an output digital multimetre.

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |


| Antares $\mathbf{\pm 2 0 \%} / \mathbf{\pm 1 5 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 5 - 2 0}$ | $\pm 20$ | 25 | $184-276$ | 136 | 230 | 109 | $>98$ | 12 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| $\mathbf{3 5 - 1 5}$ | $\pm 15$ | 35 | $195-265$ | 179 | 230 | 152 | $>98$ | 16 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| $\mathbf{3 5 - 2 0}$ | $\pm 20$ | 35 | $184-276$ | 190 | 230 | 152 | $>98$ | 12 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ |
| $\mathbf{4 5 - 1 5}$ | $\pm 15$ | 45 | $195-265$ | 231 | 230 | 196 | $>98$ | 16 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ |
| $\mathbf{4 5 - 2 0}$ | $\pm 20$ | 45 | $184-276$ | 245 | 230 | 196 | $>98$ | 12 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ |
| $\mathbf{6 0 - 1 5}$ | $\pm 15$ | 60 | $195-265$ | 308 | 230 | 261 | $>98$ | 16 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ |
| $\mathbf{6 0 - 2 0}$ | $\pm 20$ | 60 | $184-276$ | 326 | 230 | 261 | $>98$ | 12 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ |
| $\mathbf{8 0 - 1 5}$ | $\pm 15$ | 80 | $195-265$ | 410 | 230 | 348 | $>98$ | 16 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ |
| $\mathbf{8 0 - 2 0}$ | $\pm 20$ | 80 | $184-276$ | 435 | 230 | 348 | $>98$ | 12 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 - 1 5}$ | $\pm 15$ | 100 | $195-265$ | 513 | 230 | 435 | $>98$ | 16 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 - 2 0}$ | $\pm 20$ | 100 | $184-276$ | 543 | 230 | 435 | $>98$ | 12 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{1 3 5 - 1 5}$ | $\pm 15$ | 135 | $195-265$ | 692 | 230 | 587 | $>98$ | 16 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

| Antares $\pm 30 \% / \pm 25 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15-30 | $\pm 30$ | 15 | 161-300 | 93 | 230 | 65 | >98 | 8 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 180 |
| 20-25 | $\pm 25$ | 20 | 172-288 | 116 | 230 | 87 | >98 | 10 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 180 |
| 20-30 | $\pm 30$ | 20 | 161-300 | 124 | 230 | 87 | >98 | 8 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 200 |
| 25-25 | $\pm 25$ | 25 | 172-288 | 145 | 230 | 109 | >98 | 10 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 200 |
| 25-30 | $\pm 30$ | 25 | 161-300 | 155 | 230 | 109 | >98 | 8 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 320 |
| 35-25 | $\pm 25$ | 35 | 172-288 | 203 | 230 | 152 | >98 | 10 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 320 |
| 35-30 | $\pm 30$ | 35 | 161-300 | 217 | 230 | 152 | >98 | 8 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 390 |
| 45-25 | $\pm 25$ | 45 | 172-288 | 262 | 230 | 196 | >98 | 10 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 390 |
| 45-30 | $\pm 30$ | 45 | 161-300 | 280 | 230 | 196 | >98 | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 550 |
| 60-25 | $\pm 25$ | 60 | 172-288 | 349 | 230 | 261 | >98 | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 550 |
| 60-30 | $\pm 30$ | 60 | 161-300 | 373 | 230 | 261 | >98 | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 650 |
| 80-25 | $\pm 25$ | 80 | 172-288 | 465 | 230 | 348 | >98 | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 650 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

| Type | Input variation | Rated power | Input voltage range | Max input current | Output voltage | Rated output current | Eff. | Adjus. speed | Cabinet type | Cabinet dimensions WxDxH | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | [\%] | [kVA] | [V] | [A] | [V] | [A] | [\%] | [ms/V] |  | [mm] | [kg] |

Antares + $15 \% /-25 \%$

| 25-15/25 | +15/-25 | 25 | 172-265 | 145 | 230 | 109 | >98 | 14 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 190 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35-15/25 | +15/-25 | 35 | 172-265 | 203 | 230 | 152 | >98 | 14 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 210 |
| 45-15/25 | +15/-25 | 45 | 172-265 | 262 | 230 | 196 | >98 | 14 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 330 |
| 60-15/25 | +15/-25 | 60 | 172-265 | 349 | 230 | 261 | >98 | 14 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 400 |
| 80-15/25 | +15/-25 | 80 | 172-265 | 465 | 230 | 348 | >98 | 14 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 560 |
| 100-15/25 | +15/-25 | 100 | 172-265 | 581 | 230 | 435 | >98 | 14 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 660 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

| Antares +15\%/-35\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20-15/35 | +15/-35 | 20 | 150-265 | 133 | 230 | 87 | >98 | 11 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 200 |
| 25-15/35 | +15/-35 | 25 | 150-265 | 167 | 230 | 109 | >98 | 11 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 220 |
| 35-15/35 | +15/-35 | 35 | 150-265 | 233 | 230 | 152 | >98 | 11 | 40 | 600x800x1600 | 340 |
| 45-15/35 | +15/-35 | 45 | 150-265 | 300 | 230 | 196 | >98 | 11 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 410 |
| 60-15/35 | +15/-35 | 60 | 150-265 | 400 | 230 | 261 | >98 | 11 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 570 |
| 80-15/35 | +15/-35 | 80 | 150-265 | 533 | 230 | 348 | >98 | 11 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 670 |


| Antares +15\%/-45\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 5 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 15 | $126-265$ | 119 | 230 | 65 | $>98$ | 9 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 20 | $126-265$ | 159 | 230 | 87 | $>98$ | 9 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ |
| $\mathbf{2 5 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 25 | $126-265$ | 198 | 230 | 109 | $>98$ | 9 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ |
| $\mathbf{3 5 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 35 | $126-265$ | 278 | 230 | 152 | $>98$ | 9 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ |
| $\mathbf{4 5 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 45 | $126-265$ | 357 | 230 | 196 | $>98$ | 9 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{6 0 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 60 | $126-265$ | 476 | 230 | 261 | $>98$ | 9 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |

## ORION

THREE-PHASE

## 2-135kVA



Standard features

| Voltage stabilisation | Independent phase control |
| :--- | :--- |
| Selectable output voltage (dip-switch)* | $220-230-240 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{N}) / 380-400-415 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{L})$ |
| Output voltage accuracy | $\pm 0,5 \%$ |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Admitted load variation | Up to $100 \%$ |
| Admitted load imbalance | $100 \%$ |
| Cooling | Up to $45 \mathrm{kVA} \pm 15 \%$ natural ventilation <br> From $60 \mathrm{kVA} \pm 15 \%$ aided with fans |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max relative humidity | $<95 \%$ (non condensing) |
| Admitted overload | $200 \% 2 \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Harmonic distortion | None introduced |
| Colour | RAL 7035 |
| Protection degree | IP 21 |
| Instrumentation | Output digital multimetre |
| Installation | Indoor |
| Overvoltage protection | Output class II surge arrestors <br> (over $60 \mathrm{kVA} \pm 15 \%)$ |

* Output voltage can be adjusted by choosing one of the indicated values.

Such choice sets the new nominal value as a reference for all the stabiliser parameters.

Ratings in relation to the input variation percentage

| $\mathbf{\pm 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 3 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 3 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 4 5 \%}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 10 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 15 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 4 |
| 20 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 7 |
| 30 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 15 | 10 |
| 45 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 30 | 20 | 15 |
| 60 | 45 | 30 | 20 | 45 | 30 | 20 |
| 80 | 60 | 45 | 30 | 60 | 45 | 30 |
| 105 | 80 | 60 | 45 | 80 | 60 | 45 |
| 135 | 105 | 80 | 60 | 105 | 80 | 60 |

## Accessories

Interrupting devices
Load protection against over/undervoltage
Manual by-pass line
Input isolating transformer
SPD surge arrestor
EMI/RFI filters
Neutral point reactor
Up to IP55 protection degree for indoor and outdoor installation

All ORTEA equipments are designed and built in compliance with the Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility European Directives with regard to the CE marking requirements. ORTEA products are built with suitable quality components and that the manufacturing process is constantly verified in accordance with the Quality Control Plans which the Company applies in compliance with the ISO 9001 Standards. The commitment towards environmental issues and safety at work issues is guaranteed by the certification of the Management System according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards. In order to obtain better performance, the products described in the present document can be altered by the Company at any date and without prior notice. Technical data and descriptions do not hold therefore any contractual value.

Orion stabilisers are available for different ranges of input voltage fluctuation
Standard models offer a double input connection so that with the same unit two different input variations $( \pm 15 \% / \pm 20 \%$ or $\pm 25 \% / \pm 30 \%$ ) can be dealt with
The output voltage regulation is performed independently on each phase (stabilization of each phase-to-neutral voltage). Orion stabilisers are used with three-phase loads and singlephase loads with $100 \%$ current imbalance across the phases and asymmetrical mains voltage.
For the correct operation, Orion voltage stabilisers require the neutral wire presence. Operation without neutral wire connection is achievable by adding a device able to generate it (D/Yn isolating transformer or neutral point reactor). An automatic circuit breaker is mounted on the regulation circuit to protect against overload and short circuit on the voltage regulator, whilst the auxiliary circuit is protected by fuses.
The instrumentation consists of a multi-task digital line analyser. Such instrument is able to provide with information regarding the voltage stabiliser output parametres, such as phase and linked voltage, current, power factor, active power, apparent power, reactive power, etc.
The alarms (min/max output voltage, gearmotor lock, internal overheating, regulator overload) are recognizable by means of LEDs on the control card.
Voltage control and stabilisation, performed on the true RMS value, are managed by the digital microprocessor. Each phase of every stabiliser belonging to this range is controlled by the same control board used on Vega and Antares models, thus simplifying maintenance operations and spare parts storage.
Up to 45 kVA , the stabilisers are equipped with wheels for easy handling.

## WIDE RANGE

Symmetrical: $\pm 15 \%, \pm 20 \%, \pm 25 \%, \pm 30 \%$ (other on request).
Asyimmetrical: +15\%/-25\%, +15\%/-35\%, $+15 \% /-45 \%$ (other on request)

Output voltage accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$.


## TECHNOLOGY

Control and stabilisation, performed on the true RMS value, are based on a digital microprocessor operating with a software specifically developed by Ortea (Starcontrol division).
Independent regulation on each phase.


## LONG LIFE

Ortea system voltage regulator with rollers (without brushes, which are subject to heavy wear \& tear).

## PROTECTION

The voltage regulator is protected by a circuit breaker with magneto thermal release. The auxiliary circuit is protected by fuses. Overvoltage protection: Class II output surge arrestor.

## INSTRUMENTATION

Multi-task digital analyser mounted on the front panel (linked and phase voltage current, frequency, power factor, active power, reactive power, apparent power etc.).

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |


| Orion $\pm 20 \% / \pm 15 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-20 | $\pm 20$ | 4 | 320-480 | 7,3 | 400 | 5,8 | >96 | 12 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 90 |
| 5-15 | $\pm 15$ | 5 | 340-460 | 8,5 | 400 | 7,2 | >96 | 16 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 90 |
| 7-20 | $\pm 20$ | 7 | 320-480 | 13 | 400 | 10 | >96 | 12 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 110 |
| 10-15 | $\pm 15$ | 10 | 340-460 | 17 | 400 | 14 | >96 | 16 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 110 |
| 10-20 | $\pm 20$ | 10 | 320-480 | 18 | 400 | 14 | >96 | 12 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 140 |
| 15-15 | $\pm 15$ | 15 | 340-460 | 25 | 400 | 22 | >96 | 16 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 140 |
| 15-20 | $\pm 20$ | 15 | 320-480 | 27 | 400 | 22 | >98 | 12 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 155 |
| 20-15 | $\pm 15$ | 20 | 340-460 | 34 | 400 | 29 | >98 | 16 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 155 |
| 20-20 | $\pm 20$ | 20 | 320-480 | 36 | 400 | 29 | >98 | 12 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 180 |
| 30-15 | $\pm 15$ | 30 | 340-460 | 51 | 400 | 43 | >98 | 16 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 180 |
| 30-20 | $\pm 20$ | 30 | 320-480 | 54 | 400 | 43 | >98 | 12 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 200 |
| 45-15 | $\pm 15$ | 45 | 340-460 | 76 | 400 | 65 | >98 | 16 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 200 |
| 45-20 | $\pm 20$ | 45 | 320-480 | 81 | 400 | 65 | >98 | 12 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 310 |
| 60-15 | $\pm 15$ | 60 | 340-460 | 102 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 16 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 310 |
| 60-20 | $\pm 20$ | 60 | 320-480 | 108 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 12 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 425 |
| 80-15 | $\pm 15$ | 80 | 340-460 | 136 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 16 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 425 |
| 80-20 | $\pm 20$ | 80 | 320-480 | 144 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 12 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 510 |
| 105-15 | $\pm 15$ | 105 | 340-460 | 178 | 400 | 152 | >98 | 16 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 510 |
| 105-20 | $\pm 20$ | 105 | 320-480 | 189 | 400 | 152 | >98 | 12 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 580 |
| 135-15 | $\pm 15$ | 135 | 340-460 | 229 | 400 | 195 | >98 | 16 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 580 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Orion $\pm$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-30 | $\pm 30$ | 2 | 280-520 | 4,1 | 400 | 2,9 | >96 | 8 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 90 |
| 3-25 | $\pm 25$ | 3 | 300-500 | 5,7 | 400 | 4,3 | >96 | 10 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 90 |
| 3-30 | $\pm 30$ | 3 | 280-520 | 6,1 | 400 | 4,3 | >96 | 8 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 110 |
| 4-25 | $\pm 25$ | 4 | 300-500 | 7,7 | 400 | 5,8 | >96 | 10 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 110 |
| 4-30 | $\pm 30$ | 4 | 280-520 | 8,3 | 400 | 5,8 | >96 | 8 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 140 |
| 7-25 | $\pm 25$ | 7 | 300-500 | 13 | 400 | 10 | >96 | 10 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 140 |
| 7-30 | $\pm 30$ | 7 | 280-520 | 14 | 400 | 10 | >98 | 8 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 155 |
| 10-25 | $\pm 25$ | 10 | 300-500 | 19 | 400 | 14 | >98 | 10 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 155 |
| 10-30 | $\pm 30$ | 10 | 280-520 | 21 | 400 | 14 | >98 | 8 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 180 |
| 15-25 | $\pm 25$ | 15 | 300-500 | 29 | 400 | 22 | >98 | 10 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 180 |
| 15-30 | $\pm 30$ | 15 | 280-520 | 31 | 400 | 22 | >98 | 8 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 200 |
| 20-25 | $\pm 25$ | 20 | 300-500 | 38 | 400 | 29 | >98 | 10 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 200 |
| 20-30 | $\pm 30$ | 20 | 280-520 | 41 | 400 | 29 | >98 | 8 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 310 |
| 30-25 | $\pm 25$ | 30 | 300-500 | 58 | 400 | 43 | >98 | 10 | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 310 |
| 30-30 | $\pm 30$ | 30 | 280-520 | 62 | 400 | 43 | >98 | 8 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 425 |
| 45-25 | $\pm 25$ | 45 | 300-500 | 87 | 400 | 65 | >98 | 10 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 425 |
| 45-30 | $\pm 30$ | 45 | 280-520 | 93 | 400 | 65 | >98 | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 510 |
| 60-25 | $\pm 25$ | 60 | 300-500 | 115 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 510 |
| 60-30 | $\pm 30$ | 60 | 280-520 | 124 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 580 |
| 80-25 | $\pm 25$ | 80 | 300-500 | 154 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 580 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

Orion $+15 \% /-25 \%$

| 4-15/25 | +15/-25 | 4 | 300-460 | 7,7 | 400 | 5,8 | >96 | 14 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7-15/25 | +15/-25 | 7 | 300-460 | 13 | 400 | 10 | >96 | 14 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 130 |
| 10-15/25 | +15/-25 | 10 | 300-460 | 19 | 400 | 14 | >96 | 14 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 150 |
| 15-15/25 | +15/-25 | 15 | 300-460 | 29 | 400 | 22 | >98 | 14 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 165 |
| 20-15/25 | +15/-25 | 20 | 300-460 | 38 | 400 | 29 | >98 | 14 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 190 |
| 30-15/25 | +15/-25 | 30 | 300-460 | 58 | 400 | 43 | >98 | 14 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 220 |
| 45-15/25 | +15/-25 | 45 | 300-460 | 87 | 400 | 65 | >98 | 14 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 390 |
| 60-15/25 | +15/-25 | 60 | 300-460 | 115 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 14 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 460 |
| 80-15/25 | +15/-25 | 80 | 300-460 | 154 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 14 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 530 |
| 105-15/25 | +15/-25 | 105 | 300-460 | 202 | 400 | 152 | >98 | 14 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 600 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Orion $\mathbf{+ 1 5 \% / - 3 5 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 3 | $260-460$ | 6,6 | 400 | 4,3 | $>96$ | 10 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ |
| $\mathbf{4 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 4 | $260-460$ | 8,9 | 400 | 5,8 | $>96$ | 10 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ |
| $\mathbf{7 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 7 | $260-460$ | 16 | 400 | 10 | $>96$ | 10 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 10 | $260-460$ | 22 | 400 | 14 | $>98$ | 10 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| $\mathbf{1 5 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 15 | $260-460$ | 33 | 400 | 22 | $>98$ | 10 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 20 | $260-460$ | 44 | 400 | 29 | $>98$ | 10 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| $\mathbf{3 0 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 30 | $260-460$ | 67 | 400 | 43 | $>98$ | 10 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ |
| $\mathbf{4 5 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 45 | $260-460$ | 100 | 400 | 65 | $>98$ | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{6 0 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 60 | $260-460$ | 133 | 400 | 87 | $>98$ | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{8 0 - 1 5 / 3 5}$ | $+15 /-35$ | 80 | $260-460$ | 178 | 400 | 115 | $>98$ | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Orion +15\%/-45\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-15/45 | +15/-45 | 2 | 220-460 | 5,3 | 400 | 2,9 | >96 | 8 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 100 |
| 3-15/45 | +15/-45 | 3 | 220-460 | 7,8 | 400 | 4,3 | >96 | 8 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 130 |
| 4-15/45 | +15/-45 | 4 | 220-460 | 10 | 400 | 5,8 | >96 | 8 | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 150 |
| 7-15/45 | +15/-45 | 7 | 220-460 | 18 | 400 | 10 | >98 | 8 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 165 |
| 10-15/45 | +15/-45 | 10 | 220-460 | 26 | 400 | 14 | >98 | 8 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 190 |
| 15-15/45 | +15/-45 | 15 | 220-460 | 39 | 400 | 22 | >98 | 8 | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 220 |
| 20-15/45 | +15/-45 | 20 | 220-460 | 52 | 400 | 29 | >98 | 8 | 40 | $600 \times 800 \times 1600$ | 390 |
| 30-15/45 | +15/-45 | 30 | 220-460 | 79 | 400 | 43 | >98 | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 460 |
| 45-15/45 | +15/-45 | 45 | 220-460 | 118 | 400 | 65 | >98 | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 530 |
| 60-15/45 | +15/-45 | 60 | 220-460 | 157 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 600 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

## ORION PLUS

## THREE-PHASE

 30-2000kVA

All ORTEA equipments are designed and built in compliance with the Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility European Directives with regard to the CE marking requirements. ORTEA products are built with suitable quality components and that the manufacturing process is constantly verified in accordance with the Quality Control Plans which the Company applies in compliance with the ISO 9001 Standards. The commitment towards environmental issues and safety at work issues is towards ed by the certification of the Management System guaranding to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standas according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards In order to obtain better performance, the products described in the present document can be altered by the Company at any date and without prior notice. Technical data and descriptions do not hold therefore any contractual value.

Standard features

| Voltage stabilisation | Independent phase control |
| :---: | :---: |
| PC selectable output voltage* | from 210 V to $255 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{N})$ from 360 V to 440 V (L-L) |
| Output voltage accuracy | $\pm 0,5 \%$ |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Admitted load variation | Up to 100\% |
| Admitted load imbalance | 100\% |
| Cooling | Natural ventilation (from $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ aided with fans) |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max relative humidity | <95\% (non condensing) |
| Admitted overload | 200\% 2min. |
| Harmonic distortion | None introduced |
| Colour | RAL 7035 |
| Protection degree | IP 21 |
| Instrumentation | Input \& Output digital multimetre |
| Installation | Indoor |
| Overvoltage protection | - Class II output surge arrestors <br> - Optimal voltage return through supercapacitors in case of black-out |

* Output voltage can be adjusted by choosing one of the indicated values,

Such choice sets the new nominal value as a reference for all the stabiliser parameters.

Ratings in relation to the input variation percentage

| $\mathbf{\pm 1 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 3 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 3 5 \%}$ | $\boldsymbol{+ 1 5 / - 4 5 \%}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 125 | 80 | 60 | 45 | 30 | 45 | 30 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0}$ | 105 | 80 | 60 | 45 | 60 | 45 |
| 200 | 135 | 105 | 80 | 60 | 80 | 60 |
| 250 | 160 | 135 | 105 | 80 | 90 | 80 |
| 320 | 200 | 160 | 135 | 105 | 135 | 105 |
| 400 | 250 | 200 | 160 | 135 | 160 | 135 |
| 500 | 320 | 250 | 200 | 160 | 200 | 160 |
| 630 | 400 | 320 | 250 | 200 | 250 | 200 |
| 800 | 500 | 400 | 320 | 250 | 320 | 250 |
| 1000 | 630 | 500 | 400 | 320 | 400 | 320 |
| 1250 | 800 | 630 | 500 | 400 | 500 | 400 |
| 1600 | 1000 | 800 | 630 | 500 | 630 | 500 |
| 2000 | 1250 | 1000 | 800 | 630 | 800 | 630 |

## Accessories

Interrupting devices
Load protection against over/undervoltage
Manual by-pass line
Total protection kit
Input isolating transformer
Integrated automatic power factor correction system
SPD surge arrestor
EMI/RFI filters
Neutral point reactor
Up to IP55 protection degree for indoor and outdoor installation
Ortea Cloud monitoring

Orion stabilisers are available for different ranges of input Orion Plus stabilisers are available for different ranges of input voltage fluctuation. In the $\pm 15 \% / \pm 20 \%$ and $\pm 25 \% / \pm 30 \%$ types, the change of input range is obtained through different internal connections
The Orion Plus voltage stabilisers regulate the output voltage independently on each phase.
Similarly to the Orion stabilisers, they can supply any singlephase, bi-phase and three-phase load even in case of and up to $100 \%$ unbalanced load current and asymmetrical mains distribution.
In this configuration, the presence of the neutral wire is required. The stabiliser can also operate without neutral wire by adding a device able to generate it ( $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{zn}$ or $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{yn}$ isolating transformer or neutral point reactor).
The stabilisers are cooled via natural air ventilation, assisted by extracting fans when the cabinet internal temperature exceeds $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).
The instrumentation consists of two multi-task digital line analysers which are able to provide with information regarding the status of the lines upstream and downstream the voltage stabiliser (phase and linked voltages, current, power factor, active power, apparent power, reactive power, etc.).
The operating status of the stabiliser can be monitored by means of the LEDs on the front panel displaying all the information regarding each phase operating mode ('power on'; reaching of voltage regulation limits; increase/decrease of voltage regulation) and the possible alarms (minimum and maximum voltage, maximum current: overtemperature; ventilation failure). The alarm indicators are accompanied by an acoustic alarm.
An electronic voltage regulator protection system activates in case of overload on the voltage regulator. In such condition, the load supply is not interrupted, but the stabiliser output voltage is automatically set to the lower between the mains voltage and the pre-set output voltage. The service continuity is guaranteed, although the voltage is not stabilised. When the overload condition ceases to exist, the stabiliser switches automatically back to regular functioning.
The auxiliary circuits are protected by fuses.
The control logic, performed on the true RMS value, is based on DSP microprocessors.
The unit parameters and the output voltage reference can be set by using a personal computer, thus allowing for dealing directly in the field with any problems related to voltage stability.
All Orion Plus stabilisers are provided with Class II SPD surge arrestor.

WIDE RANGE
Symmetrical: $\pm 10 \%, \pm 15 \%, \pm 20 \%, \pm 25 \%$, $\pm 30 \%$ (other on request).
Asyimmetrical: +15\%/-35\%, +15\%/-45\% (other on request).

Output voltage accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$.


## TECHNOLOGY

Control and stabilisation, performed on the true RMS value, are based on a digital microprocessor operating with a software specifically developed by Ortea (Starcontrol division).
Parameters and reference voltage can be set via a PC, thus allowing for adjustig the stabiliser to the actual site conditions. Independent regulation on each phase.

## LONG LIFE

Ortea system voltage regulator with rollers (without brushes, which are subject to heavy wear \& tear).
Depending on the rating, the voltage regulator could be toroidal or columnar.

## PROTECTION

The stabiliser is provided of an electronic voltage regulator protection system activates in case of overload on the voltage regulator. In such conditions, the load supply is not interrupted.
The auxiliary circuit is protected by fuses. Overvoltage protection: Class II output surge arrestor.


## PROTECTION

Output voltage reset to the minimum value in case of blackout by means of supercapacitors banks in order to ensure the correct shutdown.


## INSTRUMENTATION

Two multi-task digital analyser mounted on the front panel (linked and phase voltage current, frequency, power factor, active power, reactive power, apparent power etc.).


## MONITORING

The stabiliser operating mode can be easily monitored by means of the LEDs on the front panel, which provide with information and alarms.


## ORTEA CLOUD

The operating status of the stabiliser can also be easily monitored via web through the Ortea Cloud platform.
The dashboard intuitively displays all information, parameters and any alarms. Ortea Cloud is available as an accessory.


## () ORTMA

ORIONaus

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dVS DIGITAL VOLTAGE STABILISER

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

## Orion plus $\pm 10 \%$

| 125-10 | $\pm 10$ | 125 | 360-440 | 200 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 24 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 430 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160-10 | $\pm 10$ | 160 | 360-440 | 257 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 24 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 490 |
| 200-10 | $\pm 10$ | 200 | 360-440 | 321 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 24 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 580 |
| 250-10 | $\pm 10$ | 250 | 360-440 | 401 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 30 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 320-10 | $\pm 10$ | 320 | 360-440 | 513 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 30 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 950 |
| 400-10 | $\pm 10$ | 400 | 360-440 | 642 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 30 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 500-10 | $\pm 10$ | 500 | 360-440 | 802 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 30 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 630-10 | $\pm 10$ | 630 | 360-440 | 1010 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 30 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1100 |
| 800-10 | $\pm 10$ | 800 | 360-440 | 1283 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 30 | 53 | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1300 |
| 1000-10 | $\pm 10$ | 1000 | 360-440 | 1604 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 30 | 62 | $1800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1530 |
| 1250-10 | $\pm 10$ | 1250 | 360-440 | 2005 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 36 | 62 | $1800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1900 |
| 1600-10 | $\pm 10$ | 1600 | 360-440 | 2566 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 36 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2400 |
| 2000-10 | $\pm 10$ | 2000 | 360-440 | 3208 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 36 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2650 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Orion plus $\pm 20 \% / \pm 15 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60-20 | $\pm 20$ | 60 | 320-480 | 108 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 12 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 430 |
| 80-15 | $\pm 15$ | 80 | 340-460 | 136 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 16 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 430 |
| 80-20 | $\pm 20$ | 80 | 320-480 | 144 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 12 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 490 |
| 105-15 | $\pm 15$ | 105 | 340-460 | 178 | 400 | 152 | >98 | 16 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 490 |
| 105-20 | $\pm 20$ | 105 | 320-480 | 189 | 400 | 152 | >98 | 12 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 580 |
| 135-15 | $\pm 15$ | 135 | 340-460 | 229 | 400 | 195 | >98 | 16 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 580 |
| 135-20 | $\pm 20$ | 135 | 320-480 | 243 | 400 | 195 | >98 | 15 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 160-15 | $\pm 15$ | 160 | 340-460 | 272 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 20 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 160-20 | $\pm 20$ | 160 | 320-480 | 289 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 15 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 950 |
| 200-15 | $\pm 15$ | 200 | 340-460 | 340 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 20 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 950 |
| 200-20 | $\pm 20$ | 200 | 320-480 | 361 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 15 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 250-15 | $\pm 15$ | 250 | 340-460 | 425 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 20 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 250-20 | $\pm 20$ | 250 | 320-480 | 451 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 15 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 320-15 | $\pm 15$ | 320 | 340-460 | 543 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 20 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 320-20 | $\pm 20$ | 320 | 320-480 | 577 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 15 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1100 |
| 400-15 | $\pm 15$ | 400 | 340-460 | 679 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 20 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1100 |
| 400-20 | $\pm 20$ | 400 | 320-480 | 722 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 15 | 53 | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1300 |
| 500-15 | $\pm 15$ | 500 | 340-460 | 849 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 20 | 53 | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1300 |
| 500-20 | $\pm 20$ | 500 | 320-480 | 902 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 15 | 62 | 1800x1000×2000 | 1530 |
| 630-15 | $\pm 15$ | 630 | 340-460 | 1070 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 20 | 62 | 1800x1000×2000 | 1530 |
| 630-20 | $\pm 20$ | 630 | 320-480 | 1137 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 18 | 62 | 1800x1000×2000 | 1900 |
| 800-15 | $\pm 15$ | 800 | 340-460 | 1359 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 24 | 62 | 1800x1000×2000 | 1900 |
| 800-20 | $\pm 20$ | 800 | 320-480 | 1443 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 18 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2400 |
| 1000-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1000 | 340-460 | 1698 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 24 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2400 |
| 1000-20 | $\pm 20$ | 1000 | 320-480 | 1804 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 18 | 78 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2630 |
| 1250-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1250 | 340-460 | 2123 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 24 | 78 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2630 |


| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. <br> Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |


| Orion plus $\pm 30 \% / \pm 25 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30-30 | $\pm 30$ | 30 | 280-520 | 62 | 400 | 43 | >98 | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 430 |
| 45-25 | $\pm 25$ | 45 | 300-500 | 87 | 400 | 65 | >98 | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 430 |
| 45-30 | $\pm 30$ | 45 | 280-520 | 93 | 400 | 65 | >98 | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 490 |
| 60-25 | $\pm 25$ | 60 | 300-500 | 115 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 490 |
| 60-30 | $\pm 30$ | 60 | 280-520 | 124 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 580 |
| 80-25 | $\pm 25$ | 80 | 300-500 | 154 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 580 |
| 80-30 | $\pm 30$ | 80 | 280-520 | 165 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 10 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 105-25 | $\pm 25$ | 105 | 300-500 | 202 | 400 | 152 | >98 | 12 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 105-30 | $\pm 30$ | 105 | 280-520 | 217 | 400 | 152 | >98 | 10 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 950 |
| 135-25 | $\pm 25$ | 135 | 300-500 | 260 | 400 | 195 | >98 | 12 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 950 |
| 135-30 | $\pm 30$ | 135 | 280-520 | 278 | 400 | 195 | >98 | 10 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 160-25 | $\pm 25$ | 160 | 300-500 | 308 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 12 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 160-30 | $\pm 30$ | 160 | 280-520 | 330 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 10 | 55 | 1200x800x 1800 | 850 |
| 200-25 | $\pm 25$ | 200 | 300-500 | 385 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 12 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 200-30 | $\pm 30$ | 200 | 280-520 | 412 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 10 | 55 | 1200x800x1800 | 1100 |
| 250-25 | $\pm 25$ | 250 | 300-500 | 481 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 12 | 55 | 1200x800x 1800 | 1100 |
| 250-30 | $\pm 30$ | 250 | 280-520 | 516 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 10 | 53 | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1300 |
| 320-25 | $\pm 25$ | 320 | 300-500 | 616 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 12 | 53 | 1200x800x2000 | 1300 |
| 320-30 | $\pm 30$ | 320 | 280-520 | 660 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 10 | 62 | 1800x1000×2000 | 1530 |
| 400-25 | $\pm 25$ | 400 | 300-500 | 770 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 12 | 62 | 1800×1000×2000 | 1530 |
| 400-30 | $\pm 30$ | 400 | 280-520 | 825 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 12 | 62 | 1800×1000×2000 | 1900 |
| 500-25 | $\pm 25$ | 500 | 300-500 | 962 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 15 | 62 | 1800x1000x2000 | 1900 |
| 500-30 | $\pm 30$ | 500 | 280-520 | 1031 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 12 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2400 |
| 630-25 | $\pm 25$ | 630 | 300-500 | 1212 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 15 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2400 |
| 630-30 | $\pm 30$ | 630 | 280-520 | 1299 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 12 | 78 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2630 |
| 800-25 | $\pm 25$ | 800 | 300-500 | 1540 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 15 | 78 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2630 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

## Orion plus +15\%/-35\%

| 45-15/35 | +15/-35 | 45 | 260-460 | 100 | 400 | 65 | >98 | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 470 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60-15/35 | +15/-35 | 60 | 260-460 | 133 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 550 |
| 80-15/35 | +15/-35 | 80 | 260-460 | 178 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 10 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 600 |
| 90-15/35 | +15/-35 | 90 | 260-460 | 200 | 400 | 130 | >98 | 12 | 68 | $800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 900 |
| 135-15/35 | +15/-35 | 135 | 260-460 | 300 | 400 | 195 | >98 | 12 | 68 | $800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1000 |
| 160-15/35 | +15/-35 | 160 | 260-460 | 355 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 12 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1100 |
| 200-15/35 | +15/-35 | 200 | 260-460 | 444 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 12 | 55 | 1200x800x1800 | 1200 |
| 250-15/35 | +15/-35 | 250 | 260-460 | 555 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 12 | 52 | 1800x800x2000 | 1450 |
| 320-15/35 | +15/-35 | 320 | 260-460 | 711 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 12 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1700 |
| 400-15/35 | +15/-35 | 400 | 260-460 | 888 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 12 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2300 |
| 500-15/35 | +15/-35 | 500 | 260-460 | 1110 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 15 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2600 |
| 630-15/35 | +15/-35 | 630 | 260-460 | 1399 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 15 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2900 |
| 800-15/35 | +15/-35 | 800 | 260-460 | 1777 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 15 | 79 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3400 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Orion plus $\mathbf{+ 1 5 \% / - 4 5 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 0 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 30 | $220-460$ | 79 | 400 | 43 | $>98$ | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{4 5 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 45 | $220-460$ | 118 | 400 | 65 | $>98$ | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{6 0 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 60 | $220-460$ | 157 | 400 | 87 | $>98$ | 8 | 51 | $600 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{8 0 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 80 | $220-460$ | 210 | 400 | 115 | $>98$ | 10 | 68 | $800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 5 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 105 | $220-460$ | 276 | 400 | 152 | $>98$ | 10 | 68 | $800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ |
| $\mathbf{1 3 5 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 135 | $220-460$ | 354 | 400 | 195 | $>98$ | 10 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 160 | $220-460$ | 420 | 400 | 231 | $>98$ | 10 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0} \mathbf{- 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 200 | $220-460$ | 525 | 400 | 289 | $>98$ | 10 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 250 | $220-460$ | 656 | 400 | 361 | $>98$ | 10 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ |
| $\mathbf{3 2 0 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 320 | $220-460$ | 840 | 400 | 462 | $>98$ | 10 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ |
| $\mathbf{4 0 0 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 400 | $220-460$ | 1050 | 400 | 577 | $>98$ | 12 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ |
| $\mathbf{5 0 0 - 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 500 | $220-460$ | 1312 | 400 | 722 | $>98$ | 12 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ |
| $\mathbf{6 3 0} \mathbf{- 1 5 / 4 5}$ | $+15 /-45$ | 630 | $220-460$ | 1653 | 400 | 909 | $>98$ | 12 | 79 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2200$ |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

## SIRIUS

## THREE-PHASE

## 60-6000kVA



All ORTEA equipments are designed and built in compliance with the Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility European Directives with regard to the CE marking requirements. ORTEA products are built with suitable quality components and that the manufacturing process is constantly verified in accordance with the Quality Control Plans which the Company applies in compliance with the ISO 9001 Standards. The commitment towards environmental issues and safety at work issues is guaranteed by the certification of the Management System according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards. In order to obtain better performance, the products described in the present document can be altered by the Company at any date and without prior notice. Technical data and descriptions do not hold therefore any contractual value.

Standard features

| Voltage stabilisation | Independent phase control |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output voltage selectable via display, PC and/or Ethernet* | from 210 V to 255 V (L-N) from 360 V to 440 V (L-L) |
| Output voltage accuracy | $\pm 0,5 \%$ |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Admitted load variation | Up to 100\% |
| Admitted load imbalance | 100\% |
| Cooling | Natural ventilation (from $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ aided with fans) |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max relative humidity | <95\% (non condensing) |
| Admitted overload | 200\% 2min. |
| Harmonic distortion | None introduced |
| Colour | RAL 7035 |
| Protection degree | IP 21 |
| User interface | 10" touch panel (multilingual) remotely available via VNC |
| Installation | Indoor |
| Regulator overload protection | Digital control |
| Communication system | Ethernet / USB / MODBUS |
| Overvoltage protection | - Class I input surge arrestors <br> - Class II output surge arrestors <br> - Optimal voltage return through supercapacitors in case of black-out |

* Output voltage can be adjusted by choosing one of the indicated values.

Such choice sets the new nominal value as a reference for all the stabiliser parameters.
Ratings in relation to the input variation percentage

| $\mathbf{\pm 1 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 3 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5 / - 3 5 \%}$ | $\boldsymbol{+ 1 5 / - 4 5 \%}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 | 125 | 100 | 80 | 60 | 80 | 60 |
| 250 | 160 | 125 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 80 |
| 320 | 200 | 160 | 125 | 100 | 125 | 100 |
| 400 | 250 | 200 | 160 | 125 | 160 | 125 |
| 500 | 320 | 250 | 200 | 160 | 200 | 160 |
| 630 | 400 | 320 | 250 | 200 | 250 | 200 |
| 800 | 500 | 400 | 320 | 250 | 320 | 250 |
| 1000 | 630 | 500 | 400 | 320 | 400 | 320 |
| 1250 | 800 | 630 | 500 | 400 | 500 | 400 |
| 1600 | 1000 | 800 | 630 | 500 | 630 | 500 |
| 2000 | 1250 | 1000 | 800 | 630 | 800 | 630 |
| 2500 | 1600 | 1250 | 1000 | 800 | 1000 | 800 |
| 3200 | 2000 | 1600 | 1250 | 1000 | 1250 | 1000 |
| 4000 | 2500 | 2000 | 1600 | 1250 | 1600 | 1250 |
| 5000 | 3200 | 2500 | 2000 | 1600 | 2000 | 1600 |
| 6000 | 4000 | 3200 | 2500 | 2000 | 2500 | 2000 |

## Accessories

Interrupting devices
Load protection against over/undervoltage
Manual by-pass line
Total protection kit
Input isolating transformer
Integrated automatic power factor correction system
EMI/RFI filters
Neutral point reactor
Up to IP55 protection degree for indoor and outdoor installation
Ortea Cloud monitoring

Sirius stabilisers are available for different ranges of input voltage fluctuation. In the $\pm 15 \% / \pm 20 \%$ and $\pm 25 \% / \pm 30 \%$ types, the change of input range is obtained through different internal connections (only up to 2000kVA $\pm 15 \%$ and equivalent).
Sirius stabilisers are equipped with columnar voltage regulators which enable the achievement of high ratings (up to 6000 kVA ) and a solid and reliable construction, thus meeting the most diverse industrial applications
The Sirius voltage stabilisers regulate the output voltage independently on each phase. Similarly to the other models, they can supply any single-phase, bi-phase and three-phase load even in case of and up to $100 \%$ unbalanced load current and asymmetrical mains distribution
In any case, the presence of the neutral wire is required. The stabiliser can also operate without neutral wire by adding a device able to generate it (D/zn or D /yn isolating transformer or neutral point reactor).
The stabilisers are cooled via natural air ventilation, assisted by extracting fans when the cabinet internal temperature exceeds $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
The user interface consists of a multilingual $10^{\prime \prime}$ touch panel (fitted with RS485 port) able to provide with information regarding the status of the lines upstream and downstream the voltage stabiliser (phase and linked voltages, current, power factor, active power, apparent power, reactive power, etc.), the operating status of the stabiliser displaying all the information regarding each phase operating mode ('power on'; reaching of voltage regulation limits; increase/decrease of voltage regulation, etc.) and the possible alarms (minimum and maximum voltage, maximum current, overtemperature, etc.). The alarm indicators are accompanied by an acoustic alarm. The display is remotable using VNC software
It is also possible to communicate with the stabiliser with the Modbus TCP/IP protocol (standard communication protocol between electronic industrial equipment) via an Ethernet connection with RJ45 cable.
The control system is also provided with two USB ports for downloading stored data and uploading new releases of the control card software.
The Sirius stabiliser is provided with an electronic voltage regulator protection system activates in case of overload on the voltage regulator. In such condition the load supply is not interrupted, but the stabiliser output voltage is automatically set to the lower between the mains voltage and the pre-set output voltage. The service continuity is guaranteed, although the voltage is not stabilised. When the overload condition ceases to exist, the stabiliser switches automatically back to regular functioning.
The control logic is managed by two DSP microprocessors (one performing the control and the other one managing the

WIDE RANGE
Symmetrical: $+10 \%, \pm 15 \%, \pm 20 \%, \pm 25 \%$, $\pm 30 \%$ (other on request).
Asyimmetrical: +15\%/-35\%, +15\%/-45\% (other on request).

Output voltage accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$.


## TECHNOLOGY

Control and stabilisation, performed on the true RMS value, are based on two two-way DSP-microprocessor operating with a software specifically developed by Ortea (Starcontrol division) and under the supervision provided by a third microprocessor (bodyguard). Parameters and reference voltage can be set via a PC, thus allowing for solving any problems related to voltage stability directly in the field.
Independent regulation on each phase


## LONG LIFE

Ortea system voltage regulator with rollers (without brushes, which are subject to heavy wear \& tear). Columnar voltage regulator make possible to achieve high ratings (up to 6000kVA) and a solid and reliable construction.


## PROTECTION

The stabiliser is provided of an electronic voltage regulator protection system activates in case of overload on the voltage regulator. In such conditions, the load supply is not interrupted.
The auxiliary circuit is protected by fuses.

## PROTECTION

Overvoltage protection:

- Class I input surge arrestor.
- Class II output surge arrestor.



## PROTECTION

Output voltage reset to the minimum value in case of blackout by means of supercapacitors banks in order to ensure the correct shutdown.

## USER INTERFACE

Multilingual 10" touch panel fitted with RS485 port (linked and phase voltage current, frequency, power factor, active power, reactive power, apparent power etc.).
The touch panel also displaying all the information regarding each phase operating mode ('power on'; reaching of voltage regulation limits; increase/decrease of voltage regulation, etc.) and the possible alarms (minimum and maximum voltage, maximum current, overtemperature, etc.).


## ORTEA CLOUD

The operating status of the stabiliser can also be easily monitored via web through the Ortea Cloud platform.
The dashboard intuitively displays all information, parameters and any alarms. Ortea Cloud is available as an accessory.
measurements) which obtain the output voltage stabilisation by adjusting its true RMS value.
The whole system is supervised by a third 'bodyguard' microprocessor that controls the correct functioning of the other microprocessors.
The unit parameters and reference output voltage value can be set via a PC connection, allowing for promptly dealing in the field with any issues concerning voltage stability. The output voltage is reset to the minimum value in case of blackout by means of supercapacitor banks in order to ensure the correct shutdown.
All Sirius stabilisers are provided with Class I and Class II SPD surge arrestors.


| Type | Input variation | Rated power | Input voltage range | Max input current | Output voltage | Rated output current | Eff. | Adjus. speed | Cabinet type | Cabinet dimensions WxDxH | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | [\%] | [kVA] | [V] | [A] | [V] | [A] | [\%] | [ms/V] |  | [mm] | [kg] |


| Sirius $\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200-10 | $\pm 10$ | 200 | 360-440 | 321 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 30 | 54 | $600 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 600 |
| 250-10 | $\pm 10$ | 250 | 360-440 | 401 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 30 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 670 |
| 320-10 | $\pm 10$ | 320 | 360-440 | 513 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 30 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 720 |
| 400-10 | $\pm 10$ | 400 | 360-440 | 642 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 30 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 500-10 | $\pm 10$ | 500 | 360-440 | 802 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 30 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 630-10 | $\pm 10$ | W630 | 360-440 | 1010 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 30 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1100 |
| 800-10 | $\pm 10$ | 800 | 360-440 | 1283 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 30 | 53 | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1300 |
| 1000-10 | $\pm 10$ | 1000 | 360-440 | 1604 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 30 | 62 | $1800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1530 |
| 1250-10 | $\pm 10$ | 1250 | 360-440 | 2005 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 36 | 62 | $1800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1900 |
| 1600-10 | $\pm 10$ | 1600 | 360-440 | 2566 | 400 | 2312 | >98 | 36 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2400 |
| 2000-10 | $\pm 10$ | 2000 | 360-440 | 3208 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 36 | 78 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2650 |
| 2500-10 | $\pm 10$ | 2500 | 360-440 | 4009 | 400 | 3609 | >98 | 36 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 3500 |
| 3200-10 | $\pm 10$ | 3200 | 360-440 | 5132 | 400 | 4619 | >98 | 36 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4100 |
| 4000-10 | $\pm 10$ | 4000 | 360-440 | 6415 | 400 | 5774 | >98 | 45 | 80 | $3600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 5250 |
| 5000-10 | $\pm 10$ | 5000 | 360-440 | 8019 | 400 | 7217 | >98 | 45 | 80 | $3600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 6050 |
| 6000-10 | $\pm 10$ | 6000 | 360-440 | 9623 | 400 | 8661 | >98 | 54 | 90 | $4200 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 10000 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. <br> Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |


| Sirius $\pm 20 \% / \pm 15 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100-20 | $\pm 20$ | 100 | 320-480 | 180 | 400 | 144 | >98 | 15 | 54 | $600 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 600 |
| 125-15 | $\pm 15$ | 125 | 340-460 | 212 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 20 | 54 | $600 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 600 |
| 125-20 | $\pm 20$ | 125 | 320-480 | 226 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 15 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 670 |
| 160-15 | $\pm 15$ | 160 | 340-460 | 272 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 20 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 670 |
| 160-20 | $\pm 20$ | 160 | 320-480 | 289 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 15 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 720 |
| 200-15 | $\pm 15$ | 200 | 340-460 | 340 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 20 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 720 |
| 200-20 | $\pm 20$ | 200 | 320-480 | 361 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 15 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 250-15 | $\pm 15$ | 250 | 340-460 | 425 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 20 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 250-20 | $\pm 20$ | 250 | 320-480 | 451 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 15 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 320-15 | $\pm 15$ | 320 | 340-460 | 543 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 20 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 320-20 | $\pm 20$ | 320 | 320-480 | 577 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 15 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1100 |
| 400-15 | $\pm 15$ | 400 | 340-460 | 679 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 20 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1100 |
| 400-20 | $\pm 20$ | 400 | 320-480 | 722 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 15 | 53 | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1300 |
| 500-15 | $\pm 15$ | 500 | 340-460 | 849 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 20 | 53 | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1300 |
| 500-20 | $\pm 20$ | 500 | 320-480 | 902 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 15 | 62 | 1800x1000x2000 | 1530 |
| 630-15 | $\pm 15$ | 630 | 340-460 | 1070 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 20 | 62 | 1800x1000×2000 | 1530 |
| 630-20 | $\pm 20$ | 630 | 320-480 | 1137 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 18 | 62 | 1800x1000×2000 | 1900 |
| 800-15 | $\pm 15$ | 800 | 340-460 | 1359 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 24 | 62 | 1800x1000×2000 | 1900 |
| 800-20 | $\pm 20$ | 800 | 320-480 | 1443 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 18 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2400 |
| 1000-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1000 | 340-460 | 1698 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 24 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2400 |
| 1000-20 | $\pm 20$ | 1000 | 320-480 | 1804 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 18 | 78 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2630 |
| 1250-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1250 | 340-460 | 2123 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 24 | 78 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2630 |
| 1250-20 | $\pm 20$ | 1250 | 320-480 | 2255 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 18 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 3500 |
| 1600-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1600 | 340-460 | 2717 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 24 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 3500 |
| 1600-20 | $\pm 20$ | 1600 | 320-480 | 2887 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 18 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4150 |
| 2000-15 | $\pm 15$ | 2000 | 340-460 | 3396 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 24 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4150 |
| 2000-20 | $\pm 20$ | 2000 | 320-480 | 3609 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 22 | 80 | $3600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 5250 |
| 2500-15 | $\pm 15$ | 2500 | 340-460 | 4245 | 400 | 3609 | >98 | 30 | 80 | $3600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 5250 |
| 2500-20 | $\pm 20$ | 2500 | 320-480 | 4511 | 400 | 3609 | >98 | 22 | 80 | $3600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 6050 |
| 3200-15 | $\pm 15$ | 3200 | 340-460 | 5434 | 400 | 4619 | >98 | 30 | 80 | $3600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 6050 |
| 3200-20 | $\pm 20$ | 3200 | 320-480 | 5774 | 400 | 4619 | >98 | 27 | 90 | $4200 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 10000 |
| 4000-15 | $\pm 15$ | 4000 | 340-460 | 6793 | 400 | 5774 | >98 | 36 | 90 | $4200 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 10000 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

Sirius $\pm 30 \% / \pm 25 \%$

| 60-30 | $\pm 30$ | 60 | 280-520 | 124 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 10 | 54 | $600 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80-25 | $\pm 25$ | 80 | 300-500 | 154 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 12 | 54 | $600 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 600 |
| 80-30 | $\pm 30$ | 80 | 280-520 | 165 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 10 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 670 |
| 100-25 | $\pm 25$ | 100 | 300-500 | 192 | 400 | 144 | >98 | 12 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 670 |
| 100-30 | $\pm 30$ | 100 | 280-520 | 206 | 400 | 144 | >98 | 10 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 720 |
| 125-25 | $\pm 25$ | 125 | 300-500 | 241 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 12 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 720 |
| 125-30 | $\pm 30$ | 125 | 280-520 | 258 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 10 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 160-25 | $\pm 25$ | 160 | 300-500 | 308 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 12 | 42 | $800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 160-30 | $\pm 30$ | 160 | 280-520 | 330 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 10 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 200-25 | $\pm 25$ | 200 | 300-500 | 385 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 12 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 850 |
| 200-30 | $\pm 30$ | 200 | 280-520 | 412 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 10 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1100 |
| 250-25 | $\pm 25$ | 250 | 300-500 | 481 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 12 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1100 |
| 250-30 | $\pm 30$ | 250 | 280-520 | 516 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 10 | 53 | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1300 |
| 320-25 | $\pm 25$ | 320 | 300-500 | 616 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 12 | 53 | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1300 |
| 320-30 | $\pm 30$ | 320 | 280-520 | 660 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 10 | 62 | $1800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1530 |
| 400-25 | $\pm 25$ | 400 | 300-500 | 770 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 12 | 62 | $1800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1530 |
| 400-30 | $\pm 30$ | 400 | 280-520 | 825 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 12 | 62 | $1800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1900 |
| 500-25 | $\pm 25$ | 500 | 300-500 | 962 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 15 | 62 | $1800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1900 |
| 500-30 | $\pm 30$ | 500 | 280-520 | 1031 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 12 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2400 |
| 630-25 | $\pm 25$ | 630 | 300-500 | 1212 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 15 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2400 |
| 630-30 | $\pm 30$ | 630 | 280-520 | 1299 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 12 | 78 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2630 |
| 800-25 | $\pm 25$ | 800 | 300-500 | 1540 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 15 | 78 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2630 |
| 800-30 | $\pm 30$ | 800 | 280-520 | 1650 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 12 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 3500 |
| 1000-25 | $\pm 25$ | 1000 | 300-500 | 1925 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 15 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 3500 |
| 1000-30 | $\pm 30$ | 1000 | 280-520 | 2062 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 12 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4150 |
| 1250-25 | $\pm 25$ | 1250 | 300-500 | 2406 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 15 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4150 |
| 1250-30 | $\pm 30$ | 1250 | 280-520 | 2578 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 15 | 80 | $3600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 5250 |
| 1600-25 | $\pm 25$ | 1600 | 300-500 | 3079 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 18 | 80 | $3600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 5250 |
| 1600-30 | $\pm 30$ | 1600 | 280-520 | 3299 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 15 | 80 | $3600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 6050 |
| 2000-25 | $\pm 25$ | 2000 | 300-500 | 3849 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 18 | 80 | $3600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 6050 |
| 2000-30 | $\pm 30$ | 2000 | 280-520 | 4124 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 18 | 90 | $4200 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 10000 |
| 2500-25 | $\pm 25$ | 2500 | 300-500 | 4811 | 400 | 3609 | >98 | 22 | 90 | $4200 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 10000 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage


| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

Sirius +15\%/-35\%

| 80-15/35 | +15/-35 | 80 | 260-460 | 178 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 12 | 54 | $600 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 720 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100-15/35 | +15/-35 | 100 | 260-460 | 222 | 400 | 144 | >98 | 12 | 68 | $800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| 125-15/35 | +15/-35 | 125 | 260-460 | 278 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 12 | 68 | $800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 930 |
| 160-15/35 | +15/-35 | 160 | 260-460 | 355 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 12 | 68 | $800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1000 |
| 200-15/35 | +15/-35 | 200 | 260-460 | 444 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 12 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1050 |
| 250-15/35 | +15/-35 | 250 | 260-460 | 555 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 12 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1500 |
| 320-15/35 | +15/-35 | 320 | 260-460 | 711 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 12 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1800 |
| 400-15/35 | +15/-35 | 400 | 260-460 | 888 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 12 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2100 |
| 500-15/35 | +15/-35 | 500 | 260-460 | 1110 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 15 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2600 |
| 630-15/35 | +15/-35 | 630 | 260-460 | 1399 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 15 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2950 |
| 800-15/35 | +15/-35 | 800 | 260-460 | 1777 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 15 | 79 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3450 |
| 1000-15/35 | +15/-35 | 1000 | 260-460 | 2221 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 15 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 3950 |
| 1250-15/35 | +15/-35 | 1250 | 260-460 | 2776 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 15 | 72 | $4800 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4600 |
| 1600-15/35 | +15/-35 | 1600 | 260-460 | 3553 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 18 | 82 | $4800 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 7000 |
| 2000-15/35 | +15/-35 | 2000 | 260-460 | 4441 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 18 | 82 | $4800 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 8850 |
| 2500-15/35 | +15/-35 | 2500 | 260-460 | 5552 | 400 | 3609 | >98 | 22 | 92 | $6000 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 12500 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

Sirius $+15 \% /-45 \%$

| 60-15/45 | +15/-45 | 60 | 220-460 | 157 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 10 | 54 | $600 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80-15/45 | +15/-45 | 80 | 220-460 | 210 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 10 | 68 | $800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 900 |
| 100-15/45 | +15/-45 | 100 | 220-460 | 262 | 400 | 144 | >98 | 10 | 68 | $800 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 1070 |
| 125-15/45 | +15/-45 | 125 | 220-460 | 328 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 10 | 68 | 800x1000x2000 | 1100 |
| 160-15/45 | +15/-45 | 160 | 220-460 | 420 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 10 | 55 | $1200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1200 |
| 200-15/45 | +15/-45 | 200 | 220-460 | 525 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 10 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1700 |
| 250-15/45 | +15/-45 | 250 | 220-460 | 656 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 10 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 2000 |
| 320-15/45 | +15/-45 | 320 | 220-460 | 840 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 10 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2300 |
| 400-15/45 | +15/-45 | 400 | 220-460 | 1050 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 12 | 63 | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2600 |
| 500-15/45 | +15/-45 | 500 | 220-460 | 1312 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 12 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 3050 |
| 630-15/45 | +15/-45 | 630 | 220-460 | 1653 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 12 | 79 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3850 |
| 800-15/45 | +15/-45 | 800 | 220-460 | 2100 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 12 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4400 |
| 1000-15/45 | +15/-45 | 1000 | 220-460 | 2624 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 12 | 72 | $4800 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 5100 |
| 1250-15/45 | +15/-45 | 1250 | 220-460 | 3280 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 15 | 82 | $4800 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 8000 |
| 1600-15/45 | +15/-45 | 1600 | 220-460 | 4199 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 15 | 82 | $4800 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 8900 |
| 2000-15/45 | +15/-45 | 2000 | 220-460 | 5249 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 18 | 92 | $6000 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 14000 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

## SIRIUS

## ADVANCE

THREE-PHASE
60-4000kVA


Standard features

| Voltage stabilisation | Independent phase control |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output voltage selectable via display, PC and/or Ethernet* | from 210 V to 255 V (L-N) <br> from 360 V to 440 V (L-L) |
| Output voltage accuracy | $\pm 0,5 \%$ |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Admitted load variation | Up to 100\% |
| Admitted load imbalance | 100\% |
| Cooling | Natural ventilation From $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ aided with fans |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max relative humidity | <95\% (non condensing) |
| Admitted overload | 200\% 2min. |
| Harmonic distortion | None introduced |
| Colour | RAL 7035 |
| Protection degree | IP 21 |
| User interface | - 10" touch panel (multilingual) remotely available via VNC <br> - Reactive power regulator |
| Installation | Indoor |
| Regulator overload protection | Digital control |
| Communication system | Ethernet / USB / MODBUS |
| Overvoltage protection | - Class I input surge arrestors <br> - Class II output surge arrestors <br> - Optimal voltage return through supercapacitors in case of black-out |
| Full protection and by-pass kit | - Input automatic circuit breaker <br> - By-pass switch made of an interlocked automatic circuit breaker <br> - Output interlocked motorized automatic circuit breaker with protection against overload, overvoltage, undervoltage, phase sequence error and phase failure |
| Integrated PFC automatic system | - Based on high-energy density metallized polypropylene three-phase capacitors (Un $=525 \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> - Three-phase blocking reactor (tuning frequency 180 Hz )" |

All ORTEA equipments are designed and built in compliance with the Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility European Directives with regard to the CE marking requirements. ORTEA products are built with suitable quality components and that the manufacturing process is constantly verified in accordance with the Quality Control Plans which the Company applies in compliance with the ISO 9001 Standards. The commitment towards environmental issues and safety at work issues is towards ed by the certification of the Managment System guaranteed by the 1001 OHSAS18001 Stant Syst according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards. In order to obtain better performance, the products described in the present document can be altered by the Company at any date and without prior notice. Technical data and descriptions do not hold therefore any contractual value.

Ratings in relation to
the input variation percentage

| $\mathbf{\pm 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 3 0 \%}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 125 | 100 | 80 | 60 |
| 160 | 125 | 100 | 80 |
| 200 | 160 | 125 | 100 |
| 250 | 200 | 160 | 125 |
| 320 | 250 | 200 | 160 |
| 400 | 320 | 250 | 200 |
| 500 | 400 | 320 | 250 |
| 630 | 500 | 400 | 320 |
| 800 | 630 | 500 | 400 |
| 1000 | 800 | 630 | 500 |
| 1250 | 1000 | 800 | 630 |
| 1600 | 1250 | 1000 | 800 |
| 2000 | 1600 | 1250 | 1000 |
| 2500 | 2000 | 1600 | 1250 |
| 3200 | 2500 | 2000 | 1600 |
| 4000 | 3200 | 2500 | 2000 |

## Accessories

Input isolating transformer
EMI/RFI filters
Neutral point reactor
Up to IP55 protection degree for indoor and outdoor installation

Sirius Advance voltage stabilisers derive from the SIRIUS type, of which they maintain the main technical characteristics. The standard integration of some functions and accessories usually offered as optional, complete and enrich the equipment.
The additional features are:

- Input automatic circuit breaker.
- Bypass switch via an interlocked automatic circuit breaker.
- Output interlocked motorized automatic circuit breaker;
- Integrated automatic power factor correction system.


WIDE RANGE
$\pm 15 \%, \pm 20 \%, \pm 25 \%, \pm 30 \%$ (other on request).
Output voltage accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$.


## TECHNOLOGY

Control and stabilisation, performed on the true RMS value, are based on two two-way DSP-microprocessor operating with a software specifically developed by Ortea (Starcontrol division) and under the supervision provided by a third microprocessor (bodyguard).
Parameters and reference voltage can be set via a PC, thus allowing for solving any problems related to voltage stability directly in the field.
Independent regulation on each phase.

## LONG LIFE

Ortea system voltage regulator with rollers (without brushes, which are subject to heavy wear \& tear). Columnar voltage regulator make possible to achieve high ratings (up to 6000 kVA ) and a solid and reliable construction.


## PROTECTION

The stabiliser is provided of an electronic voltage regulator protection system activates in case of overload on the voltage regulator. In such conditions, the load supply is not interrupted. The auxiliary circuit is protected by fuses.


## PROTECTION

Overvoltage protection:

- Class I input surge arrestor.
- Class II output surge arrestor.



## PROTECTION

Output voltage reset to the minimum value in case of blackout by means of supercapacitors banks in order to ensure the correct shutdown.


## PROTECTION

Total protection by-pass kit:

- Input automatic circuit breaker.
- By-pass automatic circuit breaker.
- Output motorized automatic circuit breaker.


## USER INTERFACE

Multilingual $10^{\prime \prime}$ touch panel fitted with RS485 port (linked and phase voltage current, frequency, power factor, active power, reactive power, apparent power etc.). The touch panel also displaying all the information regarding each phase operating mode ('power on'; reaching of voltage regulation limits; increase/ decrease of voltage regulation, etc.) and the possible alarms (minimum and maximum voltage, maximum current, overtemperature, etc.). The display is remotable using VNC software.

## POWER FACTOR CORRECTION

The PFC system exploits high energy density metallized polypropylene threephase capacitors (Un = 525V) exclusively thus guaranteeing robustness and reliability.
The addition of blocking reactors (detuned filters) eliminates undesired harmonics and protects the capacitors.

The reactive power regulator RPC are designed to provide the desired power factor while minimizing the wearing on the banks of capacitors, accurate and reliable in measuring and control functions are simple and intuitive in installation and construction.

The input automatic circuit breaker (QF1) ensures protection against failure and/or short-circuits inside the unit. The bypass automatic circuit breaker (QF2) protects the line supplying the load against overload and shortcircuits in bypass condition
The output motorized automatic circuit breaker (QF3), interlocked with the bypass switch, protects against overload short-circuit, overvoltage, undervoltage, phase sequence error and phase failure.
The integrated automatic Power Factor Correction system maintains the power factor value $(\cos \varphi)$ to a high level ensuring the known advantages for the users but also affecting the sizing of the stabiliser.
The PFC system exploits high energy density metallised polypropylene three-phase capacitors (Un=525V) exclusively thus guaranteeing robustness and reliability. The addition of blocking reactors (detuned filters) eliminates undesired harmonics and protects the capacitors. The reactive power controller is mounted on the external control synoptic panel.


| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

Sirius advance $\pm 20 \% / \pm 15 \%$

| 100-20 | $\pm 20$ | 100 | 320-480 | 180 | 400 | 144 | >98 | 15 | 47 | $1600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 830 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 125-15 | $\pm 15$ | 125 | 340-460 | 212 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 20 | 47 | $1600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 830 |
| 125-20 | $\pm 20$ | 125 | 320-480 | 226 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 15 | 47 | $1600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 900 |
| 160-15 | $\pm 15$ | 160 | 340-460 | 272 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 20 | 47 | $1600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 900 |
| 160-20 | $\pm 20$ | 160 | 320-480 | 289 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 15 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 970 |
| 200-15 | $\pm 15$ | 200 | 340-460 | 340 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 20 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 970 |
| 200-20 | $\pm 20$ | 200 | 320-480 | 361 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 15 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1070 |
| 250-15 | $\pm 15$ | 250 | 340-460 | 425 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 20 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1070 |
| 250-20 | $\pm 20$ | 250 | 320-480 | 451 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 15 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1250 |
| 320-15 | $\pm 15$ | 320 | 340-460 | 543 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 20 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1250 |
| 320-20 | $\pm 20$ | 320 | 320-480 | 577 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 15 | 50 | $2400 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1500 |
| 400-15 | $\pm 15$ | 400 | 340-460 | 679 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 20 | 50 | $2400 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1500 |
| 400-20 | $\pm 20$ | 400 | 320-480 | 722 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 15 | 57 | $2400 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1880 |
| 500-15 | $\pm 15$ | 500 | 340-460 | 849 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 20 | 57 | $2400 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1880 |
| 500-20 | $\pm 20$ | 500 | 320-480 | 902 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 15 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2200 |
| 630-15 | $\pm 15$ | 630 | 340-460 | 1070 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 20 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2200 |
| 630-20 | $\pm 20$ | 630 | 320-480 | 1137 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 18 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 2720 |
| 800-15 | $\pm 15$ | 800 | 340-460 | 1359 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 24 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 2720 |
| 800-20 | $\pm 20$ | 800 | 320-480 | 1443 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 18 | 72 | $4800 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 2950 |
| 1000-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1000 | 340-460 | 1698 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 24 | 72 | $4800 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 2950 |
| 1000-20 | $\pm 20$ | 1000 | 320-480 | 1804 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 18 | 73 | $5400 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4240 |
| 1250-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1250 | 340-460 | 2123 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 24 | 73 | $5400 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4240 |
| 1250-20 | $\pm 20$ | 1250 | 320-480 | 2255 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 18 | 74 | $6000 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 5000 |
| 1600-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1600 | 340-460 | 2717 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 24 | 74 | $6000 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 5000 |
| 1600-20 | $\pm 20$ | 1600 | 320-480 | 2887 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 18 | 75 | $6600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 5800 |
| 2000-15 | $\pm 15$ | 2000 | 340-460 | 3396 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 24 | 75 | $6600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 5800 |
| 2000-20 | $\pm 20$ | 2000 | 320-480 | 3609 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 22 | 85 | $6600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 7100 |
| 2500-15 | $\pm 15$ | 2500 | 340-460 | 4245 | 400 | 3609 | >98 | 30 | 88 | $7000 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 7100 |
| 2500-20 | $\pm 20$ | 2500 | 320-480 | 4511 | 400 | 3609 | $>98$ | 22 | 88 | $7000 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 8350 |
| 3200-15 | $\pm 15$ | 3200 | 340-460 | 5434 | 400 | 4619 | >98 | 30 | 89 | $8000 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 8350 |
| 3200-20 | $\pm 20$ | 3200 | 320-480 | 5774 | 400 | 4619 | >98 | 27 | 96 | $8600 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 11800 |
| 4000-15 | $\pm 15$ | 4000 | 340-460 | 6793 | 400 | 5774 | >98 | 36 | 96 | $8600 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 11800 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. <br> Adjus. <br> speed | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{V}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

## Sirius advance $\pm 30 \% / \pm 25 \%$

| 60-30 | $\pm 30$ | 60 | 280-520 | 124 | 400 | 87 | >98 | 10 | 47 | $1600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 830 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80-25 | $\pm 25$ | 80 | 300-500 | 154 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 12 | 47 | $1600 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 830 |
| 80-30 | $\pm 30$ | 80 | 280-520 | 165 | 400 | 115 | >98 | 10 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 900 |
| 100-25 | $\pm 25$ | 100 | 300-500 | 192 | 400 | 144 | >98 | 12 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 900 |
| 100-30 | $\pm 30$ | 100 | 280-520 | 206 | 400 | 144 | >98 | 10 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 970 |
| 125-25 | $\pm 25$ | 125 | 300-500 | 241 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 12 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 970 |
| 125-30 | $\pm 30$ | 125 | 280-520 | 258 | 400 | 180 | >98 | 10 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1070 |
| 160-25 | $\pm 25$ | 160 | 300-500 | 308 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 12 | 52 | $1800 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 1070 |
| 160-30 | $\pm 30$ | 160 | 280-520 | 330 | 400 | 231 | >98 | 10 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1250 |
| 200-25 | $\pm 25$ | 200 | 300-500 | 385 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 12 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1250 |
| 200-30 | $\pm 30$ | 200 | 280-520 | 412 | 400 | 289 | >98 | 10 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1500 |
| 250-25 | $\pm 25$ | 250 | 300-500 | 481 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 12 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1500 |
| 250-30 | $\pm 30$ | 250 | 280-520 | 516 | 400 | 361 | >98 | 10 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1880 |
| 320-25 | $\pm 25$ | 320 | 300-500 | 616 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 12 | 48 | $2200 \times 800 \times 1800$ | 1880 |
| 320-30 | $\pm 30$ | 320 | 280-520 | 660 | 400 | 462 | >98 | 10 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2200 |
| 400-25 | $\pm 25$ | 400 | 300-500 | 770 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 12 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2200 |
| 400-30 | $\pm 30$ | 400 | 280-520 | 825 | 400 | 577 | >98 | 12 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2720 |
| 500-25 | $\pm 25$ | 500 | 300-500 | 962 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 15 | 64 | $3000 \times 1000 \times 2000$ | 2720 |
| 500-30 | $\pm 30$ | 500 | 280-520 | 1031 | 400 | 722 | >98 | 12 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 2950 |
| 630-25 | $\pm 25$ | 630 | 300-500 | 1212 | 400 | 909 | $>98$ | 15 | 70 | $3600 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 2950 |
| 630-30 | $\pm 30$ | 630 | 280-520 | 1299 | 400 | 909 | >98 | 12 | 72 | $4800 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4240 |
| 800-25 | $\pm 25$ | 800 | 300-500 | 1540 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 15 | 72 | $4800 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 4240 |
| 800-30 | $\pm 30$ | 800 | 280-520 | 1650 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | 12 | 74 | $6000 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 5000 |
| 1000-25 | $\pm 25$ | 1000 | 300-500 | 1925 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 15 | 74 | $6000 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 5000 |
| 1000-30 | $\pm 30$ | 1000 | 280-520 | 2062 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | 12 | 74 | $6000 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 5800 |
| 1250-25 | $\pm 25$ | 1250 | 300-500 | 2406 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 15 | 74 | $6000 \times 1000 \times 2100$ | 5800 |
| 1250-30 | $\pm 30$ | 1250 | 280-520 | 2578 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | 15 | 84 | $6000 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 7100 |
| 1600-25 | $\pm 25$ | 1600 | 300-500 | 3079 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 18 | 84 | $6000 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 7100 |
| 1600-30 | $\pm 30$ | 1600 | 280-520 | 3299 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | 15 | 84 | $6000 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 8350 |
| 2000-25 | $\pm 25$ | 2000 | 300-500 | 3849 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 18 | 85 | $6600 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 8350 |
| 2000-30 | $\pm 30$ | 2000 | 280-520 | 4124 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | 18 | 94 | $7600 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 11800 |
| 2500-25 | $\pm 25$ | 2500 | 300-500 | 4811 | 400 | 3609 | >98 | 22 | 94 | $7600 \times 2000 \times 2400$ | 11800 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage



## DESIGN CRITERIA

A voltage stabiliser is a power device destined to be positioned between the mains and the User. The purpose is to ensure that the User is fed a voltage subject to a variation much lower that the one guaranteed by the distributing system.

The static stabiliser is used when the correction speed is the critical issue to be dealt with (for example, computers, laboratory equipment, measuring benches and medical instrumentation).

WORKING PRINCIPLE OF A STATIC DIGITAL VOLTAGE STABILISER GEMINI / AQUARIUS


The stabilization, performed on the "true rms" voltage, is not affected by the load power factor $(\cos \varphi)$ and is achieved independently from the load percentage.
A static voltage stabiliser is fundamentally made of a buck/ boost transformer and an IGBT-based conversion unit managing regulation, control, measurement and alarms. The operating principle is similar to the one described for the electro-mechanical stabilisers, the difference being that the voltage compensation on the buck/boost primary winding is performed by an electronic board through IGBT static switches instead of the autotransformer with variable transformer ratio.
The board receives the supply voltage as an input and provides with an output voltage that is variable in terms of amplitude and phase (in phase or in opposition to the input). Value and phase are such that, when suitably added to the mains voltage via the buck/boost transformer, they result in having an output voltage stabilized to the desired value. The buck/boost transformer is supplied a sine-wave in
phase or in opposition depending on whether an addition or a subtraction of voltage is necessary. The amplitude is chosen automatically by the software.
The system is also provided with filters to eliminate interference between the mains and the control board.

The compensating procedure response time can be measured in milliseconds.
The stabilisers are designed and built in compliance with the European Directives concerning CE marking (Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility Directives).

## MAIN COMPONENTS

## 1. Buck/boost transformer

Often referred to as 'booster' transformer, it is a standard dry-type transformer with the secondary winding connected in series to the mains and the primary winding supplied by the voltage regulator.

## 2. Conversion unit

AC/DC rectifier: it converts the phase to neutral voltage of the $A C$ mains into DC voltage by means of a fullycontrolled IGBT bridge. The rectifier is sized in order to supply the inverter at full load.
DC/AC inverter: it converts the DC voltage coming from the rectifier into AC voltage, stabilised in amplitude.
The inverter uses the same IGBT technology as the rectifier.

## 3. Electronic control

IGBT microcontroller-based electronic control boards running the system in terms of regulation and alarm management. They compare the output voltage value to the set one: if a difference is detected, they generate the compensation necessary to bring back the output voltage to the nominal value (provided that said difference falls in the working range).

| GEMINI | Single-phase | $\mathbf{4 - 4 0 k V A}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AQUARIUS | Three-phase | $\mathbf{1 0 - 1 2 0 k V A}$ |
| ODYSSEY | Three-phase | $\mathbf{8 0 - 4 0 0 0 k V A}$ |

## STATIC

## GEMINI

 GEMINI PLUS
## SINGLE-PHASE 4-40kVA



Standard features

| Voltage regulation | Gemini | Gemini plus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IGBT controlled |  |
| Selectable output voltage* | 220-230-240V |  |
| Output voltage accuracy | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |  |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |  |
| Admitted load variation | Up to 100\% |  |
| Cooling | Forced ventilation |  |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage temperature | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Max relative humidity | <95\% (non condensing) |  |
| Admitted overload | 150\% 2sec. |  |
| Colour | RAL 9005 |  |
| Protection degree | IP 21 |  |
| Instrumentation | Output digital voltmetre |  |
| Installation | Indoor |  |
| Overvoltage protection | Output class II surge arrestors |  |
| Protection | - EMI/RFI filters <br> - Automatic by-pass protection | - EMI/RFI filters <br> - Input circuit breaker <br> - Protection by-pass (automatic) <br> - Maintenance by-pass (manual) |

* Output voltage can be adjusted by choosing one of the indicated values.

Such choice sets the new nominal value as a reference for all the stabiliser parameters.

Ratings in relation to the input variation percentage

| $\mathbf{\pm 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 3 0 \%}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| 15 | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| 20 | 15 | 10 | 7 |
| 30 | 20 | 15 | 10 |
| 40 | 30 | 20 | 15 |

## Accessories

Interrupting devices
Load protection against over/undervoltage
Input isolating transformer
Up to IP55 protection degree for indoor and outdoor installation

All ORTEA equipments are designed and built in compliance with the Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility European Directives with regard to the CE marking requirements. ORTEA products are built with suitable quality components and that the manufacturing process is constantly verified in accordance with the Quality Control Plans which the Company applies in compliance with the ISO 9001 Standards. The commitment towards environmental issues and safety at work issues is guaranteed by the certification of the Management System guaranteed by the certification of the Management System
according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards. according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards.
In order to obtain better performance, the products described in In order to obtain better performance, the products described in
the present document can be altered by the Company at any date and without prior notice. Technical data and descriptions do not hold therefore any contractual value.

The Gemini series identifies the single-phase static stabilisers and is available in two configurations:

- Gemini. Base version fitted with class II output SPD, EMI/ RFI filter and automatic bypass.
- Gemini Plus. Advanced version which in addition to the protections included in the base version, offers also input circuit breaker and manual maintenance bypass device.

Standard units cover a wide power range and offer a double input connection so that with the same unit two different input variations ( $\pm 15 \% / \pm 20 \%$ or $\pm 25 \% / \pm 30 \%$ ) can be dealt with.
These percentages cover most of the common necessities, but different values can be requested.
The control unit (basically a single-phase inverter that generates the voltage destined to the series buck/boost transformer) is specifically designed for the static stabiliser. The board manages voltage regulation, measurement of the electrical parameters and alarms.
A digital display on the front panel shows the output voltage and the alarm code (min/max output voltage, internal overheating, overload, shortcircuit, bypass status, etc.).


WIDE RANGE
$\pm 15 \%, \pm 20 \%, \pm 25 \%, \pm 30 \%$. Output voltage accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$.


## TECHNOLOGY

IGBT-based control logic supported by a software specifically developed by Ortea (Starcontrol division).


## SPEED

Response time: $\leq 10$ milliseconds.


## PROTECTION

The system is protected by EMI / RFI noise filters, class II output surge arrestors and automatic by-pass in case of internal failure.
In the Plus version, the protection is increased by the presence of an input switch and a maintenance by-pass.


## INSTRUMENTATION

A digital display providing with output voltage and alarm readings is fitted on the front panel.

STATIC
DIGITAL VOLTAGE STABILISERS

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Correction <br> time | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ |  |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

Gemini $\pm 20 \% / \pm 15 \%$

| ES7-20 | $\pm 20$ | 7 | 184-276 | 38 | 230 | 30 | >98 | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ES10-15 | $\pm 15$ | 10 | 195-265 | 51 | 230 | 43 | >98 | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 30 |
| ES10-20 | $\pm 20$ | 10 | 184-276 | 54 | 230 | 43 | >98 | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 35 |
| ES15-15 | $\pm 15$ | 15 | 195-265 | 77 | 230 | 65 | >98 | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 35 |
| ES15-20 | $\pm 20$ | 15 | 184-276 | 82 | 230 | 65 | >98 | one cycle | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 50 |
| ES20-15 | $\pm 15$ | 20 | 195-265 | 103 | 230 | 87 | >98 | one cycle | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 50 |
| ES20-20 | $\pm 20$ | 20 | 184-276 | 109 | 230 | 87 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 110 |
| ES30-15 | $\pm 15$ | 30 | 195-265 | 154 | 230 | 130 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 110 |
| ES30-20 | $\pm 20$ | 30 | 184-276 | 163 | 230 | 130 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 125 |
| ES40-15 | $\pm 15$ | 40 | 195-265 | 205 | 230 | 174 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 125 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

| Gemini $\mathbf{\pm 3 0 \% / \mathbf { 2 5 } \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ES4-30 | $\pm 30$ | 4 | $161-300$ | 25 | 230 | 17 | $>98$ | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ |
| ES5-25 | $\pm 25$ | 5 | $172-288$ | 29 | 230 | 22 | $>98$ | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ |
| ES5-30 | $\pm 30$ | 5 | $161-300$ | 31 | 230 | 22 | $>98$ | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ |
| ES7-25 | $\pm 25$ | 7 | $172-288$ | 41 | 230 | 30 | $>98$ | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ |
| ES7-30 | $\pm 30$ | 7 | $161-300$ | 43 | 230 | 30 | $>98$ | one cycle | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ |
| ES10-25 | $\pm 25$ | 10 | $172-288$ | 58 | 230 | 43 | $>98$ | one cycle | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ |
| ES10-30 | $\pm 30$ | 10 | $161-300$ | 62 | 230 | 43 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ES15-25 | $\pm 25$ | 15 | $172-288$ | 87 | 230 | 65 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ES15-30 | $\pm 30$ | 15 | $161-300$ | 93 | 230 | 65 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ES20-25 | $\pm 25$ | 20 | $172-288$ | 116 | 230 | 87 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

| Type | Input variation | Rated power | Input voltage range | Max input current | Output voltage | Rated output current | Eff. | Correction time | Cabinet type | Cabinet dimensions WxDxH | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | [\%] | [kVA] | [V] | [A] | [V] | [A] | [\%] |  |  | [mm] | [kg] |


| Gemini plus $\pm 20 \% / \pm 15 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ESP7-20 | $\pm 20$ | 7 | 184-276 | 38 | 230 | 30 | >98 | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 32 |
| ESP10-15 | $\pm 15$ | 10 | 195-265 | 51 | 230 | 43 | >98 | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 32 |
| ESP10-20 | $\pm 20$ | 10 | 184-276 | 54 | 230 | 43 | >98 | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 40 |
| ESP15-15 | $\pm 15$ | 15 | 195-265 | 77 | 230 | 65 | >98 | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 40 |
| ESP15-20 | $\pm 20$ | 15 | 184-276 | 82 | 230 | 65 | >98 | one cycle | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 57 |
| ESP20-15 | $\pm 15$ | 20 | 195-265 | 103 | 230 | 87 | >98 | one cycle | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 57 |
| ESP20-20 | $\pm 20$ | 20 | 184-276 | 109 | 230 | 87 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 120 |
| ESP30-15 | $\pm 15$ | 30 | 195-265 | 154 | 230 | 130 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 120 |
| ESP30-20 | $\pm 20$ | 30 | 184-276 | 163 | 230 | 130 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 135 |
| ESP40-15 | $\pm 15$ | 40 | 195-265 | 205 | 230 | 174 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 135 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

| Gemini plus $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{3 0} \% / \mathbf{2 5 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ESP4-30 | $\pm 30$ | 4 | $161-300$ | 25 | 230 | 17 | $>98$ | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 32 |
| ESP5-25 | $\pm 25$ | 5 | $172-288$ | 29 | 230 | 22 | $>98$ | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 32 |
| ESP5-30 | $\pm 30$ | 5 | $161-300$ | 31 | 230 | 22 | $>98$ | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 40 |
| ESP7-25 | $\pm 25$ | 7 | $172-288$ | 41 | 230 | 30 | $>98$ | one cycle | 13 | $300 \times 560 \times 300$ | 40 |
| ESP7-30 | $\pm 30$ | 7 | $161-300$ | 43 | 230 | 30 | $>98$ | one cycle | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 57 |
| ESP10-25 | $\pm 25$ | 10 | $172-288$ | 58 | 230 | 43 | $>98$ | one cycle | 22 | $410 \times 530 \times 1200$ | 57 |
| ESP10-30 | $\pm 30$ | 10 | $161-300$ | 62 | 230 | 43 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 120 |
| ESP15-25 | $\pm 25$ | 15 | $172-288$ | 87 | 230 | 65 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 120 |
| ESP15-30 | $\pm 30$ | 15 | $161-300$ | 93 | 230 | 65 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 135 |
| ESP20-25 | $\pm 25$ | 20 | $172-288$ | 116 | 230 | 87 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 135 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

## AQUARIUS AQUARIUS PLUS THREE-PHASE 10-120kVA



All ORTEA equipments are designed and built in compliance with the Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility European Directives with regard to the CE marking requirements. ORTEA products are built with suitable quality components and that the manufacturing process is constantly verified in accordance with the Quality Control Plans which the Company applies in compliance with the ISO 9001 Standards. The commitment towards environmental issues and safety at work issues is guaranteed by the certification of the Management System guaranteed by the certification of the Management System
according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards. according to the ISO14001 and OHSASI8001 Standards.
In order to obtain better performance, the products described in the present document can be altered by the Company at any date and without prior notice. Technical data and descriptions do not hold therefore any contractual value.

Standard features

|  | Aquarius | Aquarius plus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage stabilisation | Independent phase control |  |
| Voltage regulation | IGBT controlled |  |
| Selectable output voltage* | $\begin{aligned} & 220-230-240 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{N}) \\ & 380-400-475 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{L}) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Output voltage accuracy | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |  |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |  |
| Admitted load variation | Up to 100\% |  |
| Cooling | Forced ventilation |  |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage temperature | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Max relative humidity | <95\% (non condensing) |  |
| Admitted overload | 150\% 2sec |  |
| Colour | RAL 9005 |  |
| Enclosure protection | IP 21 |  |
| Instrumentation | Output digital multimetre |  |
| Installation | Indoor |  |
| Overvoltage protection | Output class II surge arrestors |  |
| Protection |  - EMI/RFI filters <br> - EMI/RFI filters <br> - Input circuit breaker  <br> - Protection by-pass - Protection by-pass <br> (automatic) (automatic) <br>  - Maintenance by-pass  <br>  (manual) |  |
| * Output voltage can be adjusted by choosing one of the indicated values. Such choice sets the new nominal value as a reference for all the stabiliser parameters. |  |  |
| Ratings in relation to the input variation percentage |  |  |
| $\pm 15 \%$ | $\pm 20 \% \quad \pm 25 \%$ | $\pm 30 \%$ |
| 30 | 20 15 | 10 |
| 45 | 30 20 | 15 |
| 60 | 45 | 20 |
| 90 | 60 - 45 | 30 |
| 120 | 9060 | 45 |

## Accessories

Interrupting devices
Load protection against over/undervoltage
Input isolating transformer
Integrated automatic power factor correction system
Neutral point reactor
Up to IP55 protection degree for indoor and outdoor installation

The Aquarius series identifies the three-phase static stabilisers and is available in two configurations:

- Aquarius. Base version fitted with class II output SPD, EMI/RFI filter and automatic bypass.
- Aquarius Plus. Advanced version which in addition to the protections included in the base version, offers also input circuit breaker and manual maintenance bypass device.

Standard units cover a wide power range and offer a double input connection so that with the same unit two different input variations ( $\pm 15 \% / \pm 20 \%$ or $\pm 25 \% / \pm 30 \%$ ) can be dealt with.
These percentages cover most of the common necessities, but different values can be requested.
Each phase control unit (basically a single-phase inverter that generates the voltage destined to the series buck/boost transformer) is specifically designed for the static stabiliser. The board manages voltage regulation, measurement of the electrical parameters and alarms.

A front panel includes:

- A digital display for each phase indicating the output voltage and the alarm code (min/max output voltage, internal overheating, overload, shortcircuit, bypass status, etc.).
- A digital multimeter providing information regarding the voltage stabiliser output parametres, such as phase and linked voltage, current, power factor, active power, apparent power, reactive power, etc.



WIDE RANGE
$\pm 15 \%, \pm 20 \%, \pm 25 \%, \pm 30 \%$. Output voltage accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$.


## TECHNOLOGY

IGBT-based control logic supported by a software specifically developed by Ortea (Starcontrol division).


## SPEED

Response time: $\leq 10$ milliseconds.


## PROTECTION

The system is protected by EMI / RFI noise filters, class II output surge arrestors and automatic by-pass in case of internal failure.
In the Plus version, the protection is increased by the presence of an input switch and a maintenance by-pass.


## INSTRUMENTATION

A digital display providing with output voltage and alarm readings for each phase is fitted on the front panel.
The digital multimeter provides for information about the output parameters.

STATIC
DIGITAL VOLTAGE STABILISERS

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Correction <br> time | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ |  |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |


| Aquarius $\pm 20 \% / \pm 15 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ET20-20 | $\pm 20$ | 20 | 320-480 | 36 | 400 | 29 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 120 |
| ET30-15 | $\pm 15$ | 30 | 340-460 | 51 | 400 | 43 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 120 |
| ET30-20 | $\pm 20$ | 30 | 320-480 | 54 | 400 | 43 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 160 |
| ET45-15 | $\pm 15$ | 45 | 340-460 | 76 | 400 | 65 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 160 |
| ET45-20 | $\pm 20$ | 45 | 320-480 | 81 | 400 | 65 | >98 | one cycle | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 200 |
| ET60-15 | $\pm 15$ | 60 | 340-460 | 102 | 400 | 87 | >98 | one cycle | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 200 |
| ET60-20 | $\pm 20$ | 60 | 320-480 | 109 | 400 | 87 | >98 | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ | 370 |
| ET90-15 | $\pm 15$ | 90 | 340-460 | 153 | 400 | 130 | >98 | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ | 370 |
| ET90-20 | $\pm 20$ | 90 | 320-480 | 162 | 400 | 130 | >98 | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ | 390 |
| ET120-15 | $\pm 15$ | 120 | 340-460 | 204 | 400 | 173 | >98 | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ | 390 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Aquarius $\mathbf{\pm 3 0} / \mathbf{} \mathbf{\pm 2 5 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ET10-30 | $\pm 30$ | 10 | $280-520$ | 20 | 400 | 14 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ET15-25 | $\pm 25$ | 15 | $300-500$ | 29 | 400 | 22 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ET15-30 | $\pm 30$ | 15 | $280-520$ | 31 | 400 | 22 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ET20-25 | $\pm 25$ | 20 | $300-500$ | 39 | 400 | 29 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ET20-30 | $\pm 30$ | 20 | $280-520$ | 41 | 400 | 29 | $>98$ | one cycle | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ |
| ET30-25 | $\pm 25$ | 30 | $300-500$ | 57 | 400 | 43 | $>98$ | one cycle | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ |
| ET30-30 | $\pm 30$ | 30 | $280-520$ | 61 | 400 | 43 | $>98$ | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ |
| ET45-25 | $\pm 25$ | 45 | $300-500$ | 86 | 400 | 65 | $>98$ | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ |
| ET45-30 | $\pm 30$ | 45 | $280-520$ | 93 | 400 | 65 | $>98$ | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ |
| ET60-25 | $\pm 25$ | 60 | $300-500$ | 116 | 400 | 87 | $>98$ | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Type | Input variation | Rated power | Input voltage range | Max input current | Output voltage | Rated output current | Eff. | Correction time | Cabinet type | Cabinet dimensions WxDxH | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | [\%] | [kVA] | [V] | [A] | [V] | [A] | [\%] |  |  | [mm] | [kg] |

Aquarius plus $\pm 20 \% / \pm 15 \%$

| ETP20-20 | $\pm 20$ | 20 | 320-480 | 36 | 400 | 29 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 130 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ETP30-15 | $\pm 15$ | 30 | 340-460 | 51 | 400 | 43 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 130 |
| ETP30-20 | $\pm 20$ | 30 | 320-480 | 54 | 400 | 43 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 170 |
| ETP45-15 | $\pm 15$ | 45 | 340-460 | 76 | 400 | 65 | >98 | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ | 170 |
| ETP45-20 | $\pm 20$ | 45 | 320-480 | 81 | 400 | 65 | >98 | one cycle | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 220 |
| ETP60-15 | $\pm 15$ | 60 | 340-460 | 102 | 400 | 87 | >98 | one cycle | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ | 220 |
| ETP60-20 | $\pm 20$ | 60 | 320-480 | 109 | 400 | 87 | >98 | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ | 410 |
| ETP90-15 | $\pm 15$ | 90 | 340-460 | 153 | 400 | 130 | >98 | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ | 410 |
| ETP90-20 | $\pm 20$ | 90 | 320-480 | 162 | 400 | 130 | >98 | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ | 430 |
| ETP120-15 | $\pm 15$ | 120 | 340-460 | 204 | 400 | 173 | >98 | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ | 430 |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

| Aquarius plus $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{3 0 \%} / \mathbf{\pm 2 5 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ETP10-30 | $\pm 30$ | 10 | $280-520$ | 20 | 400 | 14 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ETP15-25 | $\pm 25$ | 15 | $300-500$ | 29 | 400 | 22 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ETP15-30 | $\pm 30$ | 15 | $280-520$ | 31 | 400 | 22 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ETP20-25 | $\pm 25$ | 20 | $300-500$ | 39 | 400 | 29 | $>98$ | one cycle | 23 | $410 \times 680 \times 1200$ |
| ETP20-30 | $\pm 30$ | 20 | $280-520$ | 41 | 400 | 29 | $>98$ | one cycle | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ |
| ETP30-25 | $\pm 25$ | 30 | $300-500$ | 57 | 400 | 43 | $>98$ | one cycle | 31 | $600 \times 600 \times 1600$ |
| ETP30-30 | $\pm 30$ | 30 | $280-520$ | 61 | 400 | 43 | $>98$ | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ |
| ETP45-25 | $\pm 25$ | 45 | $300-500$ | 86 | 400 | 65 | $>98$ | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ |
| ETP45-30 | $\pm 30$ | 45 | $280-520$ | 93 | 400 | 65 | $>98$ | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ |
| ETP60-25 | $\pm 25$ | 60 | $300-500$ | 116 | 400 | 87 | $>98$ | one cycle | 35 | $800 \times 600 \times 1800$ |

The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

## STATIC

## ODYSSEY

## THREE-PHASE

## 80-4000kVA



All ORTEA equipments are designed and built in compliance with the Low Voltage and Electromagnetic Compatibility European Directives with regard to the CE marking requirements. ORTEA products are built with suitable quality components and that the manufacturing process is constantly verified in accordance with the Quality Control Plans which the Company applies in compliance with the ISO 9001 Standards. The commitment towards environmental issues and safety at work issues is guaranteed by the certification of the Management System according to the ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Standards. In order to obtain better performance, the products described in the present document can be altered by the Company at any date and without prior notice. Technical data and descriptions do not hold therefore any contractual value.

Standard features

| Voltage regulation | IGBT control (double conversion technology) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Voltage stabilisation | Independent phase control |
| Available nominal voltage* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 220-230-240V (L-N) } \\ & 380-400-415 \mathrm{~V}(440-460-480 \mathrm{~V} * *)(\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{L}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Output voltage accuracy | $\pm 0,5 \%$ |
| Frequency | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Correction time | <3 millisecs |
| Admitted load variation | Up to 100\% |
| Admitted load imbalance | 100\% |
| Cooling | Forced ventilation |
| Ambient temperature | $0 /+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max relative humidity | <95\% (non condensing) |
| Admitted overload | 150\% for 1 minute (at nominal input voltage) |
| Colour | RAL 9005 |
| Protection degree | IP 2X |
| User interface | 10" colour touch panel, multilingual (On request remotely available by dedicated software connected to the same network Ethernet) |
| Installation | Indoor |
| Communication system | MODBUS TCP/IP |
| Overvoltage protection | - Input class I surge arrestors <br> - Output class II surge arrestors |
| Protection | Automatic by-pass protection |
| * Output voltage can be adjusted by choosing one of the indicated values. <br> Such choice sets the new nominal value as a reference for all the stabiliser parameters. <br> ** 60 Hz only. |  |

Ratings in relation to the input variation percentage

| $\mathbf{\pm 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{\pm 3 0 \%}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160 | 120 | 95 | 80 |
| 200 | 160 | 120 | 95 |
| 250 | 200 | 160 | 120 |
| 320 | 250 | 200 | 160 |
| 400 | 320 | 250 | 200 |
| 500 | 400 | 320 | 250 |
| 630 | 500 | 400 | 320 |
| 800 | 630 | 500 | 400 |
| 1000 | 800 | 630 | 500 |
| 1250 | 1000 | 800 | 630 |
| 1600 | 1250 | 1000 | 800 |
| 2000 | 1600 | 1250 | 1000 |
| 2500 | 2000 | 1600 | 1250 |
| 3200 | 2500 | 2000 | 1600 |
| 4000 | 3200 | 2500 | 2000 |

## Accessories

Interrupting devices
Short circuit output protection
Manual by-pass line
Total protection kit
Input isolating transformer
Integrated automatic power factor correction system
EMI/RFI filters

Up to IP55 protection degree for indoor and outdoor installation

In the Odyssey static stabilisers, the compensation of the input voltage fluctuation is managed by exploiting the doubleconversion technology.
The traditional regulating system is replaced by the converters that generate the necessary voltage once the control system has detected an incorrect situation. The main feature of such configuration is the fast response (<3msecs), which guarantees real-time correction and voltage steadiness on the load side.
The double conversion technology also ensures insulation from disturbances and distortions in the grid. Thanks to suitable electrolytic capacitors, high power loads demands can be met.
Odyssey maintains the usual operational features: the regulation is performed on each phase independently, the load can vary between 0 and $100 \%$ on each phase and the operation is not affected by the load power factor. The unit can operate with or without the neutral wire. Standard units cover a wide power range and offer a double input connection so that with the same unit two different input variations ( $\pm 15 / \pm 20 \%$ or $\pm 25 / \pm 30 \%$ ) can be dealt with. A 10" multilingual touchscreen on the front door works as user interface. By surfing the available menus, the electrical measures can be read and setting parameters adjusted. The interface is fitted with an Ethernet communication port, which, via dedicated «client», allows remote monitoring. Communication with the control system can be established also via RS485 serial bus and Modbus TCP/IP protocol.
The standard unit is housed in an IP21 metallic enclosure with RAL9005 finish for indoor installation.
Extracting fans ensure losses dissipation and unit cooling.


## TECHNOLOGY

IGBT-based control logic supported by a software specifically developed for by Ortea (Starcontrol division).


## SPEED

Response time: <3 milliseconds.


## USER INTERFACE

On the front panel a 10" multi-language touchscreen display provides for information on the stabiliser parameters, event log, etc.
On request, the interface can be replicated remotely via a dedicated software connected to the same Ethernet network.

| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Correction <br> time | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

Odyssey $\pm 20 \% / \pm 15 \%$

| 120-20 | $\pm 20$ | 120 | 320-480 | 217 | 400 | 173 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 650 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160-15 | $\pm 15$ | 160 | 340-460 | 272 | 400 | 231 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 650 |
| 160-20 | $\pm 20$ | 160 | 320-480 | 289 | 400 | 231 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 700 |
| 200-15 | $\pm 15$ | 200 | 340-460 | 340 | 400 | 289 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 700 |
| 200-20 | $\pm 20$ | 200 | 320-480 | 361 | 400 | 289 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 750 |
| 250-15 | $\pm 15$ | 250 | 340-460 | 425 | 400 | 361 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 750 |
| 250-20 | $\pm 20$ | 250 | 320-480 | 451 | 400 | 361 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 850 |
| 320-15 | $\pm 15$ | 320 | 340-460 | 543 | 400 | 462 | >98 | $<3$ | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 850 |
| 320-20 | $\pm 20$ | 320 | 320-480 | 577 | 400 | 462 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 1000 |
| 400-15 | $\pm 15$ | 400 | 340-460 | 679 | 400 | 577 | >98 | <3 | - | 1200x1000x2200 | 1000 |
| 400-20 | $\pm 20$ | 400 | 320-480 | 722 | 400 | 577 | >98 | <3 | - | 1200x1000x2200 | 1200 |
| 500-15 | $\pm 15$ | 500 | 340-460 | 849 | 400 | 722 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 1200 |
| 500-20 | $\pm 20$ | 500 | 320-480 | 902 | 400 | 722 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 1500 |
| 630-15 | $\pm 15$ | 630 | 340-460 | 1070 | 400 | 909 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 1500 |
| 630-20 | $\pm 20$ | 630 | 320-480 | 1137 | 400 | 909 | >98 | <3 | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2000 |
| 800-15 | $\pm 15$ | 800 | 340-460 | 1359 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | $<3$ | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2000 |
| 800-20 | $\pm 20$ | 800 | 320-480 | 1443 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | $<3$ | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2100 |
| 1000-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1000 | 340-460 | 1698 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | <3 | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2100 |
| 1000-20 | $\pm 20$ | 1000 | 320-480 | 1804 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | $<3$ | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2300 |
| 1250-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1250 | 340-460 | 2123 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | $<3$ | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2300 |
| 1250-20 | $\pm 20$ | 1250 | 320-480 | 2255 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3400 |
| 1600-15 | $\pm 15$ | 1600 | 340-460 | 2717 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3400 |
| 1600-20 | $\pm 20$ | 1600 | 320-480 | 2887 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | $<3$ | - | $4200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3600 |
| 2000-15 | $\pm 15$ | 2000 | 340-460 | 3396 | 400 | 2887 | $>98$ | $<3$ | - | $4200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3600 |
| 2000-20 | $\pm 20$ | 2000 | 320-480 | 3609 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 4500 |
| 2500-15 | $\pm 15$ | 2500 | 340-460 | 4245 | 400 | 3609 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 4500 |
| 2500-20 | $\pm 20$ | 2500 | 320-480 | 4511 | 400 | 3609 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 4900 |
| 3200-15 | $\pm 15$ | 3200 | 340-460 | 5434 | 400 | 4619 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 4900 |
| 3200-20 | $\pm 20$ | 3200 | 320-480 | 5774 | 400 | 4619 | >98 | $<3$ | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 5900 |
| 4000-15 | $\pm 15$ | 4000 | 340-460 | 6793 | 400 | 5774 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 5900 |

[^1]| Type | Input <br> variation | Rated <br> power | Input <br> voltage <br> range | Max <br> input <br> current | Output <br> voltage | Rated <br> output <br> current | Eff. | Correction <br> time | Cabinet <br> type | Cabinet <br> dimensions <br> WxDxH | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $[\%]$ | $[\mathrm{ms}]$ |  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |

Odyssey $\pm 30 \% / \pm 25 \%$

| 80-30 | $\pm 30$ | 80 | 280-520 | 165 | 400 | 115 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 650 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95-25 | $\pm 25$ | 95 | 300-500 | 183 | 400 | 137 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 650 |
| 95-30 | $\pm 30$ | 95 | 280-520 | 196 | 400 | 137 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 700 |
| 120-25 | $\pm 25$ | 120 | 300-500 | 231 | 400 | 173 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 700 |
| 120-30 | $\pm 30$ | 120 | 280-520 | 247 | 400 | 173 | >98 | <3 | - | 1200x800x2000 | 750 |
| 160-25 | $\pm 25$ | 160 | 300-500 | 308 | 400 | 231 | >98 | <3 | - | 1200x800x2000 | 750 |
| 160-30 | $\pm 30$ | 160 | 280-520 | 330 | 400 | 231 | >98 | <3 | - | 1200x800×2000 | 850 |
| 200-25 | $\pm 25$ | 200 | 300-500 | 385 | 400 | 289 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 800 \times 2000$ | 850 |
| 200-30 | $\pm 30$ | 200 | 280-520 | 412 | 400 | 289 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 1000 |
| 250-25 | $\pm 25$ | 250 | 300-500 | 481 | 400 | 361 | >98 | <3 | - | 1200×1000×2200 | 1000 |
| 250-30 | $\pm 30$ | 250 | 280-520 | 516 | 400 | 361 | >98 | <3 | - | 1200x1000×2200 | 1200 |
| 320-25 | $\pm 25$ | 320 | 300-500 | 616 | 400 | 462 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 1200 |
| 320-30 | $\pm 30$ | 320 | 280-520 | 660 | 400 | 462 | >98 | <3 | - | $1200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 1500 |
| 400-25 | $\pm 25$ | 400 | 300-500 | 770 | 400 | 577 | >98 | <3 | - | 1200x1000x2200 | 1500 |
| 400-30 | $\pm 30$ | 400 | 280-520 | 825 | 400 | 577 | >98 | <3 | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2000 |
| 500-25 | $\pm 25$ | 500 | 300-500 | 962 | 400 | 722 | >98 | <3 | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2000 |
| 500-30 | $\pm 30$ | 500 | 280-520 | 1031 | 400 | 722 | >98 | <3 | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2100 |
| 630-25 | $\pm 25$ | 630 | 300-500 | 1212 | 400 | 909 | >98 | <3 | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2100 |
| 630-30 | $\pm 30$ | 630 | 280-520 | 1299 | 400 | 909 | >98 | <3 | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2300 |
| 800-25 | $\pm 25$ | 800 | 300-500 | 1540 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | <3 | - | $2400 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 2300 |
| 800-30 | $\pm 30$ | 800 | 280-520 | 1650 | 400 | 1155 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3400 |
| 1000-25 | $\pm 25$ | 1000 | 300-500 | 1925 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3400 |
| 1000-30 | $\pm 30$ | 1000 | 280-520 | 2062 | 400 | 1443 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3600 |
| 1250-25 | $\pm 25$ | 1250 | 300-500 | 2406 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1000 \times 2200$ | 3600 |
| 1250-30 | $\pm 30$ | 1250 | 280-520 | 2578 | 400 | 1804 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 4500 |
| 1600-25 | $\pm 25$ | 1600 | 300-500 | 3079 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 4500 |
| 1600-30 | $\pm 30$ | 1600 | 280-520 | 3299 | 400 | 2309 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 4900 |
| 2000-25 | $\pm 25$ | 2000 | 300-500 | 3849 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 4900 |
| 2000-30 | $\pm 30$ | 2000 | 280-520 | 4124 | 400 | 2887 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 5900 |
| 2500-25 | $\pm 25$ | 2500 | 300-500 | 4811 | 400 | 3609 | >98 | <3 | - | $4200 \times 1400 \times 2200$ | 5900 |

[^2]


The characteristics described so far are relevant to the standard voltage stabilisers.
Accessories to perform specific tasks are available on request. Combinations or one or more of the accessories listed in the following might result in an increase of the stabiliser overall dimensions and weight.

INTERRUPTING DEVICE

LOAD PROTECTION AGAINST OVER/UNDERVOLTAGE

## MANUAL BY-PASS LINE

## TOTAL PROTECTION KIT

## INPUT ISOLATING TRANSFORMER

## INTEGRATED AUTOMATIC POWER FACTOR CORRECTION SYSTEM

## SPD SURGE ARRESTOR

## EMI/RFI FILTERS

## NEUTRAL POINT REACTOR

## IP54/55 PROTECTION DEGREE INDOOR/OUTDOOR

## ORTEA CLOUD

OMR

## INTERRUPTING DEVICES

Every voltage stabiliser can be fitted with an automatic circuit breaker with thermal and magnetic release on the input and/ or on the output.
The input breaker protects the stabiliser and the downstream line against potential short-circuits on the input line. The output breaker protects the stabiliser against potential overload. The input breaker is sized according to the maximum input current, whilst the output one is sized in relation to the stabiliser rated current.
The automatic circuit breaker must be chosen as follows:

- Input: according to the stabiliser maximum input current.
- Output: according to the stabiliser rated output current.

| Nominal current | Breaking capacity | Additional module Length / Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [A] | [kA] | [mm] | [kg] |
| 10 | 6 kA | not needed |  |
| 16 | 6 kA | not needed |  |
| 20 | 6 kA | not needed |  |
| 25 | 6 kA | not needed |  |
| 32 | 6 kA | not needed |  |
| 40 | 6 kA | not needed |  |
| 50 | 6 kA | not needed |  |
| 63 | 6 kA | not needed |  |
| 80 | 16 kA | not needed |  |
| 100 | 16 kA | not needed |  |
| 125 | 18 kA | not needed |  |
| 160 | 25 kA | not needed |  |
| 200 | 36 kA | not needed |  |
| 250 | 36 kA | not needed |  |
| 320 | 36 kA | not needed |  |
| 400 | 36 kA | not needed |  |
| 500 | 36 kA | not needed |  |
| 630 | 36 kA | not needed |  |
| 800 | 50 kA | not needed |  |
| 1000 | 50 kA | 600 | 80 |
| 1250 | 50 kA | 600 | 80 |
| 1600 | 50 kA | 600 | 80 |
| 2000 | 65 kA | 600 | 90 |
| 2500 | 65 kA | 600 | 90 |
| 3200 | 85 kA | 600 | 100 |
| 4000 | 85 kA | 600 | 100 |
| 5000 | 100 kA | 1000 | 180 |
| 6300 | 100 kA | 1000 | 180 |

## LOAD PROTECTION AGAINST OVER/ UNDERVOLTAGE

This circuit offers a double protection by:

- delaying the connection to the load each time the stabiliser switches on, so that the user can undergo a smooth start-up with an already stabilised voltage;
- protecting the load from surges, sags and overload by disconnecting the load from the stabiliser.
The protection intervenes when the output voltage is outside the set range (with regard to the rated value). When the supply goes back to the regular value, the load is automatically re-connected. Up to 320A, the protection is obtained with contactors. From 400A upwards, an automatic motorised circuit breaker is used.
The protection must be sized according to the stabiliser nominal current.

| Nominal current | Additional module Length / Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [A] | [mm] | [kg] |
| 10 | not needed |  |
| 16 | not needed |  |
| 20 | not needed |  |
| 25 | not needed |  |
| 32 | not needed |  |
| 40 | not needed |  |
| 50 | not needed |  |
| 63 | not needed |  |
| 80 | not needed |  |
| 100 | not needed |  |
| 125 | not needed |  |
| 160 | not needed |  |
| 200 | not needed |  |
| 250 | not needed |  |
| 320 | not needed |  |
| 400 | not needed |  |
| 500 | not needed |  |
| 630 | not needed |  |
| 800 | not needed |  |
| 1000 | 600 | 80 |
| 1250 | 600 | 80 |
| 1600 | 600 | 80 |
| 2000 | 600 | 90 |
| 2500 | 600 | 90 |
| 3200 | 600 | 100 |
| 4000 | 600 | 100 |
| 5000 | 1000 | 180 |
| 6300 | 1000 | 180 |

## MANUAL BY-PASS LINE

The bypass circuit enables the stabiliser to be segregated from the line supplying the load.
The operator can therefore access the internal components and perform maintenance or repairing sessions without having to disconnect the load.
For the duration of the bypass condition, the load is directly fed by the mains: the voltage is therefore not stabilised.
The Manual by-pass switch must be chosen according to the stabiliser maximum input current.

The by-pass line configuration can be:

## 1. CAM switch

I-0-II changeover interlocked switch (QS)


| Nominal current | Replacement cabinet Type / Additional Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [A] | [ Nr ] | [kg] |
| 10 | not needed |  |
| 16 | not needed |  |
| 20 | not needed |  |
| 25 | not needed |  |
| 32 | not needed |  |
| 40 | not needed |  |
| 50 | not needed |  |
| 63 | not needed |  |
| 80 | 31 | 20 |
| 100 | not needed |  |

## 2. Disconnector and changeover switch

- Input disconnecting switch (QS1)
- Output I-O-II changeover interlocked switch (QS2)


| Nominal current | Additional module <br> Length / Weight |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| [A] | [mm] | [kg] |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{3 2 0}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{6 3 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | 1600 | 200 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ | 1600 | 200 |

## 3. Automatic circuit breaker and changeover switch

- Input automatic circuit breaker (QF1)
- Output I-O-II changeover interlocked switch (QS2)


| Nominal current | Additional module <br> Length / Weight |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| [A] | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $[\mathrm{kg}]$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{3 2 0}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | 400 | 70 |
| $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{6 3 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5 0}$ | 600 | 90 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0 0}$ | 600 | 120 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | 1200 | 180 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ | 1600 | 200 |

## TOTAL PROTECTION KIT

The total protection kit includes:

- Input automatic circuit breaker (QF1).
- Bypass switch made of an interlocked automatic circuit breaker (QF2).
- Output interlocked motorized automatic circuit breaker (QF3).
The input automatic circuit breaker protects against potential faults and/or short-circuits inside the unit. The bypass switch with automatic circuit breaker protects the load supplying line against overload and short-circuits in bypass condition. The output motorized circuit breaker (interlocked with the bypass circuit breaker) protects against overload, shortcircuit, overvoltage, undervoltage, phase sequence error and phase failure.
The total protection kit must be chosen according to the stabiliser maximum input current.


QF3 is interlocked with QF2 by means of an individual key. When one of the breakers is closed, the other one is open and the closing spring cannot be manually loaded.

| Nominal current Input / Output |  | Additional module Length / Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [A] | [A] | [mm] | [kg] |
| 200 | 160 | 400** | 100 |
| 250 | 200 | 400** | 100 |
| 320 | 250 | 400** | 110 |
| 400 | 320 | 400** | 125 |
| 500 | 400 | 400** | 125 |
| 630 | 500 | 400** | 125 |
| 800 | 630 | 600** | 170 |
| 1000 | 800 | 600** | 200 |
| 1250 | 1000 | 600** | 200 |
| 1600 | 1250 | 600** | 200 |
| 2000 | 1600 | 1200*** | 630 |
| 2500 | 2000 | 1200*** | 640 |
| 3200 | 2500 | 1200*** | 650 |
| 4000 | 3200 | 1200*** | 730 |
| 5000* | 4000 | 1600 | 1100 |
| 6300* | 5000 | 2000 | 1200 |

* Neutral wire sized for $50 \%$ of the rated current
** In case of stand alone by-pass add 400 mm .
*** In case of stand alone by-pass add 600 mm


## INPUTISOLATING TRANSFORMER

The input isolation transformer is the best solution to provide for:

- galvanic separation between the stabiliser and the mains;
- delta/star or delta/zig-zag connection in order to cancel the 3rd and triplen harmonics and improve the balance of the phase voltages;
- generation of a fixed and steady neutral point;
- protection from overvoltage generated by connecting/ disconnecting manoeuvres on the line.
The transformer is fitted with electrostatic screen between primary and secondary winding. It is also possible to have high insulation level ( 10 kV ) between input and output. The input isolating transformer must be chosen according to the stabiliser maximum input current.


| Single-phase transformer for <br> VEGA, ANTARES \& GEMIN |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current | Power | Replacement cabinet <br> Type / Additional Weight |  |
| [A] | [kVA] | [Nr.] | [kg] |
| 8 A | 2 | 13 | 48 |
| 13 A | 3 | 13 | 59 |
| 21 A | 5 | 22 | 79 |
| 34 A | 8 | 22 | 95 |
| 43 A | 10 | 23 | 110 |
| 52 A | 12 | 23 | 113 |
| 65 A | 15 | 23 | 115 |
| 86 A | 20 | 23 | 125 |
| 108 A | 25 | 31 | 135 |
| 130 A | 30 | 31 | 150 |
| 173 A | 40 | 40 | 160 |
| 217 A | 50 | 40 | 220 |
| 273 A | 63 | 40 | 240 |
| 304 A | 70 | 40 | 260 |
| 347 A | 80 | 43 | 285 |
| 391 A | 90 | 43 | 300 |
| 435 A | 100 | 43 | 335 |
| 478 A | 110 | 43 | 355 |
| 543 A | 125 | 55 | 400 |
| 770 A | 175 | 55 | 455 |
| P |  |  |  |


| Three-phase transformer Dyn11 for <br> ORION \& AQUARIUS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current | Power | Replacement cabinet <br> Type / Additional Weight |  |
| [A] | [kVA] | [Nr.] | [kg] |
| 17 A | 12 | 31 | 135 |
| 21 A | 15 | 31 | 145 |
| 28 A | 20 | 31 | 170 |
| 36 A | 25 | 40 | 205 |
| 43 A | 30 | 40 | 225 |
| 57 A | 40 | 40 | 290 |
| 72 A | 50 | 43 | 335 |
| 91 A | 63 | 43 | 365 |
| 101 A | 70 | 43 | 370 |
| 115 A | 80 | 43 | 395 |

Three-phase transformer Dzn0 for
ORION PLUS, SIRIUS, SIRIUS ADVANCE \& ODYSSEY

| Current | Power | Additional module Cabinet / Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [A] | [kVA] | [type] | [kg] |
| 130 A | 90 | 51 | 430 |
| 144 A | 100 | 51 | 580 |
| 158 A | 110 | 51 | 600 |
| 180 A | 125 | 51 | 630 |
| 202 A | 140 | 51 | 660 |
| 231 A | 160 | 55 | 710 |
| 260 A | 180 | 55 | 750 |
| 289 A | 200 | 55 | 800 |
| 325 A | 225 | 55 | 910 |
| 361 A | 250 | 55 | 960 |
| 404 A | 280 | 55 | 1020 |
| 462 A | 320 | 55 | 1070 |
| 505 A | 350 | 55 | 1120 |
| 578 A | 400 | 55 | 1210 |
| 650 A | 450 | 55 | 1290 |
| 722 A | 500 | 55 | 1430 |
| 910 A | 630 | 61 | 1700 |
| 1156 A | 800 | 62 | 2000 |
| 1445 A | 1000 | 62 | 2500 |
| 1806 A | 1250 | 62 | 3000 |
| 2312 A | 1600 | 62 | 4800 |
| 2890 A | $2 \times 1000$ | 63 | 5200 |
| 3612 A | $2 \times 1250$ | 63 | 6600 |
| 4650 A | $2 \times 1600$ | 80 | 7200 |
| 5780 A | $2 \times 2000$ | 80 | 8600 |
| 7250 A | $2 \times 2500$ | 91 | 10600 |

## INTEGRATED AUTOMATIC POWER FACTOR CORRECTION SYSTEM

A PFC system can be integrated in the same cabinet with a voltage stabiliser, offering the stabilisation and the correction of the power factor of the plant in the same solution. The result is a stabilised supply to the load and a higher power factor of the load itself, with the advantage of having available the maximum active power.
Furthermore, the detuned filter (included from 1000kVA) protects the system against possible harmonics generated by non-linear loads.

Based on single-phase high energy density metallized polypropylene capacitors Un=550V

| DVS <br> power | PFC <br> power | Additional module <br> Length / Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [kVA] | [kvar] | [mm] | [kg] |
| $\mathbf{8 0}$ | 45 | 600 | 95 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 45 | 600 | 95 |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ | 63 | 600 | 105 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0}$ | 76 | 600 | 115 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | 90 | 600 | 120 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ | 117 | 600 | 135 |
| $\mathbf{3 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 3}$ | 600 | 172 |

Based on three-phase high energy density metallized polypropylene capacitors Un=525V

| DVS <br> power | PFC <br> power | Additional module <br> Length / Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $[\mathrm{kVA}]$ | $[\mathrm{kvar}]$ | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | [kg] |
| $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | 175 | 600 | 180 |
| $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ | 200 | 600 | 200 |
| $\mathbf{6 3 0}$ | 300 | 600 | 230 |
| $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ | 350 | 600 | 250 |

Based on three-phase high energy density metallized polypropylene capacitors Un=525V + detuned choke 180 Hz

| DVS <br> power | PFC <br> power | Additional module <br> Length / Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [kVA] | [kvar] | [mm] | [kg] |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ | 450 | 1200 | 600 |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5 0}$ | 550 | 1200 | 650 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0 0}$ | 700 | 1200 | 770 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | 900 | 1800 | 890 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ | 1100 | 1800 | 1155 |
| $\mathbf{3 2 0 0}$ | 1300 | 2400 | 1335 |
| $\mathbf{4 0 0 0}$ | 1600 | 2400 | 1780 |

## SPD SURGE ARRESTOR

SPD arrestors protect the load and the stabiliser against voltage peaks of atmospheric or operational origin by discharging them to ground.
The installation depends on the system configuration. For example, in case of high ratings the suggested sequence would be: spark-gap arresters followed by an isolating device (ideally an isolating transformer) and varistor-based arresters on the output.

| Current | Type | Discharge <br> current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [A] |  | [kA] | [poles] |
| CLASS I | ORTEA | $25 /$ pole | 2 |
| CLASS I | ORTEA | 25/pole | 4 |
| CLASS II | ORTEA | 20/pole | 2 |
| CLASS II | ORTEA | 20/pole | 4 |

## EMI/RFI FILTERS

The addition of EMI/RFI filters is a valid solution to remove the electromagnetic interferences generated by many electronic devices (converters, switching power supplies, motor drives, etc.).
The EMI/RFI filters must be chosen according to the stabiliser rated output current.

| Type | Rated <br> current |
| :--- | :---: |
| [A] |  |
| FL170.50.00 | 50 |
| FL170.100.00 | 100 |
| FL170.150.00 | 150 |
| FL170.300.00 | 300 |
| FL170.500.00 | 500 |
| FL155.800.00 | 800 |
| FL155.1000.00 | 1000 |
| FL155.1600.00 | 1600 |
| FL155.2500.00 | 2500 |

## NEUTRAL POINT REACTOR

The neutral point reactor creates a reference neutral for the system when the input AC mains does not include the neutral connection or when a stable neutral is required to supply the load.
The neutral point inductor is available for all the voltage stabilisers.


## IP54/55 PROTECTION DEGREE INDOOR/ OUTDOOR

All ORTEA stabilisers can be assembled in enclosures specifically designed for IP54 or IP55 protection degree. These units are fitted with A/C systems or fans equipped with special filters in order to ensure correct ventilation and cooling of the components. The enclosures are totally sealed so that the stabilisers are suitable for operation in dusty and/or humid environments. In case of particularly aggressive conditions, the stabilisers can be assembled inside stainless steel cabinets (AISI304 or AISI316).
The cabinet for outdoor installation are painted with C3 anti-corrosion powder paint (C4 on request) and fitted with an additional protective sloping roof.


## ORTEA CLOUD

The remote monitoring of equipment functions and parameters is a requirement of an increasingly IOT-oriented market.
This is how Ortea Cloud, Ortea's new platform for remote voltage stabiliser monitoring, was born. It replaces and surpasses "Stabimon", the first monitoring software designed and developed more than ten years ago by Ortea. In addition to the Sirius range, Ortea Cloud is also available for the Orion Plus range.

The system consists of the Edge component, an ARM Linux gateway installed on board the machine, and the Cloud platform.
The Edge component communicates with the unit via industrial protocols, constantly acquiring operating parameters and generating telemetry via an intelligence that can vary the sampling rate according to the status of the machine. The collected information is immediately saved on the gateway, which is able to store it locally for a period of two months in case of loss of connectivity with the cloud. When connectivity is re-established, the information is immediately sent all together.
The on-board gateway application can generate alarms:

- on the status of the connection to the cloud
- on the status of the connection to the stabiliser
- based on the values of the alarm measurements collected.
The data received from the cloud platform is processed by a rules engine capable of generating Real Time alarms based on dynamic rules, sending email notifications and storing telemetry and alarms in the database.
The cloud platform is able to show the telemetry of the measurements collected by each machine as a time series. In
this way, the user can analyse their behaviour by comparing even different measurements on the same graph, thus highlighting any anomalies.
The platform manages the entire lifecycle of the machine and gateway, from installation to replacement in the event of failure. Data is stored on databases specifically designed for logging time series, allowing rapid retrieval for dashboard display or export to spreadsheets.

Ortea Cloud therefore makes it possible to:

- Remotely monitor (via PC, Tablet or Smartphone) electrical and temperature values, display active alarms/archived alarms and produce multifunctional graphs, allowing the operator to produce accurate and well-defined analyses of the operation of their plant.
- Download the data directly from the platform by selecting values and time intervals using filters.
- In the event of alarm activation/termination, the system sends an e-mail alert, allowing a quick verification and subsequent resolution of the problem.
- Activate any maintenance in real time.

The platform is available both to the end customer and, with different access credentials, to any person in charge of running the plant. Ortea offers a direct monitoring service on demand, by interacting with the relevant technical team. Once logged in with the parameters provided by Ortea, an intuitive and easy-to-use dashboard appears, with the stabiliser or stabilisers, if more than one, active in the cloud.

Ortea Cloud is offered in two versions: the basic version (Ethernet) or the basic version + modem (should it not be possible to connect the stabiliser to a network). Access to the platform is free for the first year and there are no additional costs for software licences and updates. Thereafter, an annual or three-year renewal fee is required.



Quality and reliability: two words that have always been key to Ortea SpA's vision. The R\&D department engineers are constantly looking for new solutions and means for improving our products.
The various modes for achieving this purpose include increasing the monitoring of the components, going into ever more detail, and choosing a predictive way that generates alarms so as to warn of any failures or disruptions. Despite rigorous tests performed in the company, extended use, in the absence of suitable maintenance, can sometimes generate issues owing to component wear. Through monitoring and predictive analysis, however, it is possible to avoid any stabiliser disruptions and machine stoppages, with the resulting added costs owing to unproductive personnel, wasted raw materials, damage to/malfunctions of the connected machines, etc.
To this end, the Ortea SpA engineers have developed OMR (Ortea Monitored Rollers), an electronic system capable of monitoring the operation of all the components of the regulator columns: the beating heart, together with the electronics that govern the operation thereof, of the stabiliser. Currently available for the top range: Sirius and Sirius Advance, OMR is able to:

- Measure the actual temperature of each column in a selective way (with resulting, quick visual identification
thanks to the synoptic representation on the touch display).
- Measure the average linear distance travelled by each group of rollers (measured in metres).
- Measure the linear distance travelled by each, individual roller (measured in metres).
- Measure the linear distance travelled by the rollers in relation to the column temperature (distance travelled with temperature being: normal (green zone), high (yellow zone), or critical (red zone).
- Measure the amount of time in operation hours (measured in hours).
- Measure the amount of time in roller movement hours in relation to the column temperature (time with temperature being: normal (green zone), high (yellow zone), or critical (red zone).
- Identify, in a timely way (critical red zone) the overheating of the column and/or the blocking of a roller.
The analysis of these data, displayed on the machine's touch display, and the generation of alarms in the event of critical conditions make it possible to analyse the stabiliser's behaviour and anticipate any disruptions with timely interventions.


Beside designing and manufacturing customised stabilisers tailored on the Customer's requirements, ORTEA developed product series particularly thought and optimised for specific necessities and/or applications.

## BTS SERIES

Telecommunication (TLC)

## DLC SERIES

Line conditioners

## F\&B SERIES

Food \& Beverage, packaging and bottling industry

## BTS SERIES

The acronym BTS stands for Base Transceiver Station and is used to indicate all the transmitting and receiving devices that enable the radio coverage in a telecom cell.
This is definitely an application where high quality voltage supply, regardless of the incoming fluctuation, is very often the key for ensuring efficiency and reliability, fundamental qualities to guarantee operating continuity.
Disrupted service, loss of data, security failure, inaccurate information and general inconvenience are examples of possible problems caused by unstable supply. Of course, all this results in increased costs.
A voltage stabiliser is a device able to respond to changes in the voltage level on the input line caused by sags (due to undersized distribution lines, connection of large loads to the network, ground faults, etc.) and surges (generated by disconnection of large loads, increased voltage at the generating plant, atmospheric events, etc.) The duration of such phenomena depends on their cause and is not easily predictable. Sags are generally more common especially where the distribution is not efficient.
The voltage stabiliser specifically designed for BTS sites has proved to be an efficient solution in the telecommunication field.
In comparison to a standard voltage stabiliser, a BTS unit offers the following characteristics:

- IP54 metallic enclosure for outdoor installation.
- Manual by-pass.
- Input and output circuit breakers.
- Input digital voltmeter.
- Output Class II surge arrestors.
- Optional isolating transformer.

The stabilisers can be single-phase, three-phase or specifically designed for receiving a three-phase input and releasing a single-phase output. With the three-phase configuration, the regulation is performed independent on each phase and the voltage stabiliser requires the neutral wire presence for a correct operation. If the neutral wire is not available, the addition of a D/Y isolating transformer or neutral-point reactor is required.
Three-phase stabilisers can be used with three-phase loads and up to $100 \%$ unbalanced single-phase loads, even in case of asymmetric mains.
The instrumentation is installed on the cabinet door. An output digital multimetre provides with information on the line downstream the voltage stabiliser (phase and linked voltages, current, power factor, active power, apparent power, reactive power, etc).
Minimum voltage, maximum voltage, internal overheating and overload on the voltage regulator are signalled by an acoustic alarm.
The stabiliser exploits a microprocessor-based control logic.


## Main features

- Power design based on the maximum input current.
- Regulation based on the "rms voltage" and insensitivity to harmonics on the mains.
- Full functionality with load charge variable from 0 to 100\%.
- Up to $30 \%$ harmonic content admitted on the load current.
- Insensitivity to the load power factor.
- No generation of noticeable harmonics in the output voltage.


## Protections and signals

- Motor rotation stop due to regulation reaching the limit switches.
- Maximum and minimum line voltage alarm.
- Ambient thermostat (set to $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).
- Automatic circuit breaker to protect the voltage regulator.
- Fuses to protect the auxiliary circuits.
- Class II surge arrestors.


| Standard features | BTS1 | BTS3 | BTS3/1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of phase | 1 | 3 | 3/1 |
| Output voltage* | 220-230-240V (L-N) | 380-400-415V (L-L) | 380-400-415V (L-L) INPUT 220-230-240V (L-N) OUTPUT |
| Nominal rating |  | from 5kVA to 80kVA |  |
| Input voltage range | $\pm 15 \%$ | +30\% - +15\%/-25\% - + | +15\%/-45\% |
| Output voltage range |  | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |  |
| Frequency |  | $50 \pm 5 \%$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |  |
| Admitted load variation |  | Up to 100\% |  |
| Admitted load imbalance | n.a. | 100\% | n.a. |
| Cooling | Natural air ventilation (air extraction over $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 /+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Storage temperature | $-25 /+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Maximum relative humidity | 95\% (non condensing) |  |  |
| Admitted overload | 200\% 2 min. |  |  |
| Harmonic distortion | None introduced |  |  |
| Colour | RAL 7035 |  |  |
| Protection degree | IP54 |  |  |
| Installation | Outdoor |  |  |
| Overvoltage protection | class II surge arrestor |  |  |

* Output voltage can be adjusted by choosing one of the indicated values.

Such choice sets the new nominal value as a reference for all the stabiliser parameters.

## DLC SERIES

ORTEA product range is completed by a range of line conditioners based on voltage stabilisers and provided with additional protective devices.

| LYBRA | Single-phase | VEGA/ANTARES <br> +advanced protection | $0.3-135 \mathrm{kVA}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| ARIES | Three-phase | ORION <br> + advanced protection | $2-250 \mathrm{kVA}$ |
| ARIES PLUS | Three-phase | ORION PLUS <br> +advanced protection | $30-1250 \mathrm{kVA}$ |
| DISCOVERY | Three-phase | SIRIUS | +advanced protection | 60-6000kVA

The following sketch shows the typical line conditioners:

- Input automatic circuit breaker (protection against shortcircuit).
- Delta/Star or Delta/Zig-zag input isolation transformer (complete galvanic isolation between the mains and the load and cancellation of third and triplen harmonics).
- Class 1 SPD surge protective device (protection against lightning).
- Class 2 SPD surge protective device (protection against transients).
- EMI/RFI filter (protection against electro-magnetic and radio-frequency noise).



## F\&B SERIES

Specifically designed for food \& beverage, packaging and bottling industries, these voltage stabilisers are housed in an IP54 cabinet cooled via air conditioning units.
The stabiliser is therefore protected against dust or other volatile substances and liquid sprays.
The configuration includes raised feet, so that normal cleaning routines can be performed underneath the stabiliser. On request, the cabinet can be in stainless steel.


## CABINET SIZE

| Type | Dimensions [mm] |  |  | Type | Dimensions [mm] |  |  | Type | Dimensions [mm] |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W | D | H |  | W | D | H |  | W | D | H |
| 11 | 210 | 400 | 200 | 51 | 600 | 800 | 1800 | 75 | 6600 | 1000 | 2100 |
| 12 | 300 | 460 | 300 | 52 | 1800 | 800 | 2000 | 76 | 7200 | 1000 | 2100 |
| 13 | 300 | 560 | 300 | 53 | 1200 | 800 | 2000 | 77 | 1800 | 1000 | 2200 |
| 21 | 300 | 500 | 900 | 54 | 600 | 800 | 2000 | 78 | 2400 | 1000 | 2200 |
| 22 | 410 | 530 | 1200 | 55 | 1200 | 800 | 1800 | 79 | 3000 | 1000 | 2200 |
| 23 | 410 | 680 | 1200 | 56 | 1800 | 800 | 1800 | 80 | 3600 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 25 | 1200 | 800 | 2200 | 57 | 2400 | 800 | 2000 | 81 | 4200 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 31 | 600 | 600 | 1600 | 58 | 3000 | 800 | 2000 | 82 | 4800 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 32 | 600 | 600 | 2000 | 59 | 3600 | 800 | 2100 | 83 | 5400 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 33 | 800 | 600 | 2000 | 60 | 600 | 1000 | 1800 | 84 | 6000 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 35 | 800 | 600 | 1800 | 61 | 1200 | 1000 | 1800 | 85 | 6600 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 36 | 1200 | 600 | 1600 | 62 | 1800 | 1000 | 2000 | 86 | 7200 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 37 | 1200 | 600 | 2000 | 63 | 2400 | 1000 | 2000 | 87 | 7800 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 40 | 600 | 800 | 1600 | 64 | 3000 | 1000 | 2000 | 86 | 7200 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 41 | 1000 | 800 | 1800 | 65 | 3600 | 1000 | 2000 | 88 | 7000 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 42 | 800 | 800 | 2000 | 66 | 4200 | 1000 | 2000 | 89 | 8000 | 1400 | 2200 |
| 43 | 1200 | 800 | 1600 | 67 | 1200 | 1000 | 2000 | 90 | 4200 | 2000 | 2400 |
| 44 | 2000 | 800 | 2000 | 68 | 800 | 1000 | 2000 | 91 | 5400 | 2000 | 2400 |
| 45 | 600 | 800 | 2200 | 69 | 1200 | 1200 | 2200 | 92 | 6000 | 2000 | 2400 |
| 46 | 1800 | 800 | 1600 | 70 | 3600 | 1000 | 2100 | 93 | 6600 | 2000 | 2400 |
| 47 | 1600 | 800 | 1800 | 71 | 4200 | 1000 | 2100 | 94 | 7600 | 2000 | 2400 |
| 48 | 2200 | 800 | 1800 | 72 | 4800 | 1000 | 2100 | 95 | 8400 | 2000 | 2400 |
| 49 | 2200 | 800 | 2000 | 73 | 5400 | 1000 | 2100 | 96 | 8600 | 2000 | 2400 |
| 50 | 2400 | 800 | 1800 | 74 | 6000 | 1000 | 2100 |  |  |  |  |

##  <br> IMPROVE YOUR POWER QUALITY

Companies are more and more sensitive to Power Quality issues because they can cause troubles and damages to equipments.

Our Power Quality solutions:
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SAG COMPENSATOR
LV TRANSFORMERS
PFC SYSTEMS
ACTIVE HARMONIC FILTERS ENERGY EFFICIENCY SMART DEVICES

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[^0]:    The values listed in the table are referred to 230 V nominal voltage

[^1]:    The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

[^2]:    The values listed in the table are referred to 400 V nominal voltage

