

## Technical parameters

## Power supply

| Supply terminals: | A1-A2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage: | AC/DC $12-240 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{AC} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |  |
| Consumption (max.): | 2 VA 1.5 W | 2.5 VA/1.5 W |
| Supply voltage tolerance: | -15\%; +10\% |  |
| Time circuit |  |  |
| Number of functions: | 10 |  |
| Time ranges: | 0.1 s - 10 days |  |
| Time setting: | rotary switch and potentiometer |  |
| Time deviation: | $5 \%$ - mechanical setting |  |
| Repeat accuracy: | 0.2 \% set value stability |  |
| Temperature coefficient: | $0.01 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, at $=20{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(0.01 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$, at $\left.=68{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |  |
| Output |  |  |
| Output contact 1: | $1 \times$ changeover/SPDT ( AgNi ) |  |
| Current rating: | 16 A/AC1; 1 HP\|240 Vac, 1/2 HP|120 Vac; PD. B300 |  |
| Breaking capacity: | 4000 VA/AC1, 384 W/DC1 |  |
| Electrical life (AC1): | 100.000 ops. |  |
| Output contact 2 (3): | x | $2 \times$ chang./DPDT (AgNi) |
| Current rating: | X | 8 A/AC1; 1/2 HP\|240Vac; PD. B300 |
| Breaking capacity: | X | 2000 VA/AC1, 192 W/DC |
| Electrical life (AC1): | X | 50.000 ops. |
| Switching voltage: | 250 V AC/24 V DC |  |
| Power dissipation (max.): | 1.2 W | 2.4 W |
| Mechanical life: | 10.000.000 ops. |  |

## Control

| Control terminals: | A1-S |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Load between S-A2: | Yes |  |
| Impulse length: | min. $25 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{max}$. unlimited |  |
| Reset time: | max. 150 ms |  |
| Other information |  |  |
| Operating temperature: | $-20 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-4 . .131{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |  |
| Storage temperature: | $-30 . .+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-22 . .158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |  |
| Dielectric strength: |  |  |
| supply - output 1 | 4 kV AC |  |
| supply - output 2 (3) | x | 1 kV AC |
| output 1 - output 2 | x | 1 kV AC |
| output 2 - output 3 | x | 1 kV AC |
| Operating position: | any |  |
| Mounting: | DIN rail EN 60715 |  |
| Protection degree: | IP40 front panel / IP20 terminals |  |
| Overvoltage category: | III. |  |
| Pollution degree: | 2 |  |
| Connected wire cross-section ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ): | solid wire max. $1 \times 2.5,2 \times 1.5 /$ with sleeve max. $1 \times 2.5$ (AWG 12) |  |
| Dimensions: | $90 \times 17.6 \times 64 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3.5^{\prime \prime} \times 0.7^{\prime \prime} \times 2.5^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |  |
| Weight: | $58 \mathrm{~g}(1.86 \mathrm{oz})$ |  |
| Standards: | EN 61812-1 |  |

- Multi-function time relay for universal use in automation, control and regulation or in house installations
- Universal supply voltage AC/DC $12-240 \mathrm{~V}$
- Easy connection with screw-less terminals
- Comfortable and well-arranged function and time-range setting by rotary switches.
- Time scale $0.1 \mathrm{~s}-10$ days divided into 10 ranges:
( $0.1 \mathrm{~s}-1 \mathrm{~s} / 1 \mathrm{~s}-10 \mathrm{~s} / 0.1 \mathrm{~min}-1 \mathrm{~min} / 1 \mathrm{~min}-10 \mathrm{~min} / 0.1 \mathrm{hrs}-1 \mathrm{~h} / 1 \mathrm{~h}$ 10 hrs / 0.1 day -1 day / 1 day - 10 days / only ON / only OFF)
- Output contact:

CRM-91H-SL: 1x changeover / SPDT 16A
CRM-93H-SL: 1x changeover / SPDT 16A, $2 x$ changeover / DPDT 8A

- Multifunction red LED flashes or shines depending on the operating states


## Description

CRM-93H-SL
Supply voltage terminals
(A1-A2)
Control input $(\mathrm{S})$ (A1-A2)

## Connection

CRM-91H-SL CRM-93H-SL


CRM-93H-SL:
The potential difference between the supply terminals (A1-A2), output contact 2 (25-26-28) and output contact 3 (35-36-38) must be a maximum of 250 V AC rms/DC.

Possibility to connect load onto controlling input
It is possible to connect the load (e.g.: contactor) between terminals S-A2, without any interruption of correct relay function.


Indication of operating states
Signaling examples:


## Function

Function (page 17).

## Function

## ON DELAY

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.

INTERVAL 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 shelfstate. Trigger switch is not used in this function.

## FLASHER - OFF first

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.

## FLASHER-ON first

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.
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## MEMORY LATCH

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.

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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.

## ON/OFF DELAY

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.

## SINGLE 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.

## OFF DELAY

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.


