Lotele
Product Catalog


# Made in Austria 

## TELE Haase Steuergeraete GesmbH



PAST TELE Haase Steuergeraete is an Austrian based, family owned technology company that is passionate about hiring
the best in the business to develop and manufacture control and monito-
ring solutions for both, the energy and industrial sector.

Founded in 1963, TELE Haase has been a market leader for time and monitoring relays and has been developing customized solutions and components for the industrial and energy sectors for more than five decades.

PRESENT TELE products are being used the world over and are most often used in control cabinets, industrial plants and transformer stations, as well as being utilized in wind, water, and solar energy power plants.


FUTURE In the coming years, our technology is poised to integrate seamlessly into the industrial landscape by learning to communicate and deliver its data across different interfaces in the network to the people and places that the data is needed. This is going to pave the way for the factory of the future and, even better, will allow industries to be more efficient, green, and worker friendly.

## Serving the USA

TELE Controls Inc.

All of TELE Haase's industrial electronic technology products are developed and manufactured in Vienna, Austria. Our products are designed to protect, monitor and automate systems for a wide range of industries.

Since 2018, TELE Controls Inc. has been based out of Arlington, Virginia, fulfilling and exceeding the local sourcing needs of OEMs to resellers, and distributors all throughout North America. We are able to provide excellent on-demand project support as well as personal sales assistance.


## Headquartered in Vienna, Austria

## Offices in the UK and USA

Production facility in Austria since 1963

## 55+ years of experience

Global sales network serving 50+ countries

Reliable and green automation components

## Product Portfolio



## Time Delay Relays

- Single Function Timers
- ON and OFF delay
- Multi-Function Timers
- Timer Modules for Industrial Switching Relays
- Star-Delta Timers
- Digital Timers
- Staircase Timers
- Impulse Encoders
- Alternating Function Timers
- Pump/Load Alternators



## Monitoring Relays

- Phase Failure/Loss
- Phase Sequence
- Phase Unbalance/Asymmetry
- Voltage up to 900V AC
- Current up to 100A AC/DC direct or higher via external CTs
- Effective Frequency from $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Temperature via PTC, NTC or PT100
- Conductive Liquid Level

- 1~ Power Meter up to 50A and 1000 V with ModbusRTU Interface
- 1~ Power Meter up to 300A and 1000 V with ModbusRTU Interface
- Real Power Monitor up to $11 \mathrm{~kW} / 15 \mathrm{hp}$ direct or higher via external CTs
- Power Factor Monitor up to 11kW/15hp direct or higher via external CTs
Switching Relays


# Product Series 

Different designs for different needs:
ENYA, VEO, and GAMMA - play it safe!

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ENYA | VEO | GAMMA |
| Product | Time Delay and Monitoring Relays | Time Delay and Monitoring Relays | Time Delay Relays, Monitoring Relays, and Power Monitors |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) | $0.69 / 1.38 \times 2.43 \times 2.56$ in <br> ( $17.5 / 35 \times 87 \times 65 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) | $0.88 / 1.76 \times 2.64 \times 2.99$ in <br> ( $22.5 / 45 \times 67 \times 76 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 0.88 / 1.76 \times 3.54 \times 4.25 \mathrm{in} \\ & (22.5 / 45 \times 90 \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Design | Economical Design | Compact Industrial Design | Advanced Industrial Design |
| Marking area | - | Flexible or Fixed | Fixed |
| Product standards | EN 61812-1 EN 60947 | EN 61812-1 EN 60947 | $\begin{gathered} \text { EN 61812-1 } \\ \text { EN } 50178 \\ \text { EN } 60947 \end{gathered}$ |
| Energy consumption | 0.8-1.3W | extra low: $0.35-0.6 \mathrm{~W}$ | 1-1.5W |
| Electrical connection | Screw Terminals | Screw or Push-In Terminals | Screw Terminals |
| Overvoltage category | III / 4kV | III / 4/6kV | III / 4/6kV |
| Accuracy | $\leq 5 \%$ | $\leq 2.5 \%$ | $\leq 3 \%$ |

# Product Features 



- Economical design
- Time delay and monitoring relays
- Single and Multifunction versions
- Fully adjustable
- SPDT or DPDT outputs
- Operating temeperature - 13 to
$+131^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-25\right.$ to $\left.+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
- LED indicators
- 12 to 240 V AC/DC, power supply
- cULus listed
- CE compliant
- RoHs compliant
- Compact industrial design
- Time delay and monitoring relays
- Single and multifunction versions
- Fully adjustable
- SPDT or DPDT outputs
- Low profile
- Extra efficient
- Operating temperature -13 to
$+140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-25\right.$ to $\left.+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
- LED indicators
- 12 to 240 V AC/DC, power supply
- cULus listed
- CE compliant
- RoHs compliant


## GAMMA



[^0]
## Our Heroes



E1ZM10 12-240 V AC/DC
Extra compact and multifunctional time delay relay for operating voltages from 12-240V AC/DC.

See page 12


V4PF480Y/277VSY02
The ultimate motor protection: Phase and temperature monitor in one compact device.

See page 22


Timer Module COM3T
Transform your regular switching relay into a multifunctional super time delay relay and con-
tactor.
See page 33


G4BM480V12ADTL20
The real power monitor that does not require software skills for set-up.
See page 27

# F. Function Overview Time Delay Relays 

## Our Functions In Detail:


#### Abstract

E ON DELAY 

When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the set interval $t$ begins. After the interval $t$ has expired the output relay $R$ switches into on-position. This status remains until the supply voltage is interrupted. If the supply voltage is interrupted before the expiry of the set interval, the interval $t$ already expired is erased and is restarted when the supply voltage is next applied.


A OFF DELAY WITHOUT AUXILIARY VOLTAGE


When the supply voltage $U$ is supplied, the output relay $R$ swiches into on-position. If the supply voltage is interrupted, the set interval $t$ begins. After the set interval $t$ has expired the output relay $R$ switches into off-position. If the supply voltage is reconnected before the interval $t$ has expired the interval already is erased and is restarted with the next cycle.
LED U/t OFF DELAY

## S STAR-DELTA START-UP



When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the star-contact switches into on-position and the set star-time $t 1$ begins. After the interval t 1 has expired the star-contact switches into off-position and the set transit-time t2 begins. After the interval t2 has expired the delta-contact switches into on-position. To restart the function the supply voltage must be interrupted and re-applied.

## ER <br> ON DELAY AND OFF DELAY WITH CONTROL CONTACT



The supply voltage $U$ must be constantly applied to the device. When the control contact $S$ is closed, the set interval t 1 begins. After the interval t 1 has expired, the output relay R switches into on-position. If the control contact is opened, the set interval t 2 begins. After the interval t2 has expired, the output relay Switches into offposition. If the control contact is opened before the interval t 1 has expired, the interval already expired is erased and is restarted with the next cycle.


When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the release for the interval starts. When the control contact $S$ is closed, the set interval $t$ begins. If the control contact $S$ is opened during the set interval $t$, the interval stops, and the already expired interval is stored. During the lapse of time the control contact can be opened or closed as often as required. If the sum of the periods, in which the control contact $S$ is closed reaches the set interval $t$ the output relay $R$ switches into on-position. The interval is stopped and a further activation of the control contact $S$ remains without effect. By interrupting the supply voltage, the device will be reset. A possibly expired time t is deleted.

## Es $\quad$ ON DELAY WITH CONTROL INPUT



The supply voltage U must be constantly applied to the device. When the control contact S is closed, the set interval $t$ begins. After the interval $t$ has expired the output relay $R$ switches into on-position. This status remains until the control contact is opened again. If the control contact is opened before the interval t has expired , the interval already expired is erased and is restarted with the next cycle.

## ET ON DELAY TWO WIRE CONNECTED



Wu
SINGLE SHOT LEADING EDGE VOLTAGE CONTROLLED applied.

When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the set interval t begins. After the interval has expired the thyristor switches on. This status remains until the supply voltage is interrupted. If the supply voltage is interrupted before the expiry of the interval, the interval already expired is erased and is restarted when the supply voltage is next
$\square$

## nWu MAINTAINED SINGLE SHOT LEADING EDGE



When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the output relay $R$ switches into on-position and the set interval t begins. After the interval $t$ has expired the output relay switches into off-position. This status remains until the supply voltage is interrupted. If the supply voltage is reconnected before the interval t has expired, the unit continues to perform the actual single shot.

[^1]
## EWs ON DELAY SINGLE SHOT LEADING EDGE WITH CONTROL CONTACT



The supply voltage U must be constantly applied to the device. When the control contact S is closed, the set interval t 1 begins. After the interval t 1 has expired, the output relay R switches into on-position and the set interval t2 begins. After the interval t2 has expired, the output relay switches into offposition. During the interval, the control contact can be operated any number of times. A further cycle can only be started when the cycle run has been completed.

## Wa SINGLE SHOT TRAILING EDGE WITH CONTROL INPUT



The supply voltage $U$ must be constantly applied to the device. Closing the control contact $S$ has no influence on the condition of the output $R$. When the control contact is opened, the output relay switches into on-position and the set interval $t$ begins. After the set interval has expired, the ouput relay switches into off-position. During the interval, the control contact can be operated any number of times. A further cycle can only be started when the cycle run has been completed.

## nWa MAINTAINED SINGLE SHOT TRAILING EDGE



When the supply voltage $U$ is supplied, the output relay $R$ remains into off-position. As soon as the supply voltage is interrupted the output relay switches into on-position and the set interval $t$ begins. After the set interval $t$ has expired the output relay switches into off-position. When the supply voltage is reconnected before the interval $t$ has expired, the unit continues to perform the actual single shot.

## nWuWa MAINTAINED SINGLE SHOT LEADING AND TRAILING EDGE



When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the output relay $R$ switches into on-position and the set interval $t$ begins. After the interval $t$ has expired the output relay switches into off-position. As soon as the supply voltage is interrupted the output relay switches into on-position again and the set interval $t$ begins. After the set interval $t$ has expired the output relay switches into off-position. If the supply voltage is interrupted ( nWu ) or reconnected ( nWa ) before the interval t has expired the unit continues to perform the actual single shot

## WsWa $\quad$ SINGLE SHOT LEADING AND SINGLE SHOT TRAILING EDGE WITH CONTROL CONTACT



The supply voltage $U$ must be constantly applied to the device. When the control contact S is closed, the output relay $R$ switches into on-position and the set interval t 1 begins. After the interval t 1 has expired, the output relay $R$ switches into off-position. If the control contact is opened, the output relay again switches into on-position and the set interval t 2 begins. After the interval t 2 has expired the output relay switches into off-position. During the interval, the control contact can be operated any number of times.

## Bi FLASHER PULSE FIRST



When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the output relay $R$ switches into on-position and the set interval $t$ begins. After the interval $t$ has expired, the output relay $R$ switches into off-position and the set interval $t$ begins again. The output relay is triggered at a ratio of 1:1 until the supply voltage is interrupted.

Bp FLASHER PAUSE FIRST

[^2]When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the set interval t1 begins and the output relay $R$ switches into on-position. After the interval t1 has expired, the set interval t2 begins. So that the output relay R remains in on-position, the control contact $S$ must be closed and opened again within the set interval t2. If this does not happen, the output relay R switches into off-position and all further pulses at the control contact are ignored. To restart the function the supply voltage must be interrupted and reapplied.

## li ASYMMETRIC FLASHER PULSE FIRST

When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the output relay $R$ switches into on-position and the set interval t 1 begins. After the interval t 1 has expired, the output relay switches into off-position and the set interval t 2 begins. After the interval t2 has expired, the output relay switches into on-position. The output relay is triggered at the ratio of $\mathrm{t} 1: \mathrm{t} 2$ until the supply voltage is interrupted.

Ip ASYMMETRIC FLASHER PAUSE FIRST

When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the set interval $t 1$ begins. After the interval $t 1$ has expired, the output relay $R$ switches into on-position and the set interval t2 begins. After the interval t 2 has expired, the output relay switches into off-position. The output relay is triggered at the ratio of t :t2 until the supply voltage is interrupted.

## T, TW FUNCTION AUTOMATIC TIMER WITH (TW) OR WITHOUT (T) SWITCH-OFF WARNING



After the pushbutton (control input) has been pressed, the output relay R closes and the set interval t begins. If the pushbutton is pressed again before the interval has expired, the interval begins again (restart function complies with EN 60669-2-3). Rapid, multiple pressing of the pushbutton (pumping) adds 2,3 or more time intervals to extend the time up to 60 min . Prolonged pressure on the button ( $>2 \mathrm{~s}$ ) aborts the interval running and switches the relay off (energy saving function). In the TW mode the device provides a switch-off warning (in accordance with DIN 180-158-2) by generating short pulses (flashing) at 30 s , 15 s and 5 s prior to switch-off.

## P, PN IMPULSE SWITCH MODE



In this mode, every keypress of the pushbutton (control input) toggles the output relay R (flip-flop). In function P, the output relay remains in off-position, whenever the supply voltage is applied. In function PN, the output relay switches into on-position after applying the supply voltage $U$, if the output relay was in on-position last before power failure. In both functions the output relay switches into on-position, if a short voltage impulse (<2s) is applied to the additional control input (central ON). A longer voltage impulse (>2s) opens the output relay (central OFF).

## P ( R ) IMPULSE SWITCH MODE WITH OFF DELAY



In this mode, every keypress toggles the output relay R (flip-flop). After the pushbutton (control input) has been pressed, the output relay closes and the set interval $t$ begins. After the interval has expired the output relay switches into off-position. If the pushbutton is pressed again before the interval has expired, the interval will be canceled and the output relay switches into off-position.

## LA LOAD ALTERNATOR - PUMP CHANGER



In this mode, every falling edge toggles the output relay R (flip-flop) from L1 to L2 or L2 to L1 whatever position is defined by the previous status. On Power-Up the relay R stays in off condition until the first falling edge is detected on S Terminal B1. To ensure a safe and optimal function, please turn both timing controllers on the front to the most left position (CCW), which equals 50 msec . In this operation mode, a minimum delay/de-bump time of 50 msec is applied from the falling edge of the control input until relay $R$ is changing its state. Is a longer delay time as 50 msec is set, a short pulse on the " $S^{\prime \prime}$ input resets the times. The timer is restarted with the next falling edge signal on "S" input again. If you wish to apply longer delay times, set the according time selectors to the required values or contact your application engineer.


Our 3in1 pump alternating relay offers the most capability in the industry's most compact and space-saving DIN-Rail enclosure style. TELE's duplexer controls two loads simultaneously while enhancing the regular alternating function through integrated ON and OFF Delay functionality. The selector switch allows the user to lock in one sequence while the relay works with a wide range control voltage of 24 - 240V AC/DC.

Our E1ZMLA is commonly used in special applications where the optimization of load usage is required by equalizing the run time of two loads. Identical loads are used for the same job—one or more standby units are available in case the first load fails. However, an idle load might deteriorate due to lack of use and provide no safety margin. Alternating relays prevent this by assuring that multiple loads get equal run time. In addition, there are situations where a need arises to have multiple loads on at the same time for additional capacity if one load cannot keep up with demand.

This alternating functionality "LA" is initiated by a control switch, such as a float switch, manual switch, timing relay, pressure switch, or other isolated contact. Each time the initiating switch is opened, the output relay contacts will change state, thus alternating the two loads. Two LED indicators show the status of the output relay, control voltage and timing function.

Advantages

- 3in1 Duplex Control of Two Loads
- Integrated OFF and ON Delay
- Load Alternator w/ Selector Switch to lock Loads manually
- Control Voltage 24 - 240 V AC/DC
- 8A@250VAC SPDT Output
- Low Profile Selector Switch
- 2 LEDs for relay status, timing and operating voltage indication - cULus, CE, EAC, RoHs
- Rugged Design for Industrial Applications

■ Improved Inventory Maintenance
$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline \text { TYPE DESIGNATION } & \text { FUNCTIONALITY } & & \text { DIMENSIONS } \\ \text { (W X H X D) }\end{array}\right)$


| TYPE DESIGNATION | E1ZM10 12-240V | E1ZM10 24-240V | E1ZMQ10 | E1ZMW10 | E3ZM20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ORDER INFORMATION |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. No. single package | 110100 | 110200 | 110202 | - | 111100 |
| Art. No. package 10 pcs. | 110100A | 110200A | 110202A | 110206A | - |
| FUNCTIONALTY | MULTIFUNCTION |  | 4-FUNCTION | MULTIFUNCTION | MULTIFUNCTION |
| E On delay | - | ■ | ■ | ■ | - |
| R Off delay | - | ■ | $\square$ | ■ | - |
| Es On delay with control contact | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | - |
| Wu Single shot leading edge, voltage-controlled | - | ■ | $\square$ | ■ | - |
| Ws Single shot leading edge with control contact | ■ | ■ |  | ■ | ■ |
| Wa Single shot trailing edge with control contact | - | ■ |  | ■ | - |
| Bp Flasher pause first | - | - |  |  | - |
| Wt Pulse repetition analysis |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| WsWa Single shot leading and trailing edge with control contact |  |  |  | ■ |  |
| POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply voltage | 12-240V AC/DC | 24-240V AC/DC | 24-240V AC/DC | $24-240 \mathrm{~V}$ AC/DC | 12-240V AC/DC |
| Frequency | $48-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |
| TIME CIRCUITS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time ranges | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| Setting range | $0.05 \mathrm{~s}-100 \mathrm{~h}$ |  |  |  |  |
| INPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trigger input | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| OUTPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contacts | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT | DPDT |
| Switching capacity | 2000VA (8A / 250V AC) |  |  |  |  |
| DESIGN |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) | $0.69 \times 2.43 \times 2.56$ in ( $17.5 \times 87 \times 65 \mathrm{~mm})$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.38 \times 2.43 \times 2.56 \mathrm{in} \\ & (35 \times 87 \times 65 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Certificates | CE, cULus, EAC | CE, cULus, EAC | CE, cULus, EAC | CE, cULus, EAC | CE, cULus, EAC |

VEO series time delay relays

| TYPE DESIGNATION | V2ZM10 | V2ZQ10 | V2ZI10 | V2ZE10 | V2ZR10 | V2ZA10 | V2ZS20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ORDER INFORMATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. No. | 125100 | 125150 | 125200 | 125110 | 125120 | 125500 | 125300 |
| Art. No. 10 pcs packaging unit | 125100A | 125150A | - | 125110A | 125120A | - | - |
| FUNCTIONALITY | 10-FUNCTION | 4-FUNCTION | FLASHER | ON DELAY | OFF DELAY | 5-FUNCTION | STAR DELTA |
| E On delay | $\square$ | ■ |  | $\square$ |  | $\square$ |  |
| R Off delay | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  | ■ |  |  |
| A Off delay without auxiliary voltage |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| Es On delay with control contact | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wu Single shot leading edge, voltage-controlled | ■ | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| nWu Maintained single shot leading edge |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| Ws Single shot leading edge with control contact | ■ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wa Single shot trailing edge with control contact | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nWa Maintained single shot trailing edge |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| nWuWa Maintained single shot leading and trailing edge |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| Bi Flasher pulse first | ■ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bp Flasher pause first | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wt Pulse repetition analysis | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ec Additive ON Delay | ■ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ii Asymmetric flasher pulse first |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |
| Ip Asymmetric flasher pause first |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |
| S Star-delta start-up |  |  |  |  |  |  | ■ |
| SUPPLY CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply voltage | $12-240 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> AC/DC | $24-240 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> AC/DC | 12-240V AC/DC | $12-240 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> AC/DC | $12-240 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> AC/DC | 12-240V AC/DC | 12-240V AC/DC |
| Frequency range | $48-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TIME CIRCUITS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time ranges | 10 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| Setting range | $0.05 \mathrm{~s}-100 \mathrm{~h}$ |  |  |  |  | $0.1 \mathrm{~s}-3 \mathrm{~min}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~s}-3 \mathrm{~min}$ |
| INPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trigger input | ■ | ■ | $\square$ |  | ■ |  |  |
| OUTPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contacts | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT |
| Switching capacity | 2000VA (8A / 250V AC) |  | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) |  | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) | 750VA (3A / 250V AC) |
| DESIGN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions ( $w \times h \times d$ ) | $0.88 \times 2.64 \times 2.99$ in ( $22.5 \times 67 \times 76 \mathrm{~mm})$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Certificates | CE, cULus, EAC |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| TYPE DESIGNATION | G2ZM20 | G2ZMF11 | G2ZI20 | G2ZIF20 | G27S20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ORDER INFORMATION |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. No. | 120401 | 120103 | 120501 | 120201 | 120301 |
| FUNCTIONALITY | MULTIFUNCTION | MULTIFUNCTION | 2-TIME MULTIFUNCTION | 2-TIMEMULTIFUNCTION | STAR-DELTA |
| E On delay | ■ | ■ |  |  |  |
| R Off delay | - | - |  |  |  |
| ER On delay and off delay with control contact |  |  | ■ | ■ |  |
| Es On delay with control contact | ■ | ■ |  |  |  |
| Wu Single shot leading edge, voltage-controlled | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Ws Single shot leading edge with control contact | ■ | ■ |  |  |  |
| Wa Single shot trailing edge with control contact | ■ | - |  |  |  |
| EWu ON delay single shot leading edge, voltage-controlled |  |  | ■ | ■ |  |
| EWs ON delay single shot leading edge with control contact |  |  | ■ | ■ |  |
| WsWa Single shot leading and trailing edge with control contact |  |  | - | $\square$ |  |
| Bi Flasher pulse first | ■ | ■ |  |  |  |
| Bp Flasher pause first | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Ii Asymmetric flasher pulse first |  |  | - | $\square$ |  |
| Ip Asymmetric flasher pause first |  |  | - | - |  |
| S Star-delta start-up |  |  |  |  | - |
| SUPPLY CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply voltage | 12-240V AC/DC | 24-240V AC/DC | 12-240V AC/DC | 24-240V AC/DC | 24-240V AC/DC |
| Frequency range |  |  | $48-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |
| TIME CIRCUITS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time ranges | 7 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 4 |
| Setting range | $0.05 \mathrm{~s}-100 \mathrm{~h}$ | 0.05 s-30 d | $0.05 \mathrm{~s}-100 \mathrm{~h}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~s}-10 \mathrm{~h}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~s}-3 \mathrm{~min}$ |
| INPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trigger input | $\square$ | $\square$ | ■ | $\square$ |  |
| Remote potentiometer input |  | $\square$ |  | ■ |  |
| OUTPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contacts | DPDT | $2 \times$ SPDT | DPDT | DPDT | DPDT |
| Switching capacity |  |  | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) |  |  |
| DESIGN |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) | $0.88 \times 3.54 \times 4.25$ in ( $22.5 \times 90 \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| Certificates | CE, cULus, EAC |  |  |  |  |



# Function Overview Monitoring Relays 




If the measured value exceeds the adjusted MIN threshold, the output relay Rel2 switches into off-position. If the measured value exceeds the adjusted MAX threshold, the output relay Rel1 switches into off-position. The output relays Rel1 and Rel2 switch into on-position again, as soon as the measured value falls below the according adjusted threshold (MAX or MIN).

## MM MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM MONITORING (MIN/MAX)



If the measured value falls below the adjusted MIN threshold, the output relay Rel2 switches into off-position. The output relay Rel2 switches into on-position again, as soon as the measured value exceeds the adjusted MIN threshold. If the measured value exceeds the adjusted MAX threshold, the output relay Rel1 switches into offposition.
The output relay Rel1 switches into on-position again, as soon as the measured value exceeds the adjusted MIN threshold.

## TEMP $\quad$ TEMPERATURE MONITORING



If the supply voltage $U$ is applied and the cumulative resistance of the PTC-circuit is less than $3.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (standard temperature of the motor), the output relay R switches into on-position. When the cumulative resistance of the PTC-circuit exceeds $3.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, the output relay switches into off-position. The output relay switches into on-position again after the cumulative resistance falls below $1.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

## PUMP UP



## PUMP DOWN PUMP DOWN



Connection of the probe rods E1, E2 and E3. When the air-fluid level falls below the minimum probe E2 the set interval of tripping delay begins. After the expiration of the interval, the output relay R switches into on-position. When the air-fluid level again rises above the maximum probe E1, the set interval of turn-off delay begins. After the expiration of the interval the output relay switches into off-position.

## LATCH



Connection of the probe rods E1, E2 and E3. When the maximum probe E1 gets moistened the set interval of tripping delay begins. After the expiration of the interval the output relay R switches into on-position. When the airfluid level falls below the minimum probe E2, the set interval of turn-off delay begins. After the expiration of the interval, the output relay switches into off-position.


\section*{| ASYM | ASYMMETRY MONITORING |
| :--- | :--- |}



If the asymmetry of the phase-to-phase voltages exceeds the value set at the ASYM-regulator, the output relay switches into off-position. If the neutral wire is connected to the device, the asymmetry of the phase voltages referred to the neutral wire ( $Y$-voltage) is monitored also. In that case both values of the asymmetry are evaluated and if one of the values exceeds the value set at the ASYM-regulator, the output relay switches into off-position.

## ON DELAY

## ON DELAY



Function 1
PUMP UP WITH MIN-IMAX- ALARM
(2uA) 1 container, 4 probes, 1 pump


Level control between probes E2 and E3 by pumping up. The probes E1 and E4 serve as overflow- resp. dry running alarm and may be used to control alarm devices, valves or additional pumps.


The level is controlled around probe E2 by pumping up and down. The right function if a dry running alarm (probe E4) is needed and the application requires emptying and filling up of the container.

|  | TWO INDEPENDENT CONTAINERS - |
| :--- | :--- |
| Function 5 | PUMP UP (2u2) <br> $1-2$ container, 1-2 probes each , 1 pump <br> each |

Function 7 \begin{tabular}{l}
PUMP up between the probes E1-E2 <br>

| CHA-E4. (alternatively control around |
| :--- |
| probe). This feature allows level co |
| in two separate containers with only |
| device. It is also possible to co |
| cascades. | <br>

(2UC) 1 container, 2 probes, 2 pumps
\end{tabular}

Pump up between the control probes E1 and E2. The V4LM acts as an intelligent
 pump changer (for even use) with pump monitoring (feedback inputs E3 \& E4). If a pump fails, the remaining pump is permanently prioritized and an alarm is issued. For maximum availability and uninterrupted operation through full redundancy.

| Function 9 | WELL CONTROL (3w-) WITH WELL AND |
| :--- | :--- |
| DRY ALARM |  |
| 1 well, 1 high tank, 3 probes, 1 pump |  |

The function serves to ensure the water supply by means of a high tank and a
 well (pump up into the high tank from the well). Alarm functions: well alarm and dry alarm (high tank and well without water). The pump is protected against dry running in case the well (or feeding container) is below sufficient liquid levels.

## Function 2

PUMP DOWN WITH MIN-/MAX- ALARM
(2dA) 1 container, 4 probes, 1 pump


Level control between probes E2 and E3 by pumping down. The probes E1 and E4 serve as overflow- resp. dry running alarm and may be used to control alarm devices, valves or additional pumps.

## Function 4 <br> PUMP UP AND DOWN (bidirectional) WITH MAXIMUM ALARM (3b+) 1 container, 4 probes, 2 pumps



Pump down between the probes E1-E2 resp. E3-E4. (alternatively control around one probe). This feature allows level control in two separate containers with only one device. It is also possible to control cascades.

## PUMP DOWN WITH INTEGRATED PUMP CHANGE (2dc) 1 container, 2 probes, 2 pumps

Function 8

Pump down between the control probes E1 and E2. The V4LM acts as an
 intelligent pump changer (for even use) with pump monitoring (feedback inputs E3 \& E4). If a pump fails, the remaining pump is permanently prioritized and an alarm is issued. For maximum availability and uninterrupted operation through full redundancy.


## CODE OUTPUT FOR PLC CONNECTION

 (4Ce) 1 container, 4 probesThe probe states are coded via the 3 output relays. Therefor up to 4 liquid levels can be evaluated for one container. By means of a connection to an external PLC it is thus possible to respond to individual application conditions. Simple connection without external control unit can also protect up to four containers, each with a probe against overflow or dry running and switch on a collective alarm by using simple interconnection.

ENYA series monitoring relays

| TYPE DESIGNATION | E1PF480Y/277VSY01 | E1PF480Y/277VSY10 | E1YM480/277VS10 | E1UM230V01 | E1IM10AACL10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ORDER INFORMATION |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. No. single package | 1340406 | 1340405 | 1340409 | 1340101 | 1340200 |
| FUNCTIONALITY | Phase Monitor | Phase Monitor | 3-phase Voltage Monitor | 1-phase Voltage Monitor | 1-phase Current Monitor |
| Phase failure | ■ | - |  |  |  |
| SEQ ... Phase sequence | - | ■ | ■ |  |  |
| ASYM ... Asymmetry | ■ | ■ |  |  |  |
| O ... Over |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| U ... Under |  |  | $\square$ | ■ | $\square$ |
| W ... Window |  |  | ■ | - | $\square$ |
| SWITCHING THRESHOLD |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum |  |  | 75 to $110 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | 80 to $120 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | 10 to $100 \%$ of $I_{N}$ |
| Minimum |  |  | 65 to $100 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | 75 to $115 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | 5 to $95 \%$ of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |
| Asymmetry | 5 to $25 \%$, OFF | 5 to 25\%, OFF | - | - | - |
| MEASURING CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measuring variable | 3~ Voltage AC Sinus | 3~ Voltage AC Sinus | 3~ Voltage AC Sinus | 1~Voltage AC/DC Sinus | 1~ Current AC Sinus |
| Measuring input | $U_{N}=480 / 277 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ | $U_{N}=480 / 277 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}=480 / 277 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ | 24 V AC/DC and 230V AC | 10A AC |
| SUPPLY CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply voltage | $\begin{aligned} & -10 \% \text { to }+10 \% \text { of } U_{N} \\ & 432 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 528+V \text { AC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10 \% \text { to }+10 \% \text { of } U_{N} \\ & 432 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 528 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -35 \% \text { to }+10 \% \text { of } U_{N} \\ & 312 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 528 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -25 \% \text { to }+20 \% \text { of } U_{N} \\ 18 \text { to } 29 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC} ; 173 \text { to } 276 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -15 \% \text { to }+15 \% \text { of } 230 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \\ 195 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 265 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \end{gathered}$ |
| Frequency range | $48-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $48-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $48-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $48-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or DC | $48-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| TIME CIRCUITS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tripping delay (DELAY) | fixed, approx. 100ms | $0.1-20 \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1-10$ s | - | 0,1-10s |
| OUTPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT |
| Switching capacity | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) |
| DESIGN |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) | $0.69 \times 2.43 \times 2.56$ in ( $17.5 \times 87 \times 65 \mathrm{~mm})$ |  |  |  |  |
| Certificates | CE, cULus, EAC |  |  |  |  |

GAMMA series monitoring relays


VEO series monitoring relays

| TYPE DESIGNATION | V2PF480Y/277VSY01 | V2PM400Y/230VS10 | V2UM230V10 | V4PF480Y/277VSYTK02 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  <br> 1 <br> 最 <br>  <br> GGG Aिक |
| ORDER INFORMATION |  |  |  |  |
| Art. No. screw terminal | 2100000 | 2100500 | 2100300 | 2104200 |
| Art. No. package 10 pcs. | 2100000A | - | - | - |
| FUNCTIONALITY | Phase Monitor | 3-phase Voltage Monitor | 1- phase Voltage Monitor | Phase and Temperature Monitor |
| Phase failure | - | - |  | - |
| SEQ ... Phase sequence | - | - |  | $\square$ |
| ASYM ... Asymmetry | $\square$ |  |  | ■ |
| U ... Under |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| W ... Window |  | - | - |  |
| Temperature monitoring (PTC) |  |  |  | ■ |
| SWITCHING THRESHOLD |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum | - | 75 to $130 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | 80 to $115 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | - |
| Minimum | - | 70 to $125 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | 75 to $110 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | - |
| Asymmetry | 5 to $25 \%$, OFF | - | - | 5 to $25 \%$, OFF |
| MEASURING CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Measuring variable | 3~ Voltage AC Sinus | 3~ Voltage AC Sinus | 1~Voltage AC/DC AC Sinus | 3~ Voltage AC Sinus Temperature |
| Measuring input | $U_{N}=480 / 277 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ | $U_{N}=400 / 230 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $U_{\text {N }}=24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC} \mathrm{or} 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ | $U_{\mathrm{N}}=480 / 277 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ |
| SUPPIY CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Supply voltage | $\begin{gathered} -10 \% \text { to }+10 \% \text { of } U_{N} \\ 432 / 250 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 528 / 305 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -35 \% \text { to }+35 \% \text { of } U_{N} \\ 260 / 250 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 540 / 310 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \end{gathered}$ | $-30 \% \text { to }+30 \% \text { of } U_{N}$ <br> 17 V to 31V AC/DC; 161V to 299V AC | $-10 \%$ to $+10 \%$ of $U_{N}$ <br> $432 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ to $528 / 305 \mathrm{~V}$ AC |
| Frequency range | $48-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $16.6-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $16.6-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or DC | $48-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| TIME CIRCUITS |  |  |  |  |
| ON DELAY | approx. 400 ms | approx. 200 ms | approx. 300 ms | approx. 500 ms |
| Tripping delay (DELAY) | < 250 ms | $0.1-10 \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1-10 \mathrm{~s}$ | approx. 250 ms |
| OUTPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Contact | SPDT | SPDT | SPDT | DPDT |
| Switching capacity | 2000VA (8A / 250V AC) | 2000VA (8A / 250V AC) | 2000VA (8A / 250V AC) | 2000VA (8A / 250V AC) |
| DESIGN |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) | $0.88 \times 2.64 \times 2.99 \text { in }(22.5 \times 67 \times 76 \mathrm{~mm})$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.76 \times 2.64 \times 2.99 \text { in } \\ & (45 \times 67 \times 76 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Certificates | CE, cULus, EAC |  |  |  |



| TYPE DESIGNATION | G2UM300VL20 | G2IM5AL20 | G2IM10AL20 | G2JM5AL20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ORDER INFORMATION |  |  |  |  |
| Art. No. | 2390304 | 2390411 | 2390410 | 2390801 |
| FUNCTIONALITY | 1- phase Voltage Monitor | 1-phase Current Monitor | 1-phase Current Monitor | 3-phase Current Monitor |
| O ... Over | ■ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| U ... Under | $\square$ | - | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| W ... Window | $\square$ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| SEQ ... Phase sequence |  |  |  |  |
| Phase failure |  |  |  |  |
| ASYM ... Asymmetry |  |  |  |  |
| +LATCH ... Error memory | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| SWITCHING THRESHOLD |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum | 10 to $100 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | 10 to $100 \%$ of $I_{N}$ | 10 to $100 \%$ of $I_{N}$ | 10 to $100 \%$ of $I_{\text {N }}$ |
| Minimum | 5 to $95 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | 5 to $95 \%$ of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | 5 to $95 \%$ of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | 5 to $95 \%$ of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |
| Asymmetry | - | - | - | - |
| MEASURING CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Measuring variable | Voltage AC/DC AC Sinus | Current AC/DC AC Sinus | Current AC/DC AC Sinus | Current AC AC Sinus |
| Measuring input | $30 / 60$ / 300V AC/DC | $20 \mathrm{~mA} / 1 \mathrm{~A} / 5 \mathrm{~A}$ AC/DC or CT | $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 1 \mathrm{~A} / 10 \mathrm{~A}$ AC/DC or CT | 5 A AC or CT |
| Frequency Range | 16,6-400Hz or DC | 16,6-400 | zz or DC | $16,6-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| SUPPLY CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Supply voltage | 24 to 240 V AC/DC | 24 to 240 V AC/DC | 24 to 240 V AC/DC | 24 to 240 V AC/DC |
| TIME CIRCUITS |  |  |  |  |
| ON DELAY | - | - | - | - |
| Start-up surpression time (START) | 0-10 s | 0-10 s | 0-10 s | 0-10 s |
| Tripping delay (DELAY) | $0.1-10 \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1-10 \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1-10 \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1-10 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| OUTPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Number of switch contacts | DPDT | DPDT | DPDT | DPDT |
| Switching Capacity | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) |  |  |  |
| DESIGN |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) | $0.88 \times 3.54 \times 4.25$ in ( $22.5 \times 90 \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) |  |  |  |
| Certificates | CE, cULus, EAC |  |  |  |

GAMMA series monitoring relays

| TYPE DESIGNATION | G2PM690VSY20 | G2PU690VS20 | G2TFKN02 | G2LM20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ORDER INFORMATION |  |  |  |  |
| Art. No. | 2390517 | 2390507 | 2390110 | $\begin{aligned} & 2390201 \text { (24V AC) } \\ & 2390202 \text { (110V AC) } \\ & 2390200 \text { (230V AC) } \end{aligned}$ |
| FUNCTIONALITY | 3-phase Voltage Monitor | 3- phase Voltage Monitor | Temperature monitoring (PTC) | Level monitoring of conductive liquids |
| U ... Under | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| W ... Window | - |  |  |  |
| SEQ ... Phase sequence | ■ | $\square$ |  |  |
| Phase failure | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| ASYM ... Asymmetry | ■ | $\square$ |  |  |
| Temperature monitoring (PTC) |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| Short circuit monitoring (PTC) |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| Zero-voltage latch (PTC) |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| Test function (PTC) |  |  | ■ |  |
| Pump up |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| Pump down |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| SWITCHING THRESHOLD |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum | 55 to $115 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | - | $\begin{gathered} \geq 3.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ \text { (switch-off resistance) } \end{gathered}$ | - |
| Minimum | 50 to $110 \%$ of $U_{N}$ | 180 to 690V AC | $\begin{gathered} \leq 1.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ \text { (switch-on resistance) } \end{gathered}$ | - |
| Asymmetry | 5 to $25 \%$, OFF | fixed, $25 \%$ | - | - |
| MEASURING CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Measuring variable | 3~ Voltage AC Sinus | 3~ Voltage AC Sinus | Temperature | Liquid level via conductive probes |
| Measuring input | 3~ 208-690V AC | 180-690V AC | - | 0.25 to 100k |
| SUPPLY CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Supply voltage | = Measuring voltage <br> 177 V to 794 V AC | = Measuring voltage 177 V to 794 V AC | 24 to 240 V AC/DC | 24V AC 110 V AC 230V AC |
| Frequency Range | $20-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $20-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | - | - |
| TIME CIRCUITS |  |  |  |  |
| Start-up surpression time (START) | - | - | - | - |
| Tripping delay (DELAY) | $0.1-10 \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1-10 \mathrm{~s}$ | - | 0.5-10 s |
| OFF DELAY | - | - | - | 0.5-10 s |
| OUTPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Contacts | DPDT | DPDT | DPDT | DPDT |
| Switching capacity | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) |  |  |  |
| DESIGN |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) | $0.88 \times 3.54 \times 4.25$ in ( $22.5 \times 90 \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) |  |  |  |
| Certificates | CE, cULus, EAC |  |  |  |

## Power Monitors

## Monitoring of electronic motors

TELE power monitoring systems offer significant advantages, particularly in situations in which monitoring tasks are usually carried out by sensors:

- No problems due to contamination and any decalibration of the sensors
- No maintenance and cleaning costs
- Easy to use, even in charged air or volatile substances
- Savings in terms of cabling
- No use of explosion-proof barriers necessary
- Reduction in error sources
- Simple retrofitting

Current monitoring relays
Pure current measurements in the supply to motors can only be used in an extremely restricted capacity to monitor loads. This is due to three essential factors:

1) In alternating current circuits, the measured current is apparent current. This total current comprises the sum of reactive and active current components. However, when generating mechanical power it is the active current that is exclusively decisive. The reactive current merely causes losses and does not contribute to the shaft power delivered.
2) In an underload range the current does not reduce in a linear manner with the load but instead remains relatively high due to the necessary magnetisation current. Therefore, no relevant correlation exists between current and load.
3) The current is dependent on the supply voltage. An undervoltage condition with a constant load can result in an increased current draw. This therefore eliminates monitoring the pure active current too.

Thus, monitoring pure current is only applicable in extreme operating conditions, such as a drive blockage, because the current rises dramatically in such cases.

Power monitoring systems with power factor measurement $(\cos \varphi)$ The power factor $\cos \varphi$ is the cosine of the phase shift angle between the current drawn and the voltage applied. In electrical motors this is dependent on the loading and theoretically equals 1 in an ideal case. However, due to induction it effectively lies within a range of 0.85 to 0.95 with a nominal load.

In an underload range, the $\cos \varphi$ monitor is extremely significant because the proportion of losses at a lower load increases dramatically and results in a $\cos \varphi$ of up to $<0.5$ in an idle state. This is not applicable around the zero point and in an overload range because load changes only result in minimal changes to the phase shift angle $\varphi$.

Power monitoring systemswith effective power measurements The effective power measurement facilitates obtaining the most precise feedback regarding the state of an electrical motor because the effective power is proportional to the shaft power. A direct correlation exists between the effective power supplied and the motor loading (torque with constant rotational speed) across the entire working range.


## Examples for power monitor-usage:

- Agitators Machinery tools
- Crushers ■ Conveyor systems
- Grinders - Screening machinery
- Shredders Bridge and portal cranes
- Compactors - Centrifugal and piston pumps
- Ventilation units

| TYPE DESIGNATION | G2CM400V10AL20 | G4CM690V16ATL20 | G2BM480V12AFL10 | G4BM480V12ADTL20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | a $\qquad$ |
| Art. No. | 2390602 | 2394600 | 2390700 | 2394706 |
| FUNCTIONALITY | Power factor $\cos \varphi$ in 1- or 3-phase mains | Power factor $\cos \varphi$ in 1- or 3-phase mains | True power monitoring in 1- or 3-phase mains | True power monitoring in 1- or 3-phase mains |
| O ... Overload monitoring | $\square$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| U ... Underload monitoring | $\square$ |  | $\square$ | - |
| W ... Window | ■ |  |  | ■ |
| 2MIN ... Minimum monitoring |  | $\square$ |  | $\square$ |
| 2MAX ... Maximum monitoring |  | $\square$ |  | - |
| MIN/MAX ... Minimum- and maximum monitoring |  | ■ |  | - |
| +LATCH ... Error memory | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| I = 0 DETECTION ... Recognition of disconnected consumers |  | ■ | - | - |
| Temp ... Temperature monitoring of the motor winding |  | ■ |  | - |
| SWITCHING THRESHOLD |  |  |  |  |
| Threshold P / P1 | $\cos \varphi$ Max: 0.2-1.0 | $\cos \varphi$ 1: 0,3-1 (inductive) 1-0,3 (capacitive) | 5 to $120 \%$ of $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | 2.5kW: 120W to 2.5W 10kW: 480W to 10kW |
| Threshold P2 | $\cos \varphi$ Min: 0.1-0.99 | $\cos \varphi$ 1: 0,3-1 (inductive) 1-0,3 (capacitive) | - | 2.5kW: 120W to 2.5 W 10kW: 480W to 10kW |
| MEASURING CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Measuring variable | Power factor $(\cos \varphi)$, 1 - or 3-phase loads AC Sinus | Power factor $(\cos \varphi)$, 1 - or 3-phase loads AC Sinus | True power, 1- or 3-phase loads AC Sinus | True power, 1- or 3-phase loads AC Sinus |
| Measuring range | 0.1 to 1 | 0.3 to 1 | $\begin{gathered} 0.75 \mathrm{~kW} \cdot 1.5 \mathrm{~kW} \cdot 3 \mathrm{~kW} \cdot 6 \mathrm{~kW} \\ 1 \mathrm{hp} \cdot 2 \mathrm{hp} \cdot 4 \mathrm{hp} \cdot 8 \mathrm{hp} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.5 \mathrm{~kW} \cdot 10 \mathrm{~kW} \\ 3.4 \mathrm{hp} \cdot 13.6 \mathrm{hp} \end{gathered}$ |
| Measuring input voltage | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { to } 415 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC (1-ph) } \\ 40 / 23 \text { to } 415 / 240 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC (3-ph) } \end{gathered}$ | 85 to 690V AC (1-ph) 85 to 690/400V AC (3-ph) | 0 to 480 V AC (1-ph) 0 to 480/277V AC (3-ph) | 0 to 480 V AC (1-ph) 0 to 480/277V AC (3-ph) |
| Overload capacity voltage | 500 V AC (1-ph) 500/289V AC (3-ph) | 796 V AC (1-ph) 796/460V AC (3-ph) | 550 V AC (1-ph) 550/318V AC (3-ph) | 550 V AC (1-ph) 550/318V AC (3-ph) |
| Measuring input current | 0.5 to 10A | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{~A}(4.8 \mathrm{~kW}) \\ 2 \text { to } 16 \mathrm{~A}(19.6 \mathrm{~kW}) \end{gathered}$ | 0 to 6A (1.5kW) 0 to 12A (6kW) | 0.15 to 6 A ( 2.5 kW ) 0.3 to 12 A (10kW) |
| Overload capacity current | 11A permanent | 20A permanent | 12A permanent | 12A permanent |
| SUPPLY CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Supply voltage | Selectable via power module TR2 | Selectable via power module TR3 | Selectable via power module TR2 | 24-240V AC/DC |
| TIME CIRCUITS |  |  |  |  |
| Start-up surpression time (START) | 1-100 s | 3-180s | 0.1-2 s | 0-100 s |
| Tripping delay (DELAY) | $0.1-40$ s | $1-50 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.1-2 s | 0.1-50 s |
| INPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Trigger Input | - | Y1-Y2 (Latch) | Y1-Y2 (Latch) | Y1-Y2 (Latch) |
| OUTPUT CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |
| Contacts | DPDT | 2 x SPDT | SPDT | $2 \times$ SPDT |
| Switching capacity | 1250VA (5A / 250V AC) |  |  |  |
| design |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{d}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 0.88 \times 3.54 \times 4.25 \mathrm{in} \\ & (22.5 \times 90 \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.76 \times 3.54 \times 4.25 \mathrm{in} \\ & (45 \times 90 \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.88 \times 3.54 \times 4.25 \mathrm{in} \\ (22.5 \times 90 \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.76 \times 3.54 \times 4.25 \mathrm{in} \\ & (45 \times 90 \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Certificates | CE, cULus, EAC | CE, cULus, EAC | CE, cULus, EAC | CE, cULus, EAC |

## TELE SENS

## The new, compact power metering modules with ModBus RTU interface, for highly accurate, flexible and reliable measurements.

TELE introduces a new range of communication-capable monitoring devices with ModBus RTU interface with the focus on electric energy applications and monitoring of key electrical values in industrial plants.

The modules may look like regular current transformers but they reliably measure current / voltage / power / energy and various other electrical values in single-phase networks. These values are provided to any kind of control unit, datalogger or PLC unit via the established industrial standard ModBus RTU.

The fast measurement cycles and data transmission gives the plant operator a clear view of the condition of his installation. This accurate process data enables specialists and engineers to adapt maintenance intervals accordingly, and help to avoid costly unscheduled downtimes.

1-phase power meter AC/DC with ModBus RTU
Converter design
AC up to 50A or up to 300A and DC up to 50A or up to 400A with ModBus RTU/ RS485 interface, DIN rail or panel mount, Frequency range DC or 1 to 400 Hz

## Integrated Measurements

Irms, Vrms, Watt, VAr, VA, Vpk, Ipk, frequency, $\operatorname{Cos} \varphi$, energy bidirectional, THD: 800V AC / 1000V DC


Serial converter USB-RS485
(isolated up to 5 kV )
USB
The S-USB485 is a serial converter and galvanically isolated up to 5 kV , based on chip USB FTDI. Windows validated drivers download automatically when your PC is online. This device connects safely to any ModBus devices on RS485.



## Add-Ons

## In addition to our core products we are glad to be offering the green extra:

| Accessoires | - DIN-rail mounting plates: MP <br> - Probes: SK <br> - Sealable frontcovers: FA-G2 <br> - Power modules: TR2 and TR3 | Page 30 <br> Page 31 <br> Page 31 <br> Page 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Switching Relays Relay Sockets Accessoires | - Slim Interface Relays series: STKR <br> - Miniature Ice Cube Relays series: RA and RM <br> - PCB/Slim Ice Cube Relays series: RP <br> - 8-/11-pin Ice Cube Relays series: RT <br> - Multifunctional timer module series: COMBI <br> - Accessories, Sockets | Page 32 <br> Page 32 <br> Page 32 <br> Page 32 <br> Page 33 <br> Page 33 |
| Soft Starters | - Motor starter series: P4.0 | Page 34 |
| Thyristor Control Units | - Thyristor control units series: GTF <br> - Thyristor switch (SSR) series: GTS <br> - Fuse and fuse holders | Page 35 <br> Page 35 <br> Page 35 |
| DC Power Supplies | - Switching power supplies | Page 36 |

## Mounting plates MP

easily attach any DIN-rail device to every kind of surface, panel and backplate

| $2$ |  | TYPE DESIGNATION | FITS | ATTACHMENT | DIMENSIONS (W X H X D) | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MP-UNIVERSAL | ENYA, GAMMA, VEO | $\emptyset 0.16$ in (4 mm) | $\begin{aligned} & 0.87 \times 1.57 \times 0.28 \mathrm{in} \\ & 22.1 \times 39.8 \times 7.0 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | 075574 |

TR2, TR3, SNT series power modules for transforming the supply voltage to the internal operating voltage of GAMMA relays


Probes - SK series
for monitoring level of conductive liquids


Front cover FA-G2
for GAMMA monitoring relays (width 22.5 mm )



STKR + PB-B SKR

| TYPE DESIGNATION | RATED VOLTAGE |  | RATED CURRENT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RELAY } \\ & \text { VOLTAGE } \end{aligned}$ | CONTACTS | PACKAGING UNIT | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STKR 524 | 24 V | AC/DC | 6A | 24 V DC | SPDT | 10 pcs | 180504 |
| STKR 024 | 24 V | DC |  | 24 V DC | SPDT |  | 180503 |
| STKR 615 | 115 V | AC/DC |  | 24 V DC | SPDT |  | 180506 |
| STKR 730 | 230 V | AC |  | 60 V DC | SPDT |  | 180505 |
| ACCESSORIES | FUNCTION |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RATED } \\ \text { CURRENT } \end{gathered}$ | DETAILS | CONTACTS | PACKAGING UNIT | ART. NO. |
| PB-B SKR | Jumper Link |  | - | Blue | 20 | 10 pcs | 180535 |
| PB-R SKR |  |  | - | Red |  |  | 180536 |
| RM699V-3011-85-1024 | Replacement relay for STKR |  | 6A | 24V DC | SPDT | 20 pcs | 100660 |
| RM699V-3011-85-1060 |  |  | 60 V DC | SPDT | 100661 |  |

RA, RM series Miniature Ice Cube Relays

| TYPE DESIGNATION | RATED VOLTAGE |  | RATED CURRENT | LED | CONTACTS | PACKAGING UNIT | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RA 524L-N | 24 V |  |  | - |  |  | 100623LD-N |
| RA 615L-N | 115 V | AC |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100621LD-N |
| RA 730L-N | 230 V |  | 12A | ■ | DPDT |  | 100624LD-N |
| RA 012L-N | 12 V |  |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100625LD-N |
| RA 024L-N | 24 V | DC |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100622LD-N |
| RM 512L-N | 12 V |  |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100612LD-N |
| RM 524L-N | 24 V |  |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100613LD-N |
| RM 548L-N | 48 V | AC |  | $\square$ |  | 10 pcs | 100614LD-N |
| RM 615L-N | 115 V |  |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100618LD-N |
| RM 730L-N | 230 V |  |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100619LD-N |
| RM 012L-N | 12 V |  | 7A | $\square$ | 4PDT |  | 100601LD-N |
| RM 024L-N | 24 V |  |  | ■ |  |  | 100603LD-N |
| RM 048L-N | 48 V | DC |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100602LD-N |
| RM 060L-N | 60 V |  |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100616LD-N |
| RM110L-N | 110 V |  |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100617LD-N |
| RM 220L-N | 220 V |  |  | $\square$ |  |  | 100620LD-N |



RP


COMBI series multifunction timer module for industrial relays (RT) with socket type ES9 and PF-113BEM (ES12)

| TYPE DESIGNATION | FUNCTIONS | TIME RANGES | SUPPLY VOLTAGE | NUMBER OF SWITCHING CONTACTS | DIMENSIONS (W X H X D) | CERTIFICATES | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COM3T | 8 E, R, Ws, Wa, Wu, Es, Bp, Bi | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ (0.05 s-10 d) \end{gathered}$ | 24-240V AC/DC | DPDT or 3PDT (according to industrial relay) | $35 \times 12 \times 47 \mathrm{~mm}$ | CE, cURus | 237010 |

Relay Sockets for switching relays

| TYPE DESIGNATION | FOR USE WITH MODULES | TERMINALS | FOR SERIES | RATED VOLTAGE | MOUNTING | PACKAGING UNIT | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PYF14BE (ES 15/4N) | Yes | Screw Terminals | RA, RM | 300 V AC | DIN Rail | 10 pcs | 180134 |
| PYF14BE3 (ES 15/4S) | Yes | Screw Terminals | RA, RM | 300 V AC | DIN Rail | 10 pcs | 180145 |
| PYF14BE3CC (ES 15/4G) | Yes | Push-In Terminals | RA, RM | 300 V AC | DIN Rail | 10 pcs | 180148 |
| CST-B14F2-L (ES 15/4B) | Yes | Screw Terminals | RA, RM | 300 V AC | DIN Rail | 10 pcs | 180146 |
| PI50BE/3R (ES 50/3) | Yes | Screw Terminals | RP | 300 V AC | DIN Rail | 20 pcs | 180150 |
| PI50BE/3-CC (ES50/3G) | Yes | Push-In Terminals | RP | 300 V AC | DIN Rail | 20 pcs | 180149 |
| PI50BE (ES50) | Yes | Screw Terminals | RP | 300 V AC | DIN Rail | 20 pcs | 180137 |
| ES 9 | Yes | Screw Terminals | RT 8-pin | 300 V AC | DIN Rail, Surface | 10 pcs | 180041 |
| PF113BEM (ES12) | Yes | Screw Terminals | RT 11-pin | 300 V AC | DIN Rail, Surface | 10 pcs | 180136 |
| PF113BE (R11X) | No | Screw Terminals |  | 300 VAC | DIN Rail, Surface | 10 pcs | 180155 |



Modules and accessories for switching relays


Socket PYF14BE (ES15/4N)



Socket PYF14BE3CC (ES15/4G)


Socket PF113BE (R11X)

| TYPE DESIGNATION | TYPE DESCRIPION | FOR SOCKETS SERIES | FOR SWITCHING RELAYS SERIES | RATED VOLTAGE | PACKAGING UNIT | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M21N | Diode | PYF, CST, PI | RA, RM, RP | 6-230V DC (+A1) | 20 pcs | 180261 |
| M41R | LED (red) + Diode |  |  | 6-24V DC (+A1) |  | 180263 |
| M53 | RC-Element |  |  | 110-230V AC |  | 180264 |
| M71 | Varistor | PYF, CST |  | 24V AC/DC |  | 180266 |
| M73 | Varistor |  |  | 230 AC/DC |  | 180230 |
| TYPE21 (TVD1) | Diode | PF113BE, ES9 | RT | 6-24V DC (+A1) |  | 180230 |
| TYPE41 (TVL1) | LED + Diode |  |  | 6-24V DC (+A1) |  | 180232 |
| HB/RM-RA | Retaining Clip (metal) | PYF, CST | RA, RM | - |  | 180032 |
| HB/ES15 | Retaining Clip (plastic) |  |  | - |  | 180153 |
| HB/RP16 | Retaining Clip (plastic) | PI | RP | - |  | 180029 |
| HB/RT | Retaining Clip (metal) | PF, ES9 | RT | - | 10 pcs | 180043 |

# Motor Starter P4.0 

## The 0.88in smart motor starter that that makes your MCBs obsolete!

## Functionality

Today's drive solutions require powerful and flexible instruments. The compact motor starter P-4.0 from TELE can be used for motors up to 4.0 kW @ 400 V and includes 5 functions in one compact unit, requiring only $22,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ width. This intelligent instrument offers soft start, soft stop, forward/reverse, current protection and an electronic motor protection.

Offering the integrated motor protection plus isolation relays the use of an MCB is no longer necessary. A simple circuit breaker protects the installation against short circuit and faulty wiring. The soft start and stop function is performed by semiconductors (thyristors) and the reversing function by internal relays, operated in the standstill phase. After performing the start/stop function the semiconductors are bypassed by integrated relays to minimize power dissipation. The intelligent combination of semiconductors and relays increases lifetime and efficiency of the product. The integrated current limit protects motors, shafts and plants from mechanical stress and reduces maintenance and standstill times

Technical features

- Forward/Reverse of 3-ph ac motors 3 AC 480 V / 9 A, equals 4.0kW/5.5hp @ 400VAC
- Integrated reversing unit (forward/reverse)
- 2-ph control for softstart and stop
- Integrated bypass relays
- 3 pots for adjustment of torque, time and max. current
- 4 LEDs indicate status and error
- Reset button on front and external reset available
- Article number: 490800 (F/R + blocking protection)

490801 (F/R + motor protection + isolation contactor)

## Your advantages

- Up to 5 functions in one instrument:
- Forward/Reverse, soft start, current limit, motor protection, soft stop.

■ Minimized space consumption, only 22.5 mm width

- Simple commissioning and easy operation
- Robust semiconductors with 1500 V max. isolation voltage
- Increased system availability by motor protection function
- Increased lifetime by hybrid design compared to relay solution
- Energy saving by bumpless soft start/stop function and bypass relay


## Applications

- Doors, lifting and transport applications
- Transport systems (belts and rollers)

■ Motorized valves in process applications (chemical and petrochemical, power generation plants)

- Pumps and fans
- Switching of 3 ph transformers

■ ... and a lot of other applications that require sophisticated drive solutions


| TYPE DESIGNATION | FUNCTIONALITY | MOTOR CONTROL | NOMINAL CURRENT | NOMINAL MOTOR POWER | DIMENSIONS <br> (W X H X D) | CERTIFICATES | ART.NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CHRISTIAN P-4.0/RL/OL | Forward/Reverse, soft start, current limit, blocking protection, soft stop | 2-phase | 9 A | 4kW / 5.5hp | $\begin{gathered} 0.88 \times 4.13 \times 47.4 \mathrm{in} \\ (22.5 \times 105 \times 120.3 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | CE, cULus | 490800 |
| CHRISTIAN P-4.0/RU/TP/IC | Forward/Reverse, soft start, soft stop, motor protection + isolation contactor | 2-phase | 9 A | 4kW / 5.5hp |  | CE, cULus | 490801 |


| TYPE DESIGNATION | AUXILIARY VOLTAGE | NOMINAL VOLTAGE | NOMINAL CURRENT | FAN | INTERNAL FUSE | OPERATING MODE | DIMENSIONS (W X H X D) | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GTF-25-480-0-0-0-0 1-P-M | 24V AC/DC | 480 V AC * | 25A |  |  | Phase clipping control (other operating modes configurable) | $60 \times 136,5 \times 143 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493100 |
| GTF-40-480-0-0-0-0 1-P-M |  |  | 40A |  |  |  | $60 \times 136,5 \times 143 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493105 |
| GTF-50-480-0-0-0-0 1-P-M |  |  | 50A |  |  |  | $80 \times 136,5 \times 143 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493108 |
| GTF-60-480-0-0-0-0 1-P-M |  |  | 60A |  |  |  | $80 \times 136,5 \times 143 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493111 |
| GTF-75-480-0-0-0-0 1-P-M |  |  | 75A |  |  |  | $127 \times 136,5 \times 143 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493121 |
| GTF-90-480-0-0-0-0 1-P-M |  |  | 90A |  |  |  | $127 \times 136,5 \times 143 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493131 |
| GTF-120-480-0-0-0-0 1-P-M |  |  | 120A | $\square$ |  |  | $127 \times 150,5 \times 143 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493141 |
| GTF-150-480-0-0-1-0 1-P-M |  |  | 150A | ■ | - |  | 108,3 $\times 302 \times 170,4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493152 |
| GTF-200-480-0-0-1-0 1-P-M |  |  | 200A | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  | 493161 |
| GTF-250-480-0-0-1-0 1-P-M |  |  | 250A | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  | 493171 |
| Configuration cable + software |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 493090 |

* other nominal voltages upon request

GTF

GTS

Fuse holder

GTS series Thyristor switch (compact design, operating mode zero point switch)

| TYPE DESIGNATION | NOMINAL VOLTAGE | NOMINAL CURRENT | CONTROL INPUT | FAN | DIMENSIONS (W X H X D) | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GTS-15/48-D-0 | 480 V AC * | 15A | 6-32V DC |  | $24 \times 100 \times 107 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493010 |
| GTS-25/48-D-0 |  | 25A |  |  | $24 \times 100 \times 107 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493005 |
| GTS-40/48-D-0 |  | 40A |  |  | $35 \times 100 \times 142 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493003 |
| GTS-50/48-D-0 |  | 50A |  |  | $60 \times 100 \times 142 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493001 |
| GTS-60/48-D-0 |  | 60A |  |  | $80 \times 100 \times 142 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493020 |
| GTS-75/48-D-0 |  | 75A |  |  | $127 \times 100 \times 142 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493021 |
| GTS-90/48-D-0 |  | 90A |  |  | $127 \times 100 \times 142 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493022 |
| GTS-120/48-D-0 VEN92 |  | 120A |  | $\square$ | $127 \times 100 \times 142 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 493023 |

* other nominal voltages upon request

Semiconductor fuses (capsule fuse)

| TYPE DESIGNATION | NOMINAL <br> CURRENT | NOMINAL CURRENT <br> THYRISTOR CONTROL | FUSE SIZE | ART. NO. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HL-Fuse 5A | 10 A | 5 A | $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490971 |
| HL-Fuse 15A | 25 A | 15 A | $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490975 |
| HL-Fuse 25A | 30 A | 25 A | $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490972 |
| HL-Fuse 35A | 40 A | 35 A | $41 \times 51 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490973 |
| HL-Fuse 50A | 63 A | 50 A | $22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490974 |
| HL-Fuse 50A GTF | 50 A | 50 A | $22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490986 |

Fuse holders (capsule fuse)

| TYPE DESIGNATION | RATED CURRENT (IEC) | POLES | FUSE SIZE | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fuse holder 1-P 10x38 | 32A | 1-Poles | $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490976 |
| Fuse holder 3-P 10x38 | 32A | 3-Poles | $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490977 |
| Fuse holder 1-P 14x51 | 50A | 1-Poles | $14 \times 51 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490978 |
| Fuse holder 3-P 14x51 | 50A | 3-Poles | $14 \times 51 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490979 |
| Fuse holder 1-P $22 \times 58$ | 100A | 1-Poles | $22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490987 |
| Fuse holder 3-P $22 \times 58$ | 100A | 3-Poles | $22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 490988 |



| COMPACT POWER SUPPLIES | TYPE | INPUT VOLTAGE | SIZE (WxHxD) | OUTPUT VOLTAGE | OUTPUT CURRENT | OUTPUT POWER | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HDR-15-24 | 85-264V AC | $17.5 \times 90 \times 54.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{~V} D C \\ \text { (adj. } 21.6-29 \mathrm{~V} D \mathrm{DC} \end{gathered}$ | 0.63A | 15W | 491701 |
|  | HDR-30-24 |  | $35.0 \times 90 \times 54.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | 1.50A | 30W | 491702 |
|  | HDR-60-24 |  | $52.5 \times 90 \times 54.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | 2.50 A | 60W | 491703 |
|  | HDR-100-24 |  | $70.0 \times 90 \times 54.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | 3.83A | 100W | 491704 |

Power Supplies - DC Power Supplies, Industrial Design


|  | TYPE | INPUT VOLTAGE | SIZE (WxHxD) | OUTPUT VOLTAGE | OUTPUT CURRENT | OUTPUT POWER | ART. NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDUSTRIAL POWER SUPPLIES | DRAN30-12A | 85-264V AC | $40.5 \times 90 \times 114 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{~V} D C \\ \text { (adj. } 12-14 \mathrm{~V} D C \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | 2.50 A | 30W | 491572 |
|  | DRAN60-12A |  |  |  | 5.00A | 60W | 491587 |
|  | DRAN120-12A |  | $64.0 \times 124.5 \times 116.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | 10.0A | 36W | 491568 |
|  | DRAN30-24A |  | $40.5 \times 90 \times 114 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{~V} D C \\ \text { (adj. } 24-28 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC) } \end{gathered}$ | 1.25 A | 30W | 491476 |
|  | DRAN60-24A |  |  |  | 2.50 A | 60W | 491575 |
|  | NDR-120-24 | 90-264V AC | $40.0 \times 125.2 \times 113.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | 5.00A | 120W | 491601 |
|  | NDR-240-24 |  | $63.0 \times 125.2 \times 113.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | 10.0A | 240W | 491610 |
|  | NDR-480-24 |  | $85.5 \times 125.2 \times 113.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | 20.0A | 480W | 491619 |

## E1ZM10 12-240V AC/DC

Example product code time delay relay
ENYA series, in a 0.69 in wide housing, multifunctional timer with a SPDT relay output and a supply voltage of $12-240 \mathrm{~V}$ AC/DC.



## G2PU690VS20

Example product code monitoring relay
Gamma series, in a 0.88in wide housing, measures 3-ph voltage, under voltage detection for a nominal voltage of 690V, includes phase sequence monitoring and DPDT output


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[^0]:    - Advanced industrial design
    - Time delay and monitoring
    relays
    - Power monitors
    - Single and multifunction
    versions
    - Fully Adjustable
    - SPDT or DPDT outputs
    - Operating temperature - 13 to
    $+131^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-25\right.$ to $\left.+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
    - LED indicators or LCD display
    - 12 to 240 V AC/DC, power supply
    - 12 to 500 VAC, 24V DC power
    supply via Power Modules
    - cULus listed
    - CE compliant
    - RoHs compliant

[^1]:    Ws SINGLE SHOT LEADING EDGE WITH CONTROL INPUT
    

    The supply voltage $U$ must be constantly applied to the device. When the control contact $S$ is closed, the output relay $R$ switches into on-position and the set interval $t$ begins. After the interval $t$ has expired the output relay switches into off-position. During the interval, the control contact can be operated any number of times. A further cycle can only be started when the cycle run has been completed.

[^2]:    When the supply voltage $U$ is applied, the set interval $t$ begins. After the interval $t$ has expired, the output relay $R$ switches into on-position and the set interval $t$ begins again. After the interval $t$ has expired, the output relay switches into off-position. The output relay is triggered at a ratio of $1: 1$ until the supply voltage is interrupted.

