## IMPULSES FOR AUTOMATION

 with Kuhnke Relays

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Relay Universal UF

## Relay Universal UF2/UF3

- Standard type $\boldsymbol{9}$ / ©
- Twin contacts for high contact making reliability
- With LED and protection diode on request



## Order Code



## Contact Data

|  | UF2 / UF3 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | 2 or $3 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  |  |
| Type of contact | Single contact |  | Twin contact |  |
| Contact material | AgNi | AgNi gold-plated | AgNi | AgNi gold-plated |
| Nominal contact current | 10 A |  | 4 A |  |
| Inrush current | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Nominal contact voltage | 250 VAC / DC |  | 250 VAC |  |
| Max. switching capacity (resistive) | 3000 VA |  | 1000 VA |  |
| Min. switching capacity | $50 \mathrm{~mA} / 20 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $1 \mathrm{~mA} / 100 \mathrm{mVDC}$ | $20 \mathrm{~mA} / 10 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $1 \mathrm{~mA} / 100 \mathrm{mVDC}$ |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)


## Coil Data

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Coil voltage } \\ \text { DC }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { UF2 / UF3 } \\ \text { Nom. operation coil power } \\ \text { approx. 1.2 W }\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Coil voltage } \\ \text { AC }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Nom. operation coil power approx. 2.2 / 2.0 VA } \\ \text { Inrush current approx. 0.6 W }\end{array}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inrush current approx. 1.5 x Nominal current |  |  |  |  |  |  |$]$

## Electrical Service Life

## Electrical Service Life AC

$90 \%$ operating

## Switching capacity DC

Below limiting characteristic: service life of contacts $1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles $190 \%$ operating)
resistive load 1 confact 2 contacts in series

resistive load

3 contacts in series

- resistive load Single contacts
-     -         - resistive load Twin contacts
-     -         - inductive load Twin contacts $\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$



## Universal Standard Types in Stock

available from stock in packets of 10 pcs each

| DC |  |  | AC |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UF2-12VDC1 | UF3-12VDC1 | UF2G-24VDC1 | UF2-24VAC1 | UF3-12VAC1 | UF3B-230VACN |
| UF2-24VDC1 | UF3-12VDCN | UF3B-24VDC1 | UF2-24VAC1L | UF3-24VAC1 | UF3F-24VACN |
| UF2-24VDC1FL | UF3-24VDC1 | UF3B-24VDC1FL | UF2-24VACN | UF3-24VAC1L | UF3F-230VAC1 |
| UF2-24VDCN | UF3-24VDC1FL | UF3B-24VDC1L | UF2-110VAC1 | UF3-24VACN | UF3F-230VACN |
| UF2-110VDCN | UF3-24VDC1L | UF3B-24VDCN | UF2-120VAC1 | UF3-48VAC1 | UF3G-110VAC1 |
|  | UF3-24VDCN | UF3F-24VDC1 | UF2-230VAC1 | UF3-110VAC1 | UF3G-230VAC1 |
|  | UF3-24VDCNF | UF3F-24VDCN | UF2-230VAC1L | UF3-110VACN | UF3G-230VACN |
|  | UF3-24VDCNFL | UF3F-24VDCNF | UF2-230VACN | UF3-115VAC1L |  |
|  | UF3-24VDCNL | UF3F-60VDCN |  | UF3-120VAC1 |  |
|  | UF3-48VDC1 | UF3F-110VDCN |  | UF3-230VAC1 |  |
|  | UF3-48VDCN | UF3G-24VDC1 |  | UF3-230VAC1L |  |
|  | UF3-60VDCN | UF3G-24VDC1FL |  | UF3-230VACN |  |
|  | UF3-110VDC1 | UF3G-24VDCN |  |  |  |
|  | UF3-110VDC1FL | UF3G-24VDCNL |  |  |  |
|  | UF3-110VDCN | UF3G-60VDCN |  |  |  |
|  | UF3-125VDCN | UF3G-110VDCN |  |  |  |
|  | UF3-220VDC1 |  |  |  |  |

## Order Specifications for Accessories UF

|  | UF2 | UF3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Socket for |  |  |
| Screw connection <br> with quick-action fastening / retaining dip | Z392 / Z434 <br> Z395 | Z345 / Z441 <br> Z393 / Z434 <br> Z396 |
| Screw connection with quick-action fastening and protection diode |  | Z345.12 / Z441 |
| Screw connection with quick-action fastening and RC combination |  | Z345.32/Z441 |
| Modules for socket Z396/Z395 | Z396.50 | Z396.50 |
| Protection diode for 6-220 VDC | Z396.52 | Z396.52 |
| Protection / luminous diode for 24 VDC | Z396.53 | Z396.53 |
| RC combination for 110/230 VAC | Z396.54 | Z396.54 |
| Protection module with varistor for 24 VAC | Z396.55 | Z396.55 |
| Protection module with varistor for 230 VAC | Z396.58 | Z396.58 |
| Luminous indicator 230 VAC | Z441 / Z434 | Z441/ Z434 |
| Multi-function time module |  | Z396.64 |
| Retaining clip |  |  |

## Relay Universal MF

## Relay Universal MF

- Standard type © ${ }^{\text {P }}$
- Large contact gap, switching voltage therefore 400 VAC


|  | MF2 / MF3 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | 2 or 3 C/O |
| Type of contact | Single contact |
| Contact material | Hard silver, AgCdO |
| Nominal contact current | 6 A |
| Inrush current | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Nominal contact voltage | 400 VAC |
| Max. switching capacity (resistive) | 3000 VA |
| Min. switching capacity | $50 \mathrm{~mA} / 20$ VDC |

## Relay Universal MF

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)




MF2 / MF3


Viewed on connector pins


Viewed on connector pins MF3

## General Data

|  | MF2 / MF3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in-time | approx. 15 ms |  |
| Drop-out time | approx. 10 ms |  |
| Bounce time | approx. 10 ms |  |
| Mechanical service life | $>20 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles DC <br> $>10 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles AC |  |
| Test voltage <br> Coil - contact $(C / O)-(C / O)$ <br> Contact - contact | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \text { VAC } \\ & 2500 \text { VAC } \\ & 1000 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Insulation group VDE 0110b/2.7 | C250, B380 |  |
| Ambient temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Vibration resistance ( $30-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $>4 \mathrm{~g}$ |  |
| Weight | approx. 120 g |  |
| Operating range | $\begin{gathered} \text { DC } \\ \text { Class } 1 \\ \left(0.8-1.1 U_{N}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AC } 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ \text { Class } 1 \\ \left(0.8-1.1 U_{\mathrm{N}}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| Pull-in after coil excitation with $U_{N}$ at $T_{U}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Drop-out | $>0.05 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | $>0.15 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |

## Coil Data

| Coil voltage DC | MF2 / MF3Nom. operation coil power <br> appr. 1.5 W <br> Pull-in power appr. 0.7 W |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coil } \\ \text { voltage } \\ \mathrm{AC}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ | MF2Nom. operation coil powerappr. 1.8 VA |  | MF3Nom. operation coil powerappr. 3.8 VAInrush current appr. $1.7 \times$ nom. current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) | Nominal resistance( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) | Nominal voltage (V) | Nominal resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) | Nominal resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) |
| 12 | 103 | 120 | 12 | 17.9 | 170 | 9.25 | 340 |
| 24 | 442 | 54 | 24 | 85.2 | 71 | 45.2 | 140 |
| 40 | 1030 | 39 | 42 | 268 | 40 | 127 | 93 |
| 60 | 2410 | 25 | 60 | 547 | 28 | 268 | 62 |
| 110 | 7710 | 14 | 110 | 1910 | 16 | 1030 | 31 |
| 220 | 29400 | 7.5 | 230 | 7710 | 8 | 3890 | 17 |

## Electrical Service Life

## Electrical Service Life AC

90 \% operating
_- resistive load
. . . . . inductive load
$\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$

## Switching capacity DC

Below limiting characteristic: service life of contacts
$1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles ( $90 \%$ operating)
resistive load


## Relay Universal MF2 for Current Monitoring

- Standard type (14
- Large contact gap,
switching voltage therefore 400 VAC
- Monitoring of DC and AC currents



## Order Code

| Order code | M | F | 2 | - | 0 | 40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of relay | M |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F Plug-in type with socket |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Coil current type |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 Direct current |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |
| 1 Alternating current 50 Hz (60 Hz on request) |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Coil number (see order specs) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 |  |  |  |  |  | 40 |

## Order Specifications

for current relay MF2 for the monitoring of DC filament bulbs and other DC loads

for current relay MF2 for the monitoring of AC filament bulbs and other AC loads

| $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{6} \mathrm{VAC}$ <br> 50 Hz | 12 VAC <br> 50 Hz | 24 VAC <br> 50 Hz | 60 VAC <br> 50 Hz | 110 VAC <br> 50 Hz | 115 VAC <br> 50 Hz | 230 VAC <br> 50 Hz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ~ W}$ | MF2-151 | MF2-146 | MF2-143 | - | - | - | - |
| $\mathbf{2 5 ~ W}$ | - | MF2-157 | MF2-151 | MF2-143 | MF2-137 | MF2-137 | MF2-130 |
| $\mathbf{4 0 ~ W}$ | - | MF2-157 | MF2-151 | MF2-144 | MF2-137 | MF2-137 | MF2-134 |
| $\mathbf{6 0 ~ W}$ | - | - | MF2-157 | MF2-151 | MF2-144 | MF2-144 | MF2-137 |
| $\mathbf{6 5 ~ W}$ | - | - | MF2-157 | MF2-151 | MF2-144 | MF2-144 | MF2-137 |
| $\mathbf{8 0 ~ W}$ | - | - | MF2-157 | MF2-151 | MF2-144 | MF2-144 | MF2-137 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 ~ W ~}$ | - | - | - | MF2-151 | MF2-146 | MF2-146 | MF2-143 |
| $\mathbf{1 5 0 ~ W ~}$ | - | - | - | MF2-157 | MF2-151 | MF2-151 | MF2-144 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 ~ W ~}$ | - | - | - | MF2-157 | MF2-152 | MF2-151 | MF2-146 |

Relay Universal MF for Current Monitoring

## Contact Data

|  | MF2 for current monitoring |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Type of contact | Single contact |
| Contact material | Hard silver |
| Nominal contact current | 6 A |
| Inrush current | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Nominal contact voltage | 400 VAC |
| Max. switching capacity (resistive) | 3000 VA |
| Min. switching capacity | $50 \mathrm{~mA} / 20$ VDC |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)
See relay universal MF


General Data

|  |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Pull-in-lime | MF2 for current monitoring |
| Drop-out time | approx. 15 ms |
| Bounce time | approx. 10 ms |
| Mechanical service life | approx. 10 ms |
| Test voltage | $>20 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles DC |
| Coil - contact | $>10 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles AC |
| (C/O) - (C/O) |  |
| Contact - contact | 2500 VAC |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | 2500 VAC |
| Ambient temperature | 1000 VAC |
| Vibration resistance $(30-100 \mathrm{~Hz})$ | $\mathrm{C} 250, \mathrm{B380}$ |
| Weight | $-25{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating range | $>4 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| Residual direct current ripple | approx. 120 g |

## Order Specifications for Accessories MF

|  | MF2 | MF3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Socket for |  |  |
| Screw connection with quick-action fastening /retaining clip | Z392 / Z434 | Z345 / Z434 |
|  | Z395 | Z393/Z434 |

## Time Relay Universal 130

- Time relay for relay universal series
- $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$


Order Code


## Contact Data

|  | 130 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Type of contact | Single contact |
| Contact material | AgCdO |
| Nominal contact current | 8 A |
| Inrush current | $\leq 15 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Nominal contact voltage | 250 VAC |
| Max. switching capacity | 2000 VA |
| Min. switching capacity | $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 5 \mathrm{VDC}$ |

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



Pull-in delay




Start
$U_{v}$

Switch-on wiper
06

## General Data

| 130 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mechanical service life | $>5 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles |
| Electrical service life | $>1 \times 10^{5}$ switching cycles |
| Test voltage Inputs - contact | 2500 VAC |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C250 |
| Ambient temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Weight | approx. 60 g |
| Operating range | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{DC} / \mathrm{AC} \\ \text { Class } 1 \\ 0.8-1.1 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}} \end{gathered}$ |
| Pull-in <br> after coil excitation with $U_{N}$ at $T_{U}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Nominal frequency | $40-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated power | 0.8 W |

## Control Circuit

| Relay | $\mathbf{1 3 0} \ldots \mathbf{0 1 , 1 3 0 \ldots \mathbf { 0 3 } , \mathbf { 1 3 0 } \ldots \mathbf { 0 6 }}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 0} \ldots \mathbf{0 2}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Contact voltage | Supply voltage | $\leq 15 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Contact current | $\leq 150 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\leq 15 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Contact load | approx. 1 VA | $\leq 0.2 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Input impedance | approx. $180 \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Pulse duration |  | $\leq 70 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

Order Specifications for Accessories

| Relay | Screw connection <br> with quick-action fastening | 130 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Socket for | Z345 |  |
|  |  | Z393 |

## Function

## Pull-in delay 01

## Switching with supply voltage

Supply voltage

Relay contact/LED


## Switch-off delay 02

## Switching with start contact



Blinker 03
Switching with supply voltage
Supply voltage

Relay contact/LED

## Switch-on wiper 06

Switching with start contact
Supply voltage


Start contact

Relay contact/LED


## Switching with supply voltage



Accessories for Relay Universal

## Socket Z392



| Socket | Z392 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Socket design | logical, additional modules not supported |
| Terminal capacity solid conductor flexible conductor with ferrule | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Terminal designation | in accordance with EN50005 and IEC67 |
| Mounting | Rail EN50022-35 x 7.5/15 <br> Screw mounting $2 \times$ M3 or central M4 |
| Screw terminals | Head screws metric M3 |
| Torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 | 0.5 Nm |
| Nominal current | 10 A |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C250, B380 |
| Electrical shock protection | in accordance with VBG4 (professional association), VDE 0106 part 100 |
| Weight | $\checkmark 63 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| Retaining clip | Z434 |

Socket Z393


| Socket | Z393 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Socket design | additional modules not supported |
| Terminal capacity |  |
| solid conductor | $2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| flexible conductor with ferrule | $2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Terminal designation | in accordance with EN50005 and IEC67 |
| Mounting | Rail EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ |
|  | Screw mounting $2 \times$ M3 or central M4 |
| Screw terminals | Head screws metric M3 |
| Torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 | 0.5 Nm |
| Nominal current | 10 A |
| Insulation group VDE 0110b/2.79 | C250, B380 |
| Electrical shock protection | in accordance with VBG4 (professional association), VDE 0106 part 100 |
| Weight | 63 g |
| Retaining clip | Z434 |

## Socket Z345




Z345.32

Protection diode up to 220 VDC


Accessories for Relay Universal

## Socket Z395



| Socket | Z395 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Socket design | logical, additional modules supported |
| Terminal capacity solid conductor flexible conductor with ferrule | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Terminal designation | in accordance with EN50005 and IEC67 |
| Mounting | Rail EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ <br> Screw mounting $2 \times$ M3 or central M4 |
| Screw terminals | Head screws metric M3 |
| Torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 | $\bigcirc 0.5 \mathrm{Nm}$ |
| Nominal current | 10 A |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C250, B380 |
| Electrical shock protection | in accordance with VBG4 (professional association), VDE 0106 part 100 |
| Weight | $\checkmark 68 \mathrm{~g}$ |

Socket Z396


## Modules for Socket Z395/Z396



Z396.52
Protection / luminous diode for 24 VDC


Z396.54
Varistor for 24 VAC



Z396.53
RC-protection unit
for 110-240 VAC


Z396.58
Luminous diode for 230 VAC

## Universal Timer Module Z396.64 for Socket Z396

- Timer module for relay universal series
- Multi voltage of 24-240 VDC/AC
- Multi-functional with 8 functions
- Multi time range from $50 \mathrm{~ms}-240 \mathrm{~h}$


Technical data see pages 17-18.

Accessories for Relay Universal

## Contact Data

When using relay UF3 and socket Z396

| Contact arrangement | 3 change-over contacts (C/O) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of contact | Single contact |  | Twin contact |  |
| Contact material | AgNi | AgNi gold-plated | AgNi | AgNi gold-plated |
| Nominal contact current | 10 A |  | 4 A |  |
| Inrush current | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Nominal contact voltage | 250 VAC |  | 250 VAC |  |
| Max. switching capacity (resistive) | 3000 VA |  | 1000 VA |  |
| Min.switching capacity | $50 \mathrm{~mA} / 20 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $1 \mathrm{~mA} / 100 \mathrm{mVDC}$ | $20 \mathrm{~mA} / 10 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $1 \mathrm{~mA} / 100 \mathrm{mVDC}$ |

## General Data

Time Ranges

| Time ranges, time range limit | Adjustment range |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 ~ s}$ | $0.05-1 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ~ s}$ | $0.5-10 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 ~ m i n}$ | $3 \mathrm{~s}-60 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ~ m i n}$ | $30 \mathrm{~s}-600 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 ~ h}$ | $3 \mathrm{~min}-60 \mathrm{~min}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ~ h}$ | $30 \mathrm{~min}-600 \mathrm{~min}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 ~ d a y} / \mathbf{2 4} \mathrm{h}$ | $1.2 \mathrm{~h}-24 \mathrm{~h}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ~ d a y} / \mathbf{2 4 0} \mathrm{h}$ | $12 \mathrm{~h}-240 \mathrm{~h}$ |

## Accessories for Relay Universal

## Time Functions



Quattro Relay 114

## Quattro Relay 114A4

- Standard type $\boldsymbol{9}$ / ©
- With LED and protection diode on request


Order Code


## Contact Data

|  | 114 A4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $4 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |
| Type of contact | Single contact |  |
| Contact material | AgNi | AgNi gold-plated |
| Nominal contact current | 10 A |  |
| Inrush current | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Nominal contact voltage | 110 VDC / 250 VAC |  |
| Max. switching capacity (resistive) | 144 W / 2000 VA |  |
| Min. switching capacity | $10 \mathrm{~mA} / 5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mathrm{~mA} / 100 \mathrm{mV}$ |

Quattro Relay 114

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



Viewed on terminals
114 A4
114 A2 (on request)
General Data

|  | 114 A4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in-time | approx. 10 ms |  |
| Drop-out time | approx. 10 ms |  |
| Bounce time | approx. 5 ms |  |
| Mechanical service life | $>20 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles |  |
| Test voltage <br> Coil - contact $(C / O)-(C / O)$ <br> Contact - contact | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \text { VAC } \\ & 2000 \text { VAC } \\ & 1000 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | B250 |  |
| Insulation coordination to DIN EN 61810-5/ VDE 0435 Part 140 <br> Operating voltage <br> Overvoltage category <br> Pollution degree |  |  |
| Ambient temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Vibration resistance ( $30-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $\begin{gathered} >2 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{C} \\ \gg 10 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{O} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Weight | approx. 33 g |  |
| Operating range | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { DC } \\ \text { Class } 1 \\ \left(0.8-1.1 U_{N}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AC } \\ \text { Class } 2 \\ \left(0.85-1.1 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| Pull-in <br> after coil excitation with $U_{N}$, nominal current at $T_{U}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Drop-out | $>0.05 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | $>0.15 U_{N}$ |

## Coil Data

| Coil voltage DC | 114A4 <br> Pull-in power approx. 0.42 W <br> Nom. operation power approx. 1 W |  | Coil voltage AC |  | 114A4 <br> Nom. operation power appr. 1.2/0.98 VA Inrush current appr. $1.5 \times$ nominal current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) | Nominal resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) | Nominal voltage (V) | Nominal resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current $50 \mathrm{~Hz}(\mathrm{~mA})$ | Nominal current $60 \mathrm{~Hz}(\mathrm{~mA})$ |
| 12 | 143 | 84 | 12 | 46.5 | 100 | 81 |
| 24 | 576 | 42 | 24 | 177 | 50 | 41 |
| 48 | 2250 | 21 | 48 | 762 | 25 | 20 |
| 110 | 12100 | 9 | 115 | 4570 | 10 | 8.5 |
|  |  |  | 120 | 4570 | 11 | 8.8 |
|  |  |  | 230 | 19040 | 5.2 | 4.2 |

## Electrical Service Life

## Electrical Service Life AC

$90 \%$ operating
__ resistive load conductive load $\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$


## Switching Capability DC

Below limiting characteristic: service life of contacts
$2 \times 10^{4}$ switching cyeles ( $90 \%$ operating) resistive load


## Quattro Relay Standard Types in Stock

available from stock in packs of 10 pcs each

| DC |  |  | 114 A4B-230VAC1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 114 A4-12VDC1 | 114 A4B-24VDC1 | 114 A4-12VAC1 | 114 A4B-230VACN |
| 114 A4-12VDC1L | 114 A4B-24VDCN | 114 A4-24VAC1 |  |
| 114 A4-12VDCN |  | 114 A4-24VAC1L |  |
| 114 A4-24VDC1 |  | 114 A4-24VACN |  |
| 114 A4-24VDC1F1 |  | 114 A4-48VAC1 |  |
| 114 A4-24VDC1FL |  | 114 A4-48VACN |  |
| 114 A4-24VDC1FL1 |  | 114 A4-115VAC1 |  |
| 114 A4-24VDC1L |  | 114 A4-115VACN |  |
| 114 A4-24VDCN |  | 114 A4-120VAC1 |  |
| 114 A4-24VDCNF |  | 114 A4-230VAC1 |  |
| 114 A4-24VDCNFL |  | 114 A4-230VACN |  |
| 114 A4-24VDCNFL1 |  | 114 A4-230VACNL |  |
| 114 A4-48VDC1 |  |  |  |
| 114 A4-48VDC1L |  |  |  |
| 114 A4-48VDCN |  |  |  |
| 114 A4-110VDC1 |  |  |  |
| 114 A4-110VDCN |  |  |  |

## Accessories for Quattro Relay 114

## Order Specifications for Accessories

| Relay | 114 A4/A2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Socket for screw connection with quick-action fastening | Z366.02 |
| Modules for socket Z366.02 |  |
| Protection diode + at A2 | Z318.50 |
| Protection / luminous diode $24 \mathrm{VDC}+$ at A 2 | Z318.57 |
| Protection / luminous diode $24 \mathrm{VDC}+$ at Al | Z318.51 |
| Protection diode + at Al | Z318.53 |
| Protection module with varistor 24 VAC | Z318.54 |
| Protection module with varistor 230 VAC | Z318.55 |
| Luminous diode for 24 VAC/DC | Z318.52 |
| Luminous diode for 230 VAC | Z318.58 |
| Retaining clip | Z366.80 |
| Socket for screw connection with quick-action fastening | Z376.02 |
| Modules for socket Z376.02 |  |
| Protection diode + at A2 | Z376.50 |
| Protection / luminous diode $24 \mathrm{VDC}+$ at A2 | Z376.51 |
| Protection / luminous diode $24 \mathrm{VDC}+$ at Al | Z376.52 |
| Protection diode + at Al | Z376.53 |
| Protection module with varistor 24 VAC | Z376.54 |
| Protection module with varistor 230 VAC | Z376.55 |
| RC-combination 230 VAC | Z376.56 |
| Luminous diode for 230 VAC | Z376.58 |
| Socket for printed circuit | Z378 |
| Socket for soldered connection | Z374 |

Socket Z366.02


| Socket | Z366.02 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Socket design | logical |
| Terminal capacity <br> solid conductor <br> flexible conductor with ferrule | $2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Terminal designation | $2 \times 1.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Mounting | in accordance with DIN 46199 and IEC 67 |
| Screw terminals | Rail EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ |
| Screw mounting $2 \times$ M3 |  |

Accessories for Quattro Relay 114

## Modules for Socket Z366.02




Z318.50
Protection diode + to A2

Protection / luminous diode for 6


Z318.53
Protection diode + to A1


Z318.57



Z318.51
Protection / luminous diode for 6-24 VDC + to A1
P




Z318.54
for 24 YAC


Z318.58
LED for $110 / 230$ VAC

Socket Z376.02


| Socket | Z376.02 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Socket design | logical, with retaining clip |
| Terminal capacity | $2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| solid conductor | $2 \times 1.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| flexible conductor with ferrule | in accordance with DIN 46199 and IEC 67 |
| Terminal designation | Rail EN50022-35 x7.5/15 |
| Mounting | Screw mounting $2 \times$ M3 |
| Screw terminals | Head screws metric M3 |
| Torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 | 0.5 Nm |
| Nominal current | 10 A |
| Insulation group VDE 0110b/2.79 | C250 |
| Electrical shock protection | in accordance with VBG4 (professional association), VDE 0106 part 100 |
| Weight | 52 g |
| Retaining clip | enclosed |

## Modules for Socket Z376.02



Z376.52
Protection / luminous diode for 24 VDC standard polarity


Z376.55
Varistor for 230 VAC


Z376.51


Z376.53
Protection diode for 6-220 VDC standard polarity


Z376.58
Luminous diode for 230 VA


Z376.54
Varistor for 24 VAC

Protection / luminous diode for 24VDC Protection diode for 6-220 VDC reverse polarity
reverse polarity

## Miniature Relay 111A2/H1

- Standard type $\boldsymbol{9}$ / © ${ }^{\boldsymbol{1}}$
- With LED and protection diode on request (please note polarity)


111 HI

Contact Data

|  | 111 HI | 111 A 2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Contact arrangement | $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Type of contact | AgCdO | Single contact |
|  | Contact material | 10 A |
|  | Nominal contact current | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Inrush current | $250 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC}$ | Silver gold-plated |
|  | Nominal contact voltage | 1540 VA |
| Max. swithing capacity (resistive) | $50 \mathrm{~mA} / 20 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Min. switching capacity |  | $250 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC}$ |

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



## General Data



## Coil Data

| Coil voltage <br> DC | 111A2/H1 <br> Pull-in power approx. 0.5 W <br> Nom. operation power <br> approx. 0.8 W |  | Coil voltage <br> AC |  | 111A2/H1 <br> Nom. operation power appr. 0.9/1 VA <br> Inrush current approx. $1.5 \times$ nominal <br> current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage <br> $(\mathrm{V})$ | Nominal <br> resistance $(\Omega)$ | Nominal current <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ | Nominal voltage <br> $(\mathrm{V})$ | Nominal <br> resistance $(\Omega)$ | Nominal current <br> $50 \mathrm{~Hz}(\mathrm{~mA})$ | Nominal current <br> $60 \mathrm{~Hz}(\mathrm{~mA})$ |
| 12 | 188 | 64 | 12 | 76.5 | 86 | 75 |
| 24 | 750 | 32 | 24 | 300 | 42 | 37 |
| 48 | 2660 | 18 | 48 | 1280 | 20 | 18 |
|  |  |  | 115 | 7210 | 8.9 | 7.8 |

## Electrical Service Life

## Electrical Service Life AC

90 \% operating
__ resistive load
. . . . inductive load $\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$


111 HI


111 A2

## Switching Capability DC

Below limiting characteristic: service life of contacts $1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles ( $90 \%$ operating) resistive load


111 A2

Order Specifications for Accessories 111 A2/H1

| Relay | $\mathbf{1 1 1 ~ H 1}$ | 111 A2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Socket for <br> screw connection with quick-action fastening | Z375.12 | Z375.02 |
| printed circuit | Z377.10 | Z377 |
| $\quad$ solder connection | Z373.10 | Z373 |
| Retaining clip | Z475 | Z475 |

## Accessories for Relay 111

## Socket Z375.12



| Socket | Z375.12 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Socket design | logical |
| Terminal capacity <br> solid conductor <br> flexible conductor with ferrule | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 2 \times 1.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Terminal designation | in accordance with EN50005 and IEC 67 |
| Mounting | Rail EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ Screw mounting $2 \times$ M4 |
| Screw terminals | Head screws metric M3 |
| Torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 | 0.5 Nm |
| Nominal current | 10 A |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C380 |
| Electrical shock protection | in accordance with VBG4 (professional association), VDE 0106 part 100 |
| Weight | 27 g |
| Retaining clip | Z475 |

Socket Z375.02


Accessories for Relay 111

Socket Z377.10


| Socket | Z377 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Terminal | Soldered pins |
| Mounting | Soldered to circuit board |
| Insulation group VDE 0110b/2.79 | B30, A125 |
| Weight | approx. 6 g |
| Retaining clip | Z475 |

## Industrial Switching Relay I

## Industrial Switching Relay I

- Standard type $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ / © , specify in order
- Twin contacts for high contact making reliability
- 2, 4, 6 or $8 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ possible
- Large contact gap, switching voltage therefore 400 V
- Supplied with blow-out magnet for high DC loads



## Order Code

| Order code | I | A |  |  | - | 24 V | DC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of relay | I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A Plug-in type for socket or soldered connection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C For 2.8 mm connector, B-extension required for EN-mounting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G For printed circuit |  | G |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 C/O (for DC only) |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 C/O (for DC only) |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact material, type of contact |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Hard silver (no code letter) |  |  |  | $\cdot$ |  |  |  |  |
| C AgCdO |  |  |  | C |  |  |  |  |
| F Twin contacts hard silver |  |  |  | F |  |  |  |  |
| G Twin contacts hard silver gold-plated |  |  |  | G |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal operation coil voltage (see coil data) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 V |  |  |  |  |  | 24 V |  |  |
| Coil current type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC Direct current |  |  |  |  |  |  | DC |  |
| AC Alternating current $50 \mathrm{~Hz}(60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ on request) for IA2 and IA4 only |  |  |  |  |  |  | AC |  |
| Extensions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - $\quad$ None (no code letter) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| M Blow-out magnet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M |
| B Quick-action fastening for rail EN50022-35 x 7.5 (combination M/B not for IA2/C2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | B |

## Contact Data

|  | I |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | 2, 4, 6, $8 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  |  |
| Type of contact | Single contact |  | Twin contact |  |
| Contact material | hard silver | AgCdO | hard silver | hard silver gold-plated |
| Nominal contact current | 6 A |  | 4 A |  |
| Inrush current | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Nominal contact voltage | 400 VAC, 250 V (with $8 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ ) |  |  |  |
| Max. switching capacity (resistive) | 3000 VA, 2000 VA (with 8 C/O) |  | 1200 VA |  |
| Min. switching capacity | $50 \mathrm{~mA} / 20 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $50 \mathrm{~mA} / 20 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $20 \mathrm{~mA} / 10 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $1 \mathrm{~mA} / 100 \mathrm{mV}$ |

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



Industrial Switching Relay

## General Data

|  | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in-time | approx. 15 ms |
| Drop-out time | approx. 10 ms |
| Bounce time | approx. 6 ms |
| Mechanical service life | $>20 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles DC <br> $>15 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles AC |
| Test voltage <br> Coil - contact $(C / O)-(C / O)$ <br> Contact - contact | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \text { VAC } \\ & 2500 \text { VAC } \\ & 1000 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C250, B380 |
| Ambient temperature | $\begin{aligned} & -25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{DC} \\ & -25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{AC} \end{aligned}$ |
| Vibration resistance ( $30-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $>2 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| Weight | approx. 140 g to 180 g |
| Operating range | DC AC, 50 Hz <br> Class 1 Class 1 <br> $\left(0.8-1.1 U_{N}\right)$ $\left(0.8-1.1 U_{N}\right)$ |
| Pull-in after coil excitation with $U_{N}$ at $T_{U}$ |  |
| Drop-out | $>0.05 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}>0.15 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |

## Coil Data

| Coil voltage DC* | IA2 <br> Nom. operation coil power appr. 0.9 W Pull-in power appr. 0.5 W |  | Coil voltage $\mathrm{AC}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | IA2 <br> Nom. operation coil power appr. 3.5 VA Inrush current appr. $1.7 \times$ nominal current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) | Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) |
| 12 | 208 | 58 | 12 | 7.7 | 250 |
| 24 | 702 | 34 | 24 | 37 | 100 |
| 40 | 1980 | 20 | 42 | 106 | 67 |
| 60 | 4030 | 15 | 60 | 208 | 50 |
| 110 | 12800 | 8.6 | 110 | 853 | 22 |
| 220 | 8700 | 4.5 | 230 | 3120 | 13 |
| * Other voltages on request |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coil voltage DC* | Nom. operation co Pull-in powe | power appr. 1.7 W appr. 0.8 W | Coil voltage AC, $50 \mathrm{~Hz}{ }^{*}$ | Nom. operation co Inrush current appr. | $4$ |
| Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) | Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) |
| 12 | 88 | 140 | 12 | 5 | 420 |
| 24 | 363 | 66 | 24 | 22 | 210 |
| 40 | 853 | 47 | 42 | 71 | 110 |
| 60 | 1980 | 30 | 60 | 139 | 80 |
| 110 | 8010 | 14 | 110 | 458 | 46 |
| 220 | 30500 | 7.2 | 230 | 2350 | 21 |

* Other voltages on request

| Coil voltage <br> DC* | IA6 <br> Nom. operation coil power appr. 3.3 W <br> Pull-in power appr. 1.4 W |  | Coil voltage <br> DC* | Nom. operation coil power appr. 3.3 W <br> Pull-in power appr. 1.4 W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) | Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) |
| 12 | 47 | 260 | 12 | 47 | 260 |
| 24 | 164 | 150 | 24 | 164 | 150 |
| 40 | 458 | 87 | 40 | 458 | 87 |
| 60 | 1060 | 57 | 60 | 1060 | 57 |
| 110 | 4030 | 27 | 110 | 4030 | 27 |
| 220 | 12800 | 17 | 220 | 12800 | 17 |

[^0]
## Electrical Service Life

## Electrical Service Life AC

$90 \%$ operating

- resistive load
inductive load
$\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$


$2,4,6 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$


## Switching Capability DC

without blow-out magnet
Below limiting characteristic: service life of contacts
$1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles ( $90 \%$ operating) resistive load


2,4,6 C/0

$$
8 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}
$$


$8 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$

## Electrical Service Life DC

with blow-out magnet, resistive load with $2,4,6$ and $8 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$

| Switching current <br> (A) | Voltage (V) | Service life switching cycles approx. | Voltage (V) | Service life switching cycles approx. | Voltage (V) | Service life switching cycles approx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 24 | - | 110 | $0.7 \times 10^{6}$ | 220 | $0.2 \times 10^{6}$ |
| 2 |  | $1.5 \times 10^{6}$ |  | $0.5 \times 10^{6}$ |  | $2.5 \times 10^{6}$ |
| 4 |  | $0.8 \times 10^{6}$ |  | $2.0 \times 10^{6}$ |  | $2.5 \times 10^{6}$ |
| 6 |  | - |  | $3.0 \times 10^{6}$ |  | $0.6 \times 10^{6}$ |
| 8* |  | $2.0 \times 10^{6}$ |  | - |  | $0.1 \times 10^{6}$ |
| $10^{*}$ |  | $2.0 \times 10^{6}$ |  | $0.1 \times 10^{6}$ |  |  |
| 12* |  | $0.3 \times 10^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |

* not admitted for continuous current


## Order Specifications for Accessories

| Relay | IA2 | IA4 | IA6 | IA8 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Socket for <br> screw connection with quick-action fastening | Z382.02 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retaining clip | Z482 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mounting bracket | Z582 | Z582 |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical shock protection for Z382.02, 2 pcs. per socket | Z382.50 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Industrial Heavy Duty Relay IH

## Industrial Heavy Duty Relay IH

- $1 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{O}$ for 16 A
- Long service life of contact at high switching capacity



## Order Code



Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)


Viewed on terminals

## General Data



## Coil Data

| Coil voltage <br> DC | IH 100 <br> Nom. operation coil power approx. $\mathbf{0 . 9 ~ W}$ <br> Pull-in power approx. $\mathbf{0 . 5} \mathbf{W}$ |  | Coil voltage* <br> AC, $50 ~ H z$ | Nom. operation coil power approx. 5 VA <br> Inrush current approx. 1.7 x nominal current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) | Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance $(\Omega)$ | Nominal current (mA) |
| 12 | 208 | 58 | 24 | 22 | 210 |
| 24 | 702 | 34 | 230 | 2350 | 21 |
| 40 | 1980 | 20 |  |  |  |

[^1]
## Electrical Service Life

Electrical Service Life AC
$90 \%$ operating
__ resistive load inductive load $\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$


## Switching Capability DC

Below limiting characteristic: service life of contacts $1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles ( $90 \%$ operating) resistive load


Order Specifications for Accessories

| Relay |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Socket for <br> screw connection with quick-action fastening |  | Z3882 |
| Retaining clip |  |  |
| Mounting bracket |  | Z3882 |
| Electrical shock protection |  |  |

Accessories for Industrial Relay

## Socket Z382.02



Mounting Bracket Z582


|  | Z582 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Mounting | with screw M3 to relay |
| Weight | approx. 11 g |

## Relay-Contactor

## Relay-Contactor 105



- Mechanically guided contacts for security controls in accordance with DIN VDE 0113 part 1
- High switching capability through bridge contacts
- High contact making reliability
through twin contacts
- Version for printed circuit


Order Code

| Order code | 105 | A | 400 |  | - | 24 V | DC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of relay | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A Plug-in type for socket 6.3 mm or $2 \times$ B 2.8 resp. in accordance with DIN 46247 |  | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G For printed circuit |  | G |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4004 N/O |  |  | 400 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3103 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{O}, 1 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 310 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2202 N/O, 2 N/C |  |  | 220 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact material, type of contact |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Hard silver (no code lefter) |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| C AgCdO (model A only) |  |  |  | C |  |  |  |  |
| F Twin contacts hard silver |  |  |  | F |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal operation coil voltage (see coil data) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 V |  |  |  |  |  | 24 V |  |  |
| Coil current type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC Direct current |  |  |  |  |  |  | DC |  |
| AC Alternating current $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ with bridge rectifier |  |  |  |  |  |  | AC |  |
| Extensions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - $\quad$ None (no code letter) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| B Quick-action fastening for rail EN50022-35 x 7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | B |
| H $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Manual override } \\ & \text { (combination } B \text { and } H \text { not possible) }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | H |
| S Screw mounting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |

## Contact Data



[^2]
## General Data

|  | 105 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in-time | approx. 25 ms |
| Drop-out time | approx. $8 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{DC}, \mathrm{approx}$. |
| Bounce time | approx. 5 ms |
| Mechanical service life | > $10 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles |
| Test voltage <br> Coil - contact <br> Contact - contact | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \text { VAC } \\ & 2500 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C380 |
| Short-circuit protection VDE 0660 part 200 | 1000 A |
| Ambient temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration resistance ( $30-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $>4 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| Weight | approx. 260 g |
| Operating range | DC AC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> Class 2 Class 2 <br> $\left(0.85-1.1 U_{N}\right)$ $\left(0.85-1.1 U_{N}\right)$ |
| Pull-in <br> after coil excitation with $U_{N}$ at $T_{U}$ |  |
| Drop-out | $>0.05 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |

## Coil Data

| Coil voltage DC* | $105$ <br> Pull-in power approx. 1.3 W <br> Nom. operation coil power approx. 3.6 W |  | Coil voltage AC* | 105 <br> Pull-in power approx. 1.5 VA <br> Nom. operation coil power approx 4.2 VA . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) | Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) |
| 12 | 41 | 290 | 12 | 32 | 340 |
| 24 | 151 | 160 | 24 | 120 | 180 |
| 40 | 473 | 85 | 42 | 390 | 97 |
| 60 | 968 | 62 | 60 | 780 | 69 |
| 110 | 3370 | 33 | 110 | 2710 | 37 |
| 220 | 3700 | 16 | 230 | 13400 | 15 |

* Other voltages on request


## Electrical Service Life

## Electrical Service Life AC 1

$90 \%$ operating

- 400 V


Single contacts
Electrical Service Life AC 3
$90 \%$ operating
$\begin{array}{ll} & 400 \mathrm{~V} \\ \ldots-. & 230 \mathrm{~V}\end{array}$


Single contacts
 Control contacts


Control contacts

Switching Capability DC 1
90 \% operating


Single contact closing contact


Single contact opening contact

## Order Specifications for Accessories

| Relay | 105 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Socket for <br> scew connection with quick-action fastening | Z320.02 |

## Socket Z320.02




## Power Relay P

- Specify $\stackrel{+}{\text { © }}$. design in your order
- 1 bridge contact for 50 A
- With blow-out magnet for switching high DC loads
- Auxiliary contact as control contact possible



## Order Code

| Order code | P | A | S |  | - | 24 V | DC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of relay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power relay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A $1 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R 1 N/C |  | R |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact material single contact (main contact) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S Hard silver |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |  |
| C AgCdO (model A only) |  |  | C |  |  |  |  |  |
| W Tungsten |  |  | W |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact material auxiliary contact |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Without auxiliary contact (no code letter) |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| S Hard silver |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal operation coil voltage (see coil data) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 V |  |  |  |  |  | 24 V |  |  |
| Coil current type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC Direct current |  |  |  |  |  |  | DC |  |
| AC Alternating current $50 \mathrm{~Hz}(60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ on request) |  |  |  |  |  |  | AC |  |
| Extensions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - $\quad$ None (no code letter) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| B Quick-action fastening for rail EN50022-35 x 7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | B |
| M Blow-out magnet only with N/O contact |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M |

## Contact Data

|  | P |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | Single contact (main contact) |  |  | Auxiliary contact |
| Type of contact | Bridge contact |  |  | Single contact |
| Contact material | Hard silver | AgCdO | Tungsten | Hard silver |
| Nominal contact current | 50 A | 50 A | 10 A | 6 A |
| Inrush current | $\leq 100 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 200 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 300 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 6 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Nominal contact voltage | $400 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC}$ |  |  |  |
| Max. switching capacity <br> (resistive) | 4000 VA | 250 VAC |  |  |
| Min. switching capacity | $500 \mathrm{~mA} / 60 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  | 100 VA |  |

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



I Auxiliary contact
II Blow-out magnet
III Quick-action fastening

## General Data

| P |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in -time | approx. 30 ms |  |
| Drop-out time | approx. 20 ms |  |
| Bounce time | approx. 8 ms |  |
| Mechanical service life | $>5 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles DC <br> $>2 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles AC |  |
| Test voltage <br> Coil - contact <br> Contact - frame <br> Auxiliary contact - frame | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \text { VAC } \\ & 2500 \text { VAC } \\ & 2000 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C380 single contact (main contact) $\mathrm{C} 125, \mathrm{~B} 250$ coil and auxiliary contact |  |
| Ambient temperature | $\begin{aligned} & -25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{DC} \\ & -25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { AC } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Vibration resistance ( $30-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $>5 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{O}$ contact <br> $>2 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{C}$ contact |  |
| Weight | approx. 220 g |  |
| Operating range | $\begin{gathered} \text { DC } \\ \text { Class } 1 \\ \left(0.8-1.1 U_{N}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AC, } 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ \text { Class } 1 \\ \left(0.8-1.1 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| Pull-in after coil excitation with $U_{N}$ at $T_{U}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Drop-out | $>0.05 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | $>0.15 U_{N}$ |

## Coil Data

| Coil voltage* <br> DC | Pull-in power approx. 1.3 W <br> Nominal operation coil power approx. 3.0 W |  | Coil voltage AC <br> 50 Hz | P <br> Inrush current approx. 1.4 x nominal current <br> Nominal operation coil power 9.5 VA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) | Nominal voltage (V) | Nom. resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) |
| 12 | 55 | 220 | 12 | 2.94 | 680 |
| 24 | 193 | 120 | 24 | 11.2 | 370 |
| 40 | 528 | 76 | 42 | 35.1 | 220 |
| 60 | 1250 | 48 | 60 | 64.7 | 160 |
| 110 | 3670 | 30 | 110 | 245 | 87 |
| 220 | 15000 | 15 | 230 | 1170 | 41 |

[^3]
## Electrical Service Life

## Electrical Service Life AC

90 \% operation
__ resistive load
. - . . inductive load $\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$


## Electrical Service Life DC

with blow-out magnet, resistive load

| Switching current <br> $(\mathbf{A})$ | Voltage <br> $(\mathbf{V})$ | Service life <br> switching cycles approx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 |  |  |
| 5 |  | $5 \times 10^{6}$ |
| 10 |  | $5 \times 10^{6}$ |
|  |  | $0.5 \times 10^{6}$ |

Electrical Service Life AC
Auxiliary contact

|  | Switching capacity <br> (VA) | Service life <br> switching cycles approx. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | $5 \times 10^{6}$ |  |

## Process Relay Analogue to Digital Converter PZ 610 / PZ 620

- Standard housing, 22.5 mm wide
- Alternatively with relay or transistor output
- CE symbol


Order Code


General Data

|  | PZ 610 / PZ 620 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Display | green LED supply voltage available yellow LED, relay switched on |
| Insulation class to VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C250 |
| Test voltage Input - supply - output | 3750 VAC |
| Terminals | Twin tension relief terminals with head screws metric M3 |
| Terminal torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 | 0.5 Nm |
| Terminal capacity solid conductor flexible conductor with ferrule | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Operating temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Protection in accordance with DIN 40050 | IP 20 |
| Mounting | Rail in accordance with EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ |
| Weight | approx. 180 g |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s), Functional Diagram


PZ 610


## Contact Data Output

|  | PZ 610 | PZ 620 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$, relay | $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$, transistor |
| Type of contact | Single contact | - |
| Contact material | AgNi | - |
| Nominal contact current | 8 A | 100 mA |
| Nominal contact voltage | 250 V | $\pm 35 \mathrm{VDC} / 24 \mathrm{VAC}$ |
| Max. switching capacity | 2000 VA |  |

Supply Circuit

|  | PZ 610 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Supply voltage | $24 \mathrm{VDC}\left(0.85-1.15 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}\right)$ |
|  | $230 / 24 \mathrm{VAC}\left(0.85-1.1 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}\right)$ |
| Line frequency | $45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Nominal coil power | $\mathrm{AC} ; 3 \mathrm{VA}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{DC} ; 2 \mathrm{~W}$ |

Signal Input
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|c|}\hline & \text { PZ 610 } \\
\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Analogue input, select at front panel, } \\
\text { adjust via potentiometer }\end{array}
$$ \& 0-5 \mathrm{VDC}, 0-10 \mathrm{VDC},-10 to+10 \mathrm{VDC} <br>

to 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 4 to 20 \mathrm{~mA}\end{array}\right]\)| Voltage: $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Current: $50 \Omega$ |

## Process Relay Analogue to Analogue Converter PZ 630

- Standard housing, 22.5 mm wide
- Analogue inputs galvanically separated
- CE symbol


Order Code

| Order code | PZ | $\mathbf{6 3 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{2}$ | - | 230 VAC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Process relay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PZ | PZ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 630 Analogue to analogue <br> converter |  | 630 |  |  |  |  |
| Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Analogue output |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply voltage |  |  |  |  | 24 VDC |  |
| 24 VDC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 230 VAC |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## General Data

|  | PZ 630 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Display | Green LED supply voltage available Yellow LED, input < $5 \%$ of limiting value |
| Insulation class to VDE 0110b/2.79 | C250 |
| Test voltage | 3750 VAC |
| Terminals | Twin tension relief terminals with head screws metric M3 |
| Terminal torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 | 0.5 Nm |
| Terminal capacity solid conductor flexible conductor with ferrule | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Operating temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Protection in accordance with DIN 40050 | IP 20 |
| Mounting | Rail in accordance with EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ |
| Weight | approx. 170 g |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



## Process Relay PT-100 with Analogue Output PZ 640

- Standard housing, 22.5 mm wide
- LED indicator for sensor error
- For sensors from $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- CE symbol



## Order Code

| Order code | PZ | $\mathbf{6 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | - | 230 VAC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Process relay |  |  | $\mathbf{2}$ |  |  |
| PZ | PZ |  |  |  |  |
| Function |  |  |  |  |  |
| 640 PT-100 Analogue converter |  | 640 |  |  |  |
| Output |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Analogue output |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply voltage |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 VDC |  |  |  |  | 24 VDC |
| 230 VAC |  |  |  |  |  |

## General Data

| - | PZ 640 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Display | Green LED supply voltage available Yellow LED, input < $5 \%$ of limiting value |
| Insulation class to VDE 0110b/2.79 | C250 |
| Test voltage | 3750 VAC |
| Terminals | Twin tension relief terminals with head screws metric M3 |
| Terminal torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 | 0.5 Nm |
| Terminal capacity solid conductor flexible conductor with ferrule | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Operating temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Protection in accordance with DIN 40050 | IP 20 |
| Mounting | Rail in accordance with EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ |
| Weight | approx. 170 g |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)


## Output Circuit

|  | Output | Bridge | PZ 640 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output selectable via terminals | $\begin{aligned} & O_{\text {out }}-I_{\text {out }} \\ & 0_{\text {out }}-I_{\text {out }} \\ & O_{\text {out }}-U_{\text {out }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & Z 1-z 2 \\ & Z 1 \mathrm{Z2} \end{aligned}$ | 4-20 mADC (max. $500 \Omega$ ) <br> 0-20 mADC (max. $500 \Omega$ ) <br> $0-10 \mathrm{VDC}(\max .5 \mathrm{~mA})$ internal $500 \Omega$ shunt |
| Accuracy of setting |  |  | < 1 \% |
| Linearity |  |  | < $0.05 \%$ in relation to maximum scale value |
| Temperature coefficient |  |  | $0.02 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Supply Circuit

Signal Input

|  |  | PZ 640 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Analogue input, select at front panel. | - | $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| For 2 or 3-wire PT-100 resistors | F-T2 | $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Process Relay Analogue Frequency Converter PZ 650

- Standard housing, 22.5 mm wide
- Connects to PLCs with digital counter inputs
- CE symbol


Order Code


General Data

|  | PZ 650 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Display | Green LED supply voltage available <br> Yellow LED, Input < $5 \%$ of limiting value |
| Insulation class to VDE 0110b/2.79 | C 250 |
| Test voltage | 3750 VAC |
| Terminals | Twin tension relief terminals with head screws metric M3 |
| Terminal torque in accordance with <br> DIN EN 60999 | 0.5 Nm |
| Terminal capacity <br> solid conductor <br> flexible conductor with ferrule | $2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> Operating temperature <br> Storage temperature |
| Protection in accordance with DIN 40050 | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mounting | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Weight | IP 20 |

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)

|  |
| :---: |
|  |



## Output Circuit



The output is capable of controlling both PNP and NPN inputs.
The +/- polarity is to be observed

## Supply Circuit

|  |  | PZ 650 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage | $\mathrm{Al}(+)-\mathrm{A} 2(-)$ | $24 \mathrm{VDC}\left(0.85-1.15 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}\right)$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{L})-\mathrm{A} 2(\mathrm{~N})$ |

Signal Input
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|c|c|}\hline & & \text { PZ } 650 \\
\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Analogue input, select at front panel } \\
\text { Offset (zero } / \text { span) and amplification adjustable } \\
\text { via front panel }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}0_{\text {in }}-U_{\text {in }} \\
0_{\text {in }}-I_{\text {in }}\end{array}
$$ \& 0-5 \mathrm{VDC}, 0-10 \mathrm{VDC},-10 to+10 \mathrm{VDC} <br>

0 to 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 4 to 20 \mathrm{~mA}\end{array}\right]\)| Voltage: $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| :---: |
| Impedance |

## Process Relay Frequency Analogue Converter PZ 660

- Standard housing, 22.5 mm wide
- CE symbol



## Order Code

| Order code | PZ | $\mathbf{6 6 0}$ |  |  | - | 230 VAC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Process relay |  |  | $\mathbf{2}$ |  |  |  |
| PZ | PZ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 660 Frequency analogue converter |  | 660 |  |  |  |  |
| Output |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| 2 Analogue output |  |  |  |  | 24 VDC |  |
| Supply voltage |  |  |  |  | 230 VAC |  |
| 24 VDC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 230 VAC |  |  |  |  |  |  |

General Data

|  | PZ 660 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Display | Green LED supply voltage available Yellow LED, input < 5 \% of limiting value |
| Insulation class to VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C250 |
| Test voltage | 3750 VAC |
| Terminals | Twin tension relief terminals with head screws metric M3 |
| Terminal torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 | 0.5 Nm |
| Terminal capacity solid conductor flexible conductor with ferrule | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Operating temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Protection in accordance with DIN 40050 | IP 20 |
| Mounting | Rail in accordance with EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ |
| Weight | approx. 170 g |

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



| Output Circuit | - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Output | PZ 660 |
|  | Output signal selectable via terminals | $\begin{aligned} & O_{\text {out }}-I_{\text {out }} \\ & O_{\text {out }}-I_{\text {out }} \\ & \text {out }^{-U_{\text {out }}} \end{aligned}$ | $4-20 \mathrm{mADC}$ $0-20 \mathrm{mADC}$ 0.10 VDC (via internal $500 \Omega$ shunt) |
|  | Accuracy of selting | ) | < 1 \% |
|  | Linearity |  | < $0.05 \%$ in relation to maximum scale value |
|  | Temperature coefficient |  | $0.02 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Offset voltage and amplification selectable via front panel |  | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Supply Circuit |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | PZ 660 |
|  | Supply voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} 1(+)-\mathrm{A} 2(-) \\ & \mathrm{A} 1(\mathrm{~L})-\mathrm{A} 2(\mathrm{~N}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{VDC}\left(0.85-1.15 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}\right) \\ & 230 \mathrm{VAC}\left(0.85-1.1 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Line frequency |  | 45.65 Hz |
|  | Nominal coil power |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AC; } 3 \mathrm{VA} \\ & \mathrm{DC} ; 2 \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ |
| Signal Input |  |  |  |
|  |  | PZ 660 |  |
|  | Frequency input selectable via front panel | $0-100 \mathrm{~Hz}, \mathrm{O}-500 \mathrm{~Hz}, \mathrm{O}-1 \mathrm{KHz}, 0-2 \mathrm{KHz}, 0-5 \mathrm{KHz}$ |  |

NPN, PNP and Namur signals with a maximum current consumption of 10 mA can be connected.

## Single-phase Voltage Monitoring Relay U 510 / U 511

- Standard housing, 22.5 mm wide
- Selectable memory function
- Analogue output for switching point adjustment
- Test voltage 3750 VAC



## Order Code

|  | Order code | U | 510. | - | 230 / 24 VAC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Single-phase voltage |  |  |  |  |
|  | U | U |  |  |  |
|  | Monitored variable |  |  |  |  |
|  | 510 Undervoltage |  | 510. |  |  |
|  | 511 Overvoltage |  | 511. |  |  |
|  | Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | Supply voltage |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24 VDC |  |  |  | 24 VDC |
|  | 115/24 VAC |  |  |  | 115 / 24 VAC |
|  | 230/24 VAC |  |  |  | $230 / 24$ VAC |
| General Data |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | U 510 |  |  |
|  | Display |  | Green LED Red LED error, |  |  |
|  | Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Test voltage |  | 375 |  |  |
|  | Terminals |  | win tension relief terminals | w |  |
|  | Terminal torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Terminal capacity <br> solid conductor flexible conductor with ferrule |  | $2 \times 2$ $2 \times 1$ |  |  |
|  | Operating temperature |  | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to |  |  |
|  | Storage temperature |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to |  |  |
|  | Protection in accordance with DIN 40050 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mounting |  | Rail in accordance with | x 7 |  |
|  | Weight |  | approx |  |  |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s), Functional Diagrams


(12)-(14)-(42) $\qquad$


U 510


| Bridge | Function |
| :---: | :---: |
| B1-R | Relay inversion |
| B1-X | Latch |
| B1-S | Setting <br> analogous to <br> $2-10 ~ V$ |




Contact Data

|  | U 510/U 511 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement |  |
| Type of contact |  |
| Contact material |  |
| Nominal contact current |  |
| Nominal contact voltage |  |
| Max. switching capacity |  |

## Auxiliary Circuit

| Supply voltage | A1 (+) - A2 (-) | 24 VDC |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | A3-A2 (N) | $24 \mathrm{VAC}(45-65 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
|  | A1-A2 (N) | $115 \mathrm{VAC}(45-65 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
|  | A1-A2 (N) | $230 \mathrm{VAC}(45-65 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
| Overload rating |  | $1.15 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ continuous |
| Rated power | DC 2 W |  |
|  |  | AC 3 VA |

## Monitoring Circuit

|  | U 510 | U 511 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Monitored voltage } & (\mathrm{B1}-\mathrm{B} 2) \\ & \text { to B2 at DC+ }\end{array}$ | 1-500 VAC / DC in 5 ranges, selectable via "Range" $1-5 \mathrm{~V} / 4-20 \mathrm{~V} / 10-50 \mathrm{~V} / 40-200 \mathrm{~V} / 100-500 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| Input impedance | $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| U max | 700 VAC |  |
| Drop-out | adjustable in chosen range dropping voltage | adjustable in chosen range rising voltage |
| Pull-in | 0.5-20 \% of chosen range limit, adjustable above drop-out value | 0.5-20 \% of chosen range limit, adjustable below drop-out value |
| Temperature dependence | $\leq 0.05 \% / \mathrm{K}$ |  |
| Setting of switching point B1: + on S | 2-10 V analogous to switching point (drop-out value) |  |
| Latch of bridge B1-x | If the relay drops out after error, reenergizing is only possible after opening the bridge or interrupting the supply voltage. |  |

## Three-phase Voltage Monitoring Relay UD 517 / UD 532

- Standard housing, 22.5 mm wide
- Selectable memory function
- Test voltage 3750 VAC


Order Code

| Order code | UD | 517. |  | 230 / 400 | $45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Three-phase voltage |  |  |  |  |  |
| UD | UD |  |  |  |  |
| Monitored variable |  |  |  |  |  |
| 517 Three-phase- undervoltage - overvoltage |  | $517 .$ |  |  |  |
| 532 Three-phase - undervoltage - asymetric angle - sequence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Supply voltage (Voltage: Phase - N / Phase - Phase Supply voltage.measuring voltage) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 230 / 400 VAC (UD532 only) |  |  |  | 230 / 400 |  |
| 230 VAC |  |  |  | 230.400 |  |
| 400 VAC |  |  |  | 400.400 |  |
| Frequency |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47-53 Hz (UD532 only) |  |  |  |  | 47.53 Hz |
| $45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (UD517 only) |  |  |  |  | 45.65 Hz |

## General Data

|  | UD 517 | UD 532 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Display | Green LED "Supply On" <br> Upper red LED overvoltage <br> Lower red LED undervoltage | C250 <br> Red LED error, relay droped-out |
| Insulation group VDE 0110b/2.79 | 3750 VAC |  |
| Test voltage | Twin tension relief terminals with head screws metric M3 |  |
| Terminals | 0.5 Nm |  |
| Terminal torque in accordance with DIN EN 60999 | $2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |
| Terminal capacity <br> solid conductor <br> flexible conductor with ferrule | $2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |
| Operating temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Protection in accordance with DIN 40050 | IP 20 |  |
| Mounting | Rail in accordance with EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ |  |
| Weight | approx. 180 g |  |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s), Functional Diagrams


## Contact Data

|  | UD 517 / UD 532 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Type of contact | Single contact |
| Contact material | AgNi gold-plated |
| Nominal contact current | 8 A |
| Nominal contact voltage | 250 VAC |
| Max. switching capacity | 2000 VA |

## Auxiliary Circuit

| UD 517 | UD 532 |
| :---: | :---: |
| to $\mathrm{A} 1 / \mathrm{A} 2 ~$ <br> or by bridge to monitoring input | internally connected <br> to monitored voltage $\mathrm{L} 2 / \mathrm{L3}$ |

## Monitoring Circuit

|  | UD 517 | UD 532 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal line voltages | $230 / 400 \mathrm{~V}$ ( N required) |  |
| Nominal line frequency | 45.65 Hz | 47.53 Hz |
| Overload rating | $1.2 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ continuous |  |
| Rated power | $3 \mathrm{VA} \cos \varphi \approx 0.7$ |  |
| Drop-out <br> Adjustment error |  | Nominal voltage selectable between 340 and 460 V . $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{s}}$ permanently set to $20^{\circ}$ Undervoltage adjustable between 0.6 to $0.98 \times U_{N}$ |
| Pull-in | Hysteresis fixed setting at $2 \%$ a | fixed setting at 1 \% approx. |
| Memory function | One error | none |
| Temperature dependence |  | K |

## Single-phase Current Monitoring Relay I 540 / I 541

- Standard housing, 22.5 mm wide
- Selectable memory function
- Analogue output for setting the switching point
- Test voltage 3750 VAC



## Order Code



Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s), Functional Diagrams


1540

## Contact Data

## Auxiliary Circuit

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Supply voltage

$A 1-A 2(N)$
$A 1-A 2(N)$

$A 1-A 2(N)$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
24 \mathrm{VDC} \\
24 \mathrm{VAC}(45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}) \\
115 \mathrm{VAC}(45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}) \\
230 \mathrm{VAC}(45-65 \mathrm{~Hz})
\end{gathered}
$$ <br>

\hline Overload rating \& $1.15 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ continuous <br>
\hline Rated power \& DC 2 W AC 3 VA <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Monitoring Circuit



## Single-phase Voltage Monitoring Relay U 1510

- Standard type (GL)
- Operating range $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- DC and $A C$ undervoltage measuring



## Order Code

| Order code | U | 1510. |  | $10-100 \mathrm{mV}$ | 230 VAC | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage monitoring relay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U | U |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitored variable |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1510 single-phaseundervoltage |  | 51. |  |  |  |  |
| Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Monitored voltage range |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10.100 mV |  |  |  | 10.100 mV |  |  |
| 50.500 mV |  |  |  | 50.500 mV |  |  |
| 0.5-5V |  |  |  | 0.5-5V |  |  |
| $5-50 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  | 5.50 V |  |  |
| 25-250 V |  |  |  | 25.250 V |  |  |
| 50-500 V |  |  |  | 50.500 V |  |  |
| Supply voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 VAC |  |  |  |  | 24 VAC |  |
| $110 / 1 / 5 \mathrm{VAC}$ |  |  |  |  | 110 / 115 VAC |  |
| 230 VAC |  |  |  |  | 230 VAC |  |
| 240 VAC |  |  |  |  | 240 VAC |  |
| 24 VDC (no frequency stated) |  |  |  |  | 24 VDC |  |
| Frequency (at AC only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |

* See page 65 for series resistors for the 24 VDC device (for supply voltages above 24 VDC)


## Contact Data

|  | U 1510 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Type of contact | Single contact |
| Contact material | AgCdO |
| Nominal contact current | 5 A |
| Inrush current | $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Max. switching capacity | 1100 VA |
| Nominal contact voltage | 250 VAC |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)


## General Data



## Auxiliary Circuit

| Nominal line voltages | see order code |
| :--- | :---: |
| Nominal line frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ if AC devices |
| Voltage ranges | $\mathrm{AC}= \pm 20 \%$ at $100 \% \mathrm{ED}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{DC}=50 \%$ for $10 \mathrm{~s} 10 \% \mathrm{ED}$ |
|  | $24 \mathrm{VDC}+25 \% /-10 \%$ |
| Rated power | $2.0 \mathrm{VA} \cos \varphi \approx 0.7$ |

## Monitoring Circuit

|  | U 1510 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in voltage $U_{\text {an }}$ adjustable acc. to the upper scale | Input resistance in $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | Continuous overload in $V$ | Overload duration 10 s |
| 10.100 mV | 2 | 30 | 50 V |
| 50.500 mV | 20 | 100 | 140 V |
| 0.5-5V | 82.5 | 200 | 280 V |
| $5-50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 511 | 500 | 700 V |
| $25-250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1000 | 750 | 1000 V |
| $50-500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1000 | 750 | 1000 V |
| Adjustment error | $\leq 4$ \% |  |  |
| Drop-out voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{ab}}$ | Permanently adustable between 0.5 and $0.99 \times \mathrm{U}_{\text {an }}$ acc. to the lower scale. |  |  |
| Temperature dependence | $\leq 0.01$ \%/K |  |  |
| Variance of switching points under identical conditions | $\leq 0.5$ \% |  |  |
| Monitored value | The arithmetic mean value is measured. The scales are adjusted to sinusoidal AC voltage. If just DC voltages without any harmonic contents are measured, the desired switching point should be multiplied by 0.89 and the result set on the scale. |  |  |

Series Resistance for the 24 VDC Device

| Supply voltage Uv in VDC | 48 VDC | $\mathbf{6 0}$ VDC | $\mathbf{1 1 0}$ VDC | 220 VDC |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Series resistance $R_{v}$ in $\Omega$ | 470 | 750 | 1800 | 3900 |
| Power rating $P$ of $R_{v}$ in $W$ | 1.23 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 9.8 |
| Max. power $P$ of $R_{v}$ in $W$ | 1.92 | 2.7 | 6.4 | 15.4 |

## Three-phase Voltage Monitoring Relay UD1515 / UD1525 / UD1535

- Standard type (GL)
- Operating range $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Monitoring of three-phase systems



## Order Code



## Contact Data

|  | UD1515 / UD1525 / UD1535 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Type of contact | Single contact |
| Contact material | AgCdO |
| Nominal contact current | 5 A |
| Inrush current | $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Max. switching capacity | 1100 VA |
| Nominal contact voltage | 250 VAC |

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)





UD1515 / UD1525
UD1535

## General Data

|  | UD1515 / UD1525 / UD1535 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Display | 1 green LED lights if the output relay is pulled up |
| Insulation group VDE $011 \mathrm{Ob} / 2.79$ | C250 |
| Test voltage <br> Monitoring circuit -output circuit | 2500 VAC |
| Vibration resistance | 4 g at $25-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (in accordance with GL) |
| Terminals | Tension relief terminal with head screws metric M 2.6 |
| Terminal torque | max. 0.6 Nm |
| Terminal capacity solid conductor flexible conductor with ferrule | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Operating temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Protection in accordance with DIN 40050 | IP40 Housing IP20 Screws IP10 Clamps |
| Mounting | Rail in accordance with EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ Screw mounting with mounting plate |
| Weight | approx. 300 g |

## Auxiliary Circuit

- The supply input is internal connected to the monitoring input (L1 and L2).


## Monitoring Circuit

|  | UD1515 | UD1525 | UD1535 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal line voltages | see order code |  |  |
| Nominal line frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.5$ \% | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Overload rating | $\begin{gathered} 1.2 \times U_{\mathrm{N}} \text { continuous } \\ 1.5 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}} 10 \mathrm{~s} \text { at } 10 \% \mathrm{ED} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Rated power | 2.4 VA $\cos \varphi \approx 0.7$ |  |  |
| Monitored value | Voltage reading | Phase angle | Phase sequence |
| Drop-out voltage <br> Adjustment error | $U_{a b}$ permanently adjustable between 0.7 and $1.0 \times U_{\mathrm{N}}$ acc. to the upper scale $\leq 1 \%$ | AS permanently adjustable between $3^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$ asymmetry of angles $\leq 2.5 \%$ |  |
| Pull-in voltage <br> Adjustment error | $\mathrm{U}_{\text {an }}$ permanently adjustable between 1.02 and $1.2 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{ab}}$ acc. to the lower scale $\leq 2.5 \%$ | fixed setting at $1 \%$ approx. |  |
| Variance of switching points at the three phases | $\leq 1 \%$ |  |  |
| Temperature dependence | $\leq 0.01 \% / \mathrm{K}$ | 0.01\%/K |  |
| Variance of switching points under identical conditions | $\leq 0.5$ \% | $\leq 0.5 \%$ |  |

## Single-phase Current Monitoring Relay 11540

- Standard type (GL)
- Operating range $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Monitoring of undercurrent for DC and AC voltages



## Order Code

| Order code | I | 1540. |  | 0.1-1 A | 24 VAC | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current monitoring relay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitored variable |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1540 Single-phase undercurrent |  | 540. |  |  |  |  |
| Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Monitored current range |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-20 mA |  |  |  | 2-20 mA |  |  |
| 10-100 mA |  |  |  | 10. 100 mA |  |  |
| 50.500 mA |  |  |  | 50-500 mA |  |  |
| 0.1-1 A |  |  |  | 0.1-1 A |  |  |
| 0.5-5 A |  |  |  | 0.5-5 A |  |  |
| 1-10 A |  |  |  | 1-10A |  |  |
| Supply voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 VAC |  |  |  |  | 24 VAC |  |
| 110 / 115 VAC |  |  |  |  | 110 / 115 VAC |  |
| 230 VAC |  |  |  |  | 230 VAC |  |
| 240 VAC |  |  |  |  | 240 VAC |  |
| 400 VAC |  |  |  |  | 400 VAC |  |
| 24 VDC* (no frequency stated) |  |  |  |  | 24 VDC |  |
| Frequency |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |

See page 71 for series resistors for the 24 VDC device (for supply voltages above 24 VDC)

## Contact Data

|  | 11540 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Type of contact | Single contact |
| Contact material | AgCdO |
| Nominal contact current | 5 A |
| Inrush current | $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Max. switching capacity | 1100 VA |
| Nominal contact voltage | 250 VAC |

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



## General Data



## Auxiliary Circuit

| Nominal line voltages | see order code |
| :--- | :---: |
| Nominal line frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ if AC devices |
| Voltage ranges | $\mathrm{AC}= \pm 20 \%$ at $100 \% \mathrm{ED}$ |
|  | $+50 \%$ for $10 \mathrm{~s} 10 \% E D$ <br>  <br> Rated power$\quad \mathrm{DC}=24 \mathrm{VDC}+25 \% /-10 \%$ |

## Monitoring Circuit

|  | 11540 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in current $I_{a n}$ adjustable acc. to the upper scale | Input resistance in $\Omega$ | Continuous overload in A | Overload duration 1 s in A |
| 2-20 mA | 3 | 0.5 | 0.63 |
| 10.100 mA | 1 | 1 | 1.25 |
| 50-500 mA | 0.25 | 2 | 2.5 |
| 0.1-1 A | 0.11 | 3 | 3.7 |
| 0.5-5 A | 0.01 | 10 | 12.25 |
| 1-10 A | 0.005 | 15 | 15 |
| Adjustment error | $\leq 4$ \% |  |  |
| Drop-out current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{ab}}$ | Permanently adjustable between $0.5-0.99 \times \mathrm{I}_{\text {an }}$ acc. to the lower scale |  |  |
| Temperature dependence | $\leq 0.01$ \%/K |  |  |
| Variance of switching points under identical conditions | $\leq 0.5$ \% |  |  |
| Monitored value | The arithmetic mean value is measured. The scales are adjusted to sinusoidal AC current. If just DC currents without any harmonic contents are measured, the desired switching point should be multiplied by 0.89 and the result set on the scale. |  |  |

Series Resistance for the 24 VDC Device

| Supply voltage Uv in VDC | 48 VDC | $\mathbf{6 0}$ VDC | $\mathbf{1 1 0}$ VDC | 220 VDC |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Series resistance $R_{v}$ in $\Omega$ | 470 | 750 | 1800 | 3900 |
| Power rating $P$ of $R_{v}$ in $W$ | 1.23 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 9.8 |
| Max. power $P$ of $R_{v}$ in $W$ | 1.92 | 2.7 | 6.4 | 15.4 |

## Frequency Monitoring Relay with Auxiliary Voltage F1570

- Operating range $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Monitoring of underfrequency in AC current systems



## Order Code



See page 74 for series resistors for the 24 VDC device (for supply voltages above 24 VDC)

## Contact Data

|  | F1570 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $\mathrm{IC} / \mathrm{O} / 1 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Type of contact | Single contact |
| Contact material | AgCdO |
| Nominal contact current | 5 A |
| Inrush current | $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Max. switching capacity | 1100 VA |
| Nominal contact voltage | 250 VAC |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)


## General Data



## Auxiliary Circuit

| Nominal line voltages | see order code |
| :--- | :---: |
| Nominal line frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ if AC devices |
| Voltage ranges | $\mathrm{AC}= \pm 20 \%$ at $100 \% \mathrm{ED}$ |
|  | $+50 \%$ for $10 \mathrm{~s} 10 \% \mathrm{ED}$ |
| Rated power | $\mathrm{DC}=24 \mathrm{VDC}+25 \% /-10 \%$ |

## Monitoring Circuit

|  | F1570 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in frequency $f_{a b}$ adjustable acc. to the upper scale | Input resistance in $M \Omega$ | Limiting frequency in Hz |
| 10.30 Hz | 1 | 120 |
| 20.50 Hz | 1 | 120 |
| $40-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 1 | 120 |
| $50-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 1 | 120 |
| Adjustment error | $\leq 2.5$ \% |  |
| Drop-out frequency $f_{\text {an }}$ | Permanently adjustable between 1.01 and $1.1 \times \mathrm{f}_{\text {ab }}$ acc. to the lower scale |  |
| Temperature dependence | $\leq 0.02$ \%/K |  |
| Variance of switching points under identical conditions | $\leq 0.5$ \% |  |
| Monitored value (10-500 $\mathrm{V}_{\text {eff }}$ ) | - Operation without bridge x-f: frequencies above the set pull-in value energise the output relay. The output relay is de-energised when the frequency falls below the set drop-out value. <br> - Operation with bridge $x$-f: the output relay pulls in if the measuring voltage is above 8 V . The output relay remains pulled in if the voltage is applied at a frequency above the set switching point. Other functions same as operation without bridge $x$-f. |  |

Series Resistance for the $\mathbf{2 4}$ VDC Device

| Supply voltage $U v$ in VDC | 48 VDC | 60 yDC | 110 VDC | 220 VDC |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Series resistance $R_{v}$ in $\Omega$ | 470 | 750 | 1800 | 3900 |
| Power rating $P$ of $R_{v}$ in $W$ | 1.23 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 9.8 |
| Max. power $P$ of $R_{v}$ in $W$ | 1.92 | 2.7 | 6.4 | 15.4 |

## PCB Relay 171

- Standard type $\mathbf{9} \boldsymbol{J}$ / ©
- Immunity to flux
- 1 C/O 12/16 A. 2 C/O 8 A
- Insulation group C250



## Order Code



## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



## General Data



## Coil Data

| Coil voltage DC | 171G1/G2/P1 <br> Pull-in power approx. 0.2 W Nom. operation coil power appr. 0.4 W |  | Coil voltage AC |  | 171G1/G2/P1 <br> Nom. operation coil power appr. 50 Hz 0.7 VA Nom. operation coil power appr. 60 Hz 0.6 VA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) | Nominal resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) | Nominal voltage (V) | Nominal resist. ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current $50 \mathrm{~Hz}(\mathrm{~mA})$ | Nominal current $60 \mathrm{~Hz}(\mathrm{~mA})$ |
| 12 | 360 | 33 | 24 | 350 | 32 | 24 |
| 24 | 1440 | 17 | 115 | 8100 | 6.6 | 5.1 |
|  |  |  | 230 | 32500 | 3.3 | 2.5 |

## Electrical Service Life

Electrical Service Life AC
$90 \%$ operating
——resistive load
inductive load
$\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$


171 G1


171 G2


171 P1

## Switching Capability DC

Below limiting characteristic: service life of contacts $1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles (90\% operating) resistive load


Order Details for Accessories 171

| Relay |  | 171 G1 | 171 G2/P1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Socket for | Screw connection with quick-action fastening | Z318.02 Safe separation | Z319.02 |
|  | printed circuit | Z316.01 | Z317.01 |
| Modules for socket | Z318.02, Z319.02 | Z318.51 Protection/luminous diode 24 VDC |  |
|  |  | Z318.52 Luminous diode 24 VAC/DC |  |
|  |  | Z318.53 Protection diode DC |  |
|  |  | Z318.54 24 VAC with varistor |  |
|  |  | Z318.55 230 VAC with varistor |  |
|  |  | Z318.58 110/230 VAC LED |  |
| Retaining clip | for 171 | Z438 for socket Z318.02 | Z438 for socket Z319.02 |

## PCB Relay 107

- Standard type $\boldsymbol{9}$ / © ${ }^{\text {P }}$
- Immunity to flux
- 1 C/O 10/16 A, 2 C/O 7 A
- Insulation group C250


107 G1


107 P 1

## Order Code



## Contact Data

|  | $\mathbf{1 0 7 G 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 7 G 2}$ | 107P1 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ | $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ | $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Type of contact | Single contact | Single contact | Single contact |
| Contact material | AgCdO | AgCdO | AgCdO |
| Nominal contact current | 10 A | 7 A | 16 A |
| Inrush current | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 16 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Nominal contact voltage | $150 \mathrm{VDC} / 250 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $150 \mathrm{VDC} / 250 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $150 \mathrm{VDC} / 400 \mathrm{VAC}$ |
| Max. switching capacity (resistive) | $240 \mathrm{~W} / 2400 \mathrm{VA}$ | $120 \mathrm{~W} / 1200 \mathrm{VA}$ | $480 \mathrm{~W} / 4000 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Min. switching capacity | $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 5 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 5 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 5 \mathrm{VDC}$ |

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



Top view
107 G1


Hole diameter $\quad 1.3 \mathrm{~mm}$


Top view
107 G2



Hole diameter
1.3 mm


Top view
107 P1

| General Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 107 G1 | 107 G2 | 107 P1 |
|  | Pull-in-time | approx. 10 ms | approx. 10 ms | approx. 20 ms |
|  | Drop-out time | approx. 5 ms | approx. 5 ms | approx. 10 ms |
|  | Bounce time | approx. 6 ms | approx. 8 ms | approx. 6 ms |
|  | Mechanical service life | > $20 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles |  |  |
|  | Test voltage |  |  |  |
|  | Coil - contact (striking distance | 4000 VAC | 4000 VAC | 4000 VAC |
|  | (C/O)-(C/O) |  | 2500 VAC |  |
|  | Contact - contact | 1000 VAC | 1000 VAC | 1000 VAC |
|  | Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C250 |  |  |
|  | Ambient temperature | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
|  | Vibration resistance ( $30-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $>4 \mathrm{~g}$ |  |  |
|  | Weight | approx. 18 g |  |  |
|  | Operating range | Class $1\left(0.8-1.1 U_{N}\right)$ |  |  |
|  | Pull-in | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
|  | after coil excitation with $U_{N}$ at $T_{U}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Drop-out | $>0.05 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |  |  |

## Coil Data

$\left.\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline \text { Coil voltage } & \begin{array}{c}\text { High resistance } 107 \ldots \mathbf{E} \\ \text { Pull-in power approx. } 0.26 \mathrm{~W}\end{array} \\ \text { Nominal operation coil power approx. } 0.52 \mathrm{~W}\end{array}\right] \begin{array}{ccc}\text { Nominal current (mA) }\end{array}\right)$

## Electrical Service Life

## Electrical Service Life AC

$90 \%$ operating
-_ resistive load
inductive load
$\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$


107 G1



107 G2
107 Pl

## Switching Capability DC

Below limiting characteristic: service life of contacts $1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles (90\% operating) resistive load


107 G1


107 G2


107 P1

Order Details for Accessories 107

| Relay |  | 107 G1 | 107 G2/P1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Socket for | Screw connection with <br> quick-action fastening | Z318.02 Safe separation | Z319.02 |
|  | printed circuit | Z316.01 | Z317.01 |
|  | Z318.02, Z319.02 | Z318.51 Protection/luminous diode 24 VDC | Modules as for 107 G1 |
|  | Z318.52 Luminous diode 24 VAC/DC |  |  |
|  | Z318.53 Protection diode DC |  |  |
|  | Z318.54 24 VAC with varistor |  |  |
|  | Z318.55 230 VAC with varistor |  |  |
|  | Z318.58 110/230 VAC LED | Z421 for socket Z317.01 |  |
| Retaining clip | Z421 for socket Z316.01 | Z439 for socket Z319.02 |  |
| Retaining clip | for 107 | Z439 for socket Z318.02 |  |

Accessories for Relays 171/107

## Socket Z316.01



| Socket | Z316.01 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Socket design | Safe separation |
| Terminal capacity | Soldered pins |
| Mounting | PCB mount |
| Nominal current | 12 A |
| Insulation group VDE 0110b/2.79 | C250 |
| Weight | approx. 3.5 g |
| Retaining clip | Z420 (171 only) |

Socket Z317.01


Accessories for Relays 171/107

## Socket Z3 18.02



| Socket | Z318.02 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Socket design | Safe separation, logical, additional modules supported |
| Terminal capacity | $2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| solid conductor |  |
| flexible conductor with ferrule | $2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Terminal designation | in accordance with EN50005 |
| Mounting | Rail EN50022-35 $\times 7.5 / 15$ |
|  | Screw mounting M3 |

Socket Z319.02


## Modules for Socket Z318.02 and Z319.02



Protection / luminous diode for 6-24 VDC


Z3 18.54
Varistor for 24 VAC




LED for 6-24 VAC



Z318.58
LED for 110 / 230 VAC

Eject/retain Clip Z438 (for Z318.02 and Z319.02 with relay 171)


Eject/retain Clip Z439 (for Z319.02 with relay 107 G2 and 107 P1)


High Performance PCB Relay 173

## PCB Relay 173

- Standard type $\boldsymbol{9}$ / © ${ }^{\text {P }}$
- Immunity to flux
- $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O} 5 \mathrm{~A}$
- Insulation group C250



## Order Code



Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)


Hole diameter 1.2 mm

High Performance PCB Relay 173

## General Data

| 173G1 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in-time | approx. 7 ms |
| Drop-out time | approx. 4 ms |
| Bounce time | approx. 2 ms |
| Mechanical service life | $20 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles |
| Test voltage <br> Coil - contact <br> Contact - contact | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \text { VAC } \\ & 750 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C250 |
| Ambient temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration resistance (30-100 Hz) | $>10 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| Weight | approx. 8 g |
| Operating range | Class $1\left(0.8-1.1 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}\right.$ ) |
| Pull-in after coil excitation with $U_{N}$ at $T_{U}$ |  |
| Drop-out | $>0.05 U_{N}$ |

## Coil Data

| Coil voltage <br> DC | Nominal operation coil power approx. 0.45 W <br> Pull-in power approx. 0.22 W |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) | Nominal resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) |  |
| 5 |  | 56 | 89 |
| 12 |  | 320 | 38 |
| 24 |  | 1280 | 19 |

## Electrical Service Life

## Electrical Service Life AC


-... inductive load
$\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$

## Switching Capability DC

Below limiting characteristics: service life of contacts $1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles ( $90 \%$ operation) resistive load



## PCB Relay 174

- Standard type $\mathbf{9}$ / © ${ }^{\text {P }}$
- Washable
- 1 C/O 10 A/ 400 VAC
- Insulation group C250, B380
- Overall height 12.5 mm



## Order Code



## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)




Top view

High Performance PCB Relay 174

## General Data

|  | 174G1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in-time | approx. 10 ms |
| Drop-out time | approx. 5 ms |
| Bounce time | approx. 2 ms |
| Mechanical service life | > $20 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles |
| Test voltage <br> Coil - contact Contact - contact | $\begin{aligned} & 5000 \text { VAC } \\ & 1000 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C250, B380 |
| Ambient temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration resistance ( $30-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $>4 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| Weight | approx. 8 g |
| Operating range | Class $1\left(0.8-1.1 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}\right)$ |
| Pull-in after coil excitation with $U_{N}$ at $T_{U}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Drop-out | $>0.05 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |

## Coil Data

## Electrical Service Life

Electrical Service Life AC
$90 \%$ operation
resistive load
inductive load
$\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$


## Switching Capability DC

Below limiting characteristics: service life of contacts $1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles (90\% operation) resistive load


High Performance PCB Relay 175

## PCB Relay 175

- Standard type $\mathbf{9}$ /® ${ }^{\text {P }}$
- Washable
- 1 N/O 5 A
- Insulation group C250



## Order Code

| Order code | $\mathbf{1 7 5}$ | G | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{-}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 V}$ | DC |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of relay | 175 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G For printed circuit |  | G |  |  |  |  |
| Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1001 N/O |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |
| Nominal operation coil voltage (see coil data) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 V |  |  |  |  | 24 V |  |
| Coil current type |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC Direct current |  |  |  |  | DC |  |

## Contact Data

|  | $175 \mathrm{G100}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | $1 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Yype of contact | Single contact |
| Contact material | AgCdO |
| Nominal contact current | 5 A |
| Inrush current | $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Nominal contact voltage | $30 \mathrm{VDC} / 250 \mathrm{VAC}$ |
| Max. switching capacity (resistive) | $150 \mathrm{~W} / 1250 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Min. switching capacity | $10 \mathrm{~mA} / 5 \mathrm{VDC}$ |

## Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



Hole diameter 1.3 mm


Top view

High Performance PCB Relay 175

## General Data

|  | 175G100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in-time | approx. 6 ms |
| Drop-out time | approx. 3 ms |
| Bounce time | approx. 1 ms |
| Mechanical service life | $>20 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles |
| Test voltage Coil - contact | 4000 VAC |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | C250 |
| Ambient temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration resistance ( $30-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $>10 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| Weight | approx. 5 g |
| Operating range | Class 1 (0.8-1.1 U ${ }_{\text {N }}$ ) |
| Pull-in after coil excitation with $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{U}}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Drop-out | $>0.05 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |


| Coil voltage <br> DC | Nominal operation coil power approx. 0.20 W <br> Pull-in power approx. 0.10 W |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) |  | Nominal resistance $(\Omega)$ | Nominal current (mA) |

## Electrical Service Life

Electrical Service Life AC
$90 \%$ operation
 inductive load $\cos \varphi=0.4$.. 0.7

## Switching Capability DC

Below limiting characteristics: service life of contacts $1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles (90\% operation) resistive load



## PCB Relay 176

- Standard type $\boldsymbol{\text { S }}$ / ©
- Washable
- $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O} 5 \mathrm{~A}$
- Insulation group C250



## Order Code

|  | Order code | 176 | G | - | 24 V | DC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Type of relay | 176 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Model |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | G For printed circuit |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nominal operation coil voltage (see coil data) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24 V |  |  |  | 24 V |  |
|  | Coil current type |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | DC Direct current |  |  |  |  | DC |
| Contact Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 176G1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Contact arrangement | $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Type of contact | Single contact |  |  |  |  |
|  | Contact material | AgCdO |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nominal contact current | 5 A |  |  |  |  |
|  | Inrush current | $\leq 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nominal contact voltage | 150 VDC / 250 VAC |  |  |  |  |
|  | Max. switching capacity (resistive) | $120 \mathrm{~W} / 1250 \mathrm{VA}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Min. switching capacity | $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 5 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  |  |  |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)



Hole diameter contacts 1.2 mm Hole diameter coil 1.0 mm


Top view

## General Data

|  | $\mathbf{1 7 6 G 1}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Pull-in-time | approx. 10 ms |
| Drop-out time | approx. 5 ms |
| Bounce time | approx. 8 ms |
| Mechanical service life | $>10 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles |
| Test voltage <br> Coil - contact <br> Contact - contact | 2000 VAC |
| Insulation group VDE 0110b/2.79 | 750 VAC |
| Ambient temperature | C 250 |
| Vibration resistance $(30-100 \mathrm{~Hz})$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{to}+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Weight | $>10 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| Operating range | approx. 8 g |
| Pull-in | $\mathrm{Class} 1\left(0.8-1.1 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}\right)$ |
| after coil excitation <br> with $U_{\mathrm{N}}$ at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{U}}$ |  |
| Drop-out | $20{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Coil Data

| Coil voltage <br> DC | Nominal operation coil power approx. 0.36 W <br> Pull-in power approx. $\mathbf{0 . 1 8 ~ W}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage (V) |  | Nominal resistance ( $\Omega$ ) | Nominal current (mA) |
| 6 |  | 100 | 60 |
| 12 |  | 400 | 30 |
| 24 |  | 1600 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |

## Electrical Service Life

Electrical Service Life AC
$90 \%$ operation resistive load
. . . . inductive load
$\cos \varphi=0.4 \ldots 0.7$

## Switching Capability DC

Below limiting characteristics: service life of contacts $1 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles (90\% operation) resistive load


## Dual In-Line Relays 178

- Standard type $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$ / © ${ }^{\text {P }}$
- Washable
- Small overall height
- For switching small signals



## Order Code

| Order code | $\mathbf{1 7 8}$ | G | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{-}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 V}$ | DC |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of relay | 178 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G For printed circuit |  | G |  |  |  |  |
| Contact arrangement |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 C/O |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Nominal operation coil voltage (see coil data) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 V |  |  |  |  | 24 V |  |
| Coil current type |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC Direct current |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Contact Data



Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)


Hole diameter 0.8 mm


Top view

## General Data



## Coil Data

## Electrical Service Life

(resistive load), $90 \%$ operating

|  | 178G2 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Switching voltage <br> Switching current <br> Electrical service life | 30 VDC | 125 VAC |

## Dual In-Line Relays RE

- Standard type $\boldsymbol{9}$ / ©
- Washable
- High resistance version
- For switching small signals



## Order Code

## Contact Data

|  |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contact arrangement | RE monostable, poled |
| Type of contact | $2 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$ |
| Contact material | Twin contact |
| Nominal contact current | Hard silver, gold-plated |
| Inrush current | 2 A |
| Nominal contact voltage | $\leq 2 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Max. switching capacity (resistive) | $120 \mathrm{VDC} / \mathrm{AC}$ |
| Min. switching capacity | $24 \mathrm{~W} / 60 \mathrm{VA}$ |

Dimensions, Connection Diagram(s)


Hole diameter 0.8 mm


Top view

## General Data

|  | RE monostable, poled |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pull-in-time | approx. 6 ms |
| Drop-out time | approx. 4 ms |
| Bounce time | approx. 1 ms |
| Mechanical service life | $>20 \times 10^{6}$ switching cycles |
| Test voltage <br> Coil - contact (C/O) - (C/O) <br> Contact - contact | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \mathrm{VAC} \\ & 1500 \mathrm{VAC} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{VAC} \end{aligned}$ |
| Capacities <br> Coil - contact <br> (C/O) - (C/O) <br> Contact - contact | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{pF} \\ 1.5 \mathrm{pF} \\ 2.5 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ |
| Insulation group VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ | A125 |
| Ambient temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration resistance ( $30-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $>10 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| Weight | approx. 3.7 g |
| Operating range | Class 1 (0.8-1.1 UN) |
| Pull-in <br> after coil excitation with $U_{N}$ at $T_{U}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Drop-out | $>0.05 \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |

## Coil Data

| Coil voltage <br> DC | RE monostable, poled <br> Pull-in power approx. 0.1 W <br> Nominal operation coil power approx. 0.2 W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage <br> $(\mathrm{V})$ | Nominal resistance <br> $(\Omega)$ | Nominal current <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ |
| 5 | 167 | 30 |
| 12 | 960 | 12.5 |
| 24 | 2880 | 8.3 |
| 48 | 11520 | 4.2 |

## Electrical Service Life

(resistive load), 90 \% operating


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## 1. Definitions taken from relay regulations

### 1.1 Definitions

### 1.1.1 Coil terms

Nominal coil voltage is the voltage for which the coil is designed and rated and to which the other characteristic values are related.
Nominal coil current of units with coil winding is the current occurring at nominal voltage and a winding temperature of $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Nomincal coil resistance is the coil's DC resistance at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Nominal coil power rating is the power consumption at nominal voltage and nominal frequency, if applicable, i.e. the product of nominal voltage and nominal current.
Threshold current (voltage) is the minimum current (voltage) at which the relay positively pulls in.
Pull-in power is the average power consumption of a relay at threshold voltage (winding temperature $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).
Transient current (pick-up current) is the current flowing through an AC winding at nominal voltage when the armature is held in the home position.
Release current is the current at which the relay armature is released.
Maximum permissible voltage is the voltage at which, at the max. ambient temperature, the max. permissible temperature is not exceeded.

### 1.1.2 Terms relating to time

Response time is the time between applying power to the coil and reaching the operating position (measured without bounce time).
Release time is the time between disconnecting power and leaving the operating position (measured without bounce time).
Bounce time is the time between the first and the complete closing (or opening) of a contact during closing (or opening) processes.

### 1.1.3 Contact terms

Nominal contact voltage is the voltage for which a contact element is rated to switch under stipulated conditions.
Switching voltage is the voltage applied to the open contact; it must not exceed the nominal contact voltage.
Nominal contact current is the maximum current that a contact can carry continuously under stipulated conditions. DIN EN 61810-1/VDE 0435 Part 201 demands that at least half of a relay's $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{O}$ contacts is to be capable of carrying the nominal current.
Switching current is the current actually flowing through the closed contact; it can considerably exceed the nominal contact current for short periods.
Switching capacity is the product of switching voltage and switching current.

### 1.2 Reference conditions in compliance with DIN EN 61810-1/VDE 0435 Part 201

The standard operating ranges of influencing variables refer to the recommended relay operating ranges.

## Influencing variable

Ambient temperature
Air pressure
Relative humidity
Foreign magnetic induction
Position
Frequency
DC ripple
DC portion of AC
Shock and vibration Industrial exhausts and other influences

## Standard operating range

-5 to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
70 to 110 kPa
see section 3.2, neither condensation nor ice must occur inside the relay housing.
$15 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~T}$ in any direction
$5^{\circ}$ in any direction away from the reference position Reference value $+10 \% /-6 \%$
$\leq 12 \%$
max. $5 \%$ of peak voltage
according to manufacturer's data
in process by IEC

### 1.3 Input values in compliance with DIN EN 61810-1/VDE 0435 Part 201

### 1.3.1 Operating range

Class $1 \quad 80$ to $110 \%$ of nominal voltage
Class $2 \quad 85$ to $110 \%$ of nominal voltage

### 1.3.2 Release

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { DC relay } & >5 \% \text { of nominal voltage } \\
& >10 \% \text { of the nominal voltage under nominal conditions } \\
\text { AC relay } & >15 \% \text { of nominal voltage }
\end{array}
$$

### 1.4 Creepage and clearance distances in compliance with DIN EN 61810-1/VDE 0435 Part 201

Where creepage and clearance distances are concerned, this European standard refers to DIN EN $61810-5 /$ VDE 0435 Part 140. Creepage and clearance distance ratings of electrical relays are currently defined in accordance with VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ as yet.
1.4.1 Insulation groups in acc. with VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$

VDE $0110 \mathrm{~b} / 2.79$ stipulates the minimum insulation distances for operating equipment. According to its use and operating conditions, the equipment is classified by one of the insulation groups below:
Insulation group Ao includes low-output equipment which is installed in air-conditioned or clean, dry rooms, or is protected by suitable means; minor temperature rise in the case of short circuit.
Insulation group A includes equipment which is installed in air-conditioned or clean, dry rooms, or is protected by suitable means.
Insulation group B includes equipment in domestic or commercial rooms, precision engineering workshops, laboratories, test bays, or medical care locations.
Insulation group C includes equipment primarily for use in industrial, commercial and agricultural environments, unheated storerooms, workshops, boiler houses, or in conjunction with machine tools.
Insulation group D includes equipment for use in vehicles which are exposed to the effects of conducting brake dust and moisture (condensation, snow) without being enclosed.
The insulation group is to be chosen according to the application. Apart from the insulation group, the operating voltage is to be taken into account.

### 1.4.2 Insulation coordination in acc. with DIN EN 61810-5/VDE 0435, Part 140

The standard defines the requirements to insulation coordination for the electromechanical switching relays. For the purpose of insulation coordination, the devices due to IEC 60664-1 are classified by the following groups:
Overvoltage category I covers devices that connect to fixed electrical installations in buildings; measures for the limitation of transient surges are to be provided.
Overvoltage category II covers devices that connect to fixed electrical installations in buildings (e.g. household appliances, portable tools and similar loads).
Overvoltage category III covers devices that are components of fixed installations (e.g. distributor boards, power switches, distributors) and devices that can be permanently connected to a fixed installation at any time (e.g. devices for industrial applications, stationary motors).
Overvoltage category IV covers devices that are intended for use at or near the feeding point of electrical installations in buildings, looking from the main junction box towards the line (e.g. electricity meters, overload switches).
Relays for industrial applications fall under Overvoltage category III.
The 'Pollution degree' defines the contamination, which may reduce the stability or the surface resistance of the insulation.
Pollution degree 1 covers dry and non-conductive contamination without any influence.
Pollution degree 2 covers non-conductive contamination which, due to condensation, may become conductive at times.
Pollution degree 3 covers conductive contamination or dry, non-conductive contamination which will become conductive because condensation is expected.
Pollution degree 4 covers contamination that is always conductive due to conductive dust, rain or snow.
In conjunction with the operating voltage and the relay's overvoltage category results the rated impulse withstand voltage.

### 1.4.2.1 Surge voltage test in acc. with IEC 60664-1

Test voltage
Impulse withstand voltage due to DIN EN 61810-5/VDE 0435 Part 140
curve shape $1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$

### 1.4.2.2 Neffrequency alternating voltage test in acc. with IEC 60664-1

Test voltage
AC
$2 \times U_{N}+1000 V$
for 1 min
1.5 Usage categories in acc. with DIN EN 60947-4-1/VDE 0660 Part 102 and DIN EN 60947-5-1/VDE 0660 Part 200

The usage categories listed in DIN EN 60947-4-1/VDE 0660 Part 102 in conjunction with the nominal operating current and the nominal voltage mark the intended use and the load on contactors and motor switches (up to 1000 VAC or 1500 VDC).

| Type of current | Usage category | Typical application |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alternating current | AC - 1 AC - 2 AC - 3 AC-4 <br> AC - $5 a$ AC - 5 b AC - 6 a AC - 6 b AC $-7 a$ <br> AC $-7 b$ AC-8a AC - 8b | non-inductive or low-induction loads, resistance ovens <br> slip ring motors: start, stop <br> squirrel-cage motors: start, stop during operation <br> squirrel-cage motors: start, reverse current braking, reversing, <br> inching <br> control of gas discharge lamps <br> control of filament bulbs <br> control of transformers <br> control of capacitor batteries <br> low-induction loads of household appliances and similar <br> applications <br> motor loads for household applicances <br> control of hermetically enclosed cooling compressor motors with manual reset of overload triggers <br> same as AC-8a, but with automatic reset |
| Direct current | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline D C-1 \\ D C-3 \\ D C-5 \\ D C-6 \end{array}$ | non-inductive or low-inductance loads, resistance ovens shunt wound motors: start, reverse current braking, reversing, inching, resistance braking series wound motors: start, reverse current braking, reversing, inching, resistance braking control of filament bulbs |

The usage categories listed in DIN EN 60947-5-1/VDE 0660 Part 200 apply to control devices and switching elements for controlling, signal output, locking etc. of switching gear and switching systems (up to 1000 VAC or 600 VDC).

| Type of current | Usage category | Typical application |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alternating current | AC -12 | control of resistive and semiconductor loads in the input circuits of <br> opto-couplers <br> control of semiconductor loads with transformer separation <br> control of small electromagnetic loads (max. 72 VA) <br> control of electromagnetic loads (above 72 VA$)$ |
|  | AC -13 | AC -14 |
| AC -15 | control of resistive and semiconductor loads in the input circuits of <br> opto-couplers <br> control of solenoids <br> control of electromagnetic loads with economy resistors in the <br> circuit |  |
| Direct current | DC -12 | DC -13 |
| DC -14 |  |  |

The diagram below illustrates the making and breaking currents according to the test conditions of the usage categories.


Ic = making-, breaking current
le = rated operating current $\mathrm{lc} / \mathrm{le}=1$ for the usage categories not shown in the diagram

### 1.6 Screw torque in acc. with DIN EN 60999-1/VDE 0609 Part 1

The standard applies to the terminal points of screw-type terminals for the connection of single copper wires (max. diameter $=240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) or several copper wires of the same diameter (max. $70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ per terminal).
The largest nominal diameter defined for the terminal point is used for the torque test. The wires are to be attached to and detached from the terminal point 5 times, using the test torques according to the table below. After the test, the terminal points must show no changes that would influence their use.

|  | Test torque / Nm |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nominal diameter of thread | Screws of terminal points that are screwed in by means of a screwdriver |
| Up to and inc. 2.8 | 0.4 |
| Above 3.0 up to 3.2 | 0.5 |
| Above 3.2 up to 3.6 | 0.6 |
| Above 3.6 up to 4.1 | 1.2 |
| Above 4.1 up to 4.7 | 1.8 |
| Above 4.7 up to 5.3 | 2.0 |
| Above 5.3 up to 6.0 | 2.5 |
| Above 6.0 up to 8.0 | 3.5 |
| Above 8.0 up to 10.0 | 4.0 |

2. Regulations for relay applications
2.1 Manufacturer's certificate (installer's certificate) in acc. with VBG 4 §5, para. 4

VBG4, a regulation issued by the employers' liability insurance association, describes the protective means of plants against accidental contact with electrically conductive parts. This regulation is a statutory obligation for plant operators. Responsibility can be transferred to the installer of the plant. Prior to its first start-up, the plant is to be checked and approved of by a qualified engineer who is to assess all of the protective means against accidental contact. The efficiency of protection can be assured by the installer of the overall system only. The certificate demanded by VBG4 §5, para. 4 cannot be provided by component suppliers because the supplier has no influence on the installation and application conditions.

### 2.2 Contact protection in acc. with DIN VDE 0106 Part 100

VDE 0106 Part 100 is the basis for the design of electrical equipment for nominal voltages up to 1000 V . It describes the means of protection against direct contact during occasional work near exposed and hazardous parts.
The preventive actions listed below can be taken either separately or in any combination to provide the necessary protection:

- design alteration of the equipment
- space between the elements and exposed and hazardous parts
- other protective action (e.g. covers)


### 2.3 Safe separation in acc. with DIN EN 61140/VDE 0140 Part 1

The standard defines basic requirements among others for the safe separation of circuits of operating equipment in compliance with the relevant regulations.
It applies to equipment for nominal voltages up to 1000 VAC or 1500 VDC resp.
A safe separation of circuits prevents voltage from migrating between adjacent circuits.
Safe separation is achieved by:

- double or reinforced insulation, or
- base insulation and protective shield, or
- the combination of these precautions.


### 2.4 Protection by casings in acc. with DIN EN 60529/VDE 0470 Part 1

DIN EN 60529 provides system for classifying the degrees of protection of electrical equipment. The degrees of protection specify the protection, defined by standardised test methods, that a casing provides against the penetration of solid foreign particles and water. The degree of protection, or interelement protection, is indicated by means of the IP code (e.g. IP 40). The table below is a brief summary.

| Code | IP | Protection of equipment | Personal protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First number | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | against the penetration of solid foreign particles: <br> (no protection) <br> $\geq 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ diameter <br> $\geq 12.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ diameter <br> $\geq 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ diameter <br> $\geq 1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ diameter <br> dust-protected <br> dust-proof | against contact with hazardous parts by: <br> (no protection) <br> back of hand <br> finger <br> tool <br> wire <br> wire <br> wire |
| Second number | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | against the damaging penetration of water: (no protection) vertical drops drops ( $15^{\circ}$ inclination) spray water spray water jet of water strong water jet temporary immersion permanent immersion | - |

### 2.5 Plant safety

Measures for the prevention of dangerous situations in the case of malfunctions must be taken in plants where the health or the life of humans or major assets depend on the machines' perfect operation.
Detailed requirements are listed in, for example

- DIN EN 60204-1/VDE 0113 Part 1

Electrical equipment of industrial machines

- DIN EN 50178/VDE 0160

Electronic operating equipment of power installations

- DIN VDE 832

Traffic signalling installations

- TRA 200

Technical regulation for lifts
These regulations can be taken as guidelines for applications where comparable requirements of functional safety are to be met, but for which no technical rules have been defined as yet.

### 2.6 Line voltage harmonisation

At present, the line voltages are being internationally harmonised to $230 / 400 \mathrm{~V}$ in compliance with IEC publication IEC 38 "Standard Voltages".
Therefore, different line voltage ranges apply until the end of the introductory stage in 2002.
Voltage tolerances are $+6 \% /-10 \%$ of $230 / 400 \mathrm{~V}$. The corresponding tolerances for the old line voltage of $220 / 380 \mathrm{~V}$ are thus $+10 \% /-6 \%$.
Due to the fact that the voltage may suffer another $4 \%$ drop in the consumer's circuitry (after the house connection point), the consuming devices are to be designed for a range between 0.86 and 1.06 of the new rated line voltage.
The relays presented in this catalogue have been designed for the new line voltage. In most cases, the coils didn't have to be modified to adapt the devices to the changeover.

## 3. Selection and application of relays

### 3.1 Extended operating conditions

The relays can be used outside of the Standard Operating Conditions described in section 1.2. According to relay regulations, the preferable range of ambient temperatures is between $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. For extended temperature ranges of individual relays refer to the relays' data sheets. The operating voltage diagram illustrates the relation between operating voltage and ambient temperature (supplied upon request). While the maximum permissible voltage reduces as the temperature rises, the threshold and release voltages increase.

Example (varies with relay type)

I. Pull-in excitation (coil not warmed up)
II. Pull-in excitation (coil warmed up)
III. Max. permissible voltage, relative to a temperature limit of $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, if the duty cycle is $100 \%$

### 3.1.1 Low temperature

At low temperatures, the threshold and release voltages are reduced (by approx. $0.4 \% / \mathrm{K}$ ). Icing up (frost formation) may temporarily lead to malfunctions. Until now, no damages at temperatures down to about $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ have been found either in practical use or in laboratory tests.

### 3.1.2 High temperature

High ambient temperatures and the heat produced by the relay itself have a cumulative effect on insulating materials and metals.
Thus, the reaction times of chemical processes double at every increase in temperature by $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The influence is kept at a minimum by a suitable choice of materials (metals, insulants). Some contact materials tend to oxidise at higher temperatures.

### 3.1.3 Humidity

Humidity reduces the insulating properties of electrical operating equipment and promotes the corrosion of metals. These effects are aggravated by corrosive atmospheres. More perfectly adapted materials help to turn the influence of humidity into a comparatively minor problem. We recommend to encase the electrical devices if they are exposed to extreme ambient conditions.

### 3.2 Climate application classes

The application classes and reliability data for components of communications engineering and electronics are specified in DIN 40040.
The following applies to most of our relays:


DIN IEC 68 describes the "Environmental Tests for Electrical Engineering". From this compilation, the following tests were chosen and carried out on electrically non-excited devices:
Part 2 - 1 Low temperature, severity $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 2 \mathrm{~h}$
Part 2-2 Dry heat, severity $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 16 \mathrm{~h}$
Part 2 - 3 Humid heat, constant exposure, severity 40/93, 56 d
Part 2 - 30 Humid heat, cyclic exposure, severity $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 6$ cycles
Part 2-14 Rapid temperature change,, severity $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C},+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 3$ cycles
The relays can be used in tropical zones.
A high degree of humidity and fast temperature changes may lead to condensation which is to be avoided, e.g. by heating the control cabinet.

### 3.3 Service life / reliability

The service life of technical equipment is subject to the laws of statistics.
Because of the multitude of influencing factors, service life data can only be given for defined operating conditions.

### 3.3.1 Mechanical service life

The service life information given for every type of relay has been achieved by $90 \%$ of the relays under the standard conditions listed below.
For this test, current is only applied to the coil. The relay is considered to operate satisfactorily as long as the contacts work properly.

- Switching frequency 10 Hz
- Relative duty cycle 50 \%
- Ambient temperature $20-35{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Relative humidity

35-85\% (no condensation)

- Orientation horizontal mounting surface


### 3.3.2 Electrical service life

The main influencing factor on a relay's electrical service life is the arc produced when the contact opens and closes. In the case of switching relays, other influences, such as contact friction, contact clearance or the mechanical quality of the contact rivet, can be neglected.

## Closing arc

An arc is produced when a contact is activated and reaches the critical field strength.
The arc causes material to evaporate and to create fusible links.
This process is reinforced by the bouncing of the contacts.
Extremely high transient currents may melt material off large portions of the contact surfaces, thus causing the contacts to weld.

## Opening arc

When the contact opens,

- the effective contact surface is reduced due to decreasing contact forces
- the current density in the remaining current pathways increases
- the temperature in the remaining current pathway rises up to the melting point
- a fusible link is produced at currents of $<100 \mathrm{~A}$
- at currents of $>100 \mathrm{~A}$, the fusible link evaporises in an explosion-like process and the melted contact material sprays out.
- Smooth, melted off contact areas and bead-shaped contact material depositing around the contact appear on the contact surface.
The circuit is safely separated by
- resistive and capacitve loads in conjunction with small voltages

An arc may be produced by

- resistive and capacitive loads in conjunction with high voltages
- inductive loads

Permanent arcs are mainly produced by DC current.
Alternating current quenches the arc when the current crosses over the zero point.
The arc is influenced by

- the contact material
- a reduction of the arcing voltage and arcing current
- the speed of the switching elements
- an increased clearance between the arc starting points.

Influencing factors are the contact gap, a blow-out magnet, or a mechanical widening of the gap. (This is of extreme importance for the switching of DC currents.)

## DC switching capacity - resistive loads

The diagram below illustrates the maximum switching capacity at DC voltage.


The area below the curve ensures a service life of $\geq 1 \times 10^{6}$ operating cycles $(90 \%$ success of test samples).
Parameters for finding the DC switching capacity

Contact switching voltage
Making current = breaking current Switching frequency
Duty ratio
Ambient temperature
Relative humidity
Orientation
Contact material
Type of load
$x$-axis
$y$-axis
3600/h
25 \% cyclic duration factor
$20.35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
35-85\% (no condensation)
horizontal mounting surface
standard material used for the relay
resistive

In the case of DC voltage switching, further service life information can only be obtained in conjunction with additional arc-quenching measures. The corresponding DC load can only be specified exactly if the original load is applied.
There are the following differences between the switching of DC loads and AC loads:

- no arc quenching at zero crossing
- depending on the load, the material on the contact migrates from the anode to the cathode
- the contact gap has a greater influence on the service life than in the case of AC switching
- in the case of DC switching, the burn-out buffer on the contacts influences the service life


## Electrical service life - AC

As opposed to the switching of DC voltages, $A C$ switching allows a more exact forecast of the contact life due to arc quenching at zero crossing. The diagram below gives an illustration of the relationship between service life and switching capacity. The diagram is a direct reading of the service life to be expected from $90 \%$ of the relays at resistive and inductive loads resp.


```
__ resistive load
. - . . inductive load, }\operatorname{cos}\varphi=0.4\ldots0.
```


## Parameters for finding the AC correct switching capacity curve

Contact switching voltage

Switching frequency
Duty ratio
Ambient temperature
Relative humidity
Orientation
Contact material Type of load
$230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$; if other contact voltages are used, the switching capacity is to be adapted in the diagram, e.g. half the capacity for 115 VAC.
Making current = breaking current 3600/h
25 \% cyclic duration factor
$20-35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
35-85\% (no condensation)
horizontal mounting surface standard material used for the relay resistive

The service life information for purely resistive loads can be easily reproduced. In the case of inductive or capacitive loads - especially if combined with DC voltage the service life can only be reliably specified by doing a switching capacity test under nominal conditions with the original load applied.

### 3.3.2.1 Inductive loads

Due to the higher making currents and the breaking voltage peak, the service life differs from application to application in the case of inductive loads. The different types of load are classified by a couple of usage categories. The switching behavoiur of the relevant types of load is the same as the switching of inductive loads such as motors or transformers.
The usage categories summarise the making and breaking conditions for some inductive loads for both $A C$ and DC switching.

### 3.3.2.2 Lamp loads

The resistance of cold filament bulbs is only about 5 to $10 \%$ of the value measured at operating temperature. The making current is therefore 10 to 20 times higher. A 100 W bulb, for example, has an inrush power of more than 1000 W .

### 3.3.2.3 Fluorescent lamps

Due to the starting and the building up of high voltage in the ballast (inductor) required for igniting the lamp, the switching of fluorescent lamps produces high making currents.
When the lamp is switched off, the inductor generates high breaking voltage peaks.
Compensating capacitors in the circuit may lead to extremely high making currents at the contact and, thus, to a welding of the contacts.

### 3.3.2.4 Capacitors

AC circuits in conjunction with inductive loads produce resonances which may lead to increased currents in the case of series resonances and to increased voltages in the case of parallel resonances. The charging and discharging of capacitors with small damping resistances produces high peak currents which may cause the contacts to weld up. This effect mainly occurs when controlling capacitors of power supply units.

### 3.4 Protective circuits

The purpose of protective circuits is to reduce the load on contacts or electronic units when switching consumers.
The circuits protect the switching elements against the breaking voltage peak of the inductive load.
Protective circuits avoid

- EMC problems
- contact material degradation
- contact material migration
- destruction of insulation by overvoltage
- destruction of electronic components
- radio interference in the electronics by clicking sounds

The circuits below have proved their practical worth.

### 3.4.1 Protective DC circuit

Free-wheeling diode


Effect of protective circuit at breaking


Coil voltage curve

Advantages

- The effect does not depend on the voltage
- Neutral making behaviour
- Breaking voltage peak of 0.7 V (silicon)
- Low costs
- Small

Disadvantages

- The drop-out delay multiplies by 3 to 4
- No polarity safeguard


### 3.4.2 Protective $A C$ and DC circuits

Varistor circuit Effect of protective circuit at breaking



Coil voltage curve
Advantages

- Small
- Applies to AC and DC operation
- Simple adjustment
- The drop-out delay increases only slightly
- Polarity safeguard

Disadvantages

- Comparatively large space required
- Large overvoltages
- Limited switching frequency
- Optimum protection for only one voltage


### 3.4.3 RC element circuit



Effect of protective circuit at breaking


Coil voltage curve

Advantages

- Applies to AC and DC operation
- The drop-out delay increases only slightly
- Polarity safeguard
- Low overvoltage if optimally adjusted

Disadvantages

- Comparatively large space required
- R-C combination to be optimised for the inductive load
- Increased drop-out delay if optimally adjusted
- High making current peaks caused by capacitor
- No protection with small voltages

Equation for easy calculation of protective $R C$ element circuits

$$
R \approx 0,5 \frac{\text { Nominal coil voltage }}{\text { Nominal coil current }} \quad C \approx \frac{\text { Coil inductance }}{4 \cdot \text { coil resistance }^{2}}
$$

### 3.4.4 Suppressor diode



Effect of protective circuit at breaking


Coil voltage curve

Advantages

- Small
- Applies to AC and DC circuits
- The drop-out delay increases only slightly
- Polarity safeguard
- Simple adjustment
- High degree of protection

Disadvantages

- Limited switching frequency
- Works with only one voltage


### 3.4.5 Protective circuits - summary

Comparison of breaking voltage peaks of the various protective circuits.

Example (varies with relay type)


Delays caused by the protective circuits Type-dependent example for various protective circuits.


### 3.5 Contact types and materials

The right choice of contact type (single contact, twin contact, bridge contact) and contact material is the determining factor for service life and reliability of contact switching. The required contact type and material depend on the types of load described above.

### 3.5.1 Contact types

## Single contact

Single contacts are used for switching medium-range loads. A single contact point opens and closes the circuit.


Advantages

- Covers a wide range of applications
- Low contact resistance
- Large number of switching cycles


## Twin contact

Twin contacts are used for switching small loads. Two parallel contact blades open and close the circuit.



## Advantages

- Reliability of contact making significantly increased compared with single contacts
- Constant contact resistance


## Bridge contact

Bridge contacts are used for switching heavy loads. Two contact points in series open and close the circuit.


Advantages

- Arc suppression at two points
- Large contact gap

If small loads are to be controlled, the following factors may have a negative impact on the reliability of contact making:

- Long chains of contacts
- Reduced switching frequency (e.g. quiescent current monitoring circuits)
- Dust
- High ambient temperatures
- Increased humidity
- Corrosive gases, etc.


### 3.5.2. Contact materials

The minimum switching capacity data under normal operating conditions are specified. Please contact one of our representatives in your area or the main factory in Malente, if your applications require operation near the set limits.

### 3.5.2.1 Hard silver

- Silver contents 97-98 \%
- Harder than fine silver due to alloy contents of Cu and Ni (2-3 \%)
- Long contact life
- Alloys tend to oxidise at higher temperatures
- Material for standard applications
- Minimum contact load single contact $>20 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~mA}$
twin contact $>10 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~mA}$


### 3.5.2.2 Silver cadmium oxide

- Cadmium oxide makes the material more resistant to welding at high making current peaks
- Material erases evenly across the surface
- To be used preferably for high AC loads (strong DC breaking arcs leads to one-sided reduction of cadmium oxide in the contact)
- Minimum contact load $>20 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~mA}$


### 3.5.2.3 Silver palladium

- Palladium contents increases resistance against sulphurisation
- Highly resistant to corrosion and very hard
- Disadvantage: palladium forms insulating layers on contacts
- Application in atmospheres containing oil or other organic components is reduced to large switching capacities
- Minimum contact load $>20 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~mA}$


### 3.5.2.4 Silver tin oxide

- Tin oxide makes the material more resistant to welding at high making current peaks
- Very high burn-out resistance at large switching capacities
- Low degree of material migration under DC loads
- Applications with high making and breaking currents
- Minimum contact load > $20 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~mA}$


### 3.5.2.5 Silver nickel

- High burn-out resistance due to nickel contents
- More resistant to welding at high loads than hard silver
- Alloys tend to oxidise at higher temperatures
- Material for standard applications
- Minimum contact load single contact $>20 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~mA}$

$$
\text { twin contact }>10 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~mA}
$$

### 3.5.2.6 Gold plating $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$

- Abrasion-proof due to a $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ layer of hard gold (removed by contact friction and erosion after approx. 1 million switching cycles in "dry circuits")
- Multi-range contact for the switching of low and higher loads
- Available as single and twin contact
- Twin contact to be used with low contact loads in dusty atmospheres
- Minimum contact load >1mA/ 100 mV


### 3.5.2.7 Gold plating $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$

- Non-porous gold plating
- Same properties as $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ gold plating, but less durable


### 3.5.2.8 Tungsten

- High melting point; suitable for switching high making current peaks
- Tungsten forms layers of oxides and corrosion (no precious metal)
- High contact resistance, thus only $25 \%$ of the nominal contact current permissible
- Contact making less reliable with small switching voltages
- Used for lighting, inductive or capacitive loads and high switching frequencies


### 3.5.3 Contact resistance

## Contact resistance $R_{K}$ is made up of

- Inherent contact resistance ( $R_{D}$ )
- Friction resistance ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{E}}$ )
- Contamination resistance $\left(R_{F}\right)$
$R_{K}=R_{D}+R_{E}+R_{F}$
The inherent resistance
- is calculated on the basis of the contact's geometry, its specific resistance, and the current distribution.


## The friction resistance

- is defined as follows (after Holm):



## The friction resistance is influenced by the following variables

- Electrical conductivity of the contact materials
- Thermal conductivity of the materials
- Geometry and surface structure of the contact point
- Contacting force and its effective direction


## The contamination resistance may include

- Oxides, sulphides or organic substances
- Influences from the air and the industrial atmosphere
- Gas emission from plastic materials and stranded wires
- Oil, grease, fluxing and cleaning agents
- Contamination by dust, textiles, abrasives etc.

The hardness of these insulating layers can be up to $1000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}$, making them impenetrable even at high contacting forces.

### 3.5.3.1 Increased reliability of contact making by

- applying and switching higher voltages that pass through the contamination (fritting)
- using twin contacts
- using inert gas to encase the contacts
- surface roughnesses up to $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}$
- specially designed contact shapes
- high friction path
- high contacting force
- cleaning through burning the contamination in the switching arc


### 3.5.3.2 Measuring conditions

- Standard IEC 255-7 specifies the standard measuring conditions for relay contacts.
- There are the following measuring ranges, depending on the contact and type of contact. $20 \mathrm{mV} / 10 \mathrm{~mA} ; 100 \mathrm{mV} / 10 \mathrm{~mA} ; 24 \mathrm{~V} / 100 \mathrm{~mA} ; 24 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~A}$
- These measuring conditions can be reproduced everywhere.

Standard, commercially available ohmmeters have undefined measuring voltages and currents. We recommend to set up a quadripole measuring array to exclude the influence of the leads on the results.

### 3.5.3.3 Evaluation of contact resistances

Contact resistances can only be specified as statistical data. Due to mechanical allowances in the devices, the contact points of the contact elements change with every switching operation. The contact resistance is therefore a stochastic value.

### 3.5.4 Selective list of contact loads

| Relay type | Swi vol <br> $\min$. | hing age ) max. | Contact design | Max. transient current (A) |  | Max. <br> A $10$ | nom <br> 0 |  | Cu | rrent $1050$ | $50$ $10$ | $100$ | A <br> 1 | 3 |  | $510$ | $10 \quad 15$ |  | $20 \quad 25$ |  | 3040 | 50 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 178 | 0.01 | 125 | $\square$ | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RE | 0.01 | 120 | $\square$ | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 173 | 5 | 250 | - | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 174 | 5 | 400 | - | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 175 | 5 | 250 | - | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 176 | 5 | 250 | - | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 171G | 5 | 250 | - | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 171P | 5 | 400 | - | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107G | 5 | 250 | - | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107P | 5 | 400 | $\bullet$ | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 114.. | 5 | 250 | - | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 114..B | 0.1 | 250 | - | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 111A | 20 | 250 | - | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 111 H | 20 | 250 | - | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U | 20 | 250 | - | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U..B | 0.1 | 250 | - | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U..F | 10 | 250 | $\square$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U..G | 0.1 | 250 | $\square$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 20 | 400 | - | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | 20 | 400 | - | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I..F | 10 | 400 | $\square$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I..G | 0.1 | 400 | $\square$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IH | 20 | 400 | $\bigcirc$ | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 105.. | 60 | 400 | - $\quad$ | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 105..F | 20 | 400 | $\square \square$ | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P | 60 | 400 | $\bigcirc$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P..C | 60 | 400 | $\bigcirc$ | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 3.6 Relay types in terms of housing

## Relays with contacts exposed to the air

The coil, the magnetic circuit and the contacts are exposed to the air. The coil and the contacts are not protected.
Thus, air can be exchanged with the ambient atmosphere. The contacts are exposed to the atmosphere and the penetration of particles. We recommend to install relays of this type in enclosures. They are not suitable for the switching of small loads.

## Relays with contacts exposed to the air and protected by a dust cap

The coil, the magnetic circuit and the contacts are only protected by a cap.
Thus, air can be exchanged with the ambient atmosphere. The dust cap prevents particles from getting into the relay.

## Relays with a solder-tight and flux-tight casing

The coil, the magnetic circuit and the contacts are located in a plastic casing which allows a small amount of air circulation. In print designs, relays of this type cannot be washed. Their structural design prevents particles from getting into the relay. Relays of this type can be soldered by hand or wave. Cleaning agents may penetrate through openings and cause damage. The production process of PCB relays may allow solder vapour to get into the relay where it would cause contact problems.

## Relays with washproof casing

The coil, the magnetic circuit and the contacts are located in a plastic casing. The casing has an opening that is covered by a piece of film. During the production process, the relay is sufficiently water-tight so that no vapours or cleaning agents can get in. At the end of the production process, the film is pulled off the opening in the casing.

## Relays with hermetically sealed casing

The coil, the magnetic circuit and the contacts are enclosed in a hermetically sealed metal casing. Relays of this type are mainly used for the control of small signals.

### 3.7 Instructions for working up of PCB relays

### 3.7.1 Soldering instructions for sockets

Sockets should always be soldered on before any relays are mounted on the board.
The soldering process may produce very high temperatures. The maximum limits for the soldering onto circuit boards are $\leq 240^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{t}<5 \mathrm{~s}$, or, if the relay is to be soldered directly to a socket, $\leq 280^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, $\dagger$ approx. 3 s . The materials used for sockets to be print-mounted are highly temperatureresistant. Sockets can be cleaned without any problems.
We do not recommend using ultrasonic cleaning for relays and sockets.

### 3.7.2 Production of PCBs for relays

The catalogue describes the physical and electrical properties of PCB relays. The following information is supplied for every relay

- drillhole diameter
- grid size
- dimensions
- technical data

The thickness of the circuit board is one of the factors that influence your choice of relay. Our PCB relays have been optimised for 1.6 mm boards. This allows an optimal solder cone to form at the remaining end of the soldering pin. The circuit board material is important for the application rather than for mounting the relays.
The PCB layouts are to be designed such that they comply with the relevant standards. The width of conducting tracks is to be adapted to the current to be carried.
The relays should be located on the board at some distance from high inductive loads (transformers) or hot elements (dissipators). Failure to comply might lead to problems during operation. Another important consideration is to provide means that protect other elements from breaking current peaks produced by the coil.

### 3.7.3 Fixing relays on the boards

The space between the mounted relays mainly depends on the possibilities of relay placement and the thermal influences on the relays. The relays can be placed in any orientation unless otherwise specified.
If the boards are exposed to particular stress such as shock or vibration, please contact the supplier to ensure the relays' application.

### 3.7.4 Fluxing PCBs and relays

Don't use aggressive fluxing agents to flux the relays. Only use very little fluxing agent if you are soldering by hand. If you are using a bath for fluxing, make sure that the fluxing agent does not get onto the relay surface. Use encased or wash-proof relays only.

### 3.7.5 Soldering of PCB relays

There are three different methods of mounting the relays on the circuit board.

1. Manual soldering
2. Automatic wave soldering
3. Soldering in the reflow oven.

1st method: Use a temperature-controlled soldering iron with a max. temperature of $280^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The soldering iron should contact the soldering point no longer than 3 s . The fluxing agent should be the least aggressive. The temperature of the solder is to be between $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

2nd method: Soldering should be done at a maximum temperature of $240^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ which should be applied to the soldering points for no longer than 3 s . The fluxing agent should be the least aggressive. Make sure that the temperature near the relay does not exceed $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ during the soldering process.
3rd method: The connectors of relays that are designed for surface mounting in reflow ovens stand off at an angle (SMD). These relays contain thermally extremely stable plastic materials.
Relays of this type are hermetically sealed with almost no exception. The temperature curves of these relays depends on the manufacturer's specifications.

### 3.7.6 Cleaning of relays after soldering

The circuit board should be cleaned as quickly as possible after soldering. The solvent used depends on the fluxing agent manufacturer's specifications. Only hermetically sealed or washproof relays can be cleaned in this way. Wash-proof relays have an opening that is covered by a piece of film. This film can be removed after cleaning. Solder-tight relays are not suitable for washing.

### 3.8 Relay installation positions

All relays presented in this catalogue can be installed in any position and orientation. Please take note of the comments below because they help to improve the system's operational safety and service life if they are taken into account at the planning stage.

### 3.8.1 Armature positions



Pict. 1


Pict. 2


Pict. 3

Pict. 1: Non-positive and positive connection between armature and yoke (e.g. Universal Relay). Pict. 2/3: Free orientation of armature (e.g. Industrial Relay).
The ratings apply to installation positions as in Pict. 1 and Pict. 2. They do not vary much.
A free orientation of the armature ensures the longest service life if the armature is located on the yoke's blade (Pict. 2).
There is more variation in response values and increased mechanical wear if the armature lifts off the blade (Pict. 3).

### 3.8.2 Orientation of contacts



Pict. 2
Pict. 1: The contacts are horizontally arranged.
This orientation may allow

- particles from the ambient atmosphere
- cinders from switching an electrical load
- abrasives from mechanical wear
to deposit on the contacts or strike into the contact surfaces.
This may cause problems with small loads.
Pict. 2: The contacts are vertically arranged.
This orientation almost entirely prevents
- particles from the ambient atmosphere
- cinders from switching an electrical load
- abrasives from mechanical wear
from depositing on the contacts or striking into the contact surfaces.


## 4. Relays according to German and international regulations

### 4.1 Scope of coverage of VDE

Relays are described by DIN EN 61810-1/VDE 0435 Part 201 - Electromechanical Relays non specified time. According to VDE 0024, relays are non-marking devices which therefore require no VDE test mark.

### 4.2 Declaration of conformity

The Kuhnke relays described in this catalogue have been designed and manufactured in compliance with harmonised standards DIN EN 60255-1-00/VDE 0435 Part 201 and DIN EN 61810-1/VDE 0435 Part 201 in accordance with the EC's Low-Voltage Directive (73/23 EEC).
Exception: Miniature Relay 111 A2 (test voltage)

### 4.3 CE mark

At present, there is no directive that demands a CE mark for switching relays without defined time response characteristics.

## EMC Directive

Switching relays without defined time response characteristics (both electromechanical and semiconductor relays) require neither a CE mark nor the manufacturer's declaration of conformity as provided by the EMC Directive. The directive mainly concerns ready-to-use devices. Components that become parts of other devices are incapable of operating on their own.

## Machine Directive

The Machine Directive differentiates between machines, parts of machines, and safety components. Relays fit none of these categories. They therefore need not carry a CE mark, and the manufacturer is not obliged to declare their conformity with the provisions of the Machine Directive.

## Low-Voltage Directive

This directive concerns electrical equipment, which are installed in other devices, and devices for immediate use. The properties of electrical equipment that integrates into other devices as well as the safety of the final product considerably depend on how the components are installed. This type of equipment therefore requires no CE mark. Examples listed in the directive include basic electromechanical components such as plug-and-socket connectors, relays with PCB connectors and microswitches. These rules also apply to relays with plug-type connectors which are optionally available with PCB connectors. An exception are larger relays in conjunction with sockets that are installed in switching cabinets exclusively.

### 4.4 Licences

The relays listed below have been tested and approved of by foreign authorities. Some relays differ from the standard design. Please specify the relevant design in your order (e.g. SEV).

| Relay type | UL | CSA | SEV | DEMKO | GL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { File } \\ & \text { Order Code } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { File } \\ & \text { Order Code } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { Order Code } \end{gathered}$ | Order Code | Order Code |
| 178 | E 63473 Standard | $72763$ <br> Standard |  |  |  |
| R | E 63473 Standard | $35579$ <br> Standard |  |  |  |
| 173 | E 41922 <br> Standard | $\begin{gathered} 35579 \\ \text { Standard } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 174 | E 41922 Standard | $35579$ <br> Standard |  |  |  |
| 175 | E 41922 Standard | $35579$ <br> Standard |  |  |  |
| 176 | E 41922 <br> Standard | $\begin{gathered} 35579 \\ \text { Standard } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 171 | E 41922 <br> Standard | $701713$ <br> Standard |  |  |  |
| 107 | E 41922 <br> Standard | $\begin{gathered} 35579 \\ \text { Standard } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 114 A | E 63473 Standard | $\begin{gathered} 47569 \\ \text { Standard } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 111 \mathrm{Hl} \\ & 111 \mathrm{~A} 2 \end{aligned}$ | E 41922 <br> Standard | 70864 Standard |  |  |  |
| U | E 41922 <br> Standard | 47569 <br> Standard |  |  |  |
| M |  | 47569 Standard |  |  |  |
| IA, IG | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } 41922 \\ & \text { IR, IS } \end{aligned}$ | $47569$ <br> Standard | $\underset{\mathrm{IB}}{\mathrm{D} 9.31 / 144}$ | ID |  |
| IH |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { D } 9.31 / 144 \\ \text { IV } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 105 | E 63473 <br> Standard | 47569 Standard | $\begin{gathered} \text { D } 9.31 / 142 \\ \text { SEV } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| P |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { D } 9.31 / 146 \\ \text { SEV } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 1500 |  |  |  |  | $97078$ <br> Standard |


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[^0]:    * Other voltages on request

[^1]:    * Other coil voltages on request

[^2]:    Viewed on connector pins
    Drillhole diameter 2.1 mm

[^3]:    *Other voltages on request

