Data sheet

Thermal overload relay TF42

Thermal overload relays are economic electromechanical protection devices for the main circuit. They are used mainly to protect motors against overload and phase failures. Starter combinations are setup together with contactors.

1SBC101247F0010

Description

- Overload protection – trip class 10
- Phase loss sensitivity
- Temperature compensation from -25 … +60 °C
- Adjustable current setting for overload protection
- Automatic or manual reset selectable
- Suitable for three- and single-phase application
- Trip-free mechanism
- Status indication
- STOP and TEST function
- Direct mounting onto block contactors
- Sealable operating elements

Approvals

- cULus UL 508
- CB scheme
- CCC
- GOST-R
- ABS
- RINA
- DNV
- Lloyd's Register

Marks

- CE

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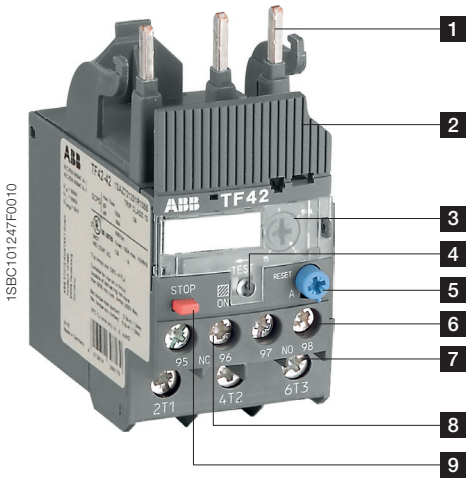
Functional description



1 **Terminals (1L1, 3L2, 5L3)**

2 **Sealable operating elements**

3 **Current setting range**
Adjustable current setting for overload protection

4 **Status indication**

5 **RESET button**
Automatic or manual reset selectable

6 **Signaling contacts 97-98**

7 **Terminals 2T1, 4T2, 6T3**

8 **Tripping contacts 95-96**

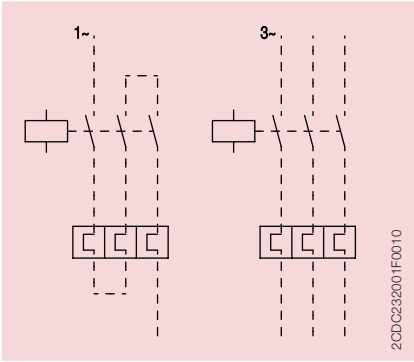
9 **STOP button**

Application / internal function

The thermal overload relays are three pole relays with bimetal tripping elements (1 per pole). The motor current flows through the bimetal tripping elements and heats them directly and indirectly. In case of an overload (over current), the bimetal elements become bent as a result of the heating. This leads to a release of the relay and a change of the contacts switching position (95-96 / 97-98). The contact 95-96 is used to control the load contactor.

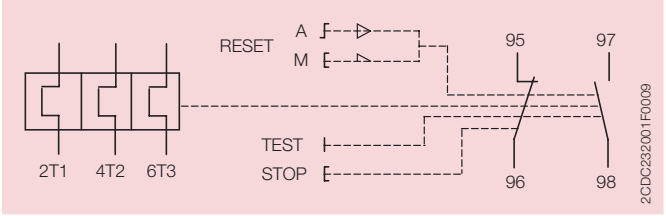
The overload relays have a setting scale in Amperes, which allows the direct adjusting of the relay without any additional calculation. In compliance with international and national standards, the setting current is the rated current of the motor and not the tripping current (no tripping at 1.05 x I, tripping at 1.2 x I; I = setting current). The relays are constructed in way that they protect themselves in the event of an overload. The overload relay has to be protected against short-circuit. The appropriate short-circuit protection devices are shown in the table.

Operation mode



	Contact 95-96	Contact 97-98	Status indication	Comment
Trip state	open	closed		
RESET state	closed	open	ON	
TEST manual reset mode	open	closed		
TEST auto reset mode	open	closed		while TEST is operated
STOP while device is in trip state	open	closed		STOP button has no function
STOP while device is in RESET state	open	open		while STOP button is pressed

Wiring diagram

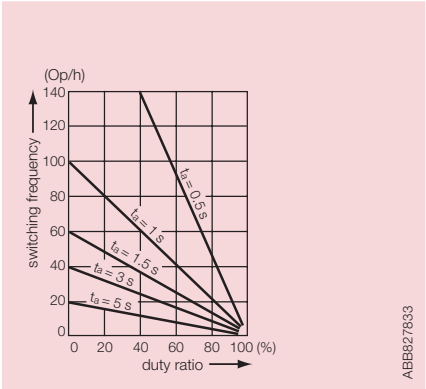


Resistance and power loss per pole and short-circuit protection device

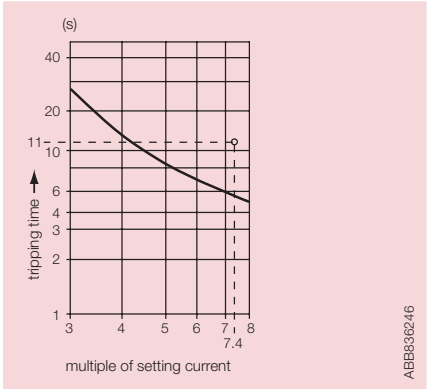
Type	Setting range		Resistance per pole	Power loss		Short-circuit protection device
	lower value A	upper value A	mΩ	at lower value W	at upper value W	coordination type 2
TF42-0.13	0.10	0.13	106508.88	1.1	2.0	0.5 A, Type T
TF42-0.17	0.13	0.17	62283.74	1.1	2.0	1.0 A, Type T
TF42-0.23	0.17	0.23	37429.00	1.1	2.0	1.0 A, Type T
TF42-0.31	0.23	0.31	20603.43	1.1	2.0	1.0 A, Type T
TF42-0.41	0.31	0.41	11421.77	1.1	2.0	2.0 A, Type gG
TF42-0.55	0.41	0.55	6347.11	1.1	2.0	2.0 A, Type gG
TF42-0.74	0.55	0.74	3615.62	1.1	2.0	4.0 A, Type gG
TF42-1.0	0.74	1.00	1920.00	1.1	2.0	6.0 A, Type gG
TF42-1.3	1.00	1.30	1065.09	1.1	2.0	6.0 A, Type gG
TF42-1.7	1.30	1.70	622.84	1.1	2.0	10.0 A, Type gG
TF42-2.3	1.70	2.30	340.26	1.1	2.0	10.0 A, Type gG
TF42-3.1	2.30	3.10	187.30	1.1	2.0	10.0 A, Type gG
TF42-4.2	3.10	4.20	102.04	1.1	2.0	20.0 A, Type gG
TF42-5.7	4.20	5.70	59.10	1.1	2.0	20.0 A, Type gG
TF42-7.6	5.70	7.60	31.16	1.1	2.0	35.0 A, Type gG
TF42-10	7.60	10.00	19.30	1.1	2.0	35.0 A, Type gG
TF42-13	10.00	13.00	13.07	1.3	2.2	40.0 A, Type gG
TF42-16	13.00	16.00	7.79	1.3	2.2	40.0 A, Type gG
TF42-20	16.00	20.00	6.25	1.8	2.6	63.0 A, Type gG
TF42-24	20.00	24.00	4.51	1.8	2.6	63.0 A, Type gG
TF42-29	24.00	29.00	3.09	1.8	2.6	63.0 A, Type gG
TF42-35	29.00	35.00	2.25	2.1	2.8	80.0 A, Type gG
TF42-38	35.00	40.00	1.72	2.1	2.8	80.0 A, Type gG

Technical diagrams

Intermittent periodic duty



Motor starting time



Tripping curve, starting from cold state

Dimensions

in **mm** and *inches*