## Electronic relays and Limit Switches

## Electronic relays

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## Series NMV Multivoltage timers 22.5 mm module

- Timers: $22,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ multivoltage $24-240 \mathrm{~V}$ AC/DC relay
- Functions: delayed ON, OFF, star-delta, intermittence and multifunction
- 2 LED indication:

Green flashing during timer function and stable after relay energized.
Red when output contact is ON

## Standards

| VDE 0106 | CSA C 22.2 Nr.14 | UNE 20-119 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VDE 0110 | UL 94 | IEC/EN 60947-5-1 |
| EN 50002 | UL 508 | IEC/EN 61812-1 |
| EN 50042 | IEC 255.5 | CE |
|  |  | CUL |

Multivoltage electronic timers - 22.5 mm module

| Intro |
| :---: |
| A |
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| $E$ |
| $F$ |

## Multifunction

| - Delayed ON timer | - Impulse ON timer |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Delayed ON through contact timer | - Impulse ON through contact timer |
| - Delayed OFF thro ugh contact timer | - Impulse OFF through contact timer |
| - Delayed ON and OFF through contact timer | - Impulse ON and OFF through contact timer |


| Module $22,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| :--- |
| Direct |
| $24-240 \mathrm{~V}$ AC/DC -100 h |
| changeover |
| Technical data: see G.9 |
|  |
|  |



## Series D Single voltage relays 45 mm module

- Line protection and detection relays.
- Detection functions: motor re-start, thermistor, earth-leakage, voltage, current, frequency ...
- Line protection: unbalance, maximum and minimum voltage, phase sequence ...


## Standards

| VDE 0106 | CSA C 22.2 Nr.14 | UNE 20-119 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VDE 0110 | UL 94 | IEC/EN 60947-5-1 |
| EN 50002 | UL 508 | IEC/EN 61812-1 |
| EN 50042 | IEC 255.5 | CE |
|  |  | cUL |

Single voltage electronic relays - 45 mm module


[^0]
## Series D

Liquid level detector relay



Control and protection relays

(1) $\mathrm{EN}=$ coil $220 / 230 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
(2) $\mathrm{AJ}=$ coil $110 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

Dimensions pg. G. 20
4) Transformator inside the timerhousing 5) Thermal probe resistance not included 6) $\mathrm{ENU}=$ coil $220-230 \mathrm{~V} 380-400 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

## Protection relays

| Integral protection relay for three-phase lines | Supply voltage contact | Contacts | Operating Umin. | range Umax. | Unbalance | Mains frequency | Cat. no. | Ref. no. | Pack |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | RDFF 1-... 1 changeover | 5-20\% | 5-15\% | 2.5-10\% | 50 Hz | RDFF1-50AU | 123985 | 1 |
|  | Technical data: see G. 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unbalance and phase failure protection relay for three-phase lines | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{~V} 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \text { Direct } \\ & \text { and with } \\ & \text { transformer } \end{aligned}$ | RPDF 2-... 2 changeover | - | - | 2.5-10\% | 50 Hz | RPDF2-50AU | 124025 | 1 |
|  | Technical data: see G. 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phase sequence and phase failure protection relay for three-phase lines | $400 \mathrm{~V} 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \quad$ RSFF 1-... <br> With <br> transformer ${ }^{(1)}$ <br> 1 changeover |  | r | - | - | 50 Hz | RSFF1-50AU | 124622 | 1 |
|  | Technical data: see G. 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phase sequence protection relay for three-phase lines | $220-230 \mathrm{~V}$ $380-400 \mathrm{~V}$ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ With transformer ${ }^{(11)}$ | RSF 1-... 1 changeover | - | - | - | 50 Hz | RSF1-50ENU ${ }^{(6]}$ | 124051 | 1 |
|  | Technical data: see G. 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum and minimum voltage protection relay for three-phase lines | $\begin{aligned} & 380 / 400 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 220 / 230 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \text { With } \\ & \text { transformer }{ }^{(1)} \end{aligned}$ | RTMM 2-... 2 changeover | 5-20\% | 5-15\% | - |  | RTMM 2 AURTMM 2 EN | 124085 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Technical data: see G. 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum and minimum voltage protection relay for a single-phase lines | $\begin{gathered} 220 / 230 \mathrm{~V} \\ 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ \text { With } \end{gathered}$ $\text { transformer }{ }^{(1)}$ | RMM 2-... 2 changeover | 5-20\% | 5-15\% | - |  | RMM 2 EN | 124104 | 1 |
|  | Technical data: see G. 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(1) Transformer inside the relay

## NMTCV2 Delayed ON timer

## Function

Electronic relay whose output contact connects with a certain adjustable delay from the moment voltage is applied to supply terminals A1-A2.
It has seven timing ranges : see drawing. 领
Range selection is made by dipswitches located on the front of the relay. Times are set by front potentiometer controlling an Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) specially designed for this group of relays. This allows for excellent precision and repeatability features.

0.06-0.6s, 0.6-6s, 6-60s, 0.6-6min, 6-60 min, 1-10h, 10-100h

|  | NMTCV2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 2 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 250 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/230 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/230 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| AC/DC (direct) (V) | 24-240 |
| AC(with transformer) (V) | - |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Supply voltagetolerance (\%) | +10/-20 |
| Consumption | 60 (24V) |
|  | 15 (240V) |
|  | - |
| Input circuit test voltage (kV) (between input, output and group circuits) | 4 |
| Switch ON response time | 0.06s-100 h. |
| Switch OFF response time (ms) | 150 |
| Reset time between 2 cycles ${ }^{(1)}$ (ms) | 100 |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un (\%) | 1 |

## Ambient conditions

Storage temperature $\quad-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Operating temperature $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Relative humidity

Max. operating altitude
Degree of protection
Operating positions

95\% (without condensation) condens IP40; terminals IP20 Any position

## Conformity to standards

VDE 0106
VDE 0110
EN 50002 UL 94
EN 50042 UL 508
IEC/EN 60947-5-1 UNE 20-119
CE
(1) Reset time: Time that must go by from the relay ends an operation until it is able to initiate the next one without error.

## Remark

The relay has a green LED that lights when the relay is energised ( flashing during the timing ) and a red LED that lights when output contact is made.

## NMETV... Star-delta starter timer

## Function

Electronic relay timed in steps whose purpose is to control star-delta starting. When supply voltage is applied to the A1-A2 terminals, the star contact (17-18) closes for an adjustable time between up to 100 h (selectable) When this time is up, it opens, there is a pause and then the delta contact connects (17-18). The standard pause time is about 100 ms .
Times are set by front potentiometer controlling an ASIC specially designed for this group of relays. This allows for excellent precision and repeatability features.


## Technical characteristics

|  | NMETV | NMETV t |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 2 |  |
| Output contacts: |  |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 250 |  |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |  |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |  |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 125/230 |  |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |  |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/230 |  |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |  |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |  |
| AC/DC (direct) (V) | 24-240 | - |
| AC(with transformer) (V) | - | 110-125 |
|  |  | 200-240 |
|  |  | 380-440 |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |  |
| Supply voltage tolerance (\%) | +10/-20 | +10/-15 |
| Consumption (mA) | 50 (at 24V) | - |
| (mA) | 12 (at 240V) | - |
| (VA) | - | 3.5 |
| Test voltage (kV) (between input, output and ground ) | 4 |  |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 100 |  |
| Reset time between 2 cycles ${ }^{(1)}$ (ms) | 100 |  |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un(\%) | 2 |  |

## NMRDV... Delayed OFF timer

## Function

Electronic relay whose output contact instantly connects when supply voltage is applied to terminals $\mathbf{A 1}-\mathrm{A} 2$. It disconnects with an adjsutable delay as from the moment the relay loses supply voltage. There are several types depending on the range of timers.


## Technical characteristics

|  | NMRDV2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 2 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 250 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 125/230 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/230 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| AC/DC (direct) (V) | 24-240 |
| AC(with transformer) (V) | - |
|  | 200-240 |
|  | 380-440 |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Supply voltage tolerance (\%) | +10/-20 |
| Consumption | 1,5 (at 24V) |
|  | 5 (at 240V) |
|  | - |
| Test voltage (kV) | 4 |
| (between input, output and ground) |  |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | $250{ }^{(2)}$ |
| Switch OFF response time | 0.5-600 |
| Reset time between 2 cycles ${ }^{(1)}$ (ms) | 250 |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un(\%) | 5 |



| Storage temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$ (without <br> condensation) |
| Max. operating altitude | 2.000 m |
| Degree of protection | IP40; terminals IP20 |
| Operating positions | Any position |

## Conformity to standards

VDE 0106 CSAC 22.2 No 14 VDE 0110
EN 50001 (NMETV)
EN 50002
EN 50042 (NMRDV) IEC/EN 60255-5
UL 94
UL 508

IEC/EN 60947-5-1 (NMRDV) CE
(1) Reset time: Time that must go by from the relay ends an operation until it is able to nitiate the next one without error.
(2) For 24 V c.c. $=300 \mathrm{~ms}$

## Remark

NMETV relays have a green LED that lights up when the relays is energised ( flashing during the timing) and a red LED that lights up when the star contact 17-18 is closed.

## NMIVV Asymmetric intermittence, started by connection or pause (choice)

## Function

Electronic relay whose output contact connects and disconnects intermittently. Connection and pause times may be separately. The intermittency cycle begins a connection or disconnection selected by a dip-switches and start the instant connection is made from supply voltage to the A1-A2 terminals. A new step is begun if voltage supply is interrumped during operation. It has seven timing ranges ;
NMIVV : $0,6 \mathrm{sec}-100 \mathrm{~h}$
Range selection is made by dip-switches located on the front of the relay. Times are set by front potentiometer an ASIC specially designed for this group of relays. This allows for excellent precision and repeatability features.


## Ambient conditions

| Storage temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$ (without |
|  | condensation) |
| Max. operating altitude | 2.000 m |
| Degree of protection | IP40; terminals IP2O |
| Operating positions | Any position |

## Conformity to standards

vDE 0106
VDE 0110
EN 50002
EN 50005
EN 50042
IEC/EN 60947-5-1

CSA C 22.2 No 14 IEC/EN 60255-5
UL 94
UL 508
UNE 20-119
CE

Technical characteristics

|  | NMIVV |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 1 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 250 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 50 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 125/230 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2,5/1,3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/230 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0,2/0,1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ (direct) (V) | 24-240 |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Supply voltage tolerance (\%) | +10/-20 |
| Consumption | 60 (at 24V) |
|  | 15 (at 240V) |
|  | - |
| Test voltage (kV) (between input, output and ground circuits) | 2 |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 150 |
| Intermittent switch ON times ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0,6s-100 h. |
| Reset time between 2 cycles ${ }^{(1)}$ (ms) | 150 |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un(\%) | 1 |

(1) Reset time: Time that must go by from the relay ends an operation until it is able to initiate the next one without error.
(2) Connection and pause times be set within different ranges.

## Remark

These relays has a green LED that lights up when the relays is energised (flashing during the timing) and a red LED that lights up when output contact is made.

## NMMFV Multifunction relay

## Function

The functions of this multifunction and multirange electronic relay are selected by 3 dip-switches located on the front of the relay. It has eight functions: delayed ON timer, delayed ON through contact timer, delayed OFF through contact timer, delayed ON and OFF through contact timer, impulse ON timer, impulse ON through contact timer, impulse OFF through contact timer, impulse ON and OFF through contact timer. If the relay loses current during timing, it disconnects and is ready for a new cycle.
It has seven timing ranges: see drawing.
Range selection is made by dip-switches located on front of the relay.
Times are set by front potentiometer controlling an ASIC specially designed for this group of relays. This allows for excellent precision and repeatability features.


## Technical characteristics

|  | NMMFV |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 1 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 250 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/230 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/230 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| AC/DC (direct) (V) | 24-240 |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Supply voltage tolerance (\%) | +10/-20 |
| Consumption | 60 (at 24V) |
|  | 15 (at 240V) |
|  | - |
| Test voltage (kV) | 2 |
| (between input, output and ground circuit) |  |
| Switch ON response time | $0.065 \mathrm{~s}-100 \mathrm{~h}$. |
| Switch OFF response time | $0.065 \mathrm{~s}-100 \mathrm{~h}$. |
| Reset time between 2 cycles ${ }^{(1)}$ (ms) | 150 |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un(\%) | 1 |
| Voltage open Y1-Y2 (V DC) control contact terminals | 5 |
| Current through control contact |  |
| Initial (mA) | 15 |
| Permanent $\quad$ (mA) | 1 |

## Ambient conditions

| Storage temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$ (without <br> condensation) |
| Max. operating altitude | 2.000 m |
| Degree of protection | IP40; terminals IP20 |
| Operating positions | Any position |

(1) Reset time: Time that must go by from the relay ends an operation until it is able to initiate the next one without error.

## Remark

The relays have a green LED that lights up when the relays is energised (flashing during the timing) and a red LED that lights up when output contact is made.

| Conformity to standards |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| VDE 0106 | CSA C 22.2 No 14 |
| VDE 0110 | IEC/EN 60255-5 |
| EN 50002 | UL 94 |
| EN 50042 | UL 508 |
| IEC/EN 60947-5-1 | UNE 20-119 |
| CE |  |

## RCRT... Motor re-start control relay (plug-in)

## Function

RCRT...
Correlation table between relay and 11pins socket.


RCRT...
The relay is used for instantaneous or delayed motor startup after a short-time power failure (max. 6 sec). The start ocurrs immediately if power supply is disrupted for less than 0.2 sec . If the power failure lasts longer, the relay activates its memory for a time that can be set to 0.2 to 6 sec, after which no automatic restart is possible. If power supply is restored while the memory period is elapsing, the relay commands a motor restart with a delay time from power supply restoration that can be set to 0.2 to 60 sec . A system stop cancels the memory function after 50 ms , and therefore the stop signal should be on for at least this time. The relay is non-sensitive to any control voltage fluctuation or disruption during or after the motor stop.


Technical characteristics

|  | RCRT 6-60 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 1 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| AC (V) | 110,220-230, 125 |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation (\%) | +10/-15 |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un(\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (kV) (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 100 |
| Power failure detection level | 0.8 Us |
| Reset time (stop) (ms) | 50-75 |
| Memory reset time (ms) | 100 |
| Max. restart delay time (s) | 0.2-60 |
| Max.memory time (s) | 0.2-6 |

## Ambient conditions

Storage temperature $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Operating temperature $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Relative humidity 95\% (without condensation)
Max. operating altitude 2.000 m
Degree of protection IP40; terminals IP20 Operating positions Any position

## Conformity to standards

VDE 0106
EN 50001
EN 50005
EN 50011
DIN 46199

## DINIL O2E Liquid level detector relay for simultaneous control of well and tank

## Functions

Plug-in devices for control of level of conductive liquids which can perform the following functions:
Filling control: The contact between 1 and 3 sloses when the tank to be cheked drops below a minimum, fixed by the position of probe 6 , which starts up the pumping system. When the maximum filling level is reached, fixed by the position of probe $\mathbf{7}$, the contact between 1 and 3 , opens and the pumping system stops. For the filling control the two well probes must be connected externally to the common one (condition of full well).
Draining control: The contact 1-3 closes if the level liquid goes above a maximum, fixed by the position of probe 9 , which starts up the drain pumping system. When the level drops below a minimum, fixed by the position of probe 8 the contact 1-3 opens and stop the pumping system, which prevents the pumpo from losing its prime.
Simultaneous filling and draining control: The system starts up whenever the tank requires liquid and the well has sufficient level to supply it, and it stops when the liquid reaches its maximum level in the tank or, as the case may be, the well reaches its minimum level.

Remark: In all the above applications, the contact between $1-3$ is used as a permanent contact for starting and stopping the pump starter, whether this is DOL, star-delta or any other type of starter.

Control voltage:

## Two voltages:

terminals 2-10 (220 VAC)
terminals 2-11 (380 VAC)

## Technical characteristics

|  | DINIL-02E |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 1 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| AC (with transformer) (V) | 380-400/220-230 (two voltages) |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation(\%) | +10/-15 |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un (\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Voltage between probes (V ef.) and common | 6-18 |
| Max. consumption of probes (mA ef.) | 0.18 |
| Max.resistance between (kOhms) probes (resistance of controlled liquid) | 200 |
| Switch ON response time (s) | 1 |
| Switch OFF response time (s) | 1 |

DINIL-O2E - Filling control


DINIL-02E - Draining control


DINIL-02E - Simultaneous filling and draining control


## Ambient conditions

| Storage temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$ (without condensation) |
| Maximum operating altitude | 2.000 m |
| Degree of protection | IP40; terminals IP2O |
| Operating positions | Any |

## Conformity to standards

VDE 0106 IEC/EN 60947-5-1 CE UNE 20119

## Remark

The relays has one LED that lights up when the output contact is made.

## RDHT... RDHA... <br> Earth leakage relays

RDHT... Earth leakage relay with manual reset, with test RDHA... Earth leakage relay with automatic reset, with test

## Function

RDH, RDHT and RDHA are earth leakage detectors for industrial networks with neutral connected to earth, used with WKA (without test) and WKAT (with test) differential transformers. Tripping is produced when leakage current exceeds a threshold which is adjustable by means of a front mounted potentiometer. Tripping ranges are shown in the table below.
RDH and RDHT keep memory of tripping even in the absence of voltage in $\mathbf{A 1}$ and $\mathbf{A 2}$ and resetting is obtained from a push-button. RDHA is self resetting in the absence of control voltage in $\mathbf{A 1}$ and $\mathbf{A 2}$ or when leakage dissappears. RDHT and RDHA have in addition a test push-button for control from cubicle door, and therefore those relays should always be use with WKAT transformers with test winding. All types have included a timer, with external adjustement in RDHA and internal ajustement in RDH and RDHT that allows to delay the trip to achieve trip selectivity.

| RDHT1-... | Sensitivity | Transformers |  | $\varnothing$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RDHA1-... |  |  |  |  |

## Ambient conditions

Storage temperature $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Operating temperature $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Relative humidity $\quad 95 \%$ (without condensation)
Altitude
Degree of protection 2.000 m

Operating positions Any

## Conformity to standards

VDE 0106 IEC/EN 60947-5-1
EN 50001 UNE 20-119
EN 50005 CE
EN 50011
DIN 46199



Technical characteristics

|  | RDHT1-... RDHA1-. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 1 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage $\mathrm{Ve} \quad$ (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| AC (with transformer) (V) | 380-400 |
|  | 220-230 220-230 |
| DC/AC (direct) (V) | - - |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation | +10/-15 |
|  |  |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un (\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (kV) (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Switch ON response time (can be delayed up to 5 sec ) | 150-200 100 |

## RDFF1... Integral protection relay for three-phase lines

## Function

Protection against:
a) Phase failure
d) Low line voltage
b) Phase sequence
e) High line voltage
c) Phase unbalance

Relay operates by phase angle detection between voltages and not by voltage levels and therefore will drive satisfactorly even with feedback from other motors.

Relays will connect only when all conditions are normal (contact 15-18 closes) and disconnects on any fault including supply, protecting network even with supply failure. It will not connect if phase sequence is incorrect, preventing motors starting in wrong direction.

## Unbalance adjustement

Phase, unbalance, and therefore single phase is very dangerous for the life of a motor. The graph belows shows temperature rise in a three-phase motor with a phase unbalance (NEMA MG 1-1433 and 34). The per cent unbalance is obtained as follow:

$$
\% \text { unbalance }=\frac{\begin{array}{c}
\text { Max. voltage deviation from } \\
\text { average voltage }
\end{array}}{\text { average voltage }} \times 100
$$

Tripping is adjustable between 2.5 and $10 \%$. Consequently protection is provided for motors working closely adjusted to rated power, to others more generously sized, and even power lines.
In any case adjustements should be made so that on failure of one phase realy will disconnect.

## Voltage adjustement

Voltage tripping is adjustable form -5 to - $20 \%$ and +5 to $+15 \%$ maximum by which it is possible to adjust to values recommended by IEC 34.1 (1969) and IEC 158 respectively. Tripping for these causes is delayed 1 second approximately.

## Tripping indication

Relays incorporate LED diode tripping indication. When phase sequence is incorrect, both phase sequence and unbalance light up. When unbalance lights up only indicates unbalance or single phasing with feedback.

## Ambient conditions

| Storage temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$ (without condensation) |
| Altitude | 2.000 m |
| Degree of protection | IP40; terminals IP20 |
| Operating positions | Any |

## Conformity to standards

VDE 0106
EN 50001
EN 50005
DIN 46199
UNE 20-119


## Technical characteristics

|  | RDFF1-5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 1 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0,2/0,1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| AC (with transformer) (V) | 380 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation | 50 |
|  | +15/-20 |
| (\%) |  |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un(\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Unbalance tripping (adjustable) (\%) | 2.5 to 10 |
| Low voltage tripping (adjustable) (\%) | 5 to 20 |
| Overvoltage tripping (adjustable) (\%) | 5 to 15 |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 200 |
| Reset hysteresis (\%) | 5 approx. |

## RPDF... Unbalance and phase failure protection relay for three-phase lines

## Function

The RPDF-electronic relay is intended for the protection of lines or electronic motors against unbalance between phases or failure of one or more phases. Detection of unbalance or phase failure is done by measuring phase change and not by voltage levels. This guarantees correct working even when there are return paths due to motors running which are connected to the mains networks to be protected.The relay is made when all conditions are normal (contact 11-14 closed); the contacts open in the event of a failure. In this way, any failure, including that of the relay supply, will cause disconnection and so avoid the supply being left unprotected.

## Setting unbalance

The unbalance in phases and, consequently, the failure of one of these, is a limiting factor in the life of an electric motor. The graph below shows the percentage temperature increase in a three-phase motor as a function of the degree of unbalance (see standards NEMA MG 1-1433 and 34). The per cent unbalance is calculated as follows :

$\%$ unbalance $=\quad \frac{$|  Max. voltage deviation from  |
| :---: |
|  average voltage  |}{average voltage}$\times 100$

The trip is adjustable between about $2.5 \%$ and $10 \%$. Consequently protection is provided for motors working closely adjusted to rated power, to others more generously sized, and even power lines. In any case, the adjustement must be such that the loss of a phase produces the opening of the relay.

## Ambient conditions

| Storage temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%($ without condensation) |
| Altitude | 2.000 m |
| Degree of protection | IP40; terminals IP20 |
| Operating positions | Any |



Technical characteristics

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RPDF } \\ & 2-50 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 2 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0,2/0,1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| AC (with transformer) (V) | 380 |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation | +10/-20 |
| Repeat accuracy (\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Unbalance tripping (adjustable) (\%) | 2.5 to 10 |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 100 |
| Reset hysteresis (\%) | 2 |

## Conformity to standards

## vDE 0106

EN 50001 UNE 20-119
EN 50005 CE
EN 50011
DIN 46199

## RSFF... Phase sequence and phase failure protection relay for three-phase lines

## Function

The RSFF relay is designed to detect phase sequence errors and/or phase failures in three phase lines. Three terminals $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}$ are connected to each of the three phases of the mains. Controlling vectors of voltage between lines (amplitude and phase) is detected the direct sequence (phase $\mathbf{V}$ with $120^{\circ}$ in respect of $\mathbf{U}$ and phase $\mathbf{W}$ with $240^{\circ}$ lag in respect and phase $\mathbf{U}$ ) as well as balance of voltages and angles of phases, for detecting a phase failure even with returns (motor working).
By means of an external potentiometer can be adjusted the network unbalance, level, between $2,5 \%$ and $105 \%$ to adapt the relays sensibility for phase failure function. This unbalance is measured according to NEMA MG1-1433 and 34 , and corresponds to a fall of simple tension of phase in amplitude of 7.3 and $28 \%$, respectively. The relay precives either increases or drops of voltage and angle, then it detect the failures even in motors working as breaking devices (loads going down in lifting devices). When relay is powered, it connects instantaneously (max. 200 ms ) if the power system is correct. Once the switched on relay is switch-on, it switches-off with 1 sec . delay in case of a failure, to avoid false disconnections due to transient unbalances. (Start of other motors, transformers, etc.).


Technical characteristics

|  | RSFF1-50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 1 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| $A C$ (with transformer) (V) | 380-400 |
| Frequency ( Hz ) | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation (\%) | +15/-20 |
| Repeat accuracy (\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage <br> (kV) <br> (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 200 |
| Switch OFF response time (s) | 1 |

max. voltage derivation from
$\%$ unbalance $=\quad \times 100$

## RSF... Phase sequence relay for three-phase lines

## Function

The RSF1 is designed to detect phase sequence in three phase power system. Three supplies $\mathbf{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}$, take voltage from each of the phases of the network. When phase sequence supplying relay is direct (Phase $\mathbf{V}$ with $120^{\circ}$ lag in respect of $\mathbf{U}$ and phase $\mathbf{W}$ with $120^{\circ}$ lag in respect of $\mathbf{V}$ ) the relays connects with supply (closes contact between 11-14) and if no it remains OFF. For correct operation, relay must have supplying each of the three phases.
A phase failure, when there is a return current the motor is rotating), is not detected by the relay and may lead to a relay malfunction.


| AC (with transformer) (V) | 380-400 / 220-230 (two voltages) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation (\%) | +10/-15 |
| Repeat accuracy (\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (kV) | 4 |
| (between input, output circuit and earth) |  |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 500 |
| Switch OFF response time (ms) | 200 |

## Ambient conditions

| Storage temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$ (without condensation) |  |  |
| Altitude | 2.000 m |  |  |
| Degree of protection | IP 40 ; terminals IP20 |  |  |
| Operating positions | Any |  |  |

## Remark

The relay has one LED that lights when the output contact is made.

## RTMM2 Maximum and minimum voltage protection relay for three-phase lines

## Function

The RTMM electronic relay is voltage sensitive and has one or two changeover output contacts. The relay mantains operated (contact between 11-14 or between 21-24 closed) while the voltage is within the tolerance limits and opens when these limits are surpassed in plus or minus. The relay can be used for low voltage or over-voltage detection in three-phase lines.
The trip value, for maximum and minimum voltage, are set by means of two independent potentiometer mounted on the relay front cover. The limits for the trip are adjustable between +5 and $+15 \%$ for maximum voltage and between -5 and $-20 \%$ for minimum voltage.


Technical characteristics

|  | RTMM2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 2 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| $A C$ (with transformer) (V) | 400,380,240,220 |
| Frequency $\quad$ (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation (\%) | +20/-20 |
| Repeat accuracy (\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Low voltage tripping (adjustable) (\%) | -5 to -20 |
| Over voltage tripping (adjustable) (\%) | +5 to +15 |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 100 |
| Reset hysteresis (\%) | 2 |

## RMM2 Maximum and minimum voltage relay for single-phase lines

## Function

These voltage-sensitive relays with one or two changeover output contacts remain connected (contact between 11-14 or between 21-24 closed) when voltage is within tolerance limits, and opens when voltage surpasses these limits in plus or minus. Relays can be used to detect low or lover voltage in balanced single or three-phase systems, and maximum and minimum tripping values are adjsutable by means of two frontal potentiometers. The limits for the trip are adjustable between 5 and $15 \%$ for maximum voltage and between 5 and $20 \%$ for minimum voltage.


Technical characteristics

|  | RMM 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 2 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage $\mathrm{Ue} \quad$ (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| $A C$ (V) | 240,220 |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation | +15/-20 |
| (\%) |  |
| Repeat accuracy (\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Low voltage tripping (adjustable) (\%) | -5 to -20 |
| Over voltage tripping (adjustable) (\%) | +5 to +15 |
| Reset hysteresis (\%) | 5 approx. |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 100 |

## Ambient conditions

| Storage temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$ |
|  | (without condensation) |
| Altitude | 2.000 m |
| Degree of protection | IP40; terminals IP20 |
| Operating positions | Any |

Operating positions Any

## Conformity to standard

VDE 0106 IEC/EN 60947-5-1 EN 50001 UNE 20-119 EN 50005 CE DIN 46199

Remark
The relay has one LED that lights when the output contact is made.

## RDT2 Voltage detector relay ${ }^{(1)}$

## Function

The output contact in this voltage detector will connect when controlled voltage between terminals B1-B2 exceeds a certain adjustable threshold by means of the front potentiometer and will disconnect with a voltage 10\% below the setting value.
The relay requires voltages supply between A1-A2. Controlled voltage can be either direct ( DC ) or alternating (AC). The output contact function can be set to NO by means of an internal jumper (contact 11-14 is normally closed and opens when control power supply or removal is detected at A1-A2).
When the distance between the measurement point and the relay is greater than 1 m , in order to avoid any noise problems, connection to the B1-B2 terminals should be made by using a shielded cable, with its screen joined to the B2 terminal and isolated at the other cable end or by using a twisted-pair cable.


## Technical characteristics

|  | RDT2-... |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 2 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| $A C \times$ (V) | 220-230 |
| Frequency $\quad(\mathrm{Hz})$ | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation | +10/-15 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3,7 |
| Input circuit test voltage (between input, output circuit and earth) | 2,5 |
| Reset hysteresis (\%) | 10 |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 100 |

## RDIT2 Current detector relay ${ }^{(2)}$ with delay $(0.5-15$ seconds)

## Function

This relay is similar to the RDI except that it will connect with a certain adjustable delay of 0.5 to 15 secs. If current falls below threshold before timeout, relay will reset inmediately to recount delay from zero. For higher currents, current transformers or shunts of suitable ratios can be used. The realy requires voltages supply between A1-A2. Controlled voltage can be either direct (DC) or alternating (AC). The output contact function can be set to NO lthe 15-18 contact closes when the delay time has elapsed) or to NC (the 15-18 contact is normally closed and opens when the delay time has elapsed or when the control power supply is removed from A1-A2) by means of an internal jumper. The 0.2 V version has been designed to be used with an external shunt and if the distance between the shunt and the relay is greater than 1 m , a connection to the B1-B2 terminals should be made by using a shielded cable, with its screen joined to the $\mathbf{B 2}$ terminal and isolated on the shunt side or by using a twisted-pair cable.


## Technical characteristics

|  | RDIT2-.. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 2 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| AC (with transformer) (V) | 220-230 |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation (\%) | +10/-15 |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.8-1.1 Un (\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (kV) (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Switch OFF response time (s) | 0.5 to 15 |
| Reset time between 2 cycles $^{(3)}$ (ms) | 100 |

(1) Remark

The relay has a green LED which lights up when the supply is between A1 and A2, and a red LED when the contact is made (11-14). (2) Remark

The relay has a yelow LED which lights up when the supply is between A1 and A 2 , and a red LED when the contact is made 15-18.
(3) Reset time: Time that must go by from the relay ends an operation until it is able to initiate the next one without error.

## RS01N Thermistor relay

## Function

This thermal probe relay is sensitive to resistance of several thermal probes (thermistors, PTC) connected to P1 and P2 and detect overheating in motor windings transformers, etc. where these PTC are connected.
The relays disconnects when probe resistance exceeds 2500 ohms and cannot reset until resistance is lower than 1500 ohms. Control voltage should be applied to A1 and
A2, the absence of this will cause relay to trip and prevent any possibility remaining without protection. In this case resetting is automatic, but if the relay trips through probe heating, resetting may be automatic, hand or remote (distance NC contact).
RS01N detect those cases of probe cables short-circuited (resistance lower than 20 Ohms ) or probe cables cut (resistance higher than 2.5 k Ohms). The resistance at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ of the probe circuit must be within 40 to 600 ohms range.


## Technical characteristics

|  | RS01N |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr . of changeover contacts | 1 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| AC (with transformer) (V) | 220-230,125,110 |
| Frequency ( Hz$)$ | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation (\%) | +10/-15 |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un (\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Switch OFF response time (s) | 100 |
| Hysteresis (kOhms) | 1 |
| Probe resistance min. (at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (Ohms) | 40 |
| Probe resistancemax. (at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (Ohms) | 600 |
| Max. voltage in terminals P1-P2 (R=2.5kVIM) | < 1,6 |

Ambient conditions

| Storage temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$ |
|  | (without condensation) |
| Altitude | 2.000 m |
| Degree of protection | IP40; terminals IP20 |
| Operating positions | Any |

## Conformity to standards

VDE 0106 IEC/EN 60947-5-1 EN 50001 IEC 34-11-2 (RS01N) EN 50005 UNE 20-119
EN 50011
DIN VDE 0660-303 (RS01N)
DIN 46199 (RSR)

## Remark

The relay has one LED that lights when the output contact is made.

## RCF 1 Frequency control relay

## Function

This frequency control relay is sensitive to frequency of the signal applied to terminals $\mathbf{B 1}$ and $\mathbf{B 2}$ and output contact connects when frequency fails below a threshold adjsutable by the front potentiometer. Supply voltage should also be applied to relay between terminals $\mathbf{A 1}$ and $\mathbf{A 2}$ to produce connection. Possibility of three settings ranges (by crossconnection): $5-15 \mathrm{~Hz}, 15-45 \mathrm{~Hz}, 45-135 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
Switching is independent of input signal level at B1-B2,
whitin a wide range of values, and response is not changed by the input signal wave form ( sinusoidal, square,
triangular, etc).
Relay is suitable for suppression of rotor resistance in slipring asynchronous motors starters, speed reversal detector in motor wound motors and frequency control in generating sets.


## Technical characteristics

|  | RCF-1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nr. of changeover contacts | 1 |
| Output contacts: |  |
| Rated insulation AC (V) | 400 |
| voltage Ui $\quad$ DC (V) | 250 |
| Thermal current Ith (A) | 6 |
| Utilisation AC-15 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 120/240 |
| Rated current le (A) | 2.5/1.3 |
| Utilisation DC-13 |  |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 110/220 |
| Rated current le (A) | 0.2/0.1 |
| Supply voltages (Un) |  |
| $A C$ (with transformer) (V) | 380-400,220,230,110 |
| Frequency ( Hz$)$ | 50/60 |
| Permissible supply voltage variation(\%) | +10/-15 |
| Voltage between B1-B2 terminals(V c.a.) | 15 to 500 |
| Repeat accuracy with 0.85-1.1 Un (\%) | 2 |
| Consumption (VA) | 3 |
| Input circuit test voltage (between input, output circuit and earth) | 4 |
| Switch ON response time (ms) | 100 |
| Switch OFF response time (ms) | 800 |
| Reset hysteresis (Hz) | 1.5 approx. |

## Ambient conditions

| Storage temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$ |
| (without condensation) |  |
| Altitude | 2.000 m |
| Degree of protection | IP40; terminals IP20 |
| Operating positions | Any |

Remark
The relay has one LED that lights when the output contact is closed.

Conformity to standards
VDE 0106 EN 50042 (MRI) VDE 0110 (MRI) EN 50001 (RCF) EN 50002 (MRI) EN 50005 EN 50011 CE

DIN 46199 (RCF) IEC/EN 60947-5-1 UNE 20-119 (RCF) UL 94 (MRI) UL 508 (MRI)

## Series NMV and D

## Dimensional drawings

Series NMV


Series D


Differential transformers


| TYPE | A | B | C | D | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WKA-35 | 35 | 75 | 99 | 42 | 92 |
| WKA-70 | 70 | 98 | 132 | 60.5 | 115 |
| WKA-105 | 105 | 141 | 175 | 82 | 158 |
| WKA-140 | 140 | 183 | 218 | 103.5 | 233.5 |
| WKA-210 | 210 | 270 | 309 | 150 | 290 |
| WKAT-35 | 35 | 75 | 99 | 42 | 92 |
| WKAT-70 | 70 | 98 | 132 | 60.5 | 115 |
| WKAT-105 | 105 | 141 | 175 | 82 | 158 |
| WKAT-140 | 140 | 183 | 218 | 103.5 | 200 |
| WKAT-210 | 210 | 270 | 309 | 150 | 290 |

Remote potentiometer


## Series IS and IM

## Approvals

## (ㄴ) $\mathrm{C} \in$

Mounted versions

## Series IS...

- Double-insulated bodies, in thermoplastic material, according to UL-94 Vo
- Clip-fixing and opening of terminal acces cover, no screws.


## Standards

IEC/EN 60947-5-1
IEC/EN 60204-1


Series IM...


- Metal bodies constructed from - Cover fastening by - Cover fastening by screws.


## Specifications

| Degree of protection |  | IP65 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ambient conditions |  |  |
| Storage temperature | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -40 to +80 |
| Operating temperature | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -25 to +80 |
| Resistance to shocks ( 10 ms ) | G | 30 |
| Resistance to vibrations ( $10-55 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | G | 25 |
| Mechanical endurance | ops. | $10 \times 10^{6}$ |
| Cable entry |  | $\mathrm{M} 20 \times 1.5$ |
| Fixing screws |  | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 5$ |

## Metal and thermoplastic limit switches. Positive opening. Conformity with EN 50041.

- Fixing center lines and operation points in accordance with EN 50041
- NC contacts with positive opening to IEC/EN 60947-5-1
- IP65 protection
- Terminal numbering according to IEC/EN 50013
- Cable entry M20 x 1.5
- Safety switches according to cat. 1 of IEC/EN 60947-5-1 (depends on actuating system)
- CSA and UL certified

Limit switches according to EN 50041

|  | Mounting position of the head ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |  | Slow break |  | Snap action |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1123 <br> NC NO <br> $+-)^{\prime} \Theta$ <br> 1224 <br> Cat.no | Ref. no. | Cat.no | Ref. no. | Pack |
|  | Heads Standard position | Head position | Form to EN 50041 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Plunger | 111 | B | ISGA-B211 | 130000 | ISGA-B411 | 130018 | 5 |
|  |  | 111 | B |  |  | IMGA-B411 | 130019 | 5 |
|  | Roller plunger | 111 | C |  |  | ISGR-B411 | 130020 | 5 |
|  |  | 111 | C |  |  | IMGR-B411 | 130021 | 5 |
|  | Roller level | 111 | (1) |  |  | ISGH-B411 | 130022 | 5 |
|  |  | 111 | (1) |  |  | IMGH-B411 | 130023 | 5 |
|  | Roller crank | 111 | A |  |  | ISGL-B411 | 130028 | 5 |
|  |  | 111 | A |  |  | IMGL-B411(4) | 130029 | 5 |
|  | Adjustable roller crank ${ }^{(2)}$ | 11 | (1) |  |  | ISGT-B311 | 130030 | 5 |
|  |  | 11 | (1) |  |  | IMGT-B311 | 130031 | 5 |
|  | Rod lever ${ }^{(2)}$ | 11 | D |  |  | IMGP-B311 | 130035 | 5 |
|  | Cross rod | 11 | (1) |  |  | IMGC-B411 | 130037 | 5 |
|  | Spring rod lever ${ }^{(2)}$ | 111 | (1) |  |  | IMGQ-B311 | 130039 | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CD } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \square \end{aligned}$ | Omnidirectional spring rod ${ }^{(2]}$ | 111 | (1) |  |  | ISGM-B311 | 130040 | 5 |
|  |  | 111 | (1) |  |  | IMGM-B311 | 130041 | 5 |

(2) Heads for these limit switches have no positive opening, as they are adjustable or flexible.
(3) Supplied in standard mounting position. Positions II and III must be set by user.
(4) Available with metal roller lever: IMGL-B411M (130107).

## Series IUG

Approvals

## (4) $C \in$

Mounted versions
Series IUG...


## Thermoplastic limit switches. Positive opening. Conformity with EN 50047.

- Fixing center and operation points in accordance with EN 50047
- NC contacts with positive opening according to IEC/EN 60947-5-1
- IP65 protection
- Terminal numbering according to EN 50013
- Thermoplastic material according to UL-94 V0
- One bottom cable entry M20×1.5 on Series IUG
- Two fixing possibilities for series IUGA...
- Clip fixing and opening of terminals access cover, no screws
- CSA and UL certified

Specifications

| Ambient conditions |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Storage temperature | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-40$ to +80 |
| Operating temperature | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-25$ to +80 |
| Resistance to shocks ( 10 ms ) | G 30 |
| Resistance to vibrations ( $10-55 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | G 25 |
| Mechanical endurance | ops. $10 \times 10^{6}$ |
| Cable entry | IUG... $1 \times(\mathrm{M} 20 \times 1.5)$ |
| Fixing screws | 2 of M5 |

Switch function

| Contact type |  | Switch function | Switch contacts | Voltage | Current |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IUG | Slow make \& break | Changeover | $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ | 250 V | 10A |
|  | Snap action | Changeover | 1NC/1NO | 250 V | 10A |

Limit switches according to EN 50047

|  | Mounting position of the head <br> 111 |  |  | Slow break |  | Snap action |  | Pack |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Ref. no. |  | Ref. no. |  |
|  | Heads <br> Standard position | Head position | Form to EN 50047 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Plunger | 111 | B | IUGA-B211 ${ }^{(3)}$ | 130060 | IUGA-B411 | 130082 | 5 |
|  |  | 111 | B | IUGA-B211 ${ }^{(3)}$ | 209140 |  |  | 5 |
|  | Low roller plunger | 111 | (2) |  |  | IUGU-B411 | 130084 | 5 |
|  |  | 111 | (2) | IUGU-B211 S ${ }^{(3)}$ | 130057 |  |  | 5 |
|  | Low roller plunger ${ }^{(1)}$ | 111 | (2) |  |  | IUGR-B411 | 130086 | 5 |
| ® | Roller lever | 111 | E |  |  | IUGH-B411 | 130088 | 5 |
|  | Adjustable roller lever | 111 | (2) |  |  | IUGI-B411 | 130090 | 5 |
|  | Retractable returning roller lever | 111 | (2) |  |  | IUGE-B411 | 130094 | 5 |
| $\rightarrow$ | Roller crank ( 28 mm between centres) | 111 | A |  |  | IUGL-B411 | 130096 | 5 |
|  | Adjustable roller crank ${ }^{(1)}$ | 11 | (2) |  |  | IUGT-B311 | 130098 | 5 |
|  | Rod lever ${ }^{(1)}$ | 11 | (2) |  |  | IUGP-B311 | 130100 | 5 |
|  | Spring rod lever ${ }^{(1)}$ | 111 | (2) |  |  | IUGQ-B311 | 130102 | 5 |
|  | Omnidirectional spring rod ${ }^{(1)}$ | 111 | (2) |  |  | IUGM-B311 | 130104 | 5 |

(1) Heads for these limit switches have no positive opening.
(2) Fixing centre lines and operating points according to EN 50047.
(3) with latch
$\Theta$ Positive break

## Series IZ

B
C

## Approvals

## (1L) $C \in$ 回

Mounted versions


Order codes pg. G. 6
Technical data pg. G. 10
Dimensions pg. G. 15

## Miniature thermoplastic limit switches

- The small sizes makes these ideal for use in reduced spaces
- With slow break, NC contacts with positive opening according to IEC/EN 60947-5-1
- 2 mm contact opening of slow-action system according to EN 81-1 for lift application
- IP30 protection
- Terminal numbering according to EN 50013
- Thermoplastic material in accordance with UL-94 V0
- Clip fixing and opening of the contact access cover, no screws
- Two fixing possibilities: $2 \times$ M3 from the top $2 \times M 4$ for mounting from the front


## Switch function

| Contact type | Switch function Switch contacts | Voltage | Current |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slow make \& break | Changeover | $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ | 250 V | 10 A |
| Snap action | Changeover | $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ | 250 V | 10 A |

Miniature limit switches



## Stainless steel limit switches - Heavy duty - IP40

Mounted versions


Dimensions pg. G. 35

Approvals
c

Stainless steel limit switches

$B$

## Three pole limit switches

- Switch-box, cover and operation plunger by thermoplastic resin.
- Silver contacts.
- Lockable cover with one screw only.
- Two basic versions:

Without seal Protection IP40 according to IEC 529
With seal Protection IP65 according to IEC 529 (Types NEMA 1, 12 and 13 according to UL, ENCL. 3 according to CSA)

- Four electrical functions for both versions.
- Slow operation contacts, double-break and positive break of NC contacts.
- With screws, retractable and captive clamp type. Protection against accidental contact with live parts, degree of protection IP2x according to IEC 529.


## Standards

IEC/EN 60947-5-1
VDE 0660
BSI 4794
NFC 63140

## Approvals

## (LL) C

Actuating force

| Minimum actuating force |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 114FCT03, ...03T | 7.5 N |
| 114FCT12, ...12T | 10 N |
| 114FCT21, ...21T | 12N |
| 114FCT30, ..30T | 13N |
| Positive opening force |  |
| 114FCT03, ...03T | 8.5 N |
| 114FCT12, ...12T | 8.5 N |
| 114FCT21, ..21T | 8.5 N |
| 114FCT30,...30T | - |
| Maximum force |  |
| 114FCT03, ..03T | 12N |
| 114FCT12, ...12T | 13.5 N |
| 114FCT21, ...21T | 15.5 N |
| 114FCT30, ..30T | 17N |

## Specifications



## Three pole limit switches



## Series IS, IM, IUG, IZ

## Technical data

Limit switches

|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISG..-B211 } \\ & \text { IMG..-B211 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ISG..-B311 } \\ \text { IMG..-B311 } \\ \text { ISG..-B411 } \\ \text { IMG..-411 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IUG..-B111 } \\ & \text { IUG..-B211 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IUG..-B311 } \\ & \text { IUG..-B411 } \end{aligned}$ | IZM..-B211 | IZM..-B311 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of break |  |  |  | Slow break | Snap action | Slow break | Snap action | Slow break | Snap action |
| Number of contacts |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Function |  |  |  | 1NO-1NC | 1NO-1NC | 1NO-1NC | 1NO-1NC | 1NO-1NC | 1NO-1NC |
| Polarity |  |  |  | Same | Same | Same | Same | Same | Same |
| Rated thermal current (Ithe) <br> Auxiliary contacts <br> Rated insulation voltage (UilV |  |  |  | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  | 400 | 400 | 250 | 250 | 380 | 250 |
| Protection against electrical shocks |  |  |  | Class II (ISG) | Class II (ISG) | Class II | Class II | - | - |
|  |  |  |  | CLASSI (IMG) | CLASSI IIMG) |  |  |  |  |
| Protection against electrical shocks (fuse) (A) |  |  |  | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Rated current (DIN EN60947-5-1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A300 | AC-15 | 12/24V | (A) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | 48/60V | (A) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | (110V) 120 V | (A) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
|  |  | 127 V | (A) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | (220V) 240 V | (A) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  |  | 380 V | (A) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Q300 | DC-13 | 24 V | (A) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | 48 V | (A) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | (110V) 125 V | (A) | 0.55 | 0.55 | - | - | 0.55 | 0.55 |
|  |  | (220V) 250 V | (A) | 0.27 | 0.27 | - | - | 0.27 | 0.27 |
|  |  | 300 V | (A) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Operating rate |  |  | ops./h | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 |
| Switching time |  |  | (ms) | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Repetition assurance |  |  | (mm) | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 0.1$ |
| Clamping capacity |  |  | $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ | 0.5-1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Terminal screw |  |  |  | M3.5 | M3.5 | M3.5 | M3.5 | M3.5 | M3.5 |
| Protection |  |  |  | IP65 | IP65 | IP65 | IP65 | IP30 | IP30 |

## Dimensional drawings

Contact block Series IS


## Operating heads



## Contact block Series IM



## Series IS and IM

## Dimensional drawings

Operating heads (continued)


## IMGQ B...



ISGM B..., IMGM B...


## Contact block Series IUG

Common for all limit switches Series IUGA B...


## Operating heads



## IUGR B.



## IUGH B...



## IUGI B...




## Series IUG

## Dimensional drawings

Operating heads (continued)
IUGL B...


IUGM B...


Series IZ


IZMS


Three pole limit-switches Series 114FCT


Serie IP


Angle

$15^{\circ}$ for $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
$30^{\circ}$ for $0,5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

## Standards

IEC/EN 60947-5-1 BSI
CEI UTE
VDE 0660

## Approvals

ASE/SEV (Switzerland)

| $A$ |
| :---: |
| $B$ |
| $C$ |


|  |
| :---: |
| $D$ |
| $E$ |
| $F$ |

## Pressure switches

- Controlled fluid temperature: $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Fluids that can be controlled by bellows pressure switches: air and rare gases, freon, water (sea-water not included), fuel oils, mineral oils, hydraulic oils and other kinds of fluids that do not corrode steel, tin and other kinds of fluids that do not corrode steel, tin and copper alloys. To avoid absolutely and solvents and acids.
- Fluids that can be controlled by piston pressure switches: mineral oils and hydraulic oils that do not corrode steel and cast iron.
- Synthetic oils with base of phosphates, gas and all the other fluids have to be excluded.


## Setting range choice

On the following pages are shown the values within which it is possible to make setting of our pressures switches.
For a correct interpretation, consider that:

- The main setting range defines the values within which it is possible to set the tripping of the pressure switch, when the pressure is decreasing.
- The differential setting range defines the values that, added to those ones of the main range, determine the tripping when pressure is increasing.
- The maximum admissible pressure defines the limit that the devices can stand without consequences. Indicated values have never to exceed also in the case of occasional overpressure of temporary type.
When choosing the most suitable type, consider that the device reaches its excellent efficiency when the tripping point, with decreasing pressure, is set between $25 \%$ and $75 \%$ of the main setting range.


## Setting

- To completely loose the external screw of the main range and the internal pawl of the differential range.
- By a manometer, to set pressure at the value on which the tripping is wanted, when pressure is decreasing. To screw the external screw of the main range until the tripping of the microswitch (A contact shall result open and B closed).
- To completely screw the pawl of the differential range, until its maximum value.
- To set pressure at the value on which the tripping is wanted, when pressure is increasing.
- To loosen the pawl of the differential range until the tripping of the microswitch (A contact shall result closed and B open).



## Location

Generally the location of our pressure switches can be effected as wanted.
Nevertheless, as to the piston types whitout seal ring, location have to be made in such a way as to allow the discharge, through the drainage hole, of the blow-by oil between cylinder and piston (a few drops per hour). The going-out oil can be collected by a proper drainage pipe that conveys it, free falling, into the tank of the hydraulic central, as shown in the below figure.

## Caution



- Do not connect the drainage hole to a return pipe of the line...
- The drainage pipe must not cover a way different from that one indicated (e.g. towards the top).
- Do not plug the drainage holes.

If the above cautions are not met, inside the sensitive group there will be a counter pressure that could damage the sealing washer between actuator and frame of the pressure switch.

## Fixing



To fix the pressure switch on a proper support, use the two pierceable holes $\varnothing 6.8 \mathrm{~mm}$. located under the cover. To absolutely avoid to fix it directly on the pipe containing the fluid to be controlled, use the threaded pipe fitting for pressure entry.


Pressure switches - Bellows type


## Dimensions

## Pressure switches - Bellows type



## Technical data

## General

The pressure switches Series 115 are designed for transforming a pressure variation into an electrical signal when a pre-arranged pressure value is reached.
Pressure switches are utilized in the field of the industry machines, installations and transports.

Climatic protections

| Temperature climate | cat. 23/50 (DIN 50014) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Wet climate | cat. 23/83 (DIN 50015) |
| Hot wet climate | cat. $40 / 92$ (DIN 50015) |
| Variable wet climate | cat. FW24 (DIN 50016) |
|  |  |
| Temperature ranges |  |
| Operation | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  |
| Insulation clasS |  |
| IP65 | IEC/EN 60529 |
| ENCL. 4.5 |  |

## Vibration resistance

5 g at a sinusoidal frequency ranging IEC 68-2-6
from to 100 Hz according
to IEC 68-2-6

## Mechanical endurance

## Bellows type

1 million operations. It can be considerably reduced when the pressure jump reachs the maximum value foreseen for every type of device and the operations number is high. The bellows endurance can be also negatively influenced by the temperature and the kind of controlled fluid.

Rated insulation voltage
600 V AC/DC

## Insulation class

Group C according to VDE 0110

## Short-circuit protection

10 A gL fuses according to IEC 947-5-1

## Electrical performances

| 090MI1 (1NO + 1NC) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 090MI2 (2NO + 2NC) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rated thermal current: Ith $=10 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Performances according IEC 947.5.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Category AC15 (A600) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage Ue | V | 24 | 48 | 60 | 110 | 220 | 380 | 500 | 600 |
| Current le | A | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Category DC 13 (P600) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage Ue | V | 24 | 48 | 60 | 110 | 220 | 300 |  |  |
| Current le | A | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.55 | 0.27 | 0.2 |  |  |
| Performances according to CSA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AC/Heavy Duty (A/600) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC/Standard Duty (Q300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connections at same polarity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Connection terminals

Screw type without clamping screw.
Suitable for eye, fork and hook terminals.

## Cable entry

One PG 13.5 threaded cable entry.

## Range

The pressure switches series 115 are available in two basic versions:

- With bellows sensitive element for pressures ranging between 0.002 Mpa (0.02 bar) minimum and 2.1 Mpa (21 bar) maximum.
- With piston sensitive element for pressures ranging between 0.95 Mpa
(9.5 bar) minimum and 37.25 Mpa (372.5 bar) maximum.

Both versions can be supplied:

- Without lighting signaling
- With lighting signaling


## Construction

Snap-action 1NO-1NC or 2NO+2NC microswitches with double-break contacts without positive-break of the NC contact.
Bellows sensitive element, hermetic sealing, made by Tombacco (or stainless steel) material enclosed into a die-cast zamac case complete with a 1 mm . damper. Piston sensitive element, with or without seal ring, with steel piston enclosed into a cast-iron cylinder complete with 1 mm . damper.
Enclosure and cover are made of die-cast aluminium and painted with anaphoresis process grey RAL 7012..


[^0]:    (1) Possibility of fitting a remote potentiometer.
    (2) Transformer inside the relay

