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1 Function

1.1 Input Voltage Range

■The input voltage range of the power supply is 85-264VAC (See SPECIFICATIONS for more details).
■The rated input voltage to comply with safety standards is 100-240VAC (50/60Hz).
■If the input voltage is out of the above range, the power supply may malfunction and/or fail.
■If the input voltage was changed dynamically, the output voltage change might be out of specifications.

● PJA100F, PJA150F

■If the input voltage is more than 250VAC, power factor correction does not work and the power factor deteriorates. Please contact us for more details.

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F, PJA300F, PJA600F

■The power supply can work at the input voltage dip with the derating.

・Use Conditions

Maximum output power ＊( ) is 5V output model.

PJA15F	7.5W
PJA30F	10W
PJA50F	15W
PJA100F	40W
PJA150F	60W
PJA300F	120W(100W)
PJA600F	240W(200W)

Input 50VAC
Duty 1s/30s

＊Avoid using the power supply under the above-mentioned conditions for more than 1 second continuously as the power supply may be damaged.

1.2 Inrush Current Limiting

■Inrush current protection is built-in.
■If you need to use a switch on the input side, select one that can withstand an input inrush current.

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F, PJA300F

■A thermistor is used as part of the inrush current limiting circuit. When the power supply is cycled on and off repeatedly within a short period, sufficient cooling time shall be allowed before reapplying power.

● PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F

■Thyristor and TRIAC technique is used in the inrush current limiting circuit. When you turn the power supply on and off repeatedly within a short period of time, have enough intervals for the inrush current protection to become active.
■There will be primary inrush current and secondary inrush current flowing because thyristor and TRIAC technique is used for the inrush current limiting circuit.

1.3 Overcurrent Protection

■Overcurrent protection is built in. It works at more than 105% of the rated output current. The power supply recovers automatically when the overcurrent condition is removed. Do not use the power supply under a short-circuit or overcurrent condition.
■Hiccup Operation Mode
When overcurrent protection works and the output voltage drops, the output voltage goes into hiccup mode so that the average output current can decrease.

1.4 Overvoltage Protection

■An overvoltage protection circuit is provided. If the overvoltage protection circuit is activated, turn off the input power and wait for at least the time specified in Table 1.1. Then, turn on the input power again to restore the output. The recovery time varies depending on the input voltage and operating conditions.

Table 1.1 Recovery time

Model name	Recovery time
PJA15F, PJA100F, PJA150F, PJA300F, PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F	3 minutes
PJA30F, PJA50F	5 minutes

Remarks :
Please avoid applying a voltage exceeding the rated voltage to the output terminals. Doing so may cause the power supply to malfunction or fail. If this cannot be avoided, for example when operating a motor, please contact us.

1.5 Thermal Protection

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F

■These models are not equipped with thermal protection.

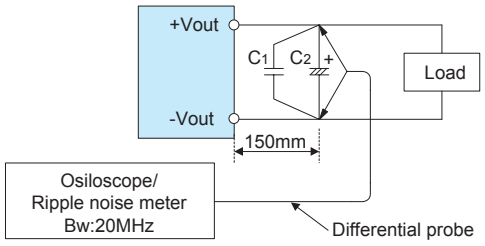
● PJA300F, PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F

■Thermal protection is built-in.
Thermal protection will work under the following conditions and the power supply will shut down.
①When the operating temperature and the output current greatly exceed the derating curve.
②When the built-in cooling fan stops or the air flow from the fan is obstructed.
If thermal protection works, switch off the input voltage and eliminate the conditions causing thermal protection to work. Allow enough time for the unit to cool off before switching on the input voltage again to recover the output voltage.

1.6 Output Ripple and Ripple Noise

■Output ripple noise may be influenced by the measuring environment. The measuring method shown in Fig. 1.1 is recommended.

■Output ripple and ripple noise is the value measured by the method shown in Fig.1.1.



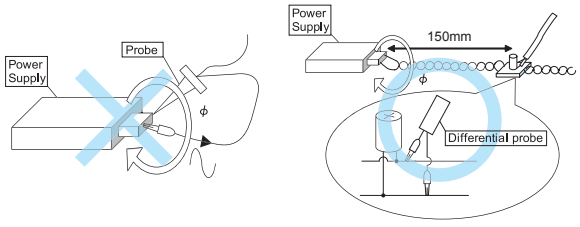
C_1 : Film capacitor 0.1μF

C_2 : Aluminum electrolytic capacitor 22μF

Fig.1.1 Measuring method of Ripple and Ripple Noise

Remarks :

When measuring output ripple or ripple noise with an oscilloscope, do not have the oscilloscope's GND cable cross the magnetic flux from the power supply. Otherwise there may be electrical potential generated on the GND cable and the measurement result may not be accurate.



Bad example Good example

Fig.1.2 Example of measuring output ripple and ripple noise

1.7 Output Voltage Adjustment

■The output voltage can be adjusted within the specified range by turning the built-in potentiometer clockwise (to increase) or counterclockwise (to decrease).

■Please operate the potentiometer slowly.

● PJA300F, PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F

■With the option –V, the power supply comes with an external potentiometer instead of a built-in potentiometer. (See 6 Options and Others).

1.8 Isolation

■For a receiving inspection, such as Hi-Pot test, gradually increase (decrease) the voltage for the start (shut down). Avoid using Hi-Pot tester with the timer because it may generate voltage a few times higher than the applied voltage, at ON/OFF of a timer.

1.9 Low Power Consumption

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F

■These power supplies are equipped with a built-in function to reduce power consumption under no-load conditions.

■When the load factor is low, the internal circuit operates in burst mode to reduce switching losses, which may cause audible noise. Due to this burst operation, the ripple and ripple noise specifications may change for the PJA100F, and PJA150F models.

■Ripple and ripple noise during burst operation vary depending on the input voltage and output current. Please contact us for methods to reduce ripple and ripple noise.

■When measuring standby power consumption, use the average mode of the measuring instrument. Measurement results may vary depending on the measurement environment and may not be accurate in some cases. For more details, please contact us.

1.10 Remote ON/OFF

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F

■Remote ON/OFF is not supported.

● PJA100F, PJA150F, PJA300F, PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F

■The –R option is available for these models. With the –R option, remote ON/OFF is possible. See "6 Options and Others" for more details.

1.11 Remote Sensing

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F, PJA300F

■These models do not have the remote sensing function.

● PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F

■The –W option is available. With the –W option, remote sensing is possible. See "6 Options and Others" for more details.

1.12 LV Alarm

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F, PJA300F

■These models do not have the LV alarm function.

● PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F

■The –W option is available. With the –W option, the power supply can give an LV alarm. See "6 Options and Others" for more details.

2 Series Operation and Parallel Operation

2.1 Series Operation

■The power supplies can be connected in series. During series operation, the output current shall not exceed the lowest rated current among the units. Ensure that no unit is subjected to over-current conditions.

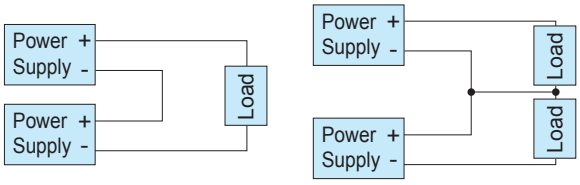


Fig.2.1 Examples of connecting in series operation

2.2 Parallel Operation

■Redundant operation is possible by wiring as shown below.

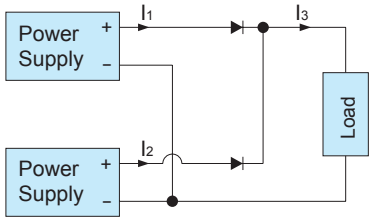


Fig.2.2 Example of redundancy operation

■Even a slight difference in output voltage can affect the balance between the values of I_1 and I_2.
Make sure the value of I_3 does not exceed the rated output current of the power supply.

$I_3 \leqq$ the rated current value

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F, PJA300F

■Parallel operation is not possible.

● PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F

■The –W option is available. With the –W option, parallel operation is possible. See “6 Options and Others” for more details.

3 Temperature Measurement Point

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F

■Ensure that the case temperatures at Points A and B (see External View) are within the limits specified in Tables 3.1 to 3.5.

■The temperature limits specified in Tables 3.1 to 3.5 shall be satisfied even under forced cooling conditions.

■The expected service life is approximately 3 years when the power supply is operated at the maximum temperatures at Points A and B. Referto Section 4 for information on extending the service life.

Table 3.1 Temperature of Point A PJA15F

Mounting Method	Load factor	Max temperature [℃]
A, B, C		72
	Io≦50%	78

Table 3.2 Temperature of Point A PJA30F

Mounting Method	Load factor	Max temperature [℃]
A	50%<Io≦100%	86
	Io≦50%	88
B, C	50%<Io≦100%	78
	Io≦50%	79

Table 3.3 Temperature of Point A PJA50F

Mounting Method	Load factor	Max temperature [℃]
A	50%<Io≦100%	88
	Io≦50%	86
B, C	50%<Io≦100%	85
	Io≦50%	77

Table 3.4 Temperature of Point A PJA100F

Mounting Method	Load factor	Max temperature [℃]
A, B, C	Io≦100%	81

Table 3.5 Temperature of Point A, Point B PJA150F

Mounting Method	Load factor	Max temperature [℃]	
		Point A	Point B
A, B, C	Io≦100%	85	78

4 Life Expectancy and Warranty

■Life Expectancy

The life expectancy of the power supply is shown below.

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F

Table 4.1 Life Expectancy (PJA15F/30F/50F)

Mounting Method	Cooling Method	Average ambient temperature	Life Expectancy [years]	
			Io≦50%	50%<Io≦100%
A	Convection	Ta = 40℃	5	5
		Ta = 50℃	5	3
B, C	Convection	Ta = 30℃	5	5
		Ta = 40℃	5	3
A, B, C	Forced air cooling	Ta = 50℃	5	5
		Ta = 60℃	5	3

Table 4.2 Life Expectancy (PJA100F/150F)

Mounting Method	Cooling Method	Average ambient temperature	Life Expectancy [years]	
			Io≦50%	Io≦100%
A	Convection	Ta = 30℃	10	5
		Ta = 40℃	5	3
B, C	Convection	Ta = 20℃	10	5
		Ta = 30℃	5	3
A, B, C	Forced air cooling	Ta = 40℃	10	5
		Ta = 55℃	5	3

● PJA300F, PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F

Table 4.3 Life Expectancy (PJA300F/600F/1000F/1500F)

Mounting	Cooling method	Average ambient temperature	Life Expectancy [years]	
			Io≦50%	Io≦100%
All direction	Forced air cooling (internal fan)	Ta = 30℃	10	7
		Ta = 40℃	7	5
		Ta = 50℃	5	3

✻This lifetime includes a built-in fan lifetime.

■The life expectancy time (R (t) = 90%) of the built-in fan depends on the operating condition as shown in Fig. 4.1, 4.2.

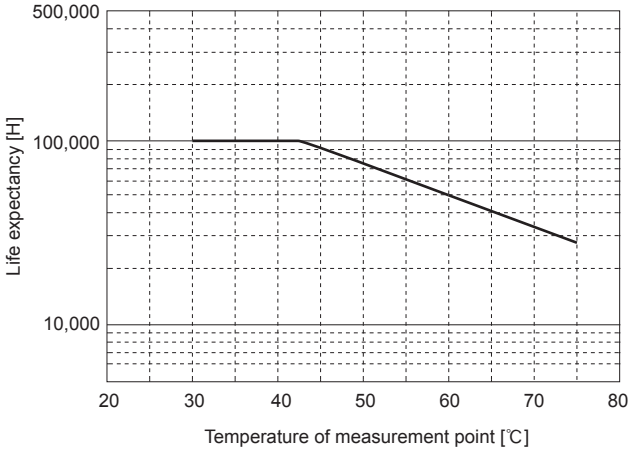


Fig.4.1 Life expectancy of fan (PJA300F/600F)

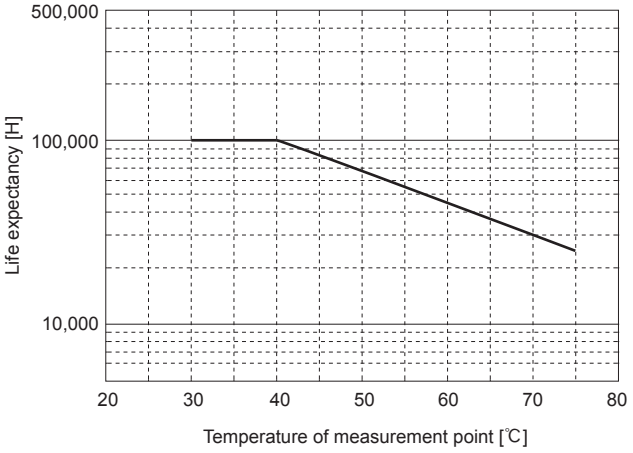


Fig.4.2 Life expectancy of fan (PJA1000F/1500F)

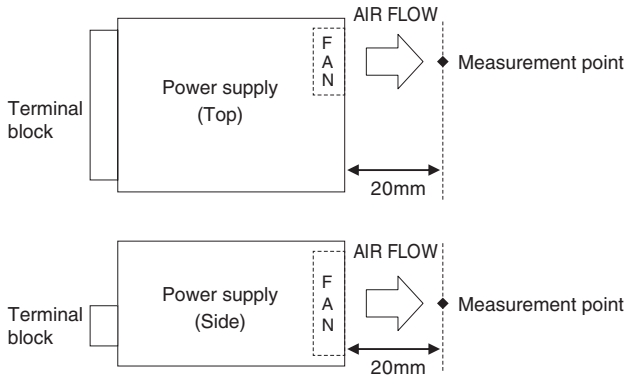


Fig.4.3 Temperature of measurment point for fan lifetime (PJA300F/600F)

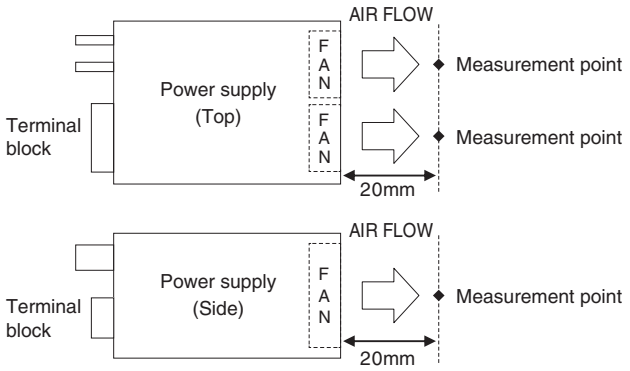


Fig.4.4 Temperature of measurment point for fan lifetime (PJA1000F/1500F)

■Warranty

The maximum warranty period is 5 years, as shown in Table 4.4 to Table 4.6.

● PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F

Table 4.4 Warranty (PJA15F/30F/50F)

Mounting	Cooling method	Average ambient temperature	Warranty [years]	
			Io≦50%	Io≦100%
A	Convection	Ta = 40℃	5	5
		Ta = 50℃	5	3
B, C	Convection	Ta = 30℃	5	5
		Ta = 40℃	5	3
A, B, C	Forced air cooling	Ta = 50℃	5	5
		Ta = 60℃	5	3

● PJA100F, PJA150F

Table 4.5 Warranty (PJA100F/150F)

Mounting	Cooling method	Average ambient temperature	Warranty [years]	
			Io≦50%	Io≦100%
A	Convection	Ta = 30℃	5	5
		Ta = 40℃	5	3
B, C	Convection	Ta = 20℃	5	5
		Ta = 30℃	5	3
A, B, C	Forced air cooling	Ta = 40℃	5	5
		Ta = 55℃	5	3

● PJA300F, PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F

Table 4.6 Warranty (PJA300F/600F/1000F/1500F)

Mounting	Cooling method	Average ambient temperature	Warranty [years]	
			Io≦50%	Io≦100%
All direction	Forced air cooling (internal fan)	Ta = 40℃	5	5
		Ta = 50℃	5	3

5 Ground

■When installing the power supply, make sure the FG terminal and the chassis (at two or more points) are connected to the safety earth ground.

6 Options and Others

6.1 Outline of Options

● –C

・With the –C option, the internal PCB has a conformal coating for anti-humidity.

● –G (PJA300F, PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F)

・With the –G option, the leakage current of the power supply is reduced.

・The differences between the option –G models and the standard models are shown below.

Table 6.1 Low leakage current type

	PJA300F/600F	PJA1000F/1500F
Leakage Current (AC240V 60Hz)	0.15mA max	0.2mA max
Conducted Noise	N/A	
Output Ripple Noise	Please contact us for details about Ripple Noise	

✻ This is the result of measurement of the testing board with capacitors of 22μF and 0.1μF placed at 150 mm from the output terminals by a 20 MHz oscilloscope or a ripple-noise meter equivalent to Keisoku-Giken RM103.

● –V (PJA300F, PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F)

・With the –V option, the power supply comes with an external potentiometer connector instead of a built-in potentiometer.

・The appearance of the –V models is different from that of the standard models. Contact us for more details.

・Note that if the power supply is turned on with CN3 open, the output voltage will make a big drop.

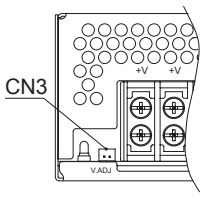


Fig.6.1 Front view of option-V (PJA600F)

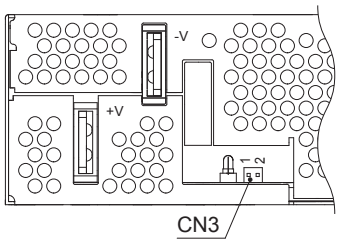


Fig.6.2 Front view of option-V (PJA1500F)

● –R

- The –R option makes it possible to switch on or off the output by applying voltage to the RC terminals of the power supply from an external power source.
- The appearance of the option –R models is different from that of the standard models.
- Designated harnesses for the RC terminals are available for sale. See Optional Parts for more details.
- The –R option models have extra connectors. Please contact us for more details.

Table 6.2 Remote on/off operating conditions

Model Name	Built-in Resistor Ri [Ω]	Voltage between RC and RCG [V]		Input Current [mA]
		Output ON	Output OFF	
PJA100F, PJA150F, PJA300F, PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F	780	4.5 - 12.5	0 - 0.5	(20max)

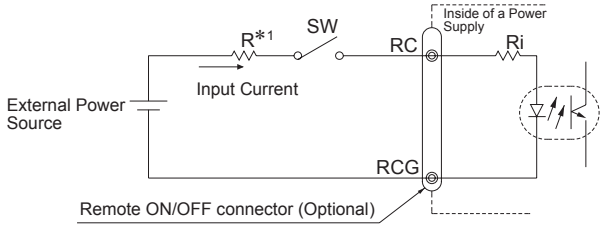


Fig.6.3 Example of using a remote ON/OFF circuit

∗1 If the external voltage applied to the RC terminals is 4.5 -12.5V, the current limiting resistor is not necessary. If the voltage applied is more than 12.5V, make sure the current limiting resistor R is used.

The value of the current limiting resistor is obtained by the following formula:

$$R[\Omega]=\frac{Vcc-(1.1+Ri\times 0.005)}{0.005}$$ Vcc : External Power Source

∗Note that reversed connection damages internal components of the power supply.

∗The remote control circuit is isolated from input, output and FG.

■Remote on/off control for PJA100F, PJA150F, and PJA300F

- Remote control connectors are added. Contact us for more details.
- Make sure there is an interval of more than 2 seconds in the on/off cycle. If the interval is shorter, the start-up time may become longer (approx. 2 seconds).

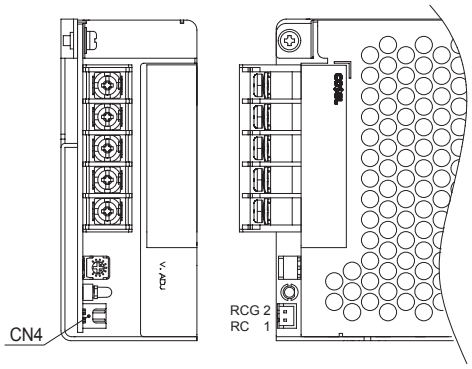


Fig.6.4 Example of option -R (PJA100F, PJA150F)

Table 6.3 Pin configuration and function of CN4 (PJA100F/150F)

PIN	FUNCTION
1	RC :Remote ON/OFF
2	RCG:Remote ON/OFF (GND)

Table 6.4 Mating connectors and terminals on CN4 (PJA100F/150F)

Connector		Housing	Terminal	Mfr
CN4	B2B-XH-AM	XHP-2	BXH-001T-P0.6 or SXH-001T-P0.6	J.S.T.

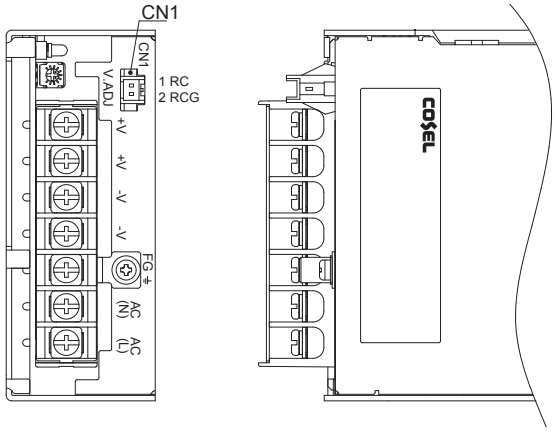


Fig.6.5 Example of option -R (PJA300F)

Table 6.5 Pin configuration and function of CN1 (PJA300F)

PIN	FUNCTION
1	RC :Remote ON/OFF
2	RCG:Remote ON/OFF (GND)

Table 6.6 Mating connectors and terminals on CN1 (PJA300F)

Connector		Housing	Terminal	Mfr
CN1	XARR-02V	XAP-02V-1	SXA-001T-P0.6	J.S.T.

■Remote on/off control for PJA600F, PJA1000F and PJA1500F

・The appearance of the –R option model is different from that of the standard model as CN1 is added. Contact us for more details.

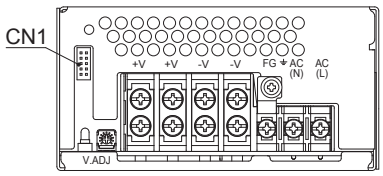


Fig.6.6 Front view of option -R (PJA600F)

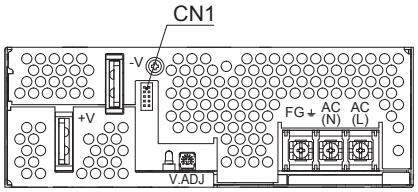


Fig.6.7 Front view of option -R (PJA1500F)

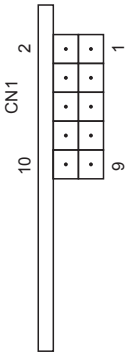


Fig.6.8 Pin number

Table 6.7 Pin configuration and function of CN1 (PJA600F/1000F/1500F)

PIN	FUNCTION
1	- :N.C.
2	- :N.C.
3	RC :Remote ON/OFF
4	RCG:Remote ON/OFF(GND)
5	- :N.C.
6	- :N.C.
7	- :N.C.
8	- :N.C.
9	- :N.C.
10	- :N.C.

Table 6.8 Mating connectors and terminals on CN1 (PJA600F/1000F/1500F)

Connector		Housing	Terminal	Mfr
CN1	S10B-PHDSS	PHDR-10VS	Reel :SPHD-002T-P0.5 Loose :BPHD-001T-P0.5 :BPHD-002T-P0.5	J.S.T.

● –W (PJA600F, PJA1000F, PJA1500F)

・The –W option models provide remote sensing, low output voltage alarm (LV alarm), and parallel operation.

・The appearance of the –W option model is different from that of the standard mode. Contact us for more details.

・Designated harnesses are available for sale. See Optional Parts.

・The differences from the standard model are shown in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 Specification differences of Option -W

Load regulation	1.5 times of standard spec.
Ripple	1.5 times of standard spec.
Ripple noise	1.5 times of standard spec.

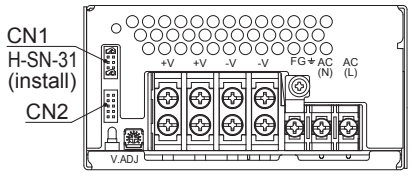


Fig.6.9 Front view of option -W (PJA600F)

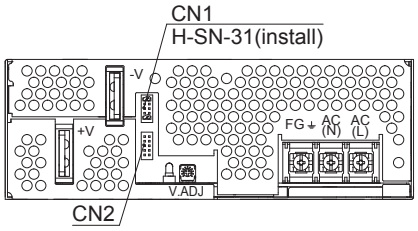


Fig.6.10 Front view of option -W (PJA1500F)

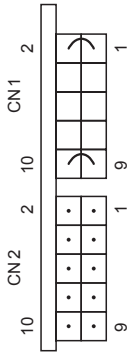


Fig.6.11 Pin number

Table 6.10 Pin configuration and function of CN1 and CN2

PIN	FUNCTION
1	+M :Self sensing terminal (Don't wire for external function)
2	+S :+Sensing
3	- :N.C.
4	- :N.C.
5	LV :LV alarm
6	LVG :LV alarm (GND)
7	CB :Current balance
8	- :N.C.
9	-M :Self sensing terminal (Don't wire for external function)
10	-S :-Sensing

Table 6.11 Mating connectors and terminals on CN1 and CN2

Connector		Housing	Terminal	Mfr
CN1 CN2	S10B-PHDSS	PHDR-10VS	Reel :SPHD-002T-P0.5 Loose :BPHD-001T-P0.5 :BPHD-002T-P0.5	J.S.T.

■LV alarm

The operating conditions of the LV alarm are shown in Table 6.12. The internal circuit of the LV alarm is shown in Fig. 6.12. The LV alarm is isolated from input, output, and FG.

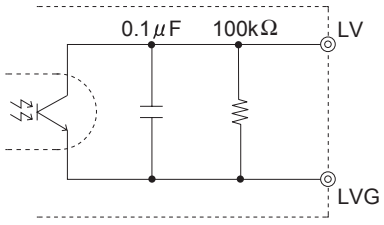


Fig.6.12 LV internal circuit

Table 6.12 LV alarm operating conditions

	Alarm	Output of alarm
LV	If the output voltage drops or stops, the LV and LVG terminals give an alarm signal. Note : ①In case of overcurrent, the alarm signal will be unstable. ②The alarm signal won't be given in parallel operation if OR diodes are not used.	Open collector method Good : Low (0 - 0.8V, 10mA max) Fail : High or Open 50V 10mA max

■Parallel operation

For parallel operation, please take the following steps:

① (Before wiring) set the output voltage of each unit to the desired value. The output voltage difference between the units must be less than 0.1V or 1% of the rated output voltage, whichever is smaller.

② Wire the power supplies as shown in Fig. 6.13. Make sure the output wires of the unit connected in parallel are of the same length and the same type.

③ Make sure the total output current does not exceed the value determined by the following formula:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l}\text{Output current in}\\ \text{parallel operation}\end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{l}\text{The rated}\\ \text{current per unit}\end{array}\right] \times (\text{Number of unit}) \times 0.85$$

✻Make sure the current drawn from each unit is less than the rated output current.

・When adjusting the output voltage after wiring, repeat the above-mentioned steps (① to ③).

・If the number of units in parallel increases, the input current increases as well. Make sure the input equipment and wires have enough current capacity.

・The maximum number of units for parallel connection is 5.

・Master-Slave operation is not possible.

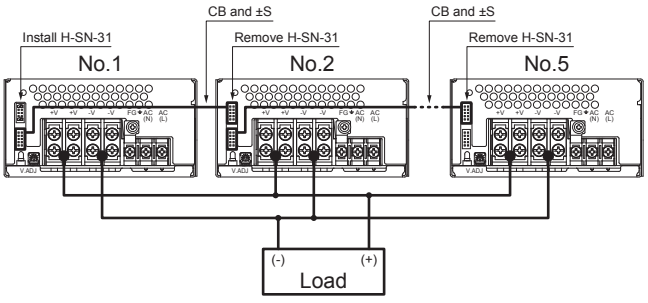


Fig.6.13 Parallel operation condition (Example of PJA600F)

・If the output current is less than 10% of the rated output current, the output voltage may fluctuate.
The required minimum current is different depending on the model and the number of units in parallel. Consult us for more details.

・If the length of the output wires of each unit is different, the output current from each unit will be unbalanced. Make sure to use output wires of the same length for all units in parallel.

■Remote sensing

・These models are equipped with a remote sensing function.

If the remote sensing is not used, the following terminals of CN1 must be shorted:
+S and +M
–S and –M
When the power supply is shipped from our factory, a designated harness (H-SN-31) is attached to CN1. If remote sensing is not used, there is no need to remove the harness.

・The wire connection when remote sensing is used or not used is shown in Fig. 6.14 - Fig. 6.15.

・When using remote sensing, make sure to finish wiring +S and –S first. The designated harness is available for sale. Contact us for more details.

・When using remote sensing, pay attention to the following:

① Wiring must be done carefully. If there is bad connection on the load lines due to loose screws, etc., the load current flows into the sensing lines and the internal circuit of the power supply may be damaged.

② Make sure the wires between the load and the power supply are thick enough to keep the line drop less than 0.3V.

③ If the sensing wires are long, place C1 and R1 across the load lines.

④ Use a twisted pair wire or a shielded wire for the sensing lines.

⑤ Do not draw the output current from +M, –M, +S or –S.

⑥ The impedance of the wiring or the load may cause the output voltage to oscillate or fluctuate.
Test to confirm remote sensing works fine. If the output voltage is found to be unstable, the following methods are recommended:

・ Remove the remote sensing line on the minus side and short –S and –M.

・ Use C1, R1, and R2.

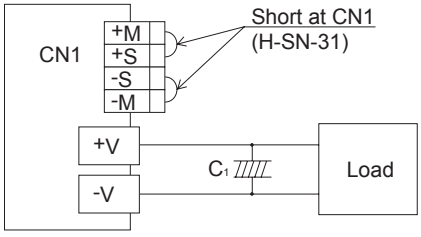


Fig.6.14 When not using remote sensing function

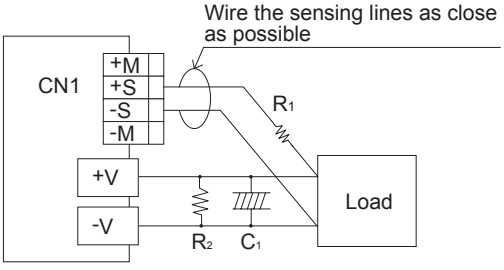


Fig.6.15 When using remote sensing function

● –T (PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F)

・The –T option models come with a vertical terminal block. The appearance is different from that of the standard models. Contact us for more details.

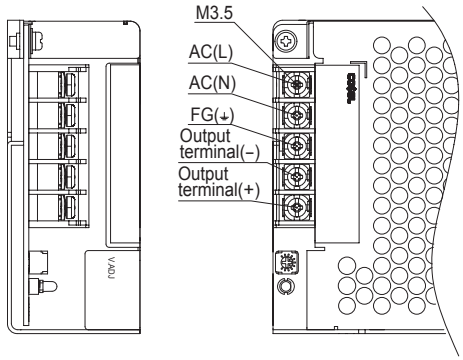


Fig.6.16 Example of option -T(PJA100F)

● –J (PJA100F, PJA150F)

・The –J option models come with EP connectors (Mfr. TE Connectivity) instead of a terminal block.
・The dedicated harnesses are available for sale. See Optional Parts for more details.
・The appearance is different from that of the standard models. Contact us for more details.
・Keep the output current less than 5A per pin.
・UL508 does not apply to the –J option models.

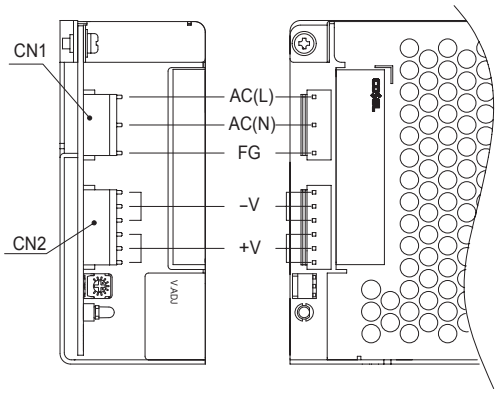


Fig.6.17 Example of option -J (PJA100F)

Table 6.13 Mating connectors and terminals on CN1 and CN2 in option -J (PJA100F/150F)

I/O Connector		Matching Housing	Terminal
CN1	1-1123724-3	1-1123722-5	Reel : 1123721-1
			Loose : 1318912-1
CN2	1-1123723-6	1-1123722-6	Reel : 1123721-1
			Loose : 1318912-1

(Mfr. TE Connectivity)

● –J1 (PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F)

・The –J1 option models come with VH connectors (Mfr. J.S.T.) instead of a terminal block.
・The dedicated harnesses are available for sale. See Optional Parts for more details.
・The appearance is different from that of the standard models. Contact us for more details.
・Keep the output current less than 5A per pin.
・UL508 does not apply to the –J1 option models.

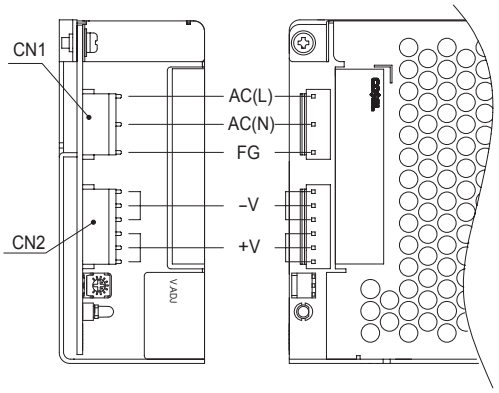


Fig.6.18 Example of option -J1 (PJA100F)

Table 6.14 Mating connectors and terminals on CN1 and CN2 in option -J1 (PJA15F/30F/50F)

I/O Connector		Matching Housing	Terminal
CN1	B3P5-VH	VHR-5N	Reel : SVH-21T-P1.1
			Loose : BVH-21T-P1.1
CN2	B4P-VH	VHR-4N	Reel : SVH-21T-P1.1
			Loose : BVH-21T-P1.1

(Mfr. J.S.T.)

Table 6.15 Mating connectors and terminals on CN1 and CN2 in option -J1 (PJA100F/150F)

I/O Connector		Matching Housing	Terminal
CN1	B3P5-VH	VHR-5N	Reel : SVH-21T-P1.1
			Loose : BVH-21T-P1.1
CN2	B6P-VH	VHR-6N	Reel : SVH-21T-P1.1
			Loose : BVH-21T-P1.1

(Mfr. J.S.T.)

● –F4 (PJA300F, PJA600F)

・The –F4 option models come with a low-speed fan to reduce the fan noise.
・The differences from the standard fan versions are shown below.

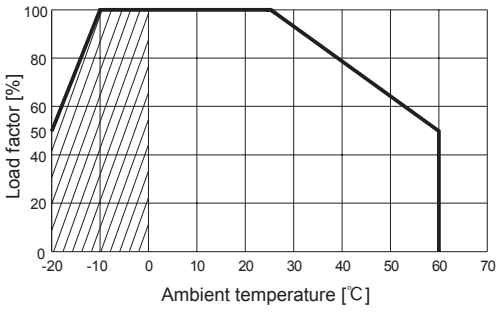


Fig.6.19 Ambient temperature derating curve for PJA300F (Option-F4)

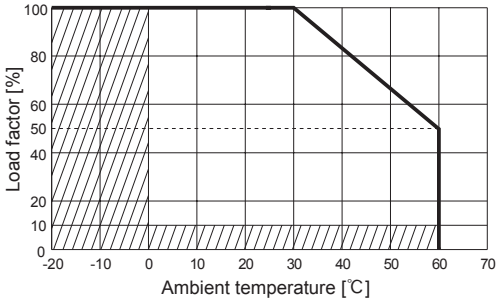


Fig.6.20 Ambient temperature derating curve for PJA600F (Option-F4)

＊The specification of ripple and ripple noise changes in shaded area.

Table 6.16 Life Expectancy (-F4)

Mounting	Cooling method	Average ambient temperature	Life Expectancy [years]	
			Io≦50%	Io≦100%
All direction	Forced air cooling (internal fan)	Ta = 10℃	10	7
		Ta = 20℃	7	5
		Ta = 30℃	5	3

＊This lifetime includes a built-in fan lifetime.

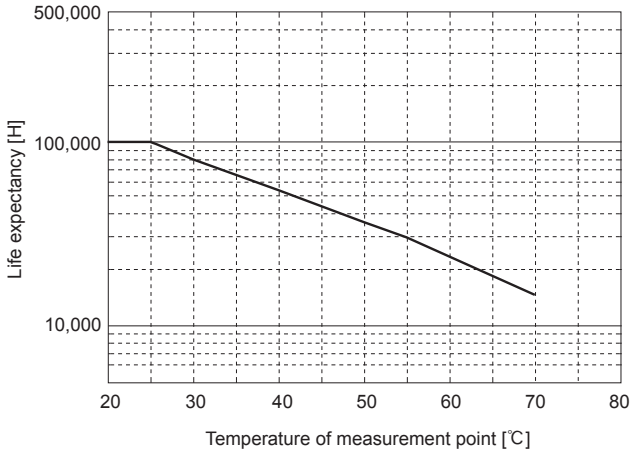


Fig.6.21 Life Expectancy of fan R(t)=90% (-F4)

Table 6.17 Warranty (-F4)

Mounting	Cooling method	Average ambient temperature	Warranty [years]	
			Io≦50%	Io≦100%
All direction	Forced air cooling (internal fan)	Ta = 20℃	5	5
		Ta = 30℃	5	3

● –N2 (PJA15F, PJA30F, PJA50F, PJA100F, PJA150F)

・The –N2 option models come with a DIN rail mount attachment.
・The appearance is different from that of the standard models. Please contact us for details.
・The –N2 option models have different vibration and shock specifications. Please contact us for details.
・Please contact us regarding safety agency approvals.

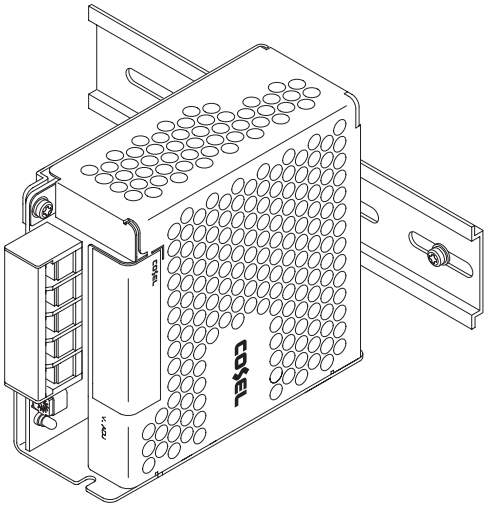


Fig.6.22 Power supply installed on a DIN rail (PJA100F)

6.2 Others

■Note that the case of the power supply remains hot for a while after it is turned off.
■If large capacitors are connected to the output terminals (load side), the output voltage may stop or become unstable. Please contact us for advice.
■If the power supply is turned off with no load, the output voltage may remain for a few minutes, as the power supply is designed for low internal power consumption. Be careful of electric shock during maintenance.
■If the built-in cooling fan in PJA300F/600F/1000F/1500F stops, the built-in thermal protection may activate and the output voltage may stop. Please check the fan rotation periodically to enhance system reliability.