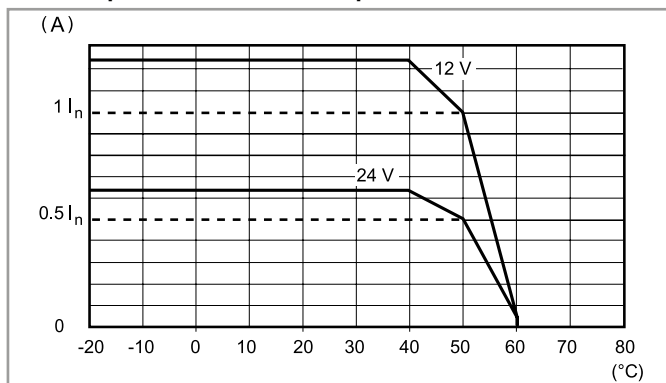
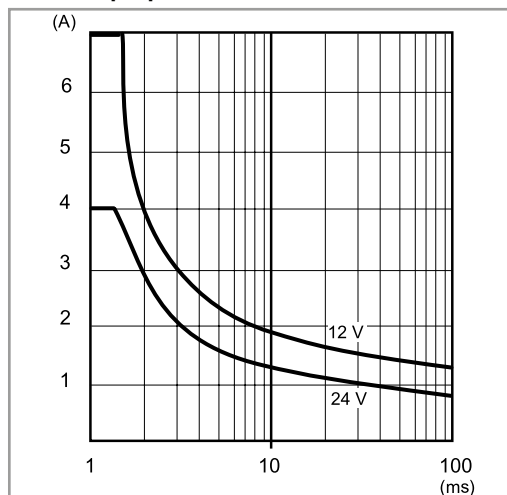


Output specification

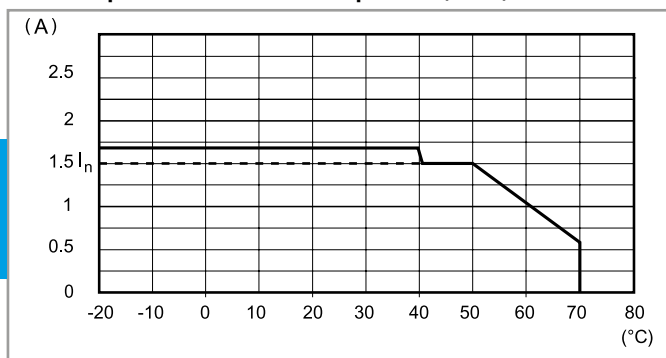
L78-1 Output current v ambient temperature (78.12)



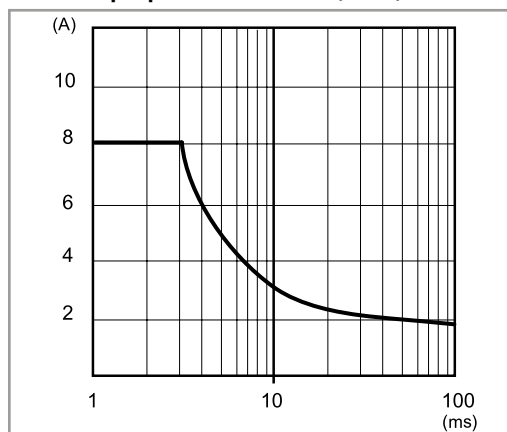
P78-1 Output peak current v time (78.12)



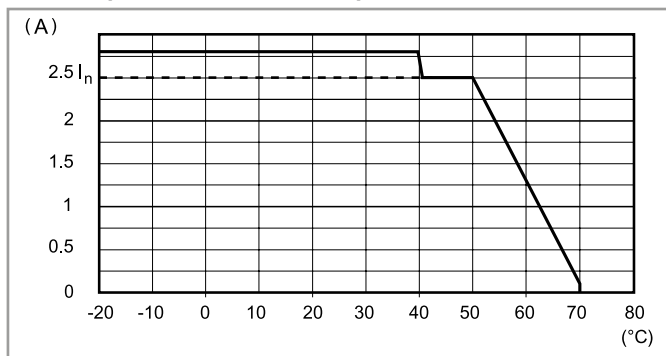
L78-2 Output current v ambient temperature (78.36)



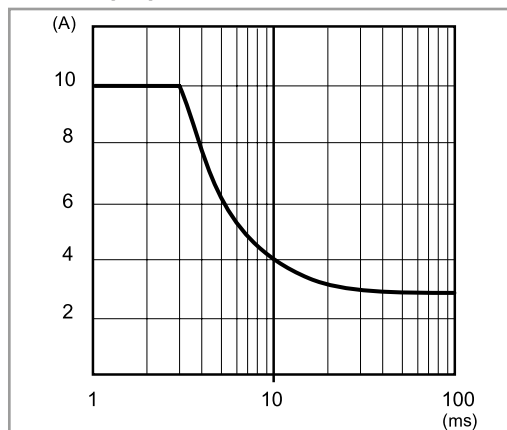
P78-2 Output peak current v time (78.36)



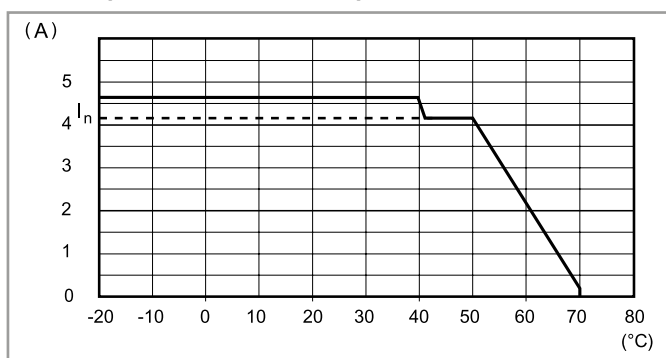
L78-3 Output current v ambient temperature (78.60)



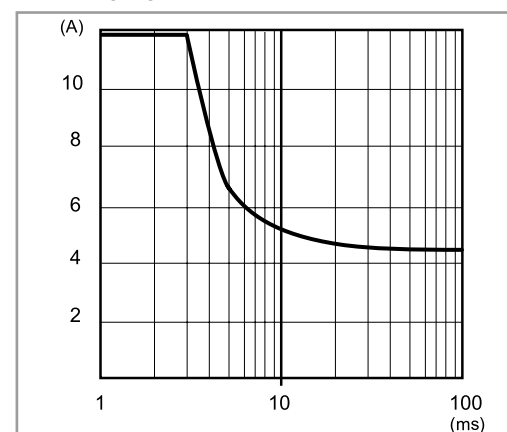
P78-3 Output peak current v time (78.60)



L78-4 Output current v ambient temperature (78.50/51)

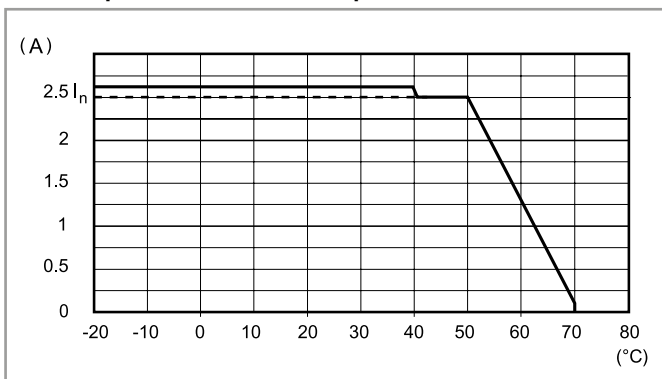


P78-4 Output peak current v time (78.50/51)

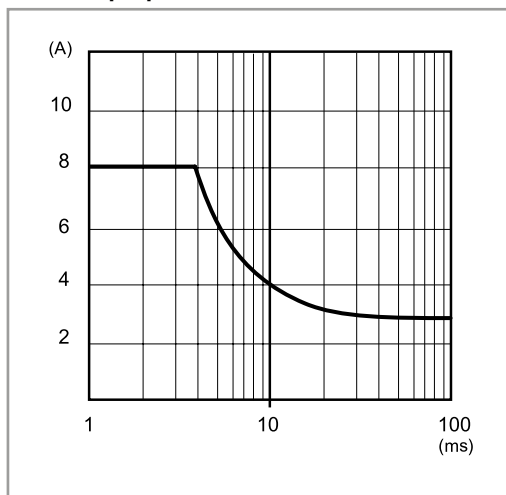


Output specification

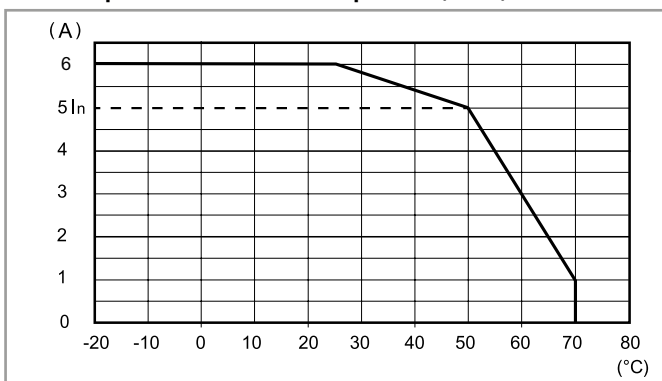
L78-5 Output current v ambient temperature (78.61)



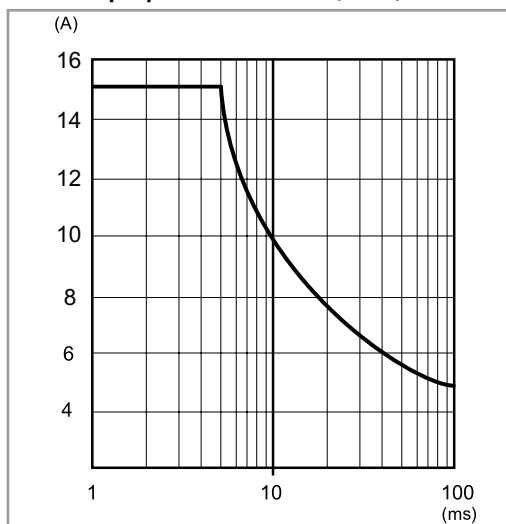
P78-5 Output peak current v time (78.61)



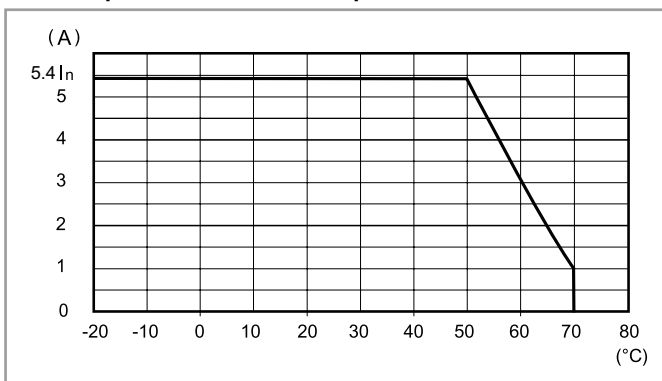
L78-5 Output current v ambient temperature (78.1C)



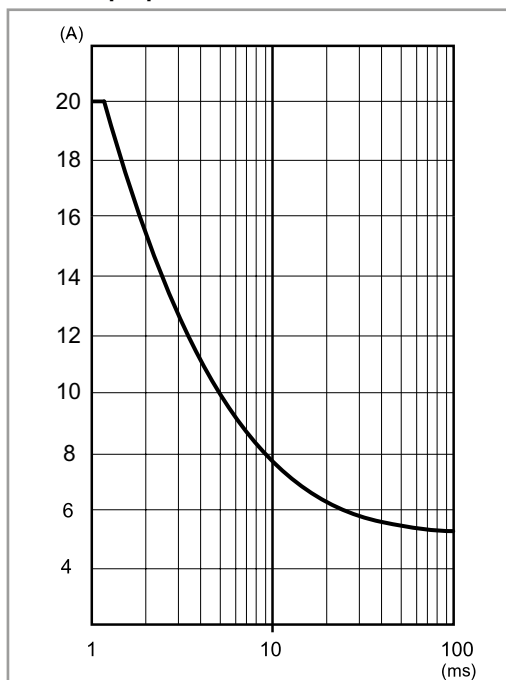
P78-5 Output peak current v time (78.1C)



L78-6 Output current v ambient temperature (78.1D)

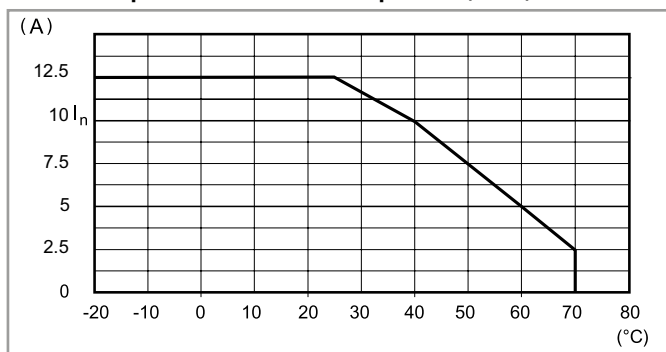


P78-6 Output peak current v time (78.1D)

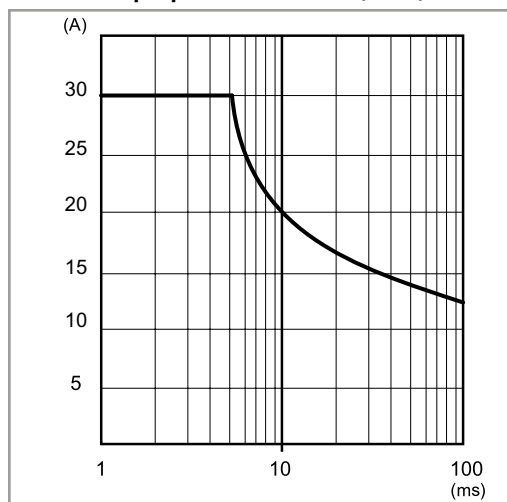


Output specification

L782E-1 Output current v ambient temperature (78.2E)

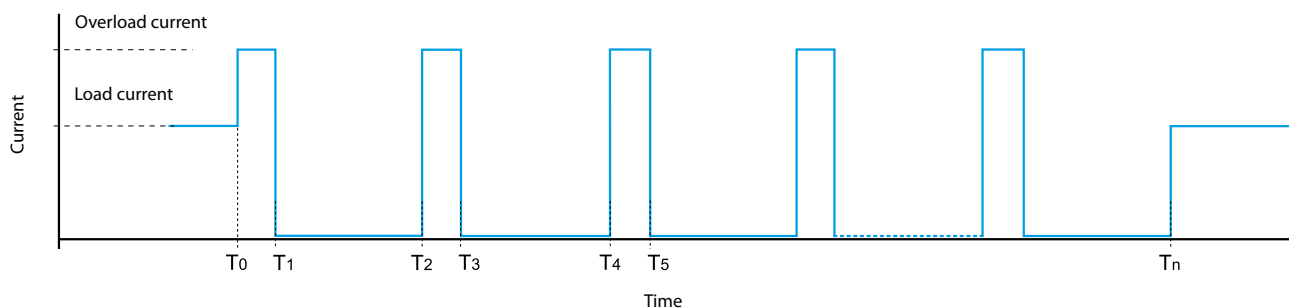


P782E-1 Output peak current v time (78.2E)



Hiccup mode

F

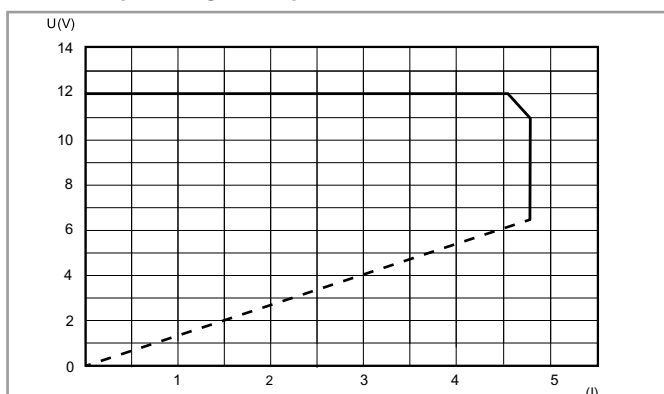


Under normal conditions, the 78 Series Power Supply supplies the current required by the load.

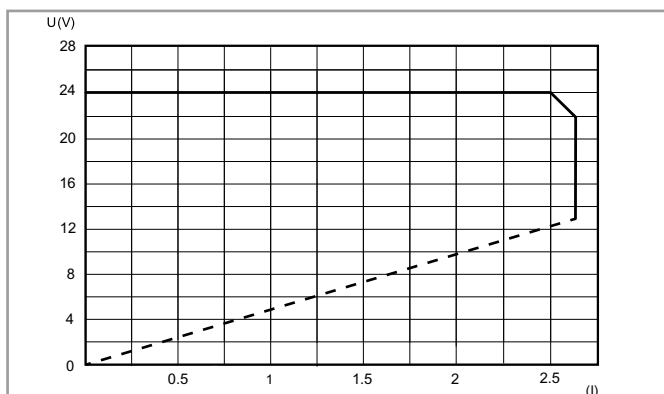
However, under abnormal conditions such as a short circuit or heavy overload (T_0) the output voltage will be rapidly reduced to zero - followed by the current (T_1). After approximately 2 seconds (T_1 to T_2), the power supply checks for the persistence of the anomaly over the time period T_2 to T_3 (30 to 100ms - dependent on the type of anomaly). If the anomaly persists, as shown above, the current is again reset to 0 A for a further 2 s (T_3 to T_4). This "hiccup" process is repeated until the anomaly is removed (T_n), whereon the power supply then returns to normal working.

Output specification

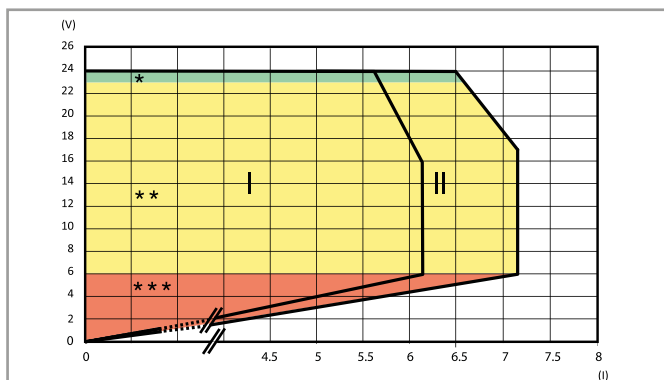
FB78-1 Output voltage vs output current (78.51)



FB78-2 Output voltage vs output current (78.61)

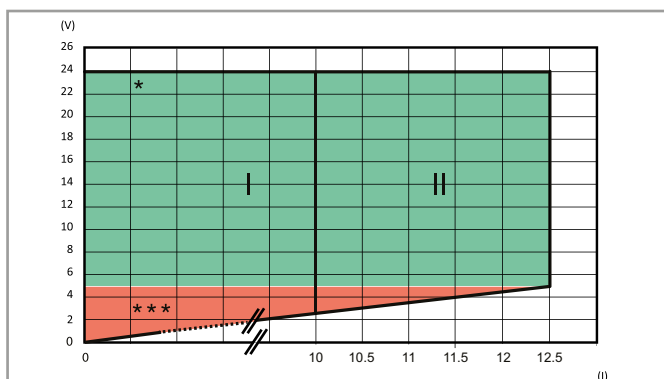


FB78-3 Output voltage vs output current (78.1C)



I: Fold-back characteristic for temperature up to 50 °C
II: Fold-back characteristic for temperature up to 25 °C
* / ** / ***: See LED table below

FB78-5 Output voltage vs output current (78.2E)

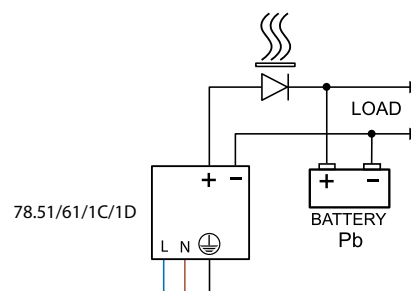


I: Output characteristic for temperature up to 50 °C
II: Output characteristic for temperature up to 25 °C
* / ***: See LED table below

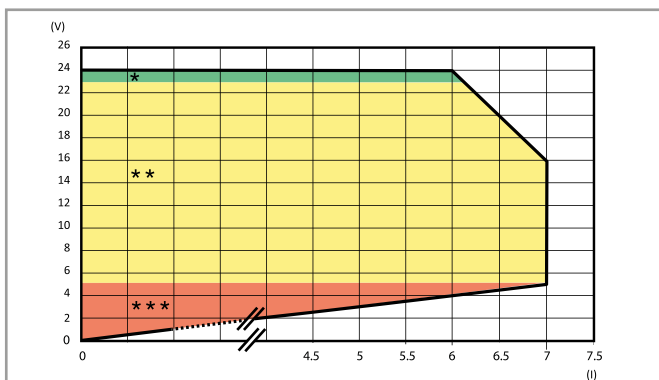
Fold-back technology allows load current to be maintained under conditions of heavy overload. In case of heavy overload, the fold-back circuit will provide the output current and the output voltage, in accordance with the relevant "FB" diagram. In practice, when overcurrent is drawn by the load, the fold-back circuit reduces the output voltage supplying the current up to the maximal value, then it starts to work in hiccup mode. Also in case of short circuit, the power supply will work in hiccup mode. Both these conditions end when the anomaly is removed, and the power supply returns to normal working.

The fold-back mode allows the use of the power supply as a battery charger, in particular 78.51/61 for charging lead batteries rated 7...24 Ah and 78.1C/1D for charging lead batteries rated 17...38 Ah.

It is suggested to insert a diode in series between the + output and the + input of the battery (if not already installed in the battery unit).



FB78-4 Output voltage vs output current (78.1D)



Fold-back characteristic for ambient temperature up to 50 °C
* / ** / ***: See LED table below