

Time Delay Relays – Application Data

Definition:

Time Delay is defined as the controlled period between the functioning of two events. A Time Delay relay is a combination of an electromechanical output relay and a control circuit. The control circuit is comprised of solid state components and timing circuits that control operation of the relay and timing range. Typical time delay functions include On-Delay, Repeat cycle (starting off), Interval, Off-Delay, Retriggerable One Shot, Repeat cycle (starting on), Pulse Generator, One Shot, On/Off Delay, and Memory Latch. Each function is explained in the table below. Time delay relays have a broad choice of timing ranges from less than one second to many days. There are many choices of timing adjustments from calibrated external knobs, DIP switches, thumbwheel switches, or recessed potentiometer. The output contacts on the electromechanical output relay are direct wired to the output terminals. The contact load ratings are specified for each specific type of time delay relay.

Understanding the differences between all the functions available in time delay relays can sometimes be a daunting task. When designing circuits using time delay relays questions such as:

“What initiates a time delay relay?”

“Does the timing start with the application or release of voltage?”

“When does the output relay come on?”

must be asked.

Time delay relays are simply control relays with a time delay built in. Their purpose is to control an event based on time. The difference between relays and time delay relays is when the output contacts open & close: on a control relay, it happens when voltage is applied and removed from the coil; on time delay relays, the contacts will open or close before or after a pre-selected, timed interval.

Typically, time delay relays are initiated or triggered by one of two methods:

- application of input voltage (On Delay, Interval On, Flasher, Repeat Cycle, Delayed Interval & Interval/Flasher).
- opening or closing of a trigger signal (Off Delay, Single Shot & Watchdog).

These trigger signals can be one of two designs:

- a control switch (dry contact), i.e., limit switch, push button, float switch, etc.
- voltage (commonly known as a power trigger).

To help understand, some definitions are important:


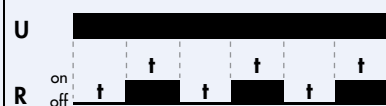




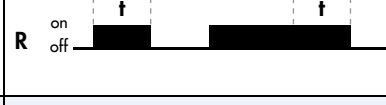
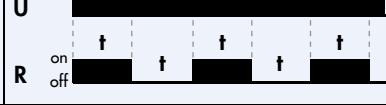
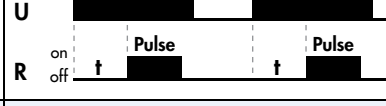

Input Voltage: Control voltage applied to the input terminals (see wiring diagrams below). Depending on the function, input voltage will either initiate the unit or make it ready to initiate when a trigger signal is applied.

Trigger Signal: On certain timing functions, a trigger signal is used to initiate the unit after input voltage has been applied. As noted above, this trigger signal can either be a control switch (dry contact switch) or a power trigger (voltage).

Output (Load): Every time delay relay has an internal relay (usually mechanical) with contacts that open & close to control the load. They are represented by the dotted lines in the wiring diagrams. Note that the user must provide the voltage to power the load being switched by the output contacts of the time delay relay.

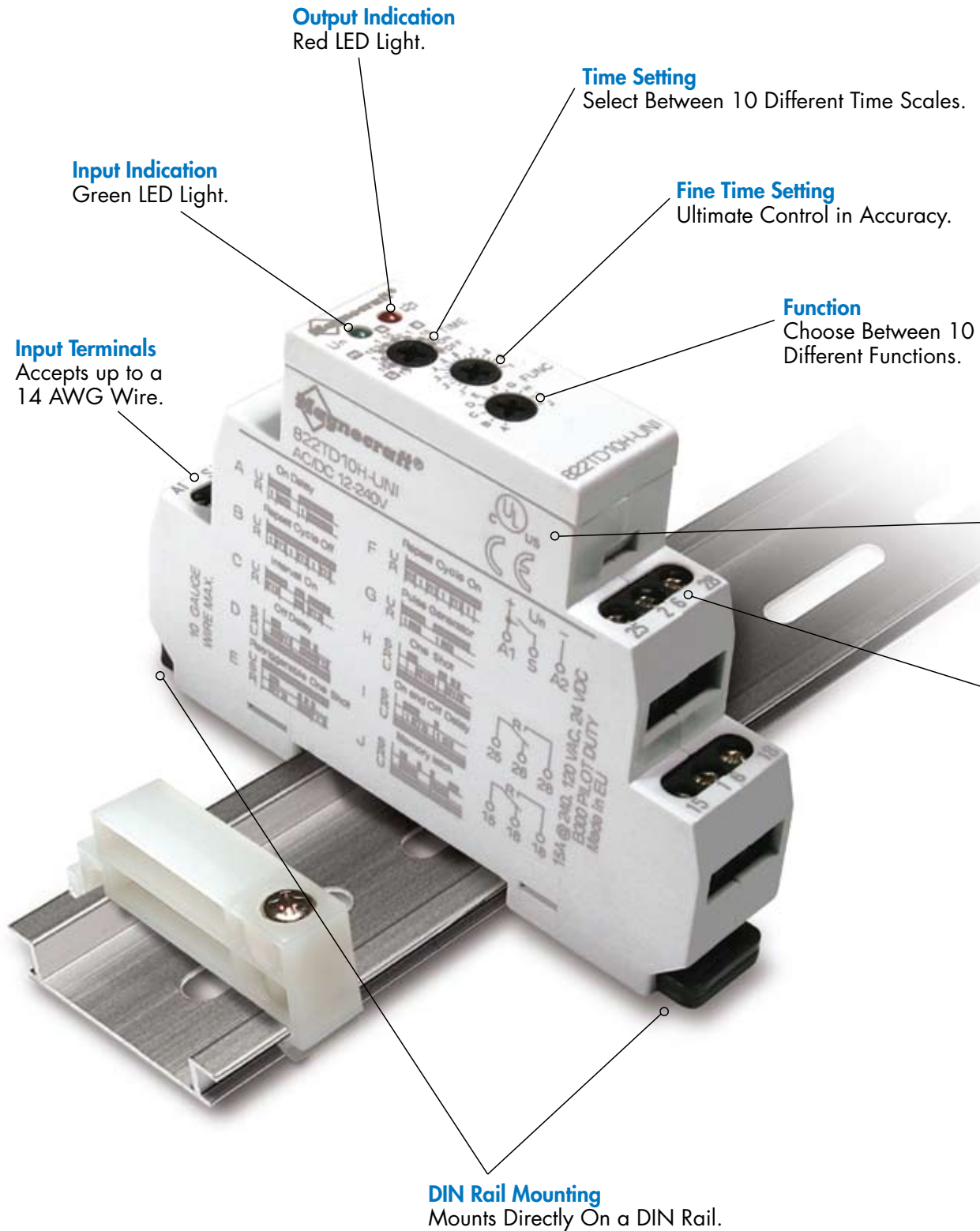
The following tables contain both written and visual descriptions on how the common timing functions operate. A Timing Chart shows the relationship between Input Voltage, Trigger Signal (if present) and Output Contacts.

FUNCTION DEFINITION TABLE

| Function | Operation | Timing Chart |
|--|--|---|
| A. ON DELAY Power On | When the input voltage U is applied, timing delay t begins. Relay contacts R change state after time delay is complete. Contacts R return to their shelf state when input voltage U is removed. Trigger switch is not used in this function. |  |
| B. REPEAT CYCLE Starting Off | When input voltage U is applied, time delay t begins. When time delay t is complete, relay contacts R change state for time delay t . This cycle will repeat until input voltage U is removed. Trigger switch is not used in this function. |  |
| C. INTERVAL Power On | When input voltage U is applied, relay contacts R change state immediately and timing cycle begins. When time delay is complete, contacts return to shelf state. When input voltage U is removed, contacts will also return to their shelf state. Trigger switch is not used in this function. |  |
| D. OFF DELAY S Break | Input voltage U must be applied continuously. When trigger switch S is closed, relay contacts R change state. When trigger switch S is opened, delay t begins. When delay t is complete, contacts R return to their shelf state. If trigger switch S is closed before time delay t is complete, then time is reset. When trigger switch S is opened, the delay begins again, and relay contacts R remain in their energized state. If input voltage U is removed, relay contacts R return to their shelf state. |  |
| E. RETRIGGERABLE ONE SHOT | Upon application of input voltage U , the relay is ready to accept trigger signal S . Upon application of the trigger signal S , the relay contacts R transfer and the preset time t begins. At the end of the preset time t , the relay contacts R return to their normal condition unless the trigger switch S is opened and closed prior to time out t (before preset time elapses). Continuous cycling of the trigger switch S at a rate faster than the preset time will cause the relay contacts R to remain closed. If input voltage U is removed, relay contacts R return to their shelf state. |  |
| F. REPEAT CYCLE Starting On | When input voltage U is applied, relay contacts R change state immediately and time delay t begins. When time delay t is complete, contacts return to their shelf state for time delay t . This cycle will repeat until input voltage U is removed. Trigger switch is not used in this function. |  |
| G. PULSE GENERATOR | Upon application of input voltage U , a single output pulse of 0.5 seconds is delivered to relay after time delay t . Power must be removed and reapplied to repeat pulse. Trigger switch is not used in this function. |  |
| H. ONE SHOT | Upon application of input voltage U , the relay is ready to accept trigger signal S . Upon application of the trigger signal S , the relay contacts R transfer and the preset time t begins. During time-out, the trigger signal S is ignored. The relay resets by applying the trigger switch S when the relay is not energized. |  |
| I. ON/OFF DELAY S Make/Break | Input voltage U must be applied continuously. When trigger switch S is closed, time delay t begins. When time delay t is complete, relay contacts R change state and remain transferred until trigger switch S is opened. If input voltage U is removed, relay contacts R return to their shelf state. |  |
| J. MEMORY LATCH S Make | Input voltage U must be applied continuously. Output changes state with every trigger switch S closure. If input voltage U is removed, relay contacts R return to their shelf state. |  |

U = Input Voltage **S** = Trigger Switch **R** = Relay Contacts **t** = Time Delay

Advantages of the 820 Series Time Delay Relays



The new 820 Series Time Delay Relays are DIN rail mountable products offering 10 different timing functions, 2 status LEDs, ultra-wide timing range (0.1 sec to 10 days) and a universal voltage input (12-240 VAC/VDC) all in one modular package.

The 821 is available as a 15 amp SPDT timer while its counterpart 822 is available as a DPDT timer also capable of switching up to 15 amps per pole.

Solid State Circuitry
Used for Time and function Control.

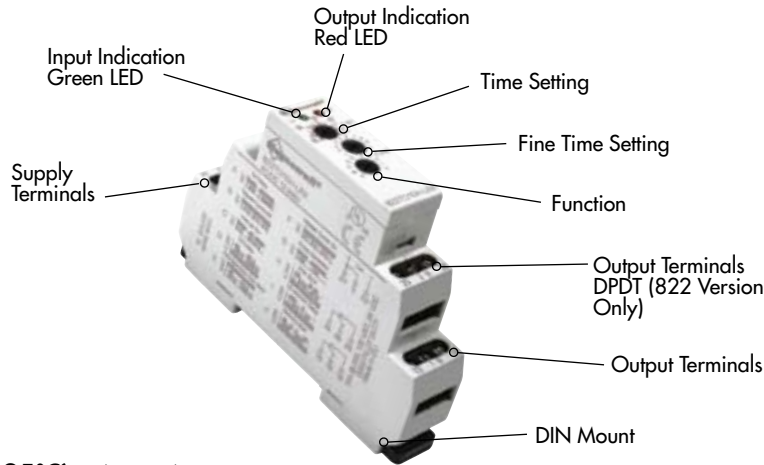
Output Terminals
Accepts up to a 14 AWG Wire.

- Offers a “one stop solution” for your power management system.
- Available in both SPDT and DPDT contact configuration.
- The two LED status indicators indicate status at a glance.
- The Green LED is on when power is applied to the input terminals. The Red LED blinks during time-out, and is ON when the output is energized.
- Color and appearance designed for high visibility in all environments.
- Only 17.5 mm wide making it ideal for tight spaces.
- Engineering availability allows for customized relay solutions.



Optional Panel Adapter
(16-788C1)
See Section 3 p.18

820 Series Time Delay Relays/SPDT, DPDT 15 Amp Rating



General Specifications (@ 25°C) (UL 508)

| Output Characteristics | | Units | 821TD10H-UNI | 822TD10H-UNI |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Number and type of Contacts | | | SPDT | DPDT |
| Contact Material | | | Silver Alloy | Silver Alloy |
| Current rating | @ 240 VAC, 24 VDC | A | 15 | 15 |
| Switching voltage | | V | 240 AC, 50/60 Hz | 240 AC, 50/60 Hz |
| | | V | 24 DC | 24 DC |
| | | HP | 1/2 @ 120VAC | 1/2 @ 120VAC |
| | | HP | 1 @ 240 VAC | 1 @ 240 VAC |
| Minimum Switching Requirement | | Pilot Duty | B300 | B300 |
| Indication | LED | mA | 100 | 100 |
| | | Blinks = Timing On = Energized | Red | Red |
| Input Characteristics | | | | |
| Voltage Range | | VAC / VDC | 12...240 | 12...240 |
| Operating Range | % of Nominal | | 85% to 110% | 85% to 110% |
| Maximum consumption | | VA | 3 | 3 |
| | | DC W | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Indication | LED | | Green | Green |
| Timing Characteristics | | | | |
| Functions Available | (See page 5/3) | | A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J | A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J |
| Time Scales | | | 10 | 10 |
| Time Ranges Available | | | 0.1...1 | 0.1...1 |
| | | sec | 1...10 | 1...10 |
| | | | 0.1...1 | 0.1...1 |
| | | min | 1...10 | 1...10 |
| | | | 0.1...1 | 0.1...1 |
| | | hr | 1...10 | 1...10 |
| | | day | 0.1...1 | 0.1...1 |
| | | | 1...10 | 1...10 |
| Tolerance | Mechanical Setting | % | 5 | 5 |
| Repeatability | Constant Voltage and Temperature | % | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Reset Time | Maximum | ms | 150 | 150 |
| Trigger Pulse Length | Minimum | ms | 50 | 50 |
| Performance Characteristics | | | | |
| Electrical Life | Operations @ Rated Current (Resistive) | | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Mechanical Life | Unpowered | | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Dielectric strength | Input to Contacts | V | 2500 AC | 2500 AC |
| | Between Open Contacts | V | 1000 AC | 1000 AC |
| Terminal Wire Capacity | | AWG (mm ²) | 14 (2.1) | 14 (2.1) |
| Terminal Torque (maximum) | | in lb (Nm) | 7.1 (0.8) | 7.1 (0.8) |
| Environment | | | | |
| Product certifications | Standard version | | UL, CE | UL, CE |
| Ambient air temperature around the device | Storage | °C | -30...+70 | -30...+70 |
| | Operation | °C | -20...+55 | -20...+55 |
| Degree of protection | | | IP 20 | IP 20 |
| Weight | | grams | 65 | 65 |

SECTION 5



821



822

Optional Panel Adapter
(16-788C1)
See Section 3 p.18

Standard Part Numbers

BOLD-FACED PART NUMBERS ARE NORMALLY STOCKED

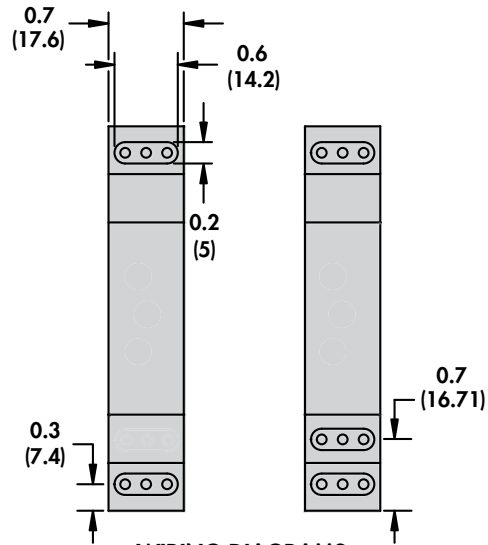
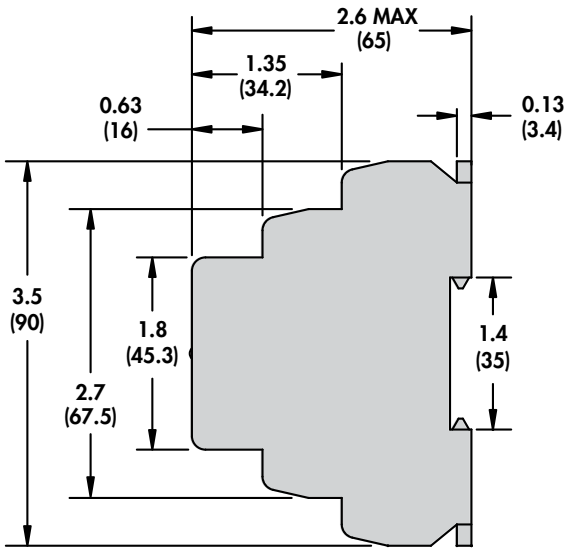
| Part Number | Input Voltage | Timing Range | Functions Available | Contact Configuration | Rated Load Current |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 821TD10H-UNI | 12...240 VAC/VDC | 0.1s...10d | A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J | SPDT | 15 Amps |
| 822TD10H-UNI | 12...240 VAC/VDC | 0.1s...10d | A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J | DPDT | 15 Amps |

FUNCTION DEFINITIONS

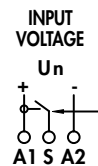
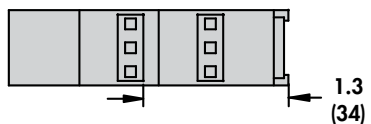
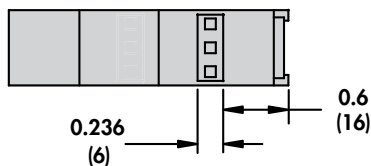
See Section 5 p.3

Part Number Builder

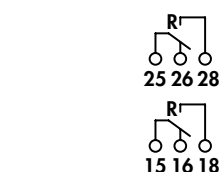
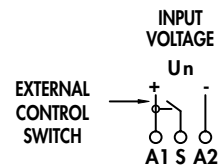
| Series | Relay Style | Number of Functions | - | Input Voltage |
|------------|-----------------|---------------------|---|------------------------|
| 821 = SPDT | TD - Time Delay | 10H = 10 Functions | | UNI = 12...240 VAC/VDC |
| 822 = DPDT | | | | |



WIRING DIAGRAMS



821TD10H-UNI



822TD10H-UNI

15 - COMMON
16 - NORMALLY CLOSED
18 - NORMALLY OPEN

25 - COMMON
26 - NORMALLY CLOSED
28 - NORMALLY OPEN

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Телефон: 8 (812) 309-75-97 (многоканальный)

Факс: 8 (812) 320-03-32

Электронная почта: ocean@oceanchips.ru

Web: <http://oceanchips.ru/>

Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, д. 2, корп. 4, лит. А