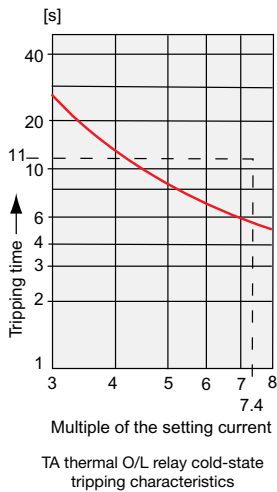
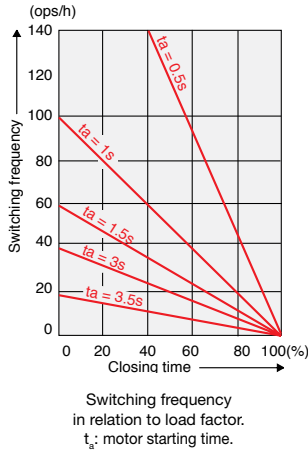


### Intermittent duty



### Switching frequency:

To avoid untimely tripping, TA and T thermal O/L relays have been designed to withstand roughly 15 switching operations per hour with an approximately equal distribution between working and rest cycles.

In these conditions, the motor starting time must not exceed 1 second and the starting current must be lower than or equal to 6 times the motor  $I_n$ .

For intermittent operations, the diagram opposite specifies relay operating limits.

**Example:** Motor starting time: 1 sec.  
Load factor: 40 %  
Switching frequency: 60 ops./h according to diagram

For a higher number of operations and for load variations (e.g. frequent starting and braking), it is advisable to use CUSTORAPID® protection.

For motors subject to particularly severe operating conditions (e.g. locked rotor) it is advisable to use protection combined with a thermal O/L relay and the CUSTORAPID® system.

### Protection of motors with long starting time

See electronic overload relay section, pages 2.21 - 2.32.

### Mounting position

On a support at an angle of  $\pm 30^\circ$  in relation to the vertical plane (standard position).

Other mounting positions possible, except mounting on a horizontal plane (in this case the tripping mechanism would be located above the bimetals).

### Special version for EEx e motors

Consult factory.

### Tripping limits at ambient temperatures varying by $+ 20^\circ\text{C}$

#### Ambient temperature compensation

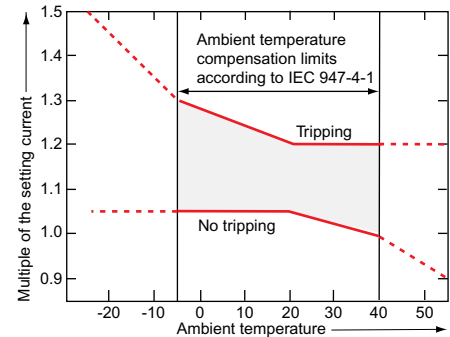
Thermal O/L relays are compensated against ambient temperature variations by a compensation bimetal which is sensitive to the ambient temperature.

Thermal O/L relays are designed to operate between  $-5^\circ\text{C}$  and  $+40^\circ\text{C}$  in compliance with standard IEC 947-4-1. For a wider range of  $-25^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+55^\circ\text{C}$  consult the graph opposite.

**Example:** tripping at  $-25^\circ\text{C}$ . Tripping takes place before 1.5 times the setting current.

**Resetting:** TA25DU – TA450 DU thermal O/L relays have convertible manual/automatic resetting.

**Delivery:** in manual resetting mode.

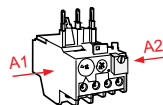


# Technical data

## TA25DU – TA80DU

Thermal  
Overload  
relays

2

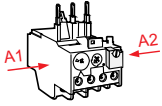
Types	TA25DU	TA42DU	TA75DU	TA80DU	
Standards: (international, European)	IEC 947-4-1, EN 60947-4-1				
Rated insulation voltage $U_i$ according to IEC 947-4-1	V	690			
Rated impulse withstand voltage $U_{imp}$ according to IEC 947-4-1	kV	6			
Permissible ambient temperature – for storage – for operation	°C °C	–40 to +70 –25 to +55 with temperature compensation (maximum values: see page 2.9)			
Climatic withstand DIN 50017	Humidity in alternate climate KFW, 30 cycles				
Mounting positions	On a support at an angle of $\pm 30^\circ$ in relation to the vertical plane (standard position). Other positions possible except mounting on a horizontal plane (in this case the tripping mechanism would be located above the bimetals).				
Shock withstand at nominal $I_e$ Critical direction of shocks A1, A2	shock duration ms multiples of g	15 12			
Resistance to vibrations ( $\pm 1$ mm, 50 Hz)	multiples of g			8	
Mounting – on contactor – separate with DB - kit	Latching below the contactor, screw fixing on main terminals Using screws: 2 x M4 or 35 mm EN 50022				
Terminals and cross-sectional areas for main conductors (motor side)		TA25DU setting ranges: from 0.1-0.16A 24-32 A to 18-25A			
• screw terminal – with cable clamp – via tunnel connector – flat type for lug or bar		M4 – –	– M5 –	M6 –	M6 –
• conductor cross-sectional area – rigid solid or rigid stranded – flexible with cable end – recommended bars		mm <sup>2</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> mm	2 x 1.5 - 6 2 x 1.5 - 4 –	1 x 10 2 x 0.75- 6 –	1 x 2.5 - 35 or 2 x 2.5 x 16 1 x 2.5 - 25 or 2 x 2.5 x 10 –
Terminals and cross-sectional area for auxiliary conductors					
• screw terminal (screw size) – with cable clamp	M 3.5				
• conductor cross-sectional area – rigid solid or rigid stranded – flexible with cable end	2 x mm <sup>2</sup> 2 x mm <sup>2</sup>	0.75 - 4 0.75 - 2.5			
Degree of protection	All the terminals are protected against direct contact according to VDE 0106/Part. 100. (without additional terminal shrouds)			All the terminals are protected against direct	
				direct contact according to VDE0106/part 100 (with additional terminal shrouds for the main terminals)	

### Pole Technical Characteristics

Types	TA25 DU	TA42 DU	TA75 DU	TA80 DU	TA10 DU	TA200 DU	TA450 DU
Number of poles	3						
Setting ranges	see page 2.6						
Tripping class according to IEC 947-4-1, EN 60947-1	10 A						
Rated operational frequencies	Hz	0 - 400					50/60
Max. switching frequency without untimely tripping	Up to 15 starts/h or 60 starts/h with 40 % on-load factor when neither the starting current of $6 \times I_n$ nor the starting time 1 s are exceeded.						
Resistance per phase in mΩ and heat dissipation in W	see page 2.13						

## Technical data TA110DU – TA450DU

2

Types	TA110DU	TA200DU	TA450DU	
Standards: (international, European)	IEC 947-4-1, EN 60947-4-1			
Rated insulation voltage $U_i$ according to IEC 947-4-1	V	690	1000	
Rated impulse withstand voltage $U_{imp}$ according to IEC 947-4-1	kV	6	8	
Permissible ambient temperature – for storage – for operation	°C °C	–40 to +70 –25 to +55 with temperature compensation (maximum values: see page 2.9)		
Climatic withstand DIN 50017	Humidity in alternate climate KFW, 30 cycles			
Mounting positions	On a support at an angle of $\pm 30^\circ$ in relation to the vertical plane (standard position). Other positions possible except mounting on a horizontal plane (in this case the tripping mechanism would be located above the bimetals).			
Shock withstand at nominal $I_e$	shock duration ms	15		
Critical direction of shocks A1, A2	multiples of g	12		
Resistance to vibrations ( $\pm 1$ mm, 50 Hz)	multiples of g	8		
Mounting – on contactor – separate with DB - kit	4 x M5 screws			
Terminals and cross-sectional areas for main conductors (motor side)				
• screw terminal – with cable clamp – via tunnel connector – flat type for lug or bar		– HC, M8 –	– – M10	– – M10
• conductor cross-sectional area – rigid solid or rigid stranded		mm <sup>2</sup> 16 – 35	25 – 120	2 x 240
– flexible with cable end		mm <sup>2</sup> 16 – 35	25 – 95	2 x 240
– recommended bars		mm 12 x 3	20 x 4	20 x 4...5
Terminals and cross-sectional area for auxiliary conductors				
• screw terminal (screw size) – with cable clamp	M 3.5			
• conductor cross-sectional area – rigid solid or rigid stranded – flexible with cable end	2 x mm <sup>2</sup> 2 x mm <sup>2</sup>	0.75 - 4 0.75 - 2.5		
Degree of protection	All the terminals are protected against direct contact according to VDE 0106/Part. 100. (with additional terminal shrouds)			

### Technical characteristics of auxiliary contacts for thermal O/L relays: TA25DU to TA450DU

Auxiliary contacts		normally closed N.C.	normally open N.O.
Terminal marking		95-96	97-98
Rated operational voltage $U_e$	VAC	500	500
Conventional thermal current (in free air) $I_{th}$	A	10	6
Rated operational current $I_e$ , AC-15			
up to 240 V	A	3.0	1.5
up to 440 V	A	1.9	0.95
up to 500 V	A	1.0	0.75
Rated operational current $I_e$ , DC-13			
up to 250 V	A	0.12	0.04
Protection against short circuits			
gG (gl) fuses (according to IEC 269)	A	10	6
S 271/S 281 circuit-breaker	A	k3	k1
Maximum potential difference between N.C. and N.O. auxiliary contacts	VAC VDC	500 440	500 440

# Technical data

## Motor protection; Choice of protective device

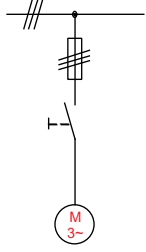
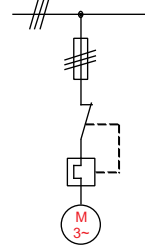
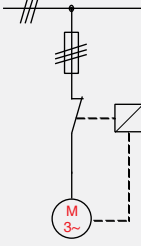
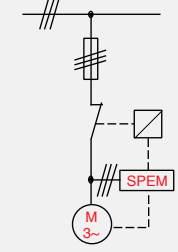
Thermal  
Overload  
relays

2

### Motor Protection – general

It is very important to choose an adequate protective device for the safety of the motor during operation and for its durability. The efficiency of protection methods varies according to the application. The overview below will help you to choose. There is no general rule and we are available to advise you for special applications and especially in the case of difficult starting.

### Protective devices and efficiency

	Protection in relation to current:		Protection in relation to temperature:	
	Fuses	Protective relay with phase fault protection	Motor protection via CUSTORAPID® thermistor	Motor protection via SPEM electronic relay
				
<b>Causes of dangerous overloads for the motor windings</b>				
1 Overload with current 1.2 times the nominal current	□	●	●	●
2 S1-S8 nominal duties according to IEC 34-I	□	■	●	●
3 Operation with starting, braking, reversal in operating direction	□	■	●	●
4 Operation with starting rate at > 15 cycles/hour	□	■	●	●
5 Locked rotor	■	●	■ for motors with special rotor	●
6 Overloads due to phase failure	□	●	●	●
7 Network undervoltage or overvoltage	□	●	●	●
8 Fluctuation of network frequency	□	●	●	□
9 Ambient temperature too high	□	●	●	□
10 Overheating due to external cause (i.e. overheating of bearings)	□	□	●	□
11 Motor cooling disturbed	□	□	●	□
12				Undercurrent protection on drop in load
13				Protection of asymmetry: wrong phase direction rotation or asymmetrical load
14				Earth fault protection
15				Automatic disconnection for auxiliary load fault

#### Protection efficiency:

- unsuitable
- very average efficiency
- perfectly efficient

#### Note: Fuses

Fuses do not protect motors against overloads. They are only used to protect installations and lines against short circuits.

To ensure efficient protection of a motor against short circuits, it is advisable to use aM type fuses in association with thermal OLR relays.

For the selection of fuses or circuit-breakers, refer to the indications given in this catalogue concerning contactors on the one hand and thermal O/L relays on the other.

In general, fuse protection for direct-on-line starting must be sized as follows:

- aM fuses: choose the fuse rating immediately above the full load value of the motor current.
- gG (gl) fuses: determine the fuse rating immediately above the motor current value and choose the next highest fuse rating.

## Technical data

### Resistance and Joule losses per phase

### Short circuit protection

2

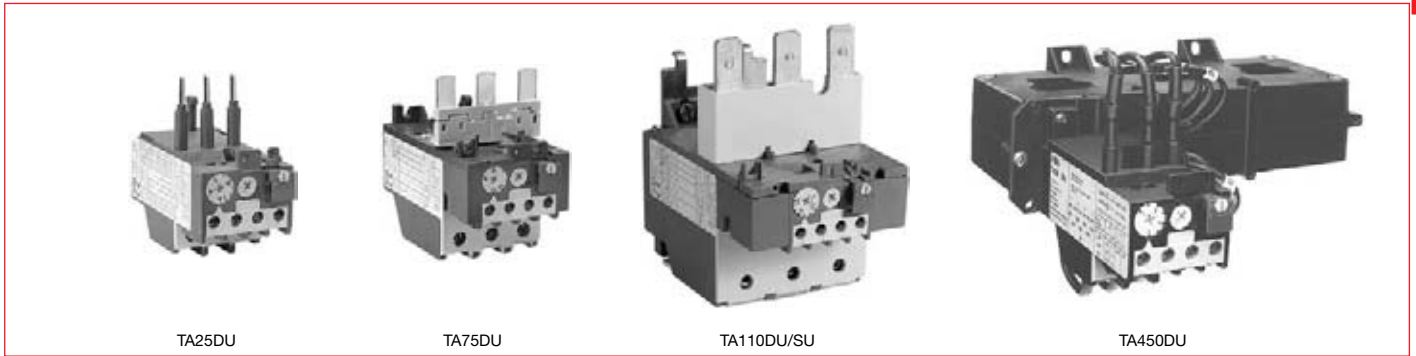
#### Resistance and Joule losses per phase, short circuit protection

Setting range current from – to A A	Resistance per phase mΩ	Joule losses per phase at max. setting W
<b>TA25DU</b>		
0.1 – 0.16	85850	2.2
0.16 – 0.25	85150	2.2
0.25 – 0.4	13750	2.2
0.4 – 0.63	5370	2.2
0.63 – 1.0	2190	2.2
1.0 – 1.4	1120	2.2
1.3 – 1.8	670	2.2
1.7 – 2.4	383	2.2
2.2 – 3.1	229	2.2
2.8 – 4.0	137	2.2
3.5 – 5.0	87.5	2.2
4.5 – 6.5	61	2.2
6.0 – 8.5	30.4	2.2
7.5 – 11	18.2	2.2
10 – 14	11.2	2.2
13 – 19	6.3	2.3
18 – 25	4.7	2.9
24 – 32	3.2	3.3
<b>TA42DU</b>		
18 – 25	5.5	3.43
22 – 32	2.89	2.91
29 – 42	1.84	3.24
<b>TA75DU</b>		
18 – 25	5.5	3.43
22 – 32	2.89	2.91
29 – 42	1.84	3.24
36 – 52	1.3	3.51
45 – 63	0.936	3.72
60 – 80	0.615	3.94
<b>TA80DU</b>		
29 – 42	1.84	3.24
36 – 52	1.3	3.51
45 – 63	0.936	3.72
60 – 80	0.615	3.94

Setting range current from – to A A	Resistance per phase mΩ	Joule losses per phase at max. setting W
<b>TA110DU</b>		
80 – 110	0.378	3.78
<b>TA200DU</b>		
100 – 135	0.318	5.79
110 – 150	0.255	5.74
130 – 175	0.214	6.55
150 – 200	0.182	7.28
<b>TA450DU</b>		
130 – 185	—	2.5
165 – 235	—	2.5
220 – 310	—	2.5

# Technical data

## Tripping curves



TA-DU thermal O/L relays are 3-pole with manual or automatic resetting mode selection.

The resetting button can also be used for stopping.

Built-in auxiliary contacts are physically separate and, consequently, can be used in different circuits (control circuit/indication circuit).

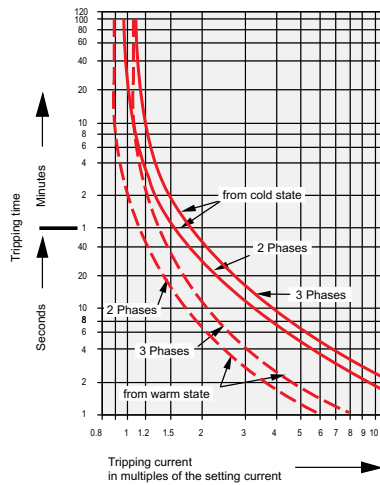
Each relay is temperature compensated and ensures phase failure protection.

Protective relays up to size TA75DU are protected against direct contact via the front face. Terminal shrouds are available for TA200DU to TA450DU size relays.

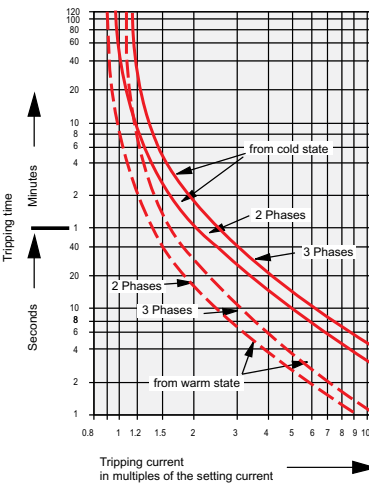
The connecting terminals are delivered in open position with (+,-) pozidriv screws and screwdriver guidance. It is advisable to tighten unused terminal screws.

### Thermal O/L relay tripping curves

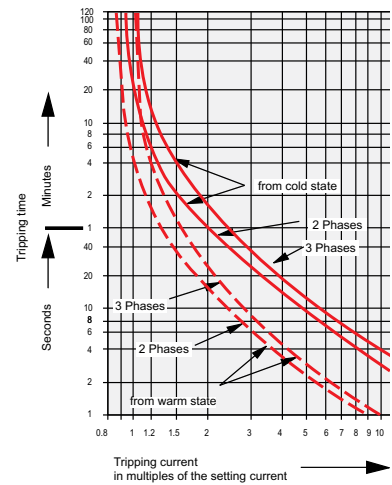
**TA25DU**  
(tripping class 10A)



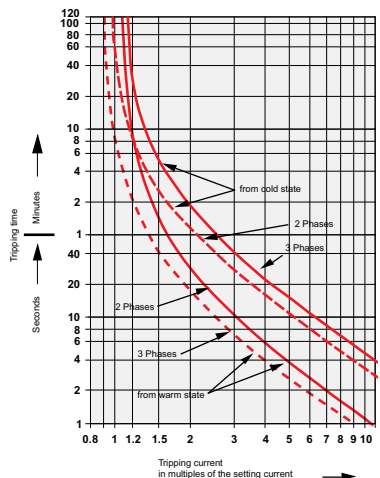
**TA42DU, TA75DU and TA80DU**  
(tripping class 10A)



**TA110DU**  
(tripping class 10A)



**TA200DU**  
(tripping class 10A)



**TA450DU**  
(tripping class 10A)

