



# TDE4N-U relay - Timer, delay-off, 4 pole

## **Datasheet**



## Description

Plug-in electronic railway timer relay with four change-over contacts. When the relay is de-energized there is a delay on drop-out without any auxiliary power supply. The delay time is adjustable with a lockable knob. The relay can also be supplied with a fixed time delay (no knob).

The relay is equipped with a LED which indicates the presence of energizing voltage. Standard equipped with back EMF suppression and magnetic arc blow-out for high breaking capacity and long contact life.

The construction of the relay and choice of materials makes the TDE4N-U relay suitable to withstand low and high temperatures, shock & vibrating and dry to humid environments.

No external retaining clip needed as integrated 'snap-lock' will hold relay into socket under all circumstances and mounting directions. Compact design, choice of many options and a wide range of sockets makes the TDE4N-U relay an easy and flexible solution to use.

## Application

These relay series are designed for demanding rolling stock applications. The TDE4N-U is used in applications where a time delay on drop-out is necessary after de-energizing the relay, without using auxiliary supply.

#### **Features**

- Time delay relay
- Delay on drop-out (without auxiliary power supply)
- Compact plug-in design
- 4 C/O contacts
- Delay time adjustable by lockable knob
- Also available with fixed time delay
- Total time delay range: 0 s...180 s
- Magnetic arc blow-out
- Back EMF suppression
- One LED for voltage presence
- Suitable for AC and DC voltage
- Flat, square and silver plated relay pins for excellent socket connection
- Wide range sockets
- Integrated snap lock

### **Benefits**

- Proven reliable
- Long term availability
- Easy to maintain
- Low life cycle cost
- No maintenance

### Railway compliancy

- EN 50155 Electronic equipment used on rolling stock for railway applications
- IEC 60571 Electronic equipment used on railway vehicles
- IEC 60077 Electrical equipment for rolling stock in railway applications
- IEC 61373 Rolling stock equipment -Shock and vibration test
- IEC 60947-5-4 Electromechanical compontents for control applications. This standard examines both coil and contact specifications in depth
- EN 50121 Electromagnetic compatibility for railway applications
- NF F 16-101/102, EN 45545-2 Fire behaviour - Railway rolling stock







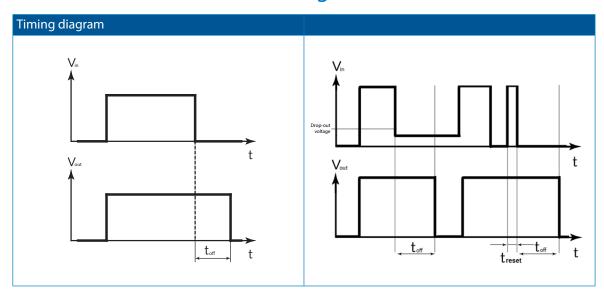


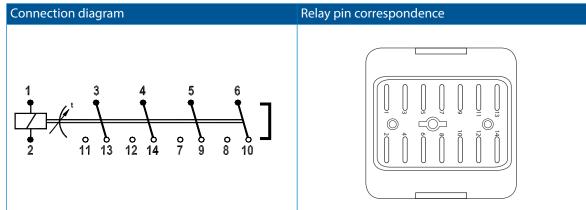






# Functional and connection diagrams





Please note the relay will leave production in open state (with open armature) with all contacts in the position shown in the connection diagram. Due to severe shocks far exceeding maximum levels mentioned in IEC 61373 (Category I, Class B, Body mounted), it can happen the armature closes and stay closed.

Therefore after installation all relays must be checked on correct state of the contacts and apply rated voltage to the coil to check correct operation.







## Time delay specifications

Time delay function	Delay on drop-out (without auxiliary power supply),			
	delay starts when drop-out value is reached.			
Available time, fixed	Between 0-180 s with resolutions of 0.1 s			
Available time ranges, adjustable (xx)	0 - 1 s 0 - 3 s 0 - 6 s			
	0 - 10 s 0 - 30 s 0 - 60 s			
	0 - 100 s 0 - 180 s			
Accuracy - adjustment	< 10 % of full scale value			
	After adjusting / fixed time setting: no variation in			
	setpoint			
Accuracy - repeatability	Fixed: 1 % of fixed value			
	Adjustable: 1 % of full scale value			
Time variation - vs. voltage variation	± 0.1 % / % Unom of set value			
Time variation - vs. temperature variation	± 0.02 % / K of set value			
Recovery time	0 s			
Pull-in time	< 100 ms			
Release time	Depending on drop-out time setting (xx)			

Example time delay: Time range 0 - 3 s. Time delay manually set on 2 s: delay will be between 1.7 s - 2.3 s. For example: 2.0 s, accuracy due to repeatability, voltage and temperature variation:

The ambient temperature is 30  $^{\circ}$ C which is 10 degrees different compared to the standard 20  $^{\circ}$ C. This results in 0.2  $^{\circ}$ C extra time variation. The applied voltage is 15  $^{\circ}$ C lower than the nominal voltage. This results in 1.5  $^{\circ}$ C extra time variation. The total maximum time variation is:

1.0 % (repeatability) x 3 = 0.03 s

- + 0.2 % (temperature variation) x 2 = 0.04 s
- + 1.5 % (voltage variation) x 2 = 0.03 s
- = 0.10 s

In this case every new delay time will be between 1.90 s and 2.10 s.

#### Remarks

- Inside the TDE4N a bistable relay is used which is controlled by electronics; the relay can stay in energized
  mode after removing the control voltage in case the electronics are damaged (e.g. due to a power surge)
- For safety-critical applications the TDBE4 relay is recommended which doesn't use a bistable relay inside

## Coil characteristics

Minimum operate pulse time	100 ms			
Operating voltage range	DC: 0.7 - 1.25 Unom, AC: 0.8 - 1.20 Unom			
Guaranteed drop-out voltage	6 V (24-60 V version), 23 V (72-230 V version)			
Nominal current	< 3 mA (24-60 V version), < 2 mA (72-230 V version)			
Inrush current (< 100 ms)	< 750 mA (24-60 V vers.), < 350 mA (72-230 V vers.)			
Reset internal timer when delay-off is activated:				
- Minimum reset pulse, treset, adjustable	0.1 % of time range + 20 ms			
- Minimum reset pulse, treset, fixed	0.2 % of time range + 20 ms			

Туре	Unom (V)	Umin (V)	Umax (V)		
TDE4N-U	AC/DC 24-60	AC 19.2 DC 16.8	AC 72 DC 75		
TDE4N-U	AC/DC 72-230	AC 57.6 DC 50.4	AC 276 DC 287.5		

#### Remarks:

• Umin is the must-operate voltage at which the relay has picked up in all circumstances (worst-case situation), in practice the relay picks up at a lower voltage







## Contact characteristics

Amount and type of contacts 4 C/O Maximum make current 16 A Peak inrush current 200 A (withstand > 10 x 200 A @ 10 ms, 1 min) 10 A (AC1; IEC 60947) Maximum continuous current Maximum switching voltage 250 VDC, 440 VAC Minimum switching voltage 12 V Minimum switching current 10 mA Maximum breaking capacity 110 VDC, 8 A ( $L/R \le 15 \text{ ms}$ ) 230 VAC, 10 A (cos  $\phi$  ≥ 0.7) Contact resistance 15 m $\Omega$  (initial) Material Ag standard (optional AgSnO<sub>2</sub>, Au on Ag) Contact gap 0.7 mm Contact force > 200 mN

## **Electrical characteristics**

Dielectric strength	EN 50155
Pole-pole	IEC 60255-5 4 kV, 50 Hz, 1 min
Cont-coil	IEC 60077 2 kV, 50 Hz, 1 min
Insulation between open contacts	2.5 kV; 50 Hz; 1 min
Pulse withstanding	IEC 60255-5 5 kV (1.2/50 μs)
EMC	EN 50121-3-2 compliant

## Mechanical characteristics

Mechanical life	30 x 10 <sup>6</sup> operations
Maximum switching frequency	Mechanical: 3600 ops/h
	Electrical: 1200 ops/h
Maximum torque value screw to lock knob	0.15 Nm
Weight	190 g (without options)

## **Environmental characteristics**

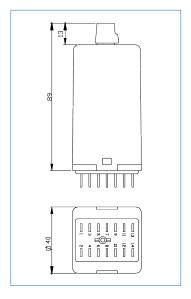
Environmental	EN 50125-1 and IEC 60077-1
Vibration	IEC 61373, Category I, Class B, Body mounted
Shock	IEC 61373, Category I, Class B, Body mounted
Operating temperature	-25 °C+70 °C (with option C : -40 °C)
Humidity	93 %
Salt mist	IEC 60068-2-11, class ST4
Damp heat	IEC 60068-2-30, Test method Db variant 1
Protection	IEC 60529, IP40 (relay on socket) (with option K: IP50)
Fire & smoke	NF F 16-101, NF F16-102, EN 45545-2
Insulation materials	Cover: polycarbonate
	Base: polyester







# Dimensions (mm)



# **Options**

Code	Description	Remark	Cannot be combined with:
C	Low temperature (-40 °C)	Icontact < 8 A	
E*	Au; Gold plated contacts (10 μm)		M
K	Dust protection	IP50**	
M	AgSnO <sub>2</sub> : non-weldable contacts	F contact > 100 mA	E
N	No magnetic arc blow-out		
Y	Double make/double break contacts	2 C/O DM/DB, -40 °C  7 9 8 10  11 13 12 14	
Keying	Coil coding relay and socket	11 13 12 14	
Colour coding	Coloured cover for coil voltage coding		

* Gold plated contacts characteristics	
Material	Ag, 10 μm gold plated
Maximum switching voltage	60 V (higher voltages may be possible, contact
	Mors Smitt for more information)
Maximum switching current	400 mA (at higher rate gold will evaporate, then the
	standard silver contact rating of minimum 10 mA and
	12 V is valid)
Minimum switching voltage	5 V
Minimum switching current	1 mA
** IP50 Cat2 for relays mounted in a Mors Sm	itt socket, application PD1/PD2 and contact load >0.5A





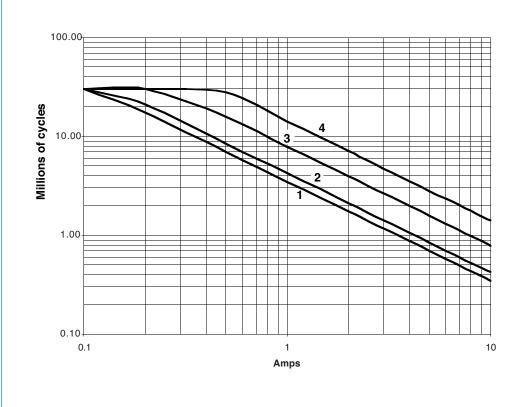


# AC current breaking capacity at $\cos \varphi = 1$

AC Current breaking capacity versus life expectancy in millions of cycles. Rate of contacts opening and closing = 1200 operations per hour. Curves shown for resistive load (Power Factor = 1).

Curve	1	2	3	4
VAC	220	125	48	24

### **AC Current breaking capacity**









# AC Current breaking capacity at $\cos \varphi = 0.7$ ; 0.5; 0.3

AC Current breaking capacity versus life expectancy in millions of cycles.

Rate of contacts opening and closing = 1200 operations per hour.

Values shown for inductive loads -

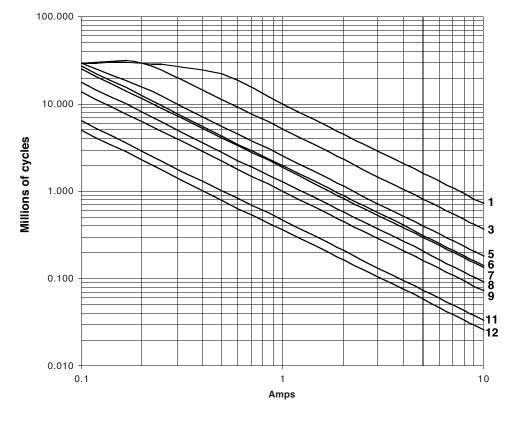
---- Cos Ø = 0.7

---- Cos Ø = 0.5

—-—  $\cos \emptyset = 0.3$ 

Curves	1	3	5	6	7	8	9	11	12
VAC	24	24	125	220	24	125	220	125	220
Cos Ø	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3

## **AC Current breaking capacity**









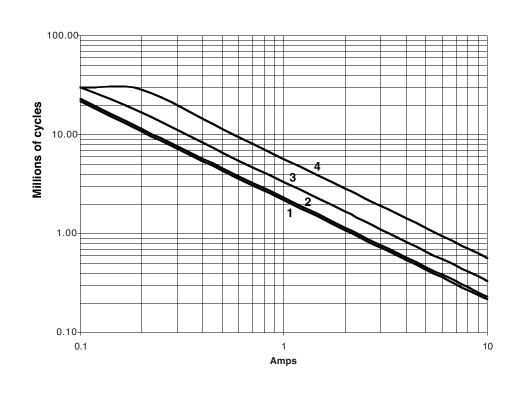
## DC Current breaking capacity at L/R = 0

DC Current breaking capacity versus life expectancy in millions of cycles. Rate of contacts opening and closing = 1200 operations per hour. Curves shown for resistive load (L/R = 0). Continuous current.

<sup>\*</sup> By connecting 2 contacts in series, we increase the DC current breaking capacity by 50%

Curve	1	2	3	4
VDC	220	125	48	24

### DC Current breaking capacity









# DC Current breaking capacity L/R = 20 ms; 40 ms

DC Current breaking capacity versus life expectancy in millions of cycles.

Rate of contacts opening and closing = 1200 operations per hour.

Curves shown for inductive load -

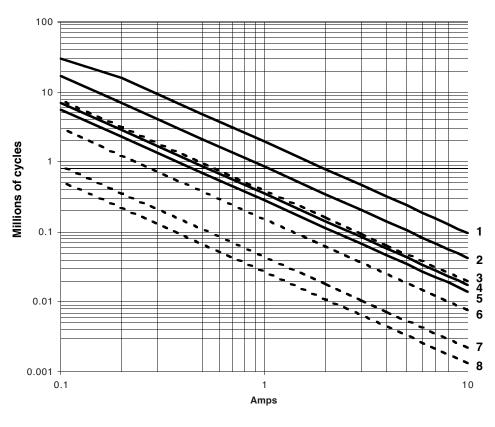
L/R = 20 ms continuous current

--- L/R = 40 ms continuous current

\* By connecting 2 contacts in series, we increase the DC current breaking capacity by 50%

Curves	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VDC	24	48	24	125	220	48	125	220
L/R (ms)	20	20	40	20	20	40	40	40

### DC Current breaking capacity









# TDE4N-U relay Sockets

# Mounting possibilities/sockets



### Surface/wall mounting

338000302	V22BR	Screw socket, wall mount, front connection (9 mm terminals)
338000580	V23	Screw socket, wall mount, front connection (7.5 mm terminals)
338000610	V29	Spring clamp socket, wall mount, front dual connection (2.5 mm²)

## Rail mounting

338000580	V23	Screw socket, rail mount, front connection (7.5 mm terminals)
338000402	V23BR	Screw socket, rail mount, front connection (9 mm terminals)
338000610	V29	Spring clamp socket, rail mount, front dual connection (2.5 mm²)

### Panel/flush mounting

338100100	V3	Solder tag socket, panel mount, rear connection
328400100	V26	Crimp contact socket, panel mount, rear connection, A260 crimp contact
338000560	V31	Faston connection socket, rear dual connection (6.3 mm)
338000570	V33	Spring clamp socket, flush mount, rear dual connection (2.5 mm²)

### **PCB** mounting

338000561	V32	PCB soldering socket
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For more details see datasheets of the sockets







# TDE4N-U relay Keying

## Mechanical keying relay and socket (optional)





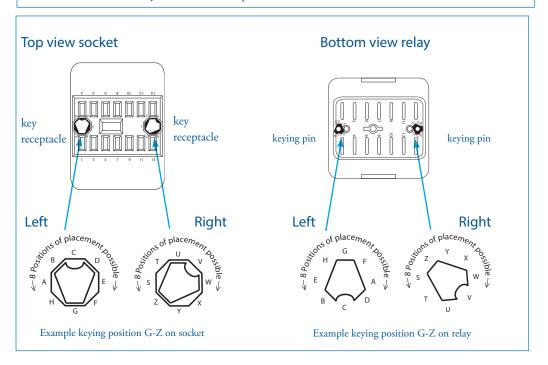
#### Function:

- To prevent wrong installation
- To prevent damage to equipment
- To prevent unsafe situations

Using keyed relays and sockets prevents a relay is inserted in a wrong socket. For example it prevents that a 24 VDC relay is put in a 110 VDC circuit. Positive discrimination is possible per different function, coil voltage, timing, monitoring, safety and non-safety.

The D-relay socket keying option gives  $8 \times 8 = 64$  possibilities. Upon ordering the customer simply indicates the need for the optional keying. Mors Smitt will assign a code to the relay and fix the pins into the relay. The sockets are supplied with loose key receptacles. Inserting the keys into the socket is very simple and self explaining.

Remark: Socket and relay shown are examples.









# TDE4N-U relay Instructions

## Installation, operation & inspection

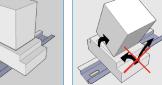
#### Installation

Before installation or working on the relay: disconnect the power supply first! Install socket and connect wiring according to the terminal identification. Plug relay into the socket ensuring there is no gap between the bottom of relay and the socket. Reverse installation into the socket is not possible due to the mechanical blocking snap-lock feature. Check to ensure that the coil connection polarity is not reversed. Relays can be mounted tightly together to save space.

When rail mounting is used, always mount the socket in the direction of the UP arrow, to have proper fixation of the socket on the rail.

#### Warning!

- Never use silicon in the proximity of the relays.
- Do not use the relay in the presense of flammable gas as the arc generated from switching could cause ignition.
- To remove relays from the socket, employ up and down lever movements. Sideway movement may cause damage to the coil wires.





### Operation

After installation always apply the rated voltage to the coil to check correct operation.

Long term storage may corrode the silver on the relay pins. When plugging the relay into the socket, the female bifurcated or trifurcated receivers will automatically cut through the corrosion on the pins and guarantee a reliable connection.

Before actual use of relays, it is advised to switch the load several times with the contacts. The contacts will both be electrically and mechanically cleaned due to the positive wiping action. Sometimes a contact can build up increased contact resistance ( $\leq 15~\text{m}\Omega$  when new). When using silver contacts one can clean the contact by switching a contact load a few times using >24 VDC & ~2 A. Increased contact resistance is not always problematic, as it depends on circuit conditions. In general a contact resistance of 1  $\Omega$  is no problem, consult Mors Smitt for more information.

Condensation in the relay is possible when the coil is energised (warm) and the outside, environmental temperature is cold. This is a normal phenomenon and will not affect the function of the relay. Materials in the relay have no hygroscopic properties.

### Inspection

Correct operation of the relay can easily be checked as the transparent cover provides good visibility of the moving contacts. If the relay does not seem to operate correctly, check for presence of the appropriate coil voltage and polarity using a suitable multimeter. If a LED is fitted, it indicates voltage presence to the coil. If coil voltage is present, but the relay does not operate, a short circuit of the suppression diode is possible (This may be due to the coil connection having been reversed).

If the relay doesn't work after inspection, replace the relay unit with a similar model. Do not attempt to open the relay cover or try to repair. Contacts are calibrated and in balance, touching can affect proper operation. Also re soldering may affect correct operation. Since 2009 relays have tamper proof seals fitted and once broken, warranty is void.

Most relay defects are caused by installation faults such as over voltage, spikes/transients, high/short current far exceeding the relay specifications. When returning the relays for investigation, please provide all information on the RMA form. Send defective relays back to the manufacturer for repair or replacement. Normal wear and tear or external causes are excluded from warranty.







# TDE4N-U relay Ordering scheme

Configuration:

TDE4N-U

72-230 V AC/DC

CE

0 - 10 s

1. Relay model

2. Coil voltage

3. Options

4. Time range

This example represents a TDE4N-U 72-230 V AC/DC CE 0 - 10 s

**Description**: TDE4N-U relay,  $U_{nom}$ : 72-230 V AC/DC, gold plated contacts, low temperature (-40 °C), adjustable time 0 - 10 s

1. Relay model

TDE4N - U

2. Coil voltages

24-60 V AC/DC 72-230 V AC/DC

3. Options

C	Low temperature (-40 °C)
	(max. contact current = 8 A)
$\mathbf{E}$	Gold plated contacts
$\mathbf{K}$	Dust protection, IP 50
M	AgSnO <sub>2</sub> : non-weldable contacts
N	No magnetic arc blow-out
$\mathbf{Y}$	Double make/double break contacts

Upon ordering indicate keying if necessary.

### 4. Time ranges

0 - 1 s 0 - 30 s 0 - 3 s 0 - 60 s 0 - 6 s 0 - 100 s 0 - 10 s 0 - 180 s

or fixed (no knob, max. time 180 s)













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