

**SIEMENS**



# Switching Devices

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## Switching Devices



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### For further technical product information:








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[www.siemens.com/lowvoltage/product-support](http://www.siemens.com/lowvoltage/product-support)

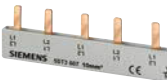





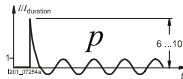
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 Certificate  
 Characteristic  
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 Manual  
 Product note  
 Software archive  
 Technical data

# Switching Devices

## Introduction





### Overview

Devices	Page	Application	Standards	Used in		
				Non-residential buildings	Residential buildings	Industry
	5	<p>For the switching of lighting and other electrical devices up to 20 A.</p> <p>For use in control cabinets for the logical linking of functions.</p>	IEC/EN 60947-3, (VDE 0660-107); IEC/EN 60669-1, (VDE 0632-1); GB 14048.3 CCC	✓	✓	✓
	7	To be used as pushbuttons in control systems, e.g. to switch on seal-in circuits or as pushbuttons with maintained-contact function for manual use, as control switches or for the switching of loads up to 20 A.	IEC/EN 60947-3, (VDE 0660-107); IEC/EN 60669-1, (VDE 0632-1); GB 14048.3 CCC	✓	--	✓
	9	Light indicators for signaling switching states or faults in systems.	DIN VDE 0710-1-11	✓	--	✓
	10	For switching of lighting, motors and other electrical devices. TE81: 20 A TE82: 32 A.	20 A: IEC/EN 60947-3, (VDE 0660-107); IEC/EN 60669-1 32 A: IEC/EN 60947-3, (VDE 0660-107)	✓	✓	✓
	11	For switching of lighting, motors and other electrical devices.	32 A ... 125 A: IEC/EN 60947-3, (VDE 0660-107) 40 A and 100 A: IEC/EN 60669-1, (VDE 0632-1)	✓	✓	✓
	13	ON/OFF switches used for controlling of lighting, switching motors and other electrical loads.	32 A ... 125 A: IEC/EN 60947-3, (VDE 0660-107)	✓	✓	✓
	15	The DC isolator is a special switch disconnecter for switching DC loads.	IEC/EN 60947-3, IEC/EN 60669-1, GB 14018.3 CCC	✓	✓	✓

Devices	Page	Application	Standards	Used in		
				Non-residential buildings	Residential buildings	Industry
	17	For fast and safe connection	IEC/EN 60439-1, (VDE 0660-500)	✓	--	✓
	18	For the switching of lighting up to 16 A in rooms using several pushbuttons and central ON/OFF switches.	IEC 60669-1; IEC 60669-2-2; DIN EN 60669-1-1 (VDE 0632); DIN EN 60669-2-2 (VDE 0632-2-2)	✓	✓	✓
	24	For the switching of small loads up to 16 A or as coupling devices in control systems.	DIN EN 60947-5-1, (VDE 0660-200) DIN EN 60947-1, (VDE 0660-100); GB 14048.4 CCC	✓	--	✓
<b>5TT5 Insta contactors</b>						
	26	Insta contactors 20 A, 25 A, 40 A and 63 A for the switching of heating and lighting, such as fluorescent lamps, incandescent lamps, ohmic or inductive loads.	IEC 60947-4-1; IEC 60947-5-1; IEC 61095; EN 60947-4-1; EN 60947-5-1; EN 61095; VDE 0660; UL 508; GB 14048.4 CCC	✓	✓	✓
	32	Insta contactors 20 A, 25 A, 40 A and 63 A for the switching of heating and lighting, such as fluorescent lamps, incandescent lamps, ohmic or inductive loads.	IEC 60947-4-1; IEC 60947-5-1; IEC 61095; EN 60947-4-1; EN 60947-5-1; EN 61095; VDE 0660; NF C 61-480, (NF EN 61095)	✓	✓	✓
	38	Protection of machines with transmission, belt or chain drives, conveyor belts, fans, pumps, compressors, packing machines or door operating mechanisms.	EN 60947-4-2, (VDE 0660-117)	--	--	✓
	40	For the ON/OFF switching of loads, contact selection for lighting installations, OFF switching of direct currents and the switching of safety extra-low voltages.  A wide range of options for practical use.				

# Switching Devices

## Introduction

Devices		Page	Application	Standards	Used in		
					Non-residential buildings	Residential buildings	Industry
7LF, 5TT3 timers							
   	7LF4 digital time switches	41	Minute-precise switching of devices and system components in day, week and year programs. Unique thanks to the wide variety of functions offered by the Mini and Top versions; for Astro, Profi and Expert PC programming.	IEC 60730-1 and IEC 60730-2-7 EN 60730-1 and EN 60730-2-7 VDE 0631-1 and -2-7	✓	✓	✓
	7LF5 mechanical time switches	48	Accurate and 15-minute switching accuracy. With automatic time setting during commissioning and automatic switching to daylight savings.	IEC 60730-1 and IEC 60730-2-7 EN 60730-1 and EN 60730-2-7 VDE 0631-1 and -2-7 UL 60730 UL 917	✓	✓	✓
	7LF6 timers for buildings	52	Lighting controls with stairwell lighting timers ensure the safe use of stairwells and save energy. Expanded applications for common rooms and garages, as well as the time switching of ventilators and fluorescent lamps.	IEC 60699 EN 60669, DIN 18015	✓	✓	
	5TT3 timers for industrial applications	57	Multifunctional, delay, wiper, flashing and OFF-delay timers in control circuits expand the use of distribution boards in both small and large plants.	IEC 60255 EN 60255			✓

## Overview

Two-way switches are used in control cabinets and distribution boards for switching small loads on/off or over.

Group switches with center position permit the positions open/stop/closed, for example to control counter-clockwise rotation – Off – clockwise rotation.

Control switches in a range of contact versions have an integral control lamp for the ON setting.

The auxiliary switch (AS) signals the contact position of the switch. It has the same design as the auxiliary switch used for the miniature circuit breakers (see [Catalog LV10, chapter "Miniature circuit breakers"](#)).

## Technical specifications

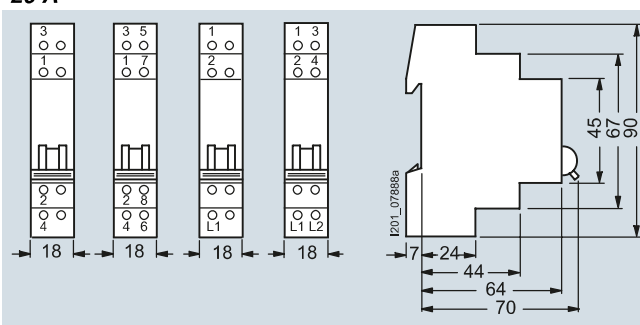
				5TE81
<b>Standards</b>				IEC/EN 60947-3 (VDE 0660-107); IEC/EN 60669-1 (VDE 0632-1)
<b>Approvals</b>				IEC/EN 60947-3 (VDE 0660-107); GB 14048.3-2008 CCC
<b>Rated operational current <math>I_e</math></b>	Per conducting path	A		20
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_e</math></b>	1-pole	V AC		230
	Multi-pole	V AC		400
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_v</math></b>	Contact per pole	VA		0.7
<b>Thermal rated current <math>I_{the}</math></b>		A		20
<b>Rated breaking capacity</b>	At p.f. = 0.65	A		60
<b>Rated making capacity</b>	At p.f. = 0.65	A		60
<b>Short-circuit strength</b> In conjunction with fuse of the same rated operational current	EN 60269 gL/gG	kA		10
<b>Rated impulse withstand voltage <math>U_{imp}</math></b>		kV		> 5
<b>Clearances</b>	Open contacts	mm		2 × > 2
	Between the poles	mm		> 7
<b>Creepage distances</b>		mm		> 7
<b>Mechanical service life</b>	Switching cycles			25000
<b>Electrical service life</b>	Switching cycles			10000
<b>Minimum contact load</b>		V; mA		10; 300
<b>Rated short-time currents</b> Per conducting path at p.f. = 0.7  (The respective rated surge current can be calculated by multiplying by a factor of 1.5).	Up to 0.2 s	A		650
	Up to 0.5 s	A		400
	Up to 1 s	A		290
	Up to 3 s	A		170
<b>Terminals</b>	± screw (Pozidriv)			1
Max. tightening torque		Nm		1.2
<b>Conductor cross-sections</b>	Rigid	mm <sup>2</sup>		1.5 ... 6
	Flexible, with end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>		1 ... 6
<b>Permissible ambient temperature</b>		°C		-5 ... +40
<b>Climatic withstand capability</b> At 95 % relative humidity	Acc. to DIN 50015	°C		45

## Switching Devices

### 5TE8 control switches

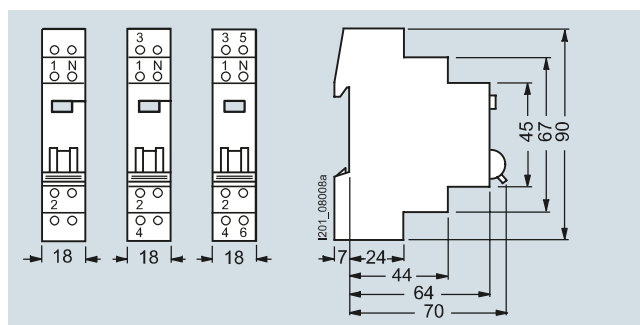
#### Dimensional drawings

**Two-way switches, group switches with center position, 20 A**



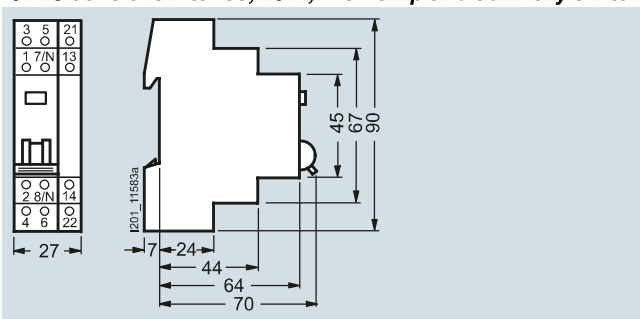
5TE8151 5TE8152 5TE8141 5TE8142  
5TE8153 5TE8161 5TE8162

**5TE8 control switches, 20 A, with lamp**



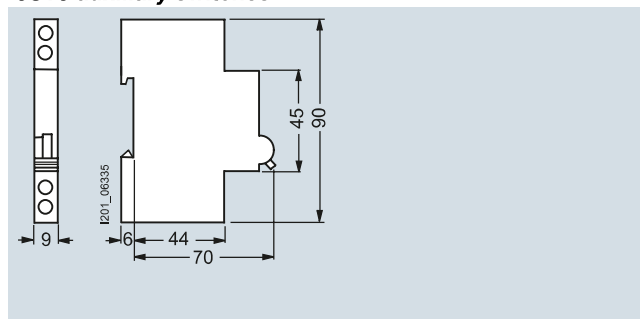
5TE8101 5TE8102 5TE8103  
5TE8101-3  
5TE8105

**5TE8 control switches, 20 A, with lamp and auxiliary switch**



5TE8108

**5ST3 auxiliary switches**

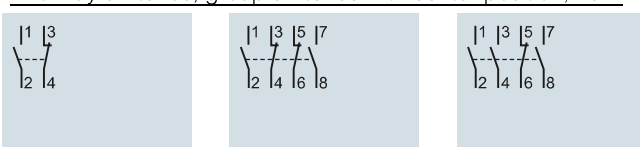


5ST3010  
5ST3011  
5ST3012

#### Circuit diagrams

##### Graphical symbols

**Two-way switches, group switches with center position, 20 A**

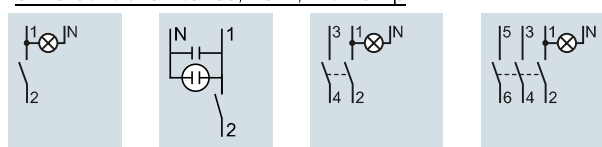


5TE8151

5TE8152

5TE8153

**5TE8 control switches, 20 A, with lamp**



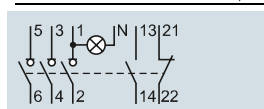
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5TE8101-3

5TE8105

5TE8102

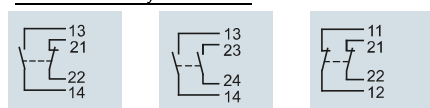
5TE8103

**5TE8 control switches, 20 A, with lamp and auxiliary switch**



5TE8108

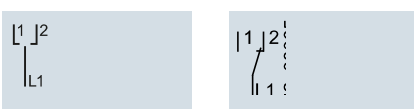
**5ST3 auxiliary switches**



5ST3010

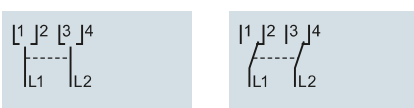
5ST3011

5ST3012



5TE8141

5TE8161



5TE8142

5TE8162



## Overview

The pushbuttons are used in control systems, e.g. to switch on seal-in circuits or as pushbuttons with maintained-contact

function for manual use, as control switches or for the switching of loads up to 20 A.

## Technical specifications

				5TE48
<b>Standards</b>				IEC/EN 60947-3 (VDE 0660-107); IEC/EN 60669-1 (VDE 0632-1) IEC/EN 60947-3 (VDE 0660-107)
<b>Approvals</b>				
<b>Rated operational current <math>I_e</math></b>	Per conducting path	A		20
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_e</math></b>	1-pole	V AC		230
	Multi-pole	V AC		400
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_V</math></b>	Per pole	VA		0.6
<b>Thermal rated current <math>I_{the}</math></b>		A		20
<b>Rated breaking capacity</b>	At p.f. = 0.65	A		60
<b>Rated making capacity</b>	At p.f. = 0.65	A		60
<b>Rated impulse withstand voltage <math>U_{imp}</math></b>		kV		> 5
<b>Clearances</b>	Open contacts	mm		$2 \times > 2$
	Between the poles	mm		> 7
<b>Creepage distances</b>		mm		> 7
<b>Mechanical service life</b>	Switching cycles			25000
<b>Minimum contact load</b>		V; mA		10; 300
<b>Rated short-time currents</b> Per conducting path at p.f. = 0.7  (The respective rated surge current can be calculated by multiplying by a factor of 1.5).	Up to 0.2 s	A		650
	Up to 0.5 s	A		400
	Up to 1 s	A		290
	Up to 3 s	A		170
<b>Terminals</b>	± screw (Pozidriv)			1
Max. tightening torque		Nm		1.2
<b>Conductor cross-sections</b>	Rigid	mm <sup>2</sup>		1.5 ... 6
	Flexible, with end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>		1 ... 6
<b>Permissible ambient temperature</b>		°C		-5 ... +40
<b>Climatic withstand capability</b> At 95 % relative humidity	Acc. to DIN 50015	°C		45

Power loss of 5TG805. lamps		5TG8050	5TG8051	5TG8052	5TG8053	5TG8054	5TG8055
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_e</math></b>	V AC	12	24	48	60	115	230
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_V</math></b>	mW	70	160	350	420	70	170
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_e</math></b>	V DC	12	24	48	60	110	220
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_V</math></b>	mW	85	190	450	550	50	135

Power loss of 5TG805.-. LEDs		5TG805.-.
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_V</math></b> • LED	VA	0.4

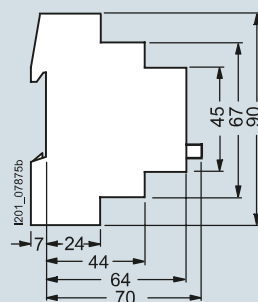
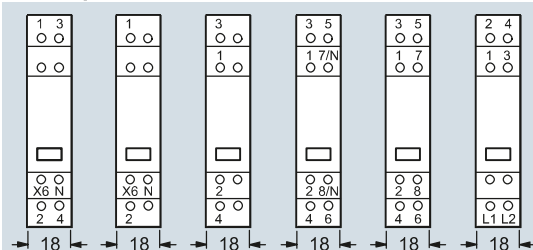
Color	Color coding according to IEC 60073		
	Safety of people or environment	Process state	System state
<b>Red</b>	Danger	Emergency	Faulty
<b>Yellow</b>	Warning/Caution	Abnormal	
<b>Green</b>	Safety	Normal	
<b>Blue</b>	Stipulation		
<b>White, gray, black</b>	No special significance assigned		

## Switching Devices

### 5TE48 pushbuttons

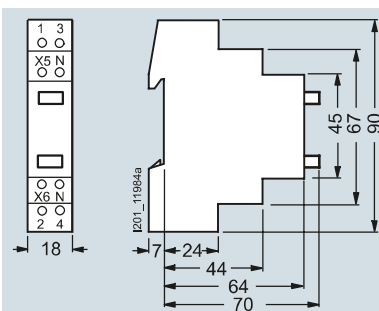
#### Dimensional drawings

##### 5TE48 pushbuttons



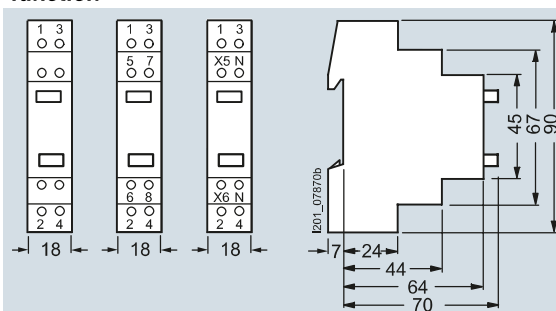
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 5TE4823 5TE4822 5TE4805  
 5TE4824 5TE4806  
 5TE4807  
 5TE4808  
 5TE4810  
 5TE4811

##### 5TE4804 pushbuttons



5TE4804

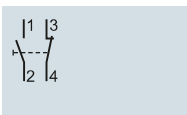
##### 5TE48 double pushbuttons with maintained-contact function



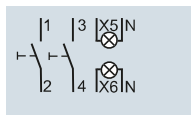
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 5TE4841

#### Circuit diagrams

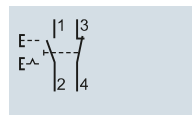
##### Graphical symbols



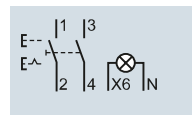
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 5TE4806  
 5TE4807  
 5TE4808



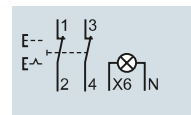
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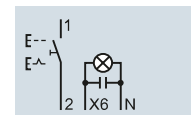
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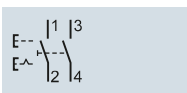
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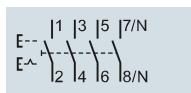
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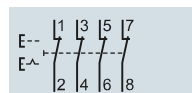
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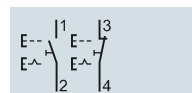
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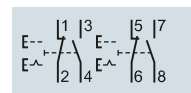
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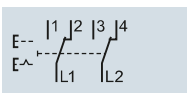
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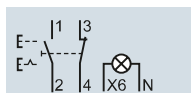
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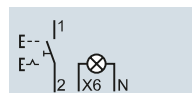
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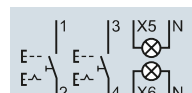
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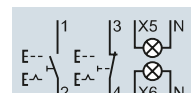
5TE4820



5TE4821



5TE4840



5TE4841

## Overview

Light indicators are used to signal switching states or faults in systems.

They are available as single, double or triple light indicators.

## Technical specifications

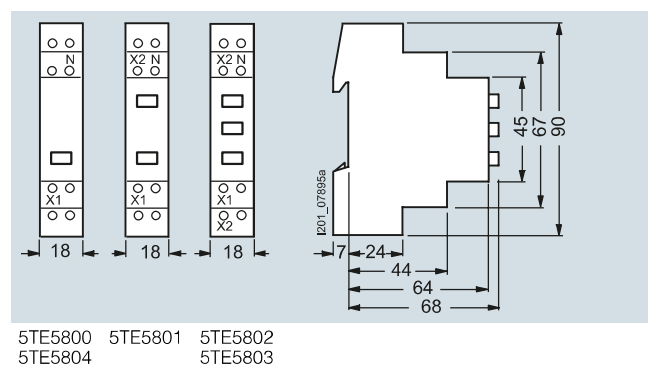
			5TE58
<b>Standards</b>			DIN VDE 0710-1-11
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_e</math></b>	Max.	V AC	230 (for different voltages, see 5TG8 lamps)
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_v</math></b>		VA	See 5TG8 lamps
<b>Clearances</b>	Between the terminals	mm	> 7
<b>Terminals</b>	± screw (Pozidriv)		1
Max. tightening torque		Nm	1.2
<b>Conductor cross-sections</b>	Rigid	mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 ... 6
	Flexible, with end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>	1 ... 6
<b>Permissible ambient temperature</b>			°C
At 95 % relative humidity			-5 ... +40
<b>Climatic withstand capability</b>			°C
Acc. to DIN 50015			45

			5TG805.
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_v</math></b>			
• LED	VA	0.4	

## Color coding according to IEC 60073

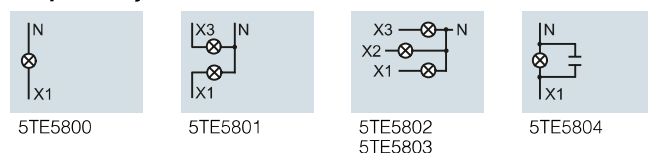
Color	Meaning		
	Safety of people or environment	Process state	System state
<b>Red</b>	Danger	Emergency	Faulty
<b>Yellow</b>	Warning/Caution	Abnormal	
<b>Green</b>	Safety	Normal	
<b>Blue</b>	Stipulation		
<b>White</b>	No special significance assigned		

## Dimensional drawings



## Circuit diagrams

### Graphical symbols



## Switching Devices

### 5TE81/82 On/Off switches

#### Overview

The devices are used for the switching of lighting, motors and other electrical devices.

There is a compact series of space-saving devices with up to 4 NO contacts in a single MW available for rated currents 20 A and 32 A.

In addition, the 5TE2 device versions can be used as switch disconnectors according to EN 60947-1 and serve as main control switches for the disconnection or isolation of plants according to EN 60204-1.

#### Technical specifications

				5TE81	5TE82
<b>Standards</b>				IEC/EN 60947-3, (VDE 0660-107); IEC/EN 60669-1	IEC/EN 60947-3, (VDE 0660-107)
<b>Approvals</b>				IEC/EN 60947-3 (VDE 0660-107)	
<b>Rated operational current <math>I_e</math></b>	Per conducting path	A		20	32
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_e</math></b>	1-pole	V AC		230	
	Multi-pole	V AC		400	
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_v</math></b>	Per pole, max.	VA		0.7	
<b>Thermal rated current <math>I_{th}</math></b>		A		20	32
<b>Rated breaking capacity</b>	At p.f. = 0.65	A		60	96
<b>Rated making capacity</b>	At p.f. = 0.65	A		60	96
<b>Rated short-circuit making capacity <math>I_{cm}</math></b> In conjunction with fuse of the same rated operational current	EN 60269 gL/gG	kA		10	
<b>Rated impulse withstand voltage <math>U_{imp}</math></b>		kV		> 5	
<b>Clearances</b>	Open contacts	mm		2 × > 2	
	Between the poles	mm		> 7	
<b>Creepage distances</b>		mm		> 7	
<b>Mechanical service life</b>		Switching cycles		25000	
<b>Electrical service life</b>		Switching cycles		10000	
<b>Minimum contact load</b>		V; mA		10; 300	
<b>Rated short-time withstand current <math>I_{cw}</math></b> Per conducting path at p.f. = 0.7  (The corresponding rated surge current can be established by multiplying by factor 1.5.)	Up to 0.2 s	A		650	1000
	Up to 0.5 s	A		400	630
	Up to 1 s	A		290	450
	Up to 3 s	A		170	250
<b>Terminals</b> Max. tightening torque	± screw (Pozidriv)			1	
		Nm		1.2	
<b>Conductor cross-sections</b>	Rigid	mm <sup>2</sup>		1.5 ... 6	
	Flexible, with end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>		1 ... 6	
<b>Permissible ambient temperature</b>		°C		-5 ... +40	
<b>Climatic withstand capability</b> At 95 % relative humidity	Acc. to DIN 50015	°C		45	

			5TE83	5TE84	5TE85	5TE86	5TE87	5TE88
Standards			IEC/EN 60947-3 (VDE 0660-107)					
Approvals			-- IEC/EN 60669-1 (VDE 0632-1) EN 60669-1					
Rated operational current $I_e$	Per conducting path	A	32	40	63	80	100	125
Rated operational voltage $U_e$	1-pole	V AC	230					
	Multi-pole	V AC	400					
Rated power dissipation $P_v$	Per pole, max.	VA	0.7	0.9	2.2	3.5	5.5	8.6
Thermal rated current $I_{th}$		A	32	40	63	80	100	125
Rated breaking capacity	At p.f. = 0.65	A	96	120	196	240	300	375
Rated making capacity	At p.f. = 0.65	A	96	120	196	240	300	375
Rated short-circuit making capacity $I_{cm}$ In conjunction with fuse of the same rated operational current	EN 60269 gL/gG	kA	10					
Rated impulse withstand voltage $U_{imp}$		kV	> 5					
Clearances	Open contacts	mm	> 7					
	Between the poles	mm	> 7					
Creepage distances		mm	> 7					
Mechanical service life		Switching cycles	20000					
Electrical service life		Switching cycles	10000		5000	1000		
Minimum contact load		V; mA	24; 300					
Rated power	1-pole	kW	5	6.5	10	13	16	16
Switching of resistive loads	2-pole	kW	9	11	18	22	28	28
	3-/4-pole	kW	15	15	30	39	48	48
Rated short-time withstand current $I_{cw}$ Per conducting path at p.f. = 0.7	Up to 0.2 s	A	760	950	1500	2700	3400	3400
(The corresponding rated surge current can be established by multiplying by factor 1.5.)	Up to 0.5 s	A	500	630	1000	1650	2100	2100
	Up to 1 s	A	400	500	800	1350	1700	1700
	Up to 3 s	A	280	350	560	800	1000	1000
Terminals	± screw (Pozidriv)		2					
Max. tightening torque		Nm	3.5					
Conductor cross-sections	Rigid	mm <sup>2</sup>	1 ... 35			2.5 ... 50		
	Flexible, with end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>	1 ... 35			2.5 ... 50		
Permissible ambient temperature		°C	-5 ... +40					
Climatic withstand capability At 95 % relative humidity	Acc. to DIN 50015	°C	45					



## Overview

The new 5TL1 ON/OFF switches are used for the switching of lighting, motors and other electrical devices. Rated currents range between 32 A and 125 A. The new design of the 5TL1 ON/OFF switches allows them to be optically perfectly integrated in the series of RCCBs and MCBs.

In addition, the 5TL1 device versions can be used as switch disconnectors according to EN 60947-1 and serve as main control switches for the disconnection or isolation of plants according to EN 60204-1.

## Technical specifications

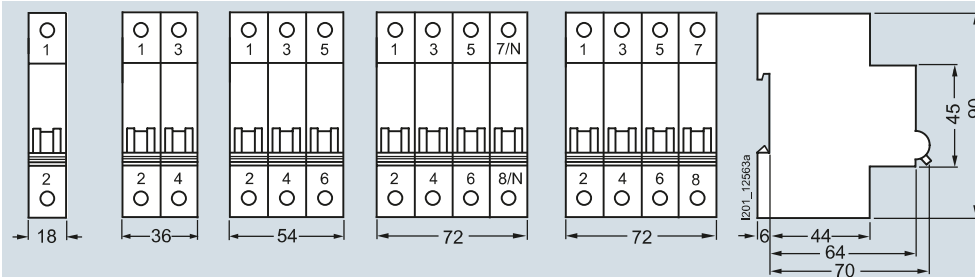
			5TL1132 5TL1232 5TL1332 5TL1432 5TL1632	5TL1140 5TL1240 5TL1340 5TL1440 5TL1640	5TL1163 5TL1263 5TL1363 5TL1463 5TL1663	5TL1180 5TL1280 5TL1380 5TL1480 5TL1680	5TL1191 5TL1291 5TL1391 5TL1491 5TL1691	5TL1192 5TL1292 5TL1392 5TL1492 5TL1692
Standards			IEC/EN 60947-3 (VDE 0660-107)					
Approvals			EN 60669-1					
Rated operational current $I_e$	Per conducting path	A	32	40	63	80	100	125
Rated operational voltage $U_e$	1-pole Multi-pole	V AC V AC	250 440					
Rated power dissipation $P_v$	Per pole, max.	VA	0.7	0.9	2.2	3.5	5.5	8.6
Thermal rated current $I_{th}$		A	32	40	63	80	100	125
Rated breaking capacity AC-22A	At p.f. = 0.65	A	96	120	196	240	300	375
Rated making capacity AC-22A	At p.f. = 0.65	A	96	120	196	240	300	375
Rated short-circuit making capacity $I_{cm}$ In conjunction with fuse of the same rated operational current	EN 60269 gL/gG	kA	10					
Rated impulse withstand voltage $U_{imp}$		kV	>5					
Clearances	Open contacts	mm	>7					
	Between the poles	mm	>7					
Creepage distances		mm	>7					
Mechanical service life		Switching cycles	20000					
Electrical service life		Switching cycles	10000		5000	1000		
Minimum contact load		V; mA	24; 300					
Rated power Switching of resistive loads including moderate overload AC-21	1-pole	kW	5	6.5	10	13	16	16
	2-pole	kW	9	11	18	22	28	28
	3-/4-pole	kW	15	15	30	39	48	48
Rated short-time withstand current $I_{cw}$ Per conducting path at p.f. = 0.7  (The corresponding rated surge current can be established by multiplying by factor 1.5)	Up to 0.2 s Up to 0.5 s Up to 1 s Up to 3 s	A A A A	760 500 400 280	950 630 500 350	1500 1000 800 560	2700 1650 1350 800	3400 2100 1700 1000	3400 2100 1700 1000
Terminals Max. tightening torque	± screw (Pozidriv)	Nm	2 3.5					
Conductor cross-sections	Rigid	mm <sup>2</sup>	1 ... 35			2.5 ... 50		
	Flexible, with end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>	1 ... 25			2.5 ... 50		
Permissible ambient temperature		°C	-5 ... +40					
Climatic withstand capability At 95 % relative humidity	Acc. to DIN 50015	°C	45					

## Switching Devices

### 5TL1 On/Off switches

#### Dimensional drawings

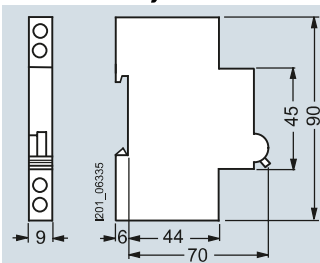
##### 5TL1 On/Off switches, 32 A to 125 A



5TL1163-1 5TL1263-1 5TL1363-1 5TL1663-1 5TL1432-0  
 5TL1191-1 5TL1291-1 5TL1391-1 5TL1691-1 5TL1440-0  
 5TL1132-0 5TL1232-0 5TL1332-0 5TL1632-0 5TL1463-0  
 5TL1140-0 5TL1240-0 5TL1340-0 5TL1640-0 5TL1480-0

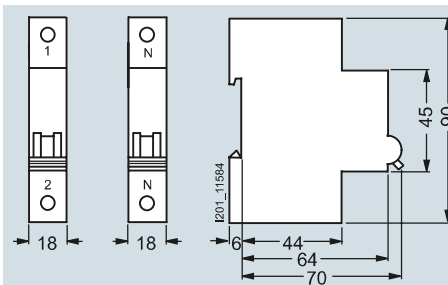
5TL1163-0 5TL1263-0 5TL1363-0 5TL1663-0 5TL1491-0  
 5TL1180-0 5TL1280-0 5TL1380-0 5TL1680-0 5TL1492-0  
 5TL1191-0 5TL1291-0 5TL1391-0 5TL1691-0  
 5TL1192-0 5TL1292-0 5TL1392-0 5TL1692-0

##### 5ST3 auxiliary switches



5ST3010  
 5ST3011  
 5ST3012  
 5ST3013  
 5ST3014  
 5ST3015

##### Phase connectors/N conductor connectors

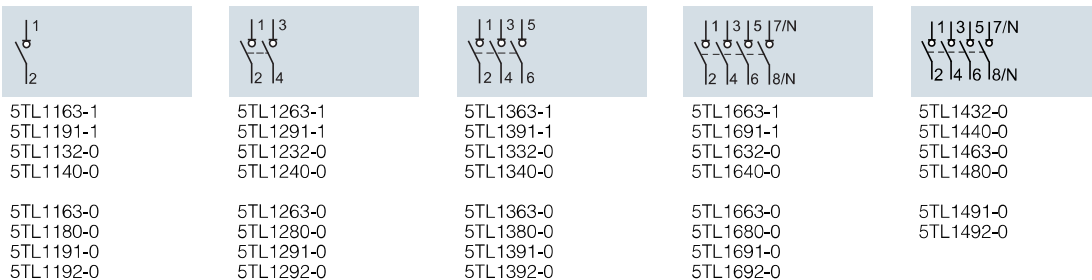


5TL1192-4 5TL1192-3

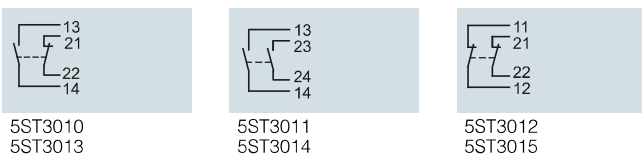
#### Circuit diagrams

##### Graphical symbols

##### 5TL1 ON/OFF switches



##### 5ST3 auxiliary switches

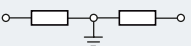





## Overview

- Compact DIN rail device for applications up to 1000 V DC
- Separate switching position indication for unambiguous indication of the switching state
- Compatible with all miniature circuit breaker accessories – reduced stock-keeping
- The effective touch protection when grasping the device considerably exceeds the requirements of BGV A3
- Manual snap-on fixing and release systems that require no tools enable fast assembly and disassembly of switch disconnectors
- Clear and visible conductor connection that can be easily checked in front of the busbar

## Technical specifications

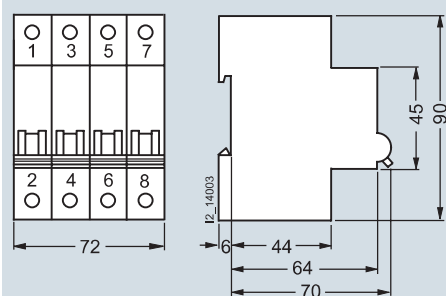
				5TE2515-1
<b>Standards</b>				IEC/EN 60947-3, IEC/EN 60669-1
<b>Rated operational current <math>I_e</math></b>		A		63
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_e</math></b>	For 4 poles in series	V DC		880
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_v</math></b>	Per pole, max.	W		4.4
<b>Rated short-time withstand current <math>I_{cw}</math></b>	1000 V DC, 4-pole	A		760
<b>Rated short-circuit making capacity <math>I_{cm}</math></b>	1000 V DC, 4-pole	A		500
<b>Rated impulse withstand voltage <math>U_{imp}</math></b>		kV		> 4
<b>Maximum operating voltage <math>U_{max}</math></b>		V DC		1000
<b>Overvoltage category</b>				II at $U = 880 \text{ V} \dots 440 \text{ V}$  I at $U = 1000 \text{ V}$ 
<b>Mechanical service life</b>		Switching cycles		10000
<b>Electrical service life</b>		Switching cycles		5000
<b>Utilization category</b>				DC-21B
<b>Minimum contact load</b>		V; mA		24; 300
<b>Terminals</b>	± screw (Pozidriv)			PZ 2
Max. tightening torque		Nm		2.5 ... 3
<b>Conductor cross-sections</b>		Rigid	mm <sup>2</sup>	0.75 ... 35
		Flexible, with end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>	0.75 ... 25
<b>Permissible ambient temperature</b>				°C
<b>Climatic withstand capability</b>				-25 ... +45
At 95 % relative humidity	Acc. to DIN 50015	°C		45

## Switching Devices

### 5TE DC isolators

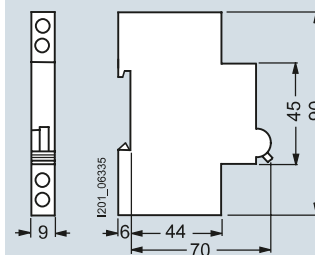
#### Dimensional drawings

##### 5TE2 DC isolators



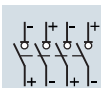
5TE2515-1

##### 5ST3 auxiliary switches

5ST3010  
5ST3011  
5ST3012

#### Circuit diagrams

##### 5TE2 DC isolators



5TE2515-1

##### 5ST3 auxiliary switches



5ST3010



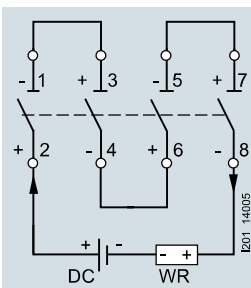
5ST3011



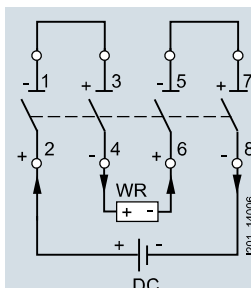
5ST3012

#### Configuration

For DC voltages up to 1000 V, the four poles need to be connected in series. In contrast to normal flush-mounting switches, these devices are also fitted with arcing chambers and permanent solenoids to aid the positive quenching of the electric arc in direct currents.



For this reason it is essential to comply with the polarity specifications of the switches when connecting the conductors. Suitable precautions should be taken during plant configuration to ensure there can be no polarity reversal in DC operation.



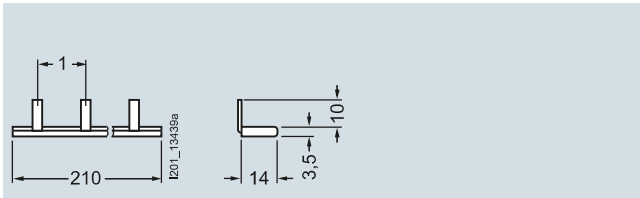
Legend:  
WR: Inverter

## Overview

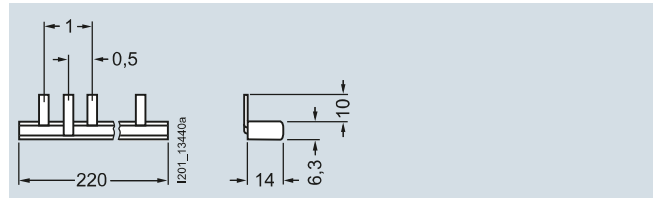
Siemens has developed a rail-mounting concept which makes the linking of switching devices just as easy as that of miniature circuit breakers.

The arrangement of the terminals on the devices is adapted to the bus mounting. With only two busbars, this saves considerable mounting time.

## Dimensional drawings



5TE9100



5TE9101

### Note:

Pin spacing in MW  
Dimensions of side views in mm (approx.)

## Switching Devices

### 5TT4 remote control switches

#### Overview

Remote control switches are used in residential and non-residential buildings, as well as the switchgear engineering sector. They trip in the event of "current inrushes", i.e. pulses, and then electromechanically save the switching position, even in the event of a power failure.

All the devices have the VDE mark and can also be equipped with an additional auxiliary switch. All devices have a switching

position indication and are operated manually. The switching noise is particularly quiet and meets the requirements of residential buildings.

#### Note:

Busbars to match the 5TT41 remote control switches [can be found on page 17](#).

#### Technical specifications

		Remote control switches				Auxiliary switches		
		5TT4101 5TT4102 5TT4105 5TT4111 5TT4112 5TT4114 5TT4115	5TT4103 5TT4104	5TT412 5TT415	5TT413 5TT414	5TT4900	5TT4901	
Standards		IEC 60669-1, IEC 60669-2, IEC 60669-3, EN 60669 (VDE 0632), EN 60669-2-2, EN 60669-2-2/A1				EN 60947-1 (VDE 0660 Part 100) EN 60947-5-1 (VDE 0660 Part 200)		
Approvals		VDE						
Contact type		1 NO 2 NO  1 NO 1 NC	3 NO 4 NO	1 NO 2 NO  3 NO 1 NO 1 NC	Series Shutter/ blind	1 CO	1 CO	
Manual operation		Yes				--		
Switching position indication		Yes				--		
Rated control voltage $U_c$		V AC V DC	8 ... 230 12 ... 110			--	--	
Primary operating range		$\times U_c$	0.8 ... 1.1			--	--	
Rated frequency $f_c$ (AC types)		Hz	50			--	--	
Rated impulse withstand voltage $U_{imp}$		kV	4			1		
Rated power dissipation $P_v$								
• Magnet coil, only pulse		W/VA	4.5/7	9/13	4.5/7	--		
• Per contact at 16 A		W	1.2			--		
Minimum contact load		V AC; mA	10; 100					5 AC/DC; 1
Rated operational current $I_e$ at p.f. = 0.6 ... 1		A	16				5	0.1
Rated operational voltage $U_e$								
• 1 NO		V AC	250	--	250	--	250	30 AC/DC
• 2 NO		V AC	400	--	400	250	--	
• 3 NO		V AC	--	400	400	--	--	
• 4 NO		V AC	400	400	--	--	--	
• 1 NO + 1 NC		V AC	250	--	250	--	--	
Glow lamp load at 230 V		mA	5				--	
• With 1x 5TT4 920 compensator		mA	25				--	
• With 2x 5TT4 920 compensators		mA	45				--	
Incandescent lamp load <sup>2)</sup>		W	1200				--	
Different phases between magnet coil/contact			Permissible				--	
Contact gap		mm	> 1.2				< 1.2	
Safe separation								
Creepage distances and clearances between magnet coil/contact		mm	> 6					
Pushbutton malfunction								
Protected against continuous voltage, safe due to design			Yes	PTC	Yes <sup>1)</sup>	Yes	--	
Minimum pulse duration		ms	50					
Electrical service life			50000					
At $I_e/U_e$ , p.f. = 0.6; incandescent lamp load 600 W		In switch- ing cycles						
Terminals $\pm$ screw (Pozidriv)			1					
Conductor cross-sections								
• Rigid		mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 ... 6				0.5 ... 4	
• Flexible, with end sleeve		mm <sup>2</sup>	1 ... 6				0.75 ... 4	
Climatic withstand capability								
At 95 % relative humidity		Acc. to DIN 50015 °C	35					
Permissible ambient temperature		°C	-10 ... +40					
Degree of protection		Acc. to EN 60529	IP20, with connected conductors					
Mounting position			Any					

<sup>1)</sup> For 2.5 MW 5TT4123-0 devices with PTC.

<sup>2)</sup> For 15 000 switching cycles.

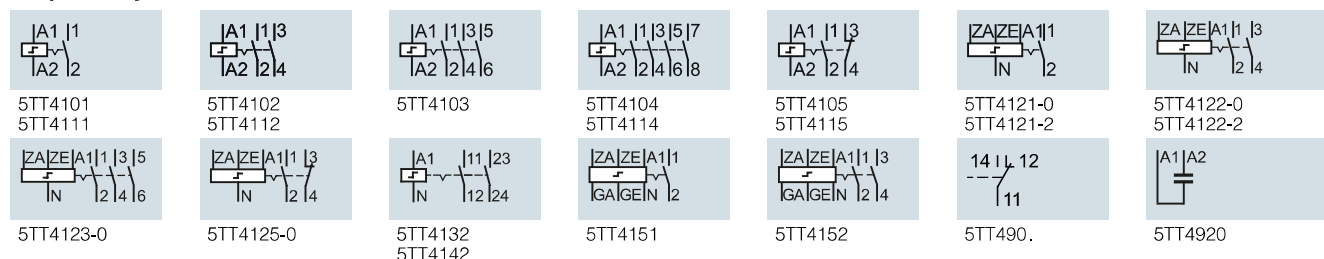


## Switching Devices

### 5TT4 remote control switches

#### Circuit diagrams

##### Graphical symbols



#### More information

##### Mechanical storage

Remote control switches are used to switch lighting through the use of several pushbuttons. This makes complex cross/two-way switching unnecessary. With each pushbutton impulse, the remote control switch changes its contact position from "OFF" to "ON", etc. In the event of a power failure, the last switching position is mechanically stored. Electromechanical remote control switches have no standby loss.

##### Pushbutton malfunction

Pushbuttons can jam and then supply continuous voltage to the remote control switch. All remote control switches are protected against this type of malfunction through their design or through PTC.

##### Central switching functions

Versions with central ON/OFF function allow the central switching of all connected remote control switches. This type of central switching can also be actuated using a time switch. All remote control switches can be switched to the ON or OFF switching state, regardless of their current switching state.

##### Contact sequences

1 – 2 – 1+2 – 0 or 1 – 0 – 2 – 0 means:

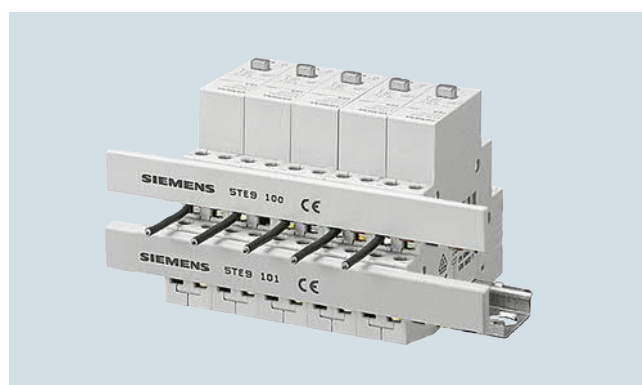
- 0: No contact closed
- 1: Only contact 1 closed
- 2: Only contact 2 closed
- 1+2: Contact 1 and contact 2 are closed

The contact positions are constantly changing with each pushbutton impulse.

##### Note:

Synchronous switching of the contacts cannot be guaranteed with parallel switching. Products with central/group switching must be used for the mutual control of several remote control switches.

##### Bus mounting

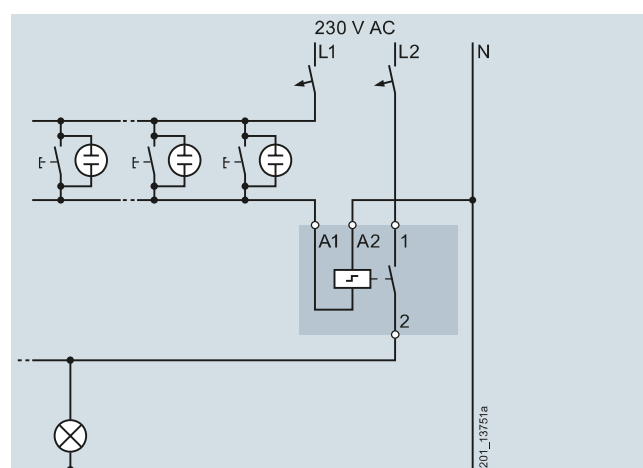


- All 5TT41 remote control switches can be bus-mounted with each other. This saves time and space.

##### Note:

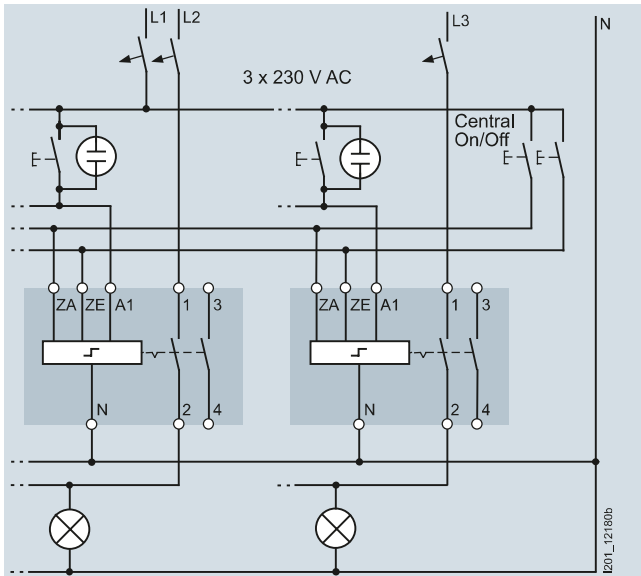
Busbars to match the 5TT41 remote control switches [can be found on page 17](#).

##### Typical circuit for 5TT4101-0



Single-phase lighting circuit with 230 V AC actuation, e.g. in office buildings

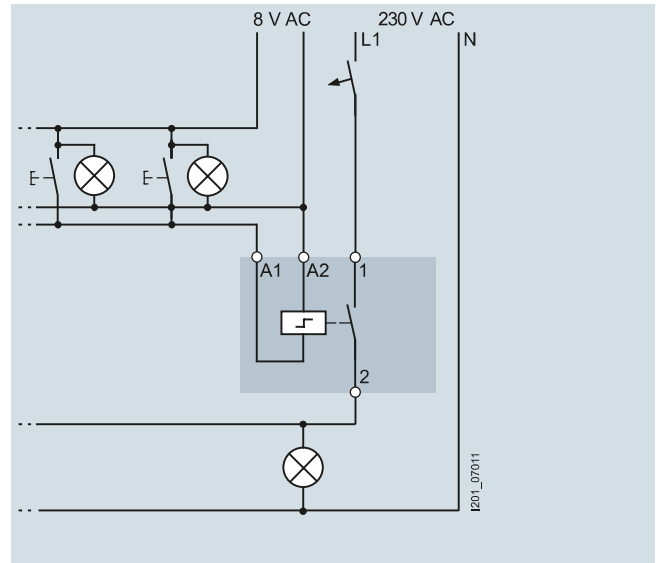
**Typical circuit for 5TT4122-0  
with central On/Off switching**



With the 2 pushbuttons "central ON" and "OFF", all remote control switches can be switched on or off from a central point, e.g. at the start and end of operation. A time switch with a one-second pulse (e.g. 7LF4444-0) can also be used if desired. Once a central on/off switching operation has been executed, the remote control switches can also be switched on and off locally at any time. Remote control switches with central ON/OFF switching can also be used to quickly and easily set up a panic circuit/panic lighting using conventional installation methods.

The input terminals on the remote control switch need to be connected to the same phase (L1, L2 or L3) and over the same residual current protective device. Otherwise residual current protective devices may be tripped unintentionally, or short circuits might occur.

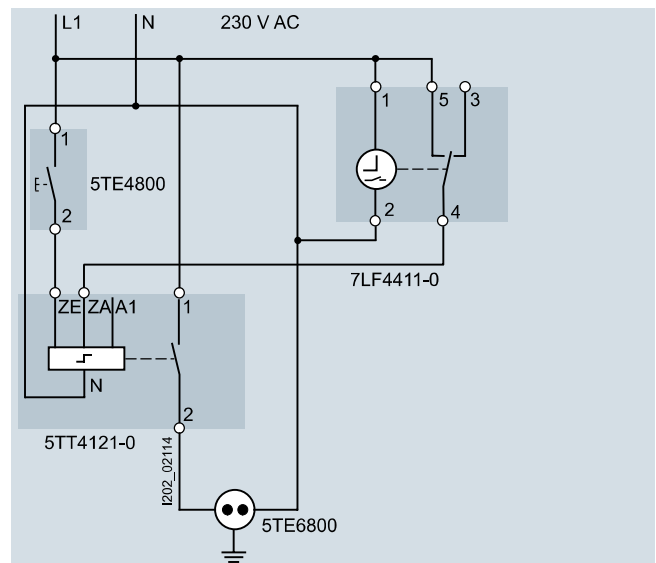
**Typical circuit for 5TT4101-4**



Single-phase lighting circuit with safety extra-low voltage 8 V AC, illuminated pushbutton

This circuit is also suitable for the control of circuits with a high number of illuminated pushbuttons.

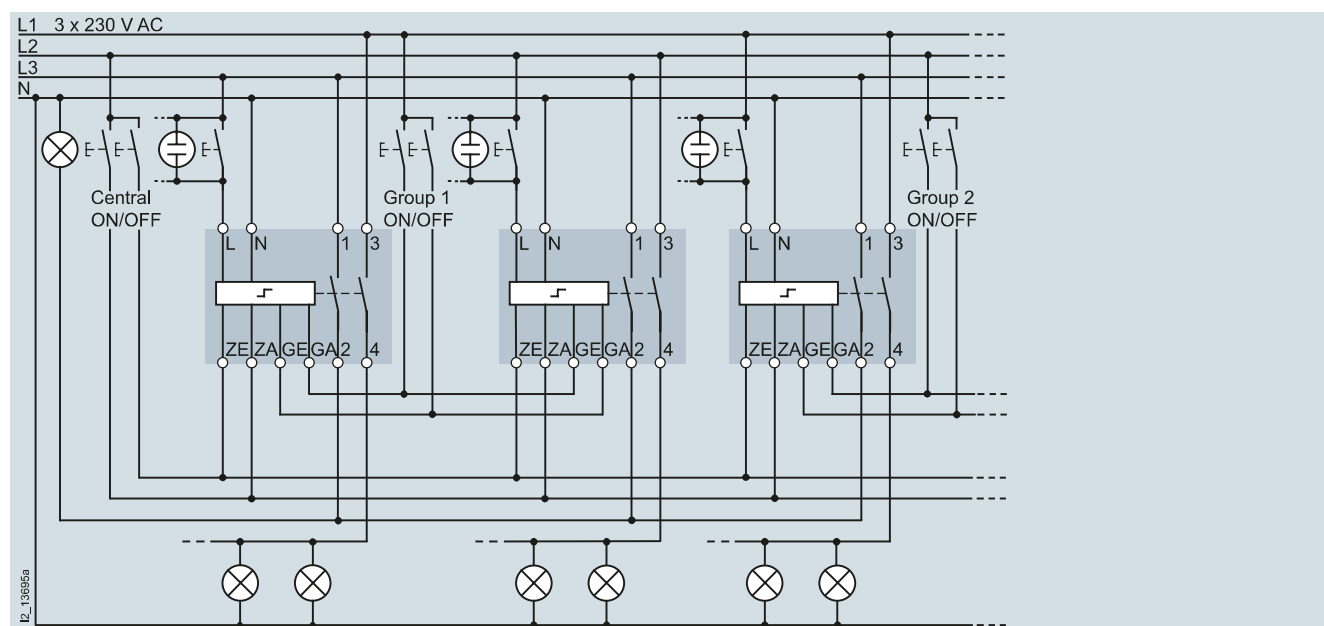
**Typical circuit for 5TT4121-0  
with central On/Off switching and time switch**



## Switching Devices

## 5TT4 remote control switches

**Typical circuit for 5TT4152-0 with central ON/OFF switching and ON/OFF group switching**

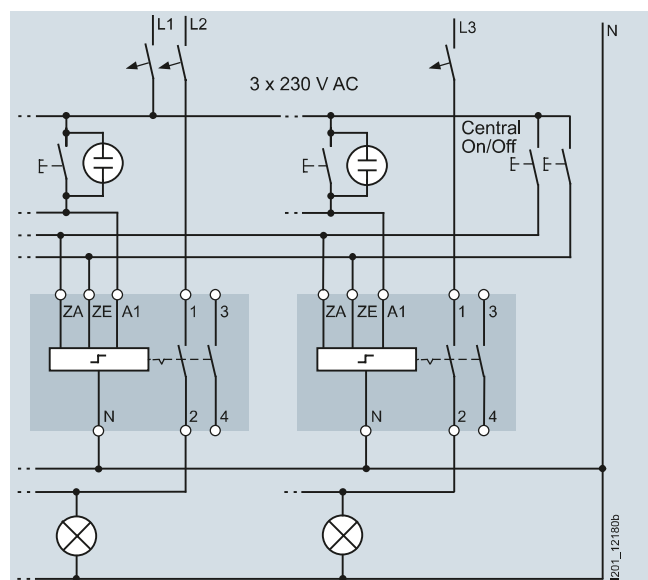


With the 2 pushbuttons central "ON" and "OFF", all remote control switches can be switched on or off from a central point, e.g. at the start and end of operation.

With the 2 pushbuttons group "ON" and "OFF", all remote control switches assigned to a group can be switched on or off, e.g. in a corridor. A digital 7LF44 time switch with a switching command of 1 s can also be used for the "Central" or "Group" function.

Once a central on/off switching operation has been executed, the remote control switches can also be switched on and off locally at any time. The phase relations of ZA, ZE and GA, GE and L can be different. If contact 1/2 is used as checkback contact for the central "ON" and "OFF" function, as shown above, terminal 1 of all remote control switches must be in phase.

**Typical circuit: Glow lamp load and 5TT4920 compensator**



The use of multiple illuminated pushbuttons, in particular 230 V AC glow lamps, could cause the remote control switch to trip accidentally, or no longer drop out, due to the current used by the lamps. This may also occur at high line capacities. By connecting a 5TT4920 compensator in parallel to the coil, the glow lamp load of the remote control switch is increased from 5 mA to 25 mA. Several compensators can be connected in parallel. The power consumption of 230 V 5TG73.. glow lamps for pushbuttons is: Low luminosity 0.18 mA – medium 0.9 mA – high 1.35 mA; the power consumption of LED 5SG735. lighting is approx. 1.5 mA.

To reduce capacitive coupling due to long cable lengths, we recommend using shielded cables. Particularly in systems with frequency converter controlled motors or with parallel cable routes (e.g. cable support systems), the induced current may impair the function of the devices.



**Switching of lamps**

				Remote control switches			
				5TT4101 5TT4102 5TT4105 5TT4115	5TT4103 5TT4104	5TT412 5TT415	5TT413 5TT414
<b>Switching of transformers for halogen lamps</b>		W		1200			
<b>Fluorescent and compact lamps in ballast operation</b>							
• Uncorrected	L18W	Unit(s)	35	30			
	L36W	Unit(s)	35	30			
	L58W	Unit(s)	25	20			
• Parallel-corrected	L18W/4.5 µF	Unit(s)	40	50			
	L36W/4.5 µF	Unit(s)	40	50			
	L58W/7 µF	Unit(s)	28	30			
• DUO switching, 2 lamps	L18W	Unit(s)	2 × 30	2 × 24			
	L36W	Unit(s)	2 × 30	2 × 24			
	L58W	Unit(s)	2 × 30	2 × 16			
<b>Fluorescent and compact lamps with electronic ballast (ECG)</b>							
• AC operation, 1-lamp	L18W	Unit(s)	36	30			
	L36W	Unit(s)	36	30			
	L58W	Unit(s)	24	20			
• AC operation, 2 lamps	L18W/4.5 µF	Unit(s)	2 × 22	2 × 18			
	L36W/4.5 µF	Unit(s)	2 × 22	2 × 18			
	L58W/7 µF	Unit(s)	2 × 15	2 × 12			

The specified values are intended to serve as a guideline only. The max. number of illuminants may vary, depending on the manufacturer. The values specified here refer to Osram illuminants and ballasts.

## Switching Devices

### 5TT4 switching relays

#### Overview

Switching relays are used in residential, non-residential and industrial buildings for the purpose of contact multiplication. They can be used with safe isolation between coil voltage and contact.

With the 5TE9100 and 5TE9101 busbars, the switching relays can be mounted quickly and safely, e.g. by bus mounting the N conductor and/or infeed.

#### Note:

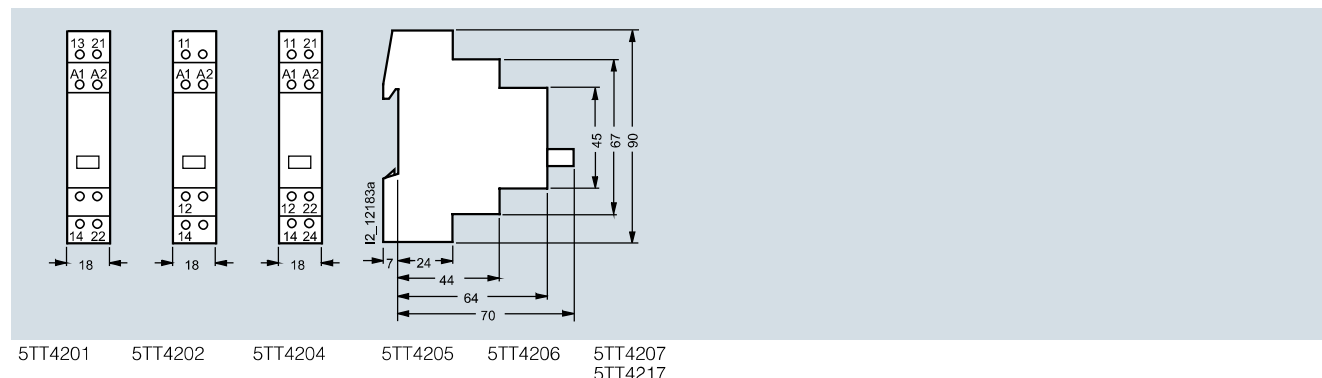
Busbars to match the 5TT42 switching relays [can be found on page 17](#).

#### Technical specifications

		5TT4 201-	5TT4 202-	5TT4 204-	5TT4 205-	5TT4 206-	5TT4 207-	5TT4 217-	
Standards		EN 60947-5-1, EN 60669-2-2							
Approvals		VDE, CCC							
Contact type		1 NO	2 NO	4 NO	1 NO + 1 NC	1 CO	2 CO	2 CO	
Manual operation		Yes							
Rated control voltage $U_c$		V AC V DC	8 ... 230 --						-- 12 ... 110
Primary operating range		$\times U_c$	0.8 ... 1.1						
Rated frequency $f_c$		Hz	50						
Rated impulse withstand voltage $U_{imp}$		kV	4						
Rated power dissipation $P_v$ • Magnet coil • Per contact at 16 A		W/VA W	2.4/3.0 1.0	2.4/3.0	4.8/6.0	2.4/3.0	2.4/3.0	1.7	
Minimum contact load		V AC; mA	10; 100						
Rated operational current $I_e$ At p.f. = 0.6 ... 1		A	16						
Rated operational voltage $U_e$			250	400	400	400	250	400	400
Different phases Between magnet coil/contact			Permissible						
Contact gap		mm	> 1.2					< 1.2	
Safe separation		mm	> 6						
Electrical service life At $I_e/U_e$ , p.f. = 0.6; incandescent lamp load 600 W		Switching cycles	50000						
Terminals ± screw (Pozidriv)			1						
Conductor cross-sections • Rigid • Flexible, with end sleeve		mm <sup>2</sup> mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 ... 6 1 ... 6						
Climatic withstand capability At 95 % relative humidity		Acc. to DIN 50015 °C	35						
Permissible ambient temperature		°C	-10 ... +40						
Degree of protection		Acc. to EN 60529	IP20, with connected conductors						
Mounting position			Any						

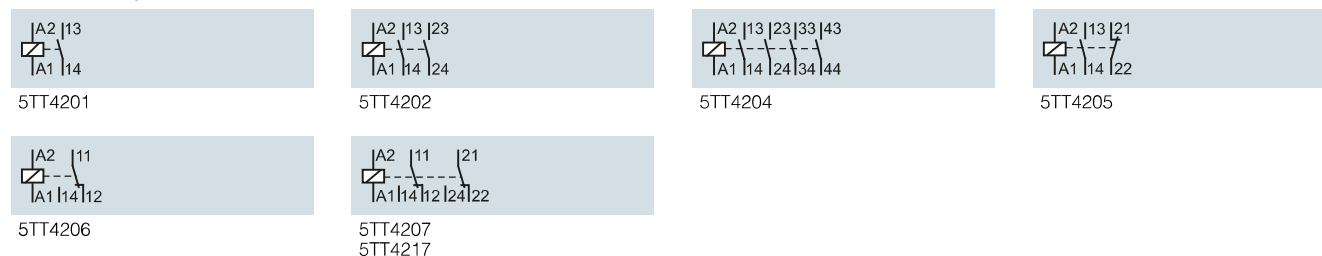
## Dimensional drawings

### 5TT42 switching relays



## Circuit diagrams

### Graphical symbols

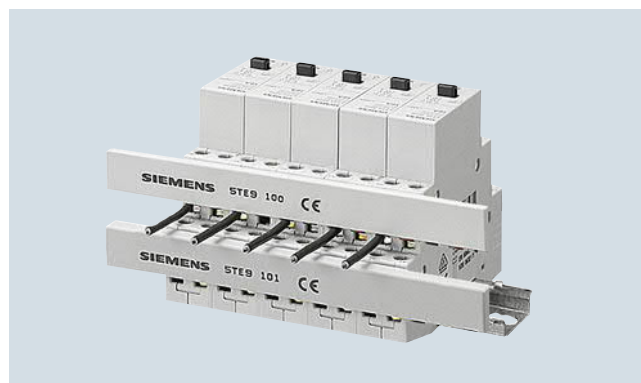


### More information

			5TT42...-
<b>Incandescent lamp load</b>		W	600
At $I_e/U_e$ , p.f. = 0.6; incandescent lamp load 600 W			
<b>Switching of transformers for halogen lamps</b>		W	1200
<b>Fluorescent and compact lamps</b>			
In ballast operation			
• Uncorrected	L18W	Unit(s)	27
	L36W	Unit(s)	24
	L58W	Unit(s)	15
<b>Fluorescent and compact lamps</b>			
With electronic ballast			
• AC operation, 1-lamp	L18W	Unit(s)	43
	L36W	Unit(s)	24
	L58W	Unit(s)	15
<b>Metal-vapor and high-pressure mercury-vapor lamps</b>			
• Uncorrected	50 W	Unit(s)	12
	80 W	Unit(s)	9
	125 W	Unit(s)	6
	250 W	Unit(s)	3
	400 W	Unit(s)	2
	700W	Unit(s)	1
	1000 W	Unit(s)	1
<b>Halogen metal-vapor lamps</b>			
• Uncorrected	70 W	Unit(s)	8
	150 W	Unit(s)	4
	250 W	Unit(s)	2
	400 W	Unit(s)	1
<b>High-pressure sodium-vapor lamps</b>			
• Uncorrected	50 W	Unit(s)	10
	70 W	Unit(s)	8
	110 W	Unit(s)	6
	150 W	Unit(s)	4
	250 W	Unit(s)	1

The specified values are intended to serve as a guideline only. The max. number of illuminants may vary, depending on the manufacturer. The values specified here refer to Osram illuminants and ballasts.

### **Bus mounting**



- All 5TT42 switching relays can be bus-mounted with each other. This saves time and space.

Note:

Busbars to match the 5TT42 switching relays [can be found on page 17](#).

## Switching Devices

### 5TT5 Insta Contactors

#### 5TT50 Insta contactors, AC/DC technology

##### Overview

The Insta contactors are the ideal switching device for controlling AC/DC control voltage in industrial applications and infrastructure.

In addition to their basic function, they can also be used for the ON/OFF switching of single-phase and three-phase electrical motors. The 5TT50 Insta contactors meet the requirements of EN 60947 and are approved to UL 508.

The simultaneous switching of lamp loads at varying phases can be achieved with a single contactor, whereby it is essential to strive for/ensure a symmetrical load of the phases. Upstream short-circuit detection devices must disconnect at all poles or must be equipped with phase failure detection. Violations of the specified capacitor load limits may cause excessive inrush peak currents. The level of inrush peak currents is also affected by the following factors:

- Length and cross-section of the installed supply lines
- Type of electronic ballasts
- Brand/make of lamp



- Insta contactors with O/I automatic function enable the testing of a plant via manual switch without the need to apply a control voltage



- Switching position indication for fast recognition of operating states offers greater safety when checking the plant

**Technical specifications**

				5TT500 2-pole	5TT503 4-pole	5TT504 4-pole	5TT505 4-pole
<b>Standards</b>				EN 60947-4-1; EN 60947-5-1; EN 61095			
<b>Approvals</b>				UL 508; UL File No. E303328; CCC			
<b>Rated frequency at AC <math>f_n</math></b>	Hz			50/60			
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_c</math></b>	V AC V DC			24, 230 24, 220	24, 115, 230 24, 110, 220	24, 230 24, 230	
<b>Primary operating range</b>	$\times U_c$			0.85 ... 1.1			
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_o</math></b>	V			230	400		
<b>Rated operational current <math>I_e</math></b>	At V AC			Acc. to UL 480; acc. to IEC 440			
• AC-1/AC-7a, NO contacts	A			20	25	40	63
• AC-1/AC-7a, NC contacts	A			20	25	40	63
• AC-3/AC-7b, NO contacts	A			9	8.5	22	30
• AC-3/AC-7b, NC contacts	A			6	8.5	22	30
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_v</math></b>							
• Pick-up power (without manual switching or manual switching in "I" position)	VA/W			2.1/2.1	2.6/2.6	5/5	5/5
• Pick-up power (with manual switching in "AUTO" position)	VA/W			2.1/4.1	2.6/2.6	5/5	5/5
• Holding power	VA/W			2.1/2.1	2.6/2.6	5/5	5/5
• Per contact AC-1/AC-7a	VA			1.7	2.2	4	8
<b>Switching times</b>							
• Closing (NO contacts)	ms			15 - 45	15 - 45	15 - 20	
• Opening (NO contacts)	ms			20 - 50	20 - 70	35 - 45	
<b>Rated impulse withstand voltage <math>U_{imp}</math></b>	kV			$\leq 4$			
<b>Contact gap</b> (NO contacts) min.	mm			3.6			
<b>Electrical service life</b>							
At $I_e$ and load	AC-1/AC-7a AC-3/AC-7b	Switching cycles	200000		100000		
		Switching cycles	300000	500000		150000	
<b>Mechanical service life</b>		Switching cycles	3 million				
<b>Maximum switching frequency</b>							
At load	AC-1/AC-7a	Switching cycles/h	600				
	AC-3/AC-7b	Switching cycles/h	600				
<b>Switching of resistive loads AC-1</b>							
For rated operational power $P_s$ (NO contacts)	V AC		230	400			
• Single-phase	kW		4	5.4	8.7	13.3	
• Three-phase	kW		--	16	26	40	
<b>Switching of three-phase asynchronous motors AC-3</b>							
For rated operational power $P_s$ (NO contacts)	V AC		230	400			
• Single-phase	kW		1.3/0.75	1.3/1.3	3.7/3.7	5/5	
• Three-phase	kW		--	4	11	15	
<b>Minimum switching capacity</b>	V; mA		$\geq 17; 50$				
<b>Overload withstand capability</b>							
Per conducting path (NO contacts only) At 10 s	A		72	68	176	240	
<b>Short-circuit protection, according to coordination type 1</b>							
Back-up fuse characteristic gL/gG	A		20	25	63	80	
<b>Terminals</b>	$\pm$ screw (Pozidriv)						
• Coil connection			1	1			
• Main connection			1	2			
<b>Tightening torques</b>							
• Coil connection	Nm		0.6	0.6			
• Main connection	Nm		1.2	3.5			
<b>Conductor cross-sections</b>							
• Coil connection							
- Solid	mm <sup>2</sup>		1.0 ... 2.5				
- Stranded, with end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>		1.0 ... 2.5				
- AWG cables	AWG		16 ... 10				
Tightening torques	lb/in		8				
• Main connection							
- Solid	mm <sup>2</sup>		1.0 ... 10	1.5 ... 25			
- Stranded, with end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>		1.0 ... 6	1.5 ... 16			
- AWG cables	AWG		16 ... 8	16 ... 4			
Tightening torques	lb/in		9	20			
<b>Permissible ambient temperature</b>							
• For operation	°C		-15 ... +55 <sup>1)</sup>				
• For storage	°C		-50 ... +80				
<b>Degree of protection</b>	Acc. to EN 60529		IP 20, with connected conductors				
<b>Acc. to UL 508</b>	In	A	20	25	40	63	
<b>UL 508 General Use 240 V/480 V</b>	FLA	A	20	25	40	63	
<b>UL 508 AC discharge lamps</b>		A	20	25	30	40	
<b>UL 508 motor load 240 V</b>	Power	hp	1	3	7.5	10	
<b>UL 508 motor load 480 V</b>	Power	hp	--	5	15	20	
<b>UL 508 short-circuit at 480 V</b>	K5 fuses	A	20	25	60	70	
		kA	5				

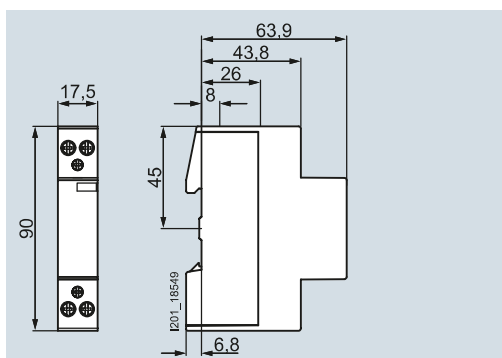
<sup>1)</sup> Contactors can be operated at ambient temperatures of between -25 °C and +70 °C, but only under special conditions.  
For more information, please contact Siemens Support.

## Switching Devices

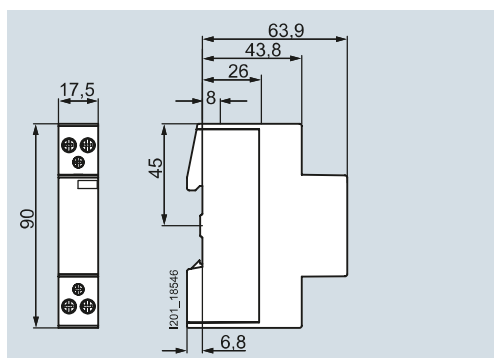
### 5TT5 Insta Contactors

#### 5TT50 Insta contactors, AC/DC technology

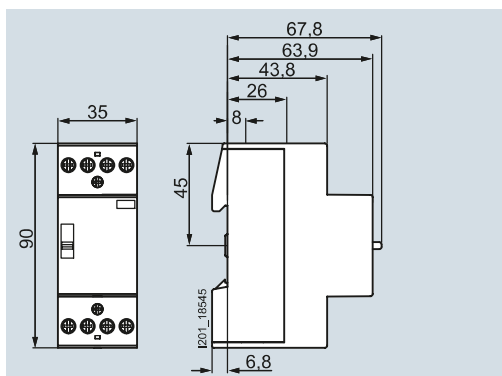
#### Dimensional drawings



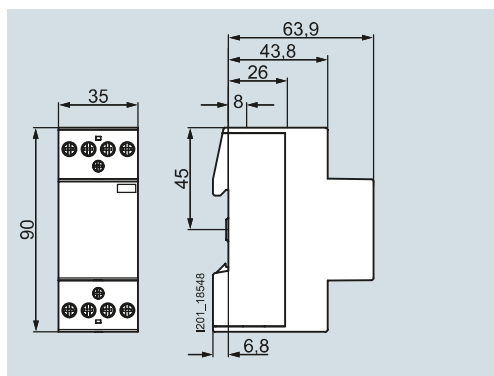
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5TT5001-2



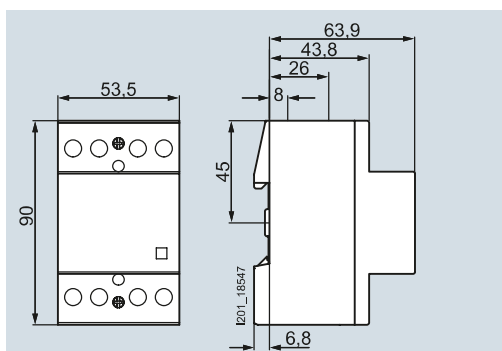
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5TT5002-2



5TT5031-6  
5TT5031-8

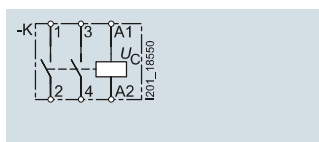


5TT5032-0  
5TT5032-2

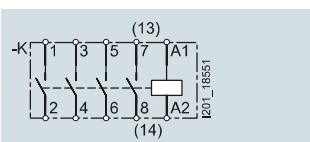


5TT5041-0  
5TT5041-2

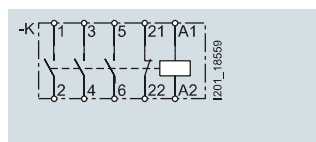
#### Circuit diagrams



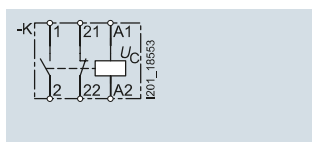
5TT5000



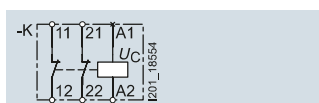
5TT5030  
5TT5040  
5TT5050



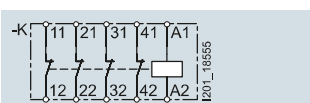
5TT5031  
5TT5041  
5TT5051



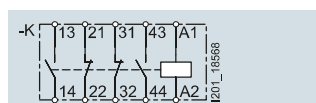
5TT5001



5TT5002



5TT5033  
5TT5043

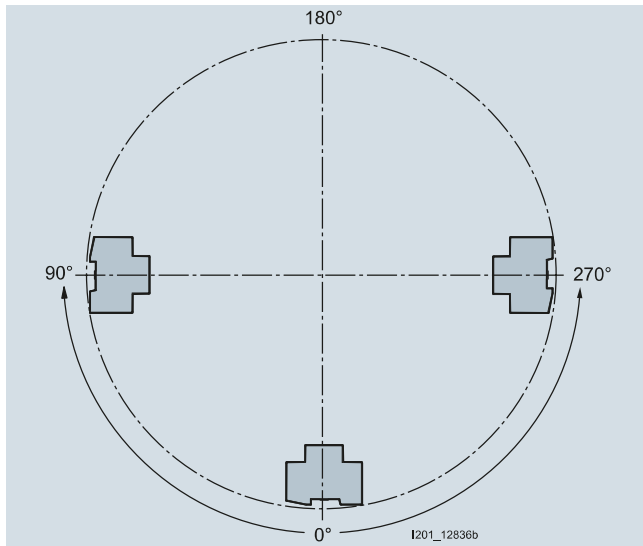


5TT5032  
5TT5042  
5TT5052

### More information

#### Mounting position of Insta contactors, AC/DC technology

The installation of the devices is permissible in the positions shown in the following diagram (0° to 90°, 270° to 0°). There are no restrictions when the devices are installed in these normal mounting positions.



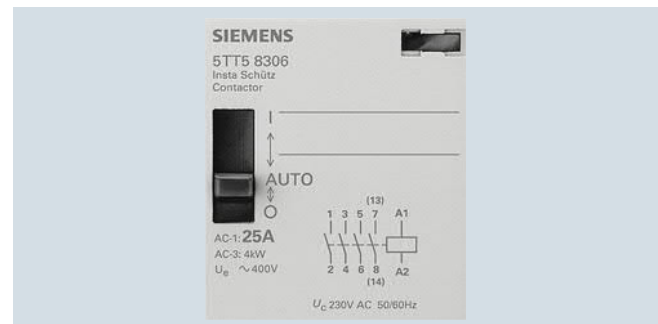
#### Heat dissipation

If several Insta contactors with AC magnet system are mounted in series in a distribution board, there are no restrictions for the types 25 A, 40 A and 63 A within the permissible ambient temperature range up to 55 °C. For 20 A types within the temperature range up to 40 °C, a 5TG8240 spacer must be installed after every third Insta contactor, and in the temperature range above 40 °C to 55 °C, after every second contactor.

#### Manual switching with O/I/Automatic function

The 5TT50... versions also offer manual switching. The knob allows preselection of 3 positions:

- Knob in the "AUTO" position  
Automatic mode → normal protective function
- Knob in the "I" position  
Continuous operation → switched on manually (without control signal; when a control signal is applied, manual switching on is unlocked, i.e. the knob is automatically reset to the "AUTO" position)
- Knob in the "O" position  
Off → switched off (coil circuit interrupted)



#### System test without applying a control voltage

Insta contactors with O/I/Automatic function enable the testing of a plant by manual switching without the need to apply a control voltage.

#### Automatic resetting through control signal

When applying a control signal to the terminals A1 and A2, the Insta contactors can be reset from continuous operation mode ("I" position) to automatic mode ("AUTO" position).

## Switching Devices

### 5TT5 Insta Contactors

#### 5TT50 Insta contactors, AC/DC technology

##### Switching of alternating voltages DC-1

Permissible DC switching currents for NO contacts with resistive load				1 contact	2 contacts in series	3 contacts in series	4 contacts in series
<b>5TT500</b>	2-pole, 20 A	$I_e$ at	$U_e = 24$ V DC $U_e = 110$ V DC $U_e = 220$ V DC	A 20 A 6 A 0.6	20 10 6	-- -- --	-- -- --
<b>5TT503</b>	4-pole, 25 A	$I_e$ at	$U_e = 24$ V DC $U_e = 110$ V DC $U_e = 220$ V DC	A 25 A 6 A 0.6	25 10 6	25 20 15	25 20 15
<b>5TT504</b>	4-pole, 40 A	$I_e$ at	$U_e = 24$ V DC $U_e = 110$ V DC $U_e = 220$ V DC	A 40 A 4 A 1.2	40 10 8	40 30 20	40 40 40
<b>5TT505</b>	4-pole, 63 A	$I_e$ at	$U_e = 24$ V DC $U_e = 110$ V DC $U_e = 220$ V DC	A 63 A 4 A 1.2	63 10 8	63 35 30	63 63 63

##### Switching of lamps

Incandescent lamp loads, lamp type				1000 W	500 W	200 W	100 W	60 W
<b>5TT500</b> , 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC		1	3	10	20	33
<b>5TT503</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		1	3	10	20	33
<b>5TT504</b> , 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC		4	8	20	40	65
<b>5TT505</b> , 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC		5	10	25	50	85

Maximum number of lamps in units, per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz.

##### Fluorescent and compact lamps in ballast operation (permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)

				Uncorrected			Parallel-corrected			DUO switching, 2 lamps		
Lamp type	W			L18	L36	L58	L18	L36	L58	2 × L18	2 × L36	2 × L58
Capacitance	μF			--	--	--	4.5	4.5	7.0	--	--	--
<b>5TT500</b> , 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC		22	17	14	7	7	4	30	17	10
<b>5TT503</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		24	20	17	8	8	5	40	24	14
<b>5TT504</b> , 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC		90	65	45	48	48	31	100	65	40
<b>5TT505</b> , 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC		140	95	70	73	73	47	150	95	60

##### Fluorescent and compact lamps with electronic ballast (ECG) (permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)

				1 lamp			2 lamps		
Lamp type	W			1 × L18	1 × L36	1 × L58	2 × L18	2 × L36	2 × L58
<b>5TT500</b> , 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC		25	15	14	12	7	7
<b>5TT503</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		35	20	19	17	10	9
<b>5TT504</b> , 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC		100	52	50	50	26	25
<b>5TT505</b> , 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC		140	75	72	70	38	36

##### High-pressure mercury-vapor lamps (HQL) (permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)

				Uncorrected							Parallel-corrected						
Lamp type	W			50	80	125	250	400	700	1000	50	80	125	250	400	700	1000
Capacitance	μF			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	8	10	18	25	45	60
<b>5TT500</b> , 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC		14	10	7	4	2	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	0	0
<b>5TT503</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		18	13	9	5	3	2	1	5	5	4	2	1	0	0
<b>5TT504</b> , 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC		38	29	20	10	7	4	3	31	27	22	12	9	5	4
<b>5TT505</b> , 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC		55	42	29	15	10	6	4	47	41	33	18	13	7	5



**Halogen metal-vapor lamps (HQL)**
**(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

			Uncorrected						Parallel-corrected						With electronic ballast PCI			
Lamp type		W	70	150	250	400	1000	2000	70	150	250	400	1000	2000	20	35	70	150
Capacitance		μF	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	20	33	35	95	148	--	--	--	--
5TT500, 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC	10	5	3	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	9	6	5	4
5TT503, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	12	7	4	3	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	9	6	5	4
5TT504, 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC	23	12	7	6	2	1	18	11	6	6	2	1	18	11	10	8
5TT505, 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC	32	18	10	9	3	1	25	15	9	8	3	2	20	13	12	10

**High-pressure sodium-vapor lamps (NAV)**
**(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

			Uncorrected				Parallel-corrected				With electronic ballast PCI			
Lamp type	W		150	250	400	1000	150	250	400	1000	20	35	70	150
Capacitance	μF		--	--	--	--	20	33	48	106	--	--	--	--
5TT500, 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC	5	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	9	6	5	4
5TT503, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	6	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	9	6	5	4
5TT504, 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC	17	10	6	3	11	6	4	2	18	11	10	8
5TT505, 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC	22	13	8	3	16	10	6	3	20	13	12	12

**Low-pressure sodium-vapor lamps**
**(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

			Uncorrected						Parallel-corrected						
Lamp type			W	18	35	55	90	135	180	18	35	55	90	135	180
Capacitance			μF	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	20	20	26	45	40
5TT500, 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC	22	7	7	7	4	3	3	6	1	1	1	--	--
5TT503, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	27	9	9	9	5	4	4	7	1	1	1	--	--
5TT504, 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC	71	23	23	23	14	10	10	44	11	11	8	4	5
5TT505, 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC	90	30	30	30	19	13	13	66	16	16	12	7	8

**Lumilux T5 type FC fluorescent lamps with electronic ballast (ECG)**
**(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

			1 lamp			2 lamps		
Lamp type	W		22	40	55	2 × 22	2 × 40	2 × 55
5TT500, 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC	22	12	8	11	6	4
5TT503, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	30	15	12	15	7	6
5TT504, 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC	80	40	30	40	20	15
5TT505, 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC	110	60	45	55	30	22

**Lumilux T5 type HE fluorescent lamps with electronic ballast (ECG)**
**(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

				1 lamp				2 lamps				
Lamp type				W	14	21	28	35	2 × 14	2 × 21	2 × 28	2 × 35
5TT500, 2-pole	20 A	Per	NO/NC		30	22	18	14	15	11	9	7
5TT503, 4-pole	25 A	Per	NO/NC		40	30	22	18	20	15	11	9
5TT504, 4-pole	40 A	Per	NO/NC		105	80	60	48	52	40	30	24
5TT505, 4-pole	63 A	Per	NO/NC		150	115	90	70	75	57	45	35

**Lumilux T5 type HO fluorescent lamps with electronic ballast (ECG)**
**(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

				1 lamp					2 lamps					
Lamp type				W	24	39	49	54	80	2 × 24	2 × 39	2 × 49	2 × 54	2 × 80
5TT500, 2-pole	20 A	Per	NO/NC		20	12	10	9	6	10	6	5	4	3
5TT503, 4-pole	25 A	Per	NO/NC		26	16	14	13	8	13	8	7	6	4
5TT504, 4-pole	40 A	Per	NO/NC		70	42	35	32	22	35	21	17	16	11
5TT505, 4-pole	63 A	Per	NO/NC		100	62	52	47	32	50	31	26	23	16

## Switching Devices

### 5TT5 Insta Contactors

#### 5TT58 Insta contactors, AC technology

##### Overview

The 5TT58 Insta contactors are equipped with an AC magnet system and are ideal for use under harsh conditions. The auxiliary switches can be mounted without tools. When equipped with terminal covers, the devices can also be sealed.

##### **Insta contactors without manual switch**

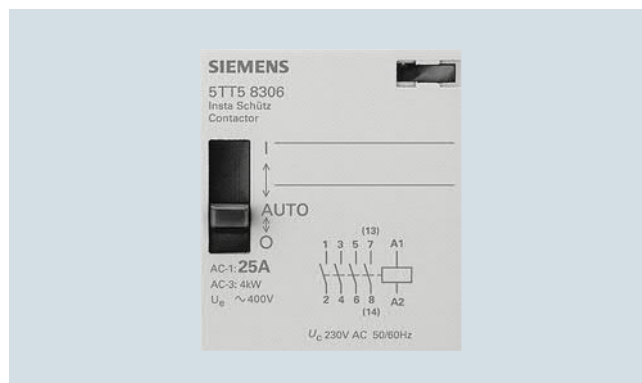
Insta contactors are ideal for a wide range of uses in industry, such as for motors where distribution technology plays a major role, e.g. in installations for heat pumps and air conditioning technology. In addition to their basic function, they can also be used for the on/off switching of single-phase and three-phase electrical motors.

##### **Insta contactors with manual switch**

Insta contactors with manual operation can be switched on and off by hand.



- Extremely long service life of 3 million switching cycles
- Safe cable routing through the cable entry funnel
- Insulated right through to the cable entry funnel
- Auxiliary switches can be retrofitted on all versions – even on the 20 A type



- Insta contactors with O/I/Automatic function enable the testing of a plant by manual switch without the need to apply a control voltage
- Switching position indication for fast recognition of operating states offers greater safety when checking the plant

**Technical specifications**

			Insta contactors				Auxiliary switches
			5TT580.	5TT582., 5TT583.	5TT584.	5TT585.	5TT5910
<b>Standards</b>			IEC 60947-4-1, IEC 60947-5-1, IEC 61095; EN 60947-4-1, EN 60947-5-1, EN 61095, VDE 0660 CCC				IEC 60947-5-1
<b>Approvals</b>							
<b>Number of poles</b>			2	4	4	4	2
<b>Rated frequency at AC</b>		Hz	50/60				
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_c</math></b>		V AC	24, 230	24, 115, 230	24, 230	24, 230	--
<b>Primary operating range</b>		$\times U_c$	0.85 ... 1.1				--
<b>Rated operational voltage <math>U_e</math></b>		V AC	230	400			230/400
<b>Rated operational current <math>I_e</math></b>		A	20	25	40	63	6/4 (230/400 V)
<b>Rated power dissipation <math>P_v</math></b>		VA/W	6/3.8	10/5	15.4/6		--
• Pick-up power (without manual switching or manual switching in "I" position)		VA/W	12/10	33/25	62/50		--
• Pick-up power (with manual switching in "AUTO" position)		VA/W	2.8/1.2	5.5/1.6	7.7/3		--
• Holding power		VA/W					--
• Per contact		VA	1.7	2.2	4	8	--
<b>Switching times</b>							
• Closing (NO contacts)		ms	15 ... 25	10 ... 20	15 ... 20		--
• Opening (NO contacts)		ms	20	20	10		--
• Closing (NC contacts)		ms	20 ... 30	20 ... 30	5 ... 10		--
• Opening (NC contacts)		ms	10	10	10 ... 15		--
<b>Rated impulse withstand voltage <math>U_{imp}</math></b>		kV	4				
<b>Rated insulation voltage <math>U_i</math></b>		V	440				
<b>Contact gap, minimum</b>		mm	3.6				4
<b>Electrical service life</b>							
At $I_e$ and load							
• AC-1/AC-7a		For switching cycles	200000		100000		--
• AC-3/AC-7b			300000	500000	150000		--
<b>Mechanical service life</b>		For switching cycles	3 million				
<b>Maximum switching frequency</b>							
At load		In switching cycles/h	600				
<b>Switching of resistive loads AC-1/AC-7a</b>							
For rated operational power $P_s$							
• Single-phase 230 V		kW	4	5.4	8.7	13.3	--
• Three-phase 400 V		kW	--	16	26	40	--
<b>Switching of three-phase asynchronous motors AC-3/AC-7b</b>							
For rated operational power $P_s$							
• Single-phase 230 V		kW	1.3 <sup>1)</sup>	1.3	3.7	5	--
• Three-phase 400 V		kW	--	4	11	15	--
<b>Minimum switching capacity</b>		V; mA	17; 50				12; 5
<b>Overload withstand capability</b>							
Per conducting path at 10 s (NO contacts only)		A	72	68	176	240	--
<b>Short-circuit protection, according to coordination type 1</b>							
Back-up fuse characteristic gL/gG		A	20	25	63	80	6
<b>Terminals</b> ± screw (Pozidriv)							
• Coil connection			1		1.2		--
• Main connection			1		3.5		1
<b>Tightening torques</b>							
• Coil connection		Nm	0.6				--
• Main connection		Nm	1.2		2		0.8
<b>Conductor cross-sections</b>							
• Coil connection		mm <sup>2</sup>	1.0 ... 2.5				--
• Flexible, with end sleeve		mm <sup>2</sup>	1.0 ... 2.5				--
• Main connection		mm <sup>2</sup>	1.0 ... 10				1 ... 2.5
• Flexible, with end sleeve		mm <sup>2</sup>	1.0 ... 6				1 ... 2.5
<b>Permissible ambient temperature</b>							
• For operation		°C	-5 ... +55				
• For storage		°C	-30 ... +80				
<b>Degree of protection</b>		Acc. to EN 60529	IP20, with connected conductors				

1) For NO contacts only.

## Switching Devices

### 5TT5 Insta Contactors

#### 5TT58 Insta contactors, AC technology

##### Switching of alternating voltages DC-1

Permissible DC switching currents for NO contacts with resistive load				1 contact	2 contacts in series	3 contacts in series	4 contacts in series
<b>5TT580</b>	2-pole, 20 A	$I_e$ at	$U_e = 24$ V DC	A 20	20	--	--
			$U_e = 110$ V DC	A 6	10	--	--
			$U_e = 220$ V DC	A 0.6	6	--	--
<b>5TT582, 5TT583</b>	4-pole, 25 A	$I_e$ at	$U_e = 24$ V DC	A 25	25	25	25
			$U_e = 110$ V DC	A 6	10	20	20
			$U_e = 220$ V DC	A 0.6	6	15	15
<b>5TT584</b>	4-pole, 40 A	$I_e$ at	$U_e = 24$ V DC	A 40	40	40	40
			$U_e = 110$ V DC	A 4	10	30	40
			$U_e = 220$ V DC	A 1.2	8	20	40
<b>5TT585</b>	4-pole, 63 A	$I_e$ at	$U_e = 24$ V DC	A 63	63	63	63
			$U_e = 110$ V DC	A 4	10	35	63
			$U_e = 220$ V DC	A 1.2	8	30	63

##### Switching of lamps

Incandescent lamp loads, lamp type				1000 W	500 W	200 W	100 W	60 W
<b>5TT580</b> , 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC		1	3	10	20	33
<b>5TT582</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		2	4	10	20	33
<b>5TT583</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		1	3	10	20	33
<b>5TT584</b> , 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC		4	8	20	40	65
<b>5TT585</b> , 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC		5	10	25	50	85

Maximum number of lamps in units, per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz.

##### Fluorescent and compact lamps in ballast operation

(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)

				Uncorrected			Parallel-corrected			DUO switching, 2 lamps		
Lamp type	W			L18	L36	L58	L18	L36	L58	2 × L18	2 × L36	2 × L58
Capacitance	μF			--	--	--	4.5	4.5	7.0	--	--	--
<b>5TT580</b> , 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC		22	17	14	7	7	4	30	17	10
<b>5TT582</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		41	41	28	33	33	21	54	36	19
<b>5TT583</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		24	20	17	8	8	5	40	24	14
<b>5TT584</b> , 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC		90	65	45	48	48	31	100	65	40
<b>5TT585</b> , 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC		140	95	70	73	73	47	150	95	60

##### Fluorescent and compact lamps with electronic ballast (ECG)

(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)

				1 lamp			2 lamps		
Lamp type	W			1 × L18	1 × L36	1 × L58	2 × L18	2 × L36	2 × L58
<b>5TT580</b> , 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC		25	15	14	12	7	7
<b>5TT582</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		35	20	19	17	10	9
<b>5TT583</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		35	20	19	17	10	9
<b>5TT584</b> , 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC		100	52	50	50	26	25
<b>5TT585</b> , 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC		140	75	72	70	38	36

##### High-pressure mercury-vapor lamps (HQL)

(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)

				Uncorrected							Parallel-corrected						
Lamp type	W			50	80	125	250	400	700	1000	50	80	125	250	400	700	1000
Capacitance	μF			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	8	10	18	25	45	60
<b>5TT580</b> , 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC		14	10	7	4	2	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	0	0
<b>5TT582</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		18	13	9	5	3	2	1	21	18	15	8	6	3	2
<b>5TT583</b> , 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		18	13	9	5	3	2	1	5	5	4	2	1	0	0
<b>5TT584</b> , 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC		38	29	20	10	7	4	3	31	27	22	12	9	5	4
<b>5TT585</b> , 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC		55	42	29	15	10	6	4	47	41	33	18	13	7	5

**Halogen metal-vapor lamps (HQL)****(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

			Uncorrected						Parallel-corrected						With electronic ballast PCI				
Lamp type			W	70	150	250	400	1000	2000	70	150	250	400	1000	2000	20	35	70	150
Capacitance			μF	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	20	33	35	95	148	--	--	--	--
5TT580, 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC		10	5	3	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	9	6	5	4
5TT582, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		12	7	4	3	1	0	12	7	4	4	1	1	9	6	5	4
5TT583, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC		12	7	4	3	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	9	6	5	4
5TT584, 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC		23	12	7	6	2	1	18	11	6	6	2	1	18	11	10	8
5TT585, 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC		32	18	10	9	3	1	25	15	9	8	3	2	20	13	12	10

**High-pressure sodium-vapor lamps (NAV)****(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

			Uncorrected				Parallel-corrected				With electronic ballast PCI			
Lamp type	W		150	250	400	1000	150	250	400	1000	20	35	70	150
Capacitance	μF		--	--	--	--	20	33	48	106	--	--	--	--
5TT580, 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC	5	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	9	6	5	4
5TT582, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	6	4	2	1	7	4	3	1	9	6	5	4
5TT583, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	6	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	9	6	5	4
5TT584, 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC	17	10	6	3	11	6	4	2	18	11	10	8
5TT585, 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC	22	13	8	3	16	10	6	3	20	13	12	12

**Low-pressure sodium-vapor lamps****(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

				Uncorrected					Parallel-corrected						
Lamp type			W	18	35	55	90	135	180	18	35	55	90	135	180
Capacitance			μF	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	20	20	26	45	40
5TT580, 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC	22	7	7	4	3	3	6	1	1	1	--	--	
5TT582, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	27	9	9	5	4	4	30	7	7	5	3	3	
5TT583, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	27	9	9	5	4	4	7	1	1	1	--	--	
5TT584, 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC	71	23	23	14	10	10	44	11	11	8	4	5	
5TT585, 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC	90	30	30	19	13	13	66	16	16	12	7	8	

**Lumilux T5 type FC fluorescent lamps with electronic ballast (ECG)****(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

			1 lamp			2 lamps		
Lamp type	W		22	40	55	2 × 22	2 × 40	2 × 55
5TT580, 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC	22	12	8	11	6	4
5TT582, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	30	15	12	15	7	6
5TT583, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	30	15	12	15	7	6
5TT584, 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC	80	40	30	40	20	15
5TT585, 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC	110	60	45	55	30	22

**Lumilux T5 type HE fluorescent lamps with electronic ballast (ECG)****(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

			1 lamp				2 lamps			
Lamp type	W		14	21	28	35	2 × 14	2 × 21	2 × 28	2 × 35
5TT580, 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC	30	22	18	14	15	11	9	7
5TT582, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	40	30	22	18	20	15	11	9
5TT583, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	40	30	22	18	20	15	11	9
5TT584, 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC	105	80	60	48	52	40	30	24
5TT585, 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC	150	115	90	70	75	57	45	35

**Lumilux T5 type HO fluorescent lamps with electronic ballast (ECG)****(permissible number of lamps in units per NO contact/NC contact at 230 V AC, 50 Hz)**

			1 lamp					2 lamps				
Lamp type	W		24	39	49	54	80	2 × 24	2 × 39	2 × 49	2 × 54	2 × 80
5TT580, 2-pole	20 A	Per NO/NC	20	12	10	9	6	10	6	5	4	3
5TT582, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	26	16	14	13	8	13	8	7	6	4
5TT583, 4-pole	25 A	Per NO/NC	26	16	14	13	8	13	8	7	6	4
5TT584, 4-pole	40 A	Per NO/NC	70	42	35	32	22	35	21	17	16	11
5TT585, 4-pole	63 A	Per NO/NC	100	62	52	47	32	50	31	26	23	16

## Switching Devices

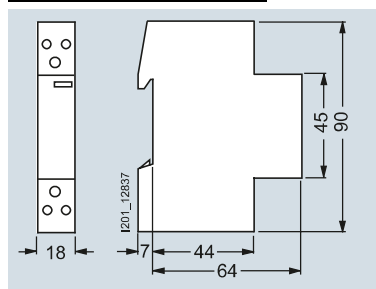
### 5TT5 Insta Contactors

#### 5TT58 Insta contactors, AC technology

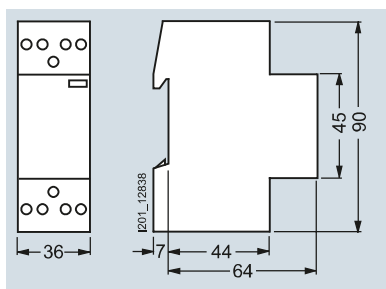
##### Dimensional drawings

##### Insta contactors, AC technology

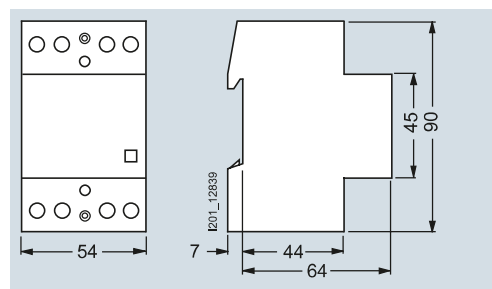
##### Without manual switching



5TT580.-0  
5TT580.-2

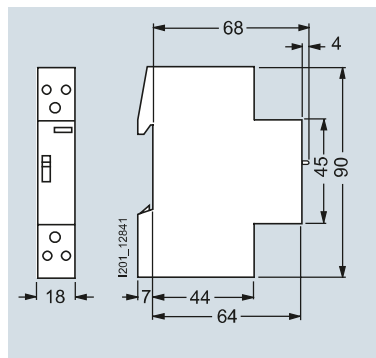


5TT5820-0  
5TT583.-0  
5TT583.-2

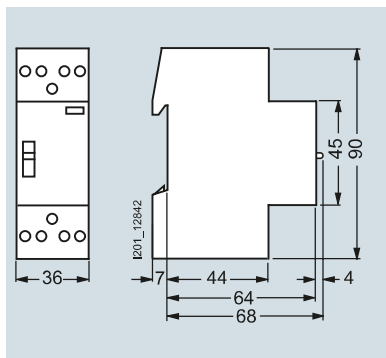


5TT584.-0  
5TT584.-2  
5TT585.-0  
5TT585.-2

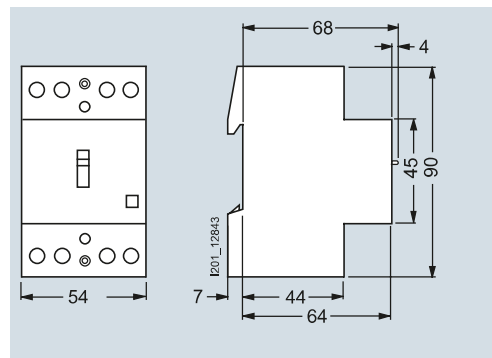
##### With manual switching



5TT580.-6  
5TT580.-8

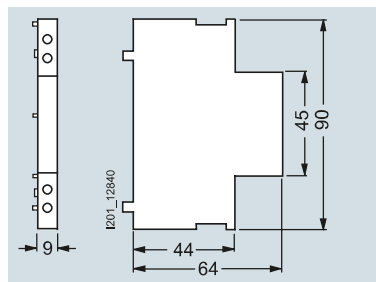


5TT583.-6  
5TT583.-8



5TT584.-6  
5TT584.-8  
5TT585.-6

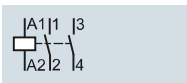
##### Auxiliary switches



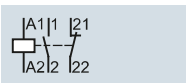
5TT5910-0  
5TT5910-1

##### Circuit diagrams

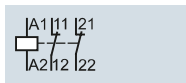
##### Graphical symbols



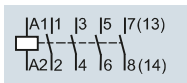
5TT5800



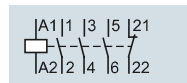
5TT5801



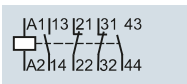
5TT5802



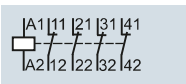
5TT5820  
5TT5830  
5TT5840  
5TT5850



5TT5831  
5TT5841  
5TT5851



5TT5832  
5TT5842  
5TT5852



5TT5833  
5TT5843  
5TT5853



5TT5910-0

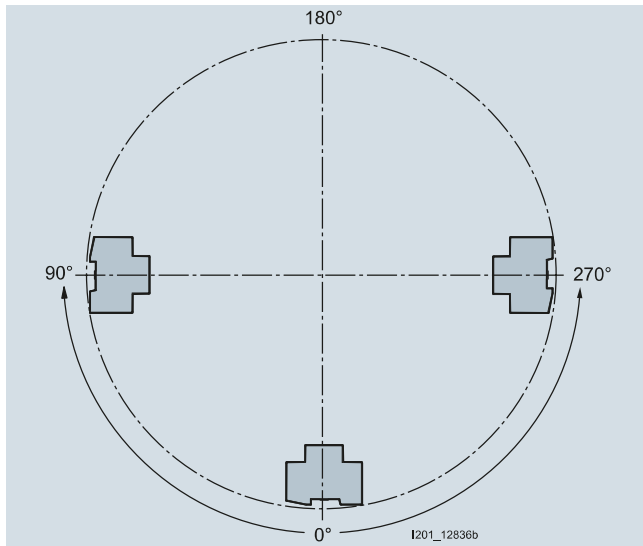


5TT5910-1

### More information

#### Mounting position, Insta contactors, AC technology

The installation of the devices is permissible in the positions shown in the following diagram (0° to 90°, 270° to 0°). There are no restrictions when the devices are installed in these normal mounting positions.



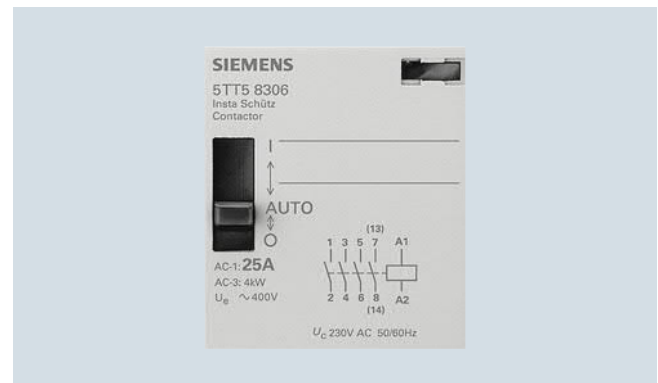
#### Heat dissipation

If several Insta contactors with AC magnet system are mounted in series in a distribution board, there are no restrictions for the types 25 A, 40 A and 63 A within the permissible ambient temperature range up to 55 °C. For 20 A types within the temperature range up to 40 °C, a 5TG8240 spacer must be installed after every third Insta contactor, and in the temperature range above 40 °C to 55 °C, after every second contactor.

#### Manual switching with O/I/Automatic function

The 5TT58...-6 and 5TT58...-8 versions also offer manual switching. The knob allows preselection of 3 positions:

- Knob in the "AUTO" position  
Automatic mode → normal protective function
- Knob in the "I" position  
Continuous operation → switched on manually (without control signal; when a control signal is applied, manual switching on is unlocked, i.e. the knob is automatically reset to the "AUTO" position)
- Knob in the "O" position  
Off → switched off (coil circuit interrupted)



#### System test without applying a control voltage

Insta contactors with O/I/Automatic function enable the testing of a plant by manual switching without the need to apply a control voltage.

#### Automatic resetting through control signal

When applying a control signal to the terminals A1 and A2, the Insta contactors can be reset from continuous operation mode ("I" position) to automatic mode ("AUTO" position).

## Switching Devices

### 5TT3 soft-starting devices

#### Overview

Soft-starting devices are rugged electronic control devices for soft starting of three-phase asynchronous machines. By means of phase-angle control, two of the motor's three phases are influenced in such a way that the current in these phases rises constantly. The motor torque behaves in the same way during start-up. This ensures that the drive can start without jolting. This rules out damage to drive elements because the starting torque

does not rise abruptly on direct activation. This characteristic permits a low-cost design of the drive elements.

A clear reduction in starting noise can also be witnessed. On belt conveyor systems, sliding or tilting over of the goods conveyed is avoided. After starting, the power electronics is bypassed by means of an internal relay contact to minimize losses in the device.

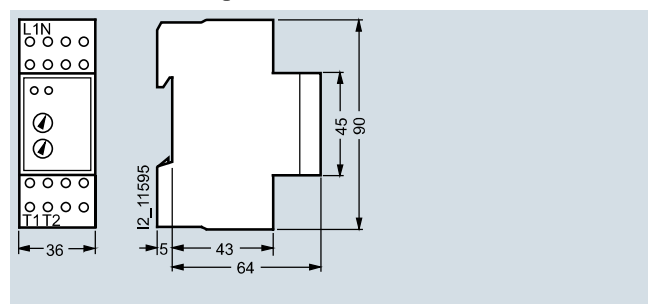
#### Technical specifications

			5TT3440	5TT3441
Standards			EN 60947-4-2 (VDE 0660-117)	
Supply/motor voltage		V AC	400	230
Primary operating range		× $U_c$	0.8 ... 1.1	
Rated power		VA	3.5	1.4
Rated frequency		Hz	50/60	
Rated power dissipation $P_v$	Coil/drive Contacts <sup>1)</sup> per pole		3.5 4.6	1.7 0.7
Rated output of motor				
- Max.	At 400 V	VA	5500	1500
- Min.	At 400 V	VA	300	100
Startup voltage		%	30 ... 70	
Starting ramp		s	0.1 ... 10	
Recovery time		ms	100	
Switching frequency				
3 × $I_N$ , $T_{AN}$ = 10 s, $v_u$ = 20 %		Switching cycles/h Switching cycles/h	36 (up to 3 kW)	10
3 × $I_N$ , $T_{AN}$ = 10 s, $v_u$ = 20 %			20 (from 3...5.5 kW)	10
Semiconductor fuse	Quick-acting	A	35	20
Conductor cross-sections		Rigid Flexible, with end sleeve	max. mm <sup>2</sup> min. mm <sup>2</sup>	2 × 2.5 1 × 0.5
Permissible ambient temperature		°C	-20 ... +60	
Resistance to climate		Acc. to EN 60068-1	20/60/4	
			20/55/4	

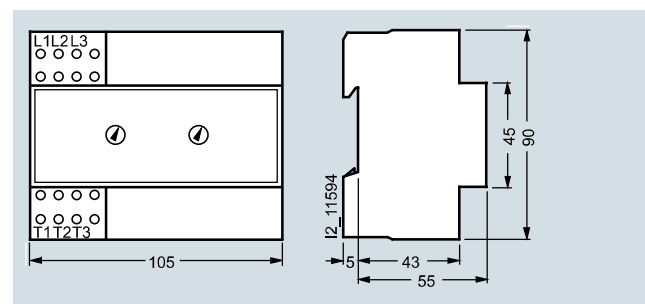
<sup>1)</sup> For rated operational current.

#### Dimensional drawings

##### 5TT344. soft-starting device



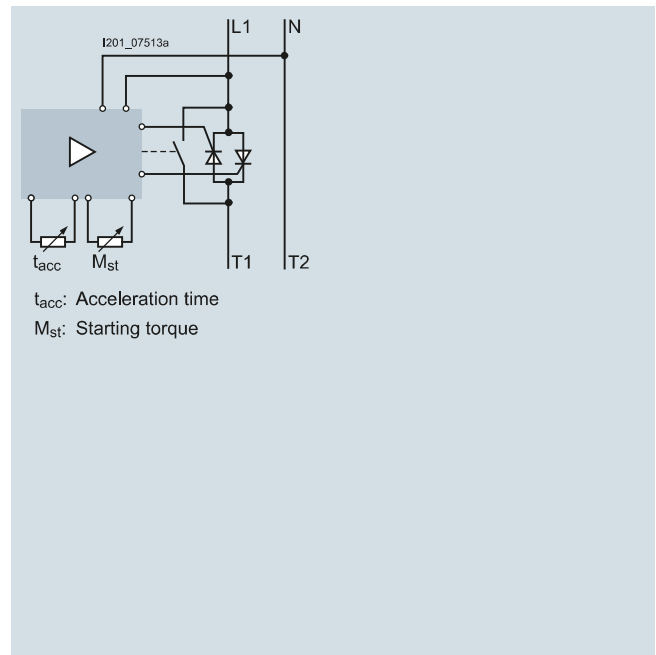
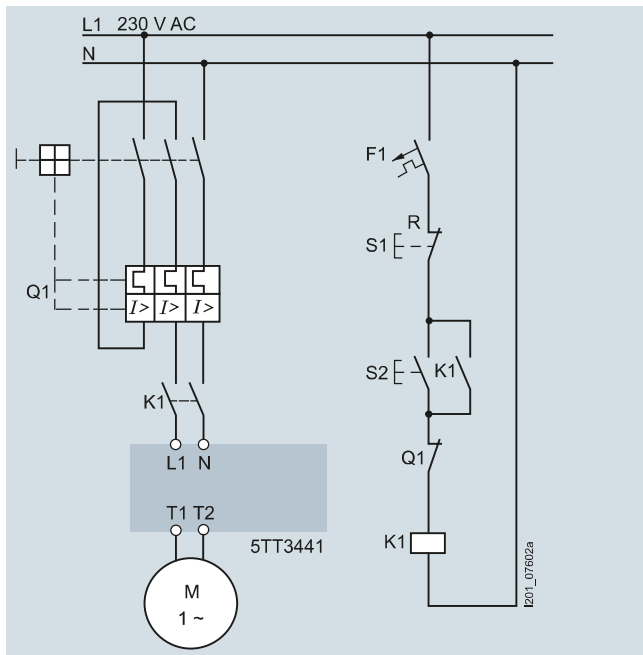
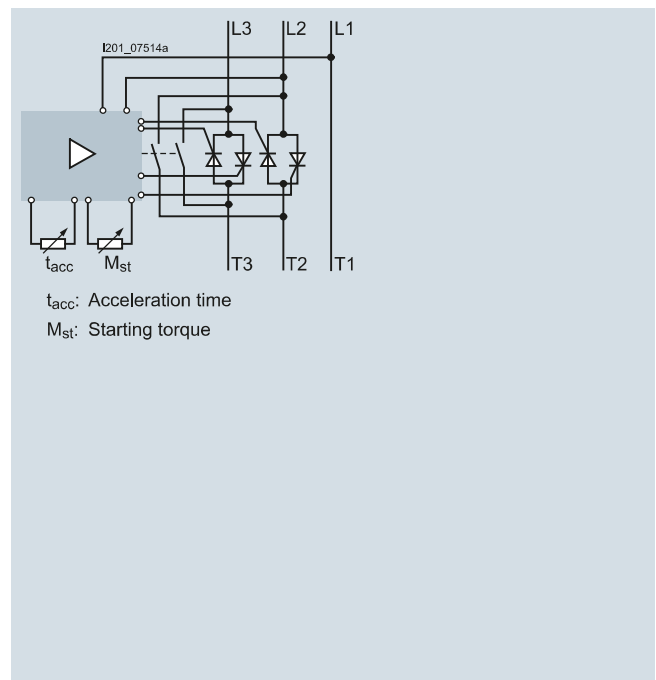
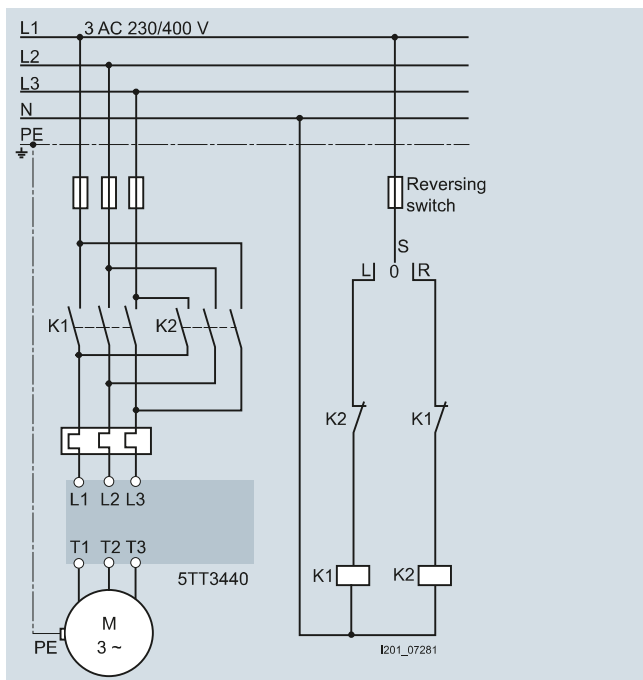
5TT3441



5TT3440



## Circuit diagrams

**Typical circuit for 5TT3441****Typical circuit for 5TT3440**

# Switching Devices

## Controls

### Overview

#### Switching on loads

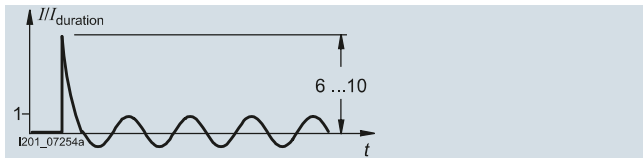
The increased making currents of different loads and thus the risk of contacts welding is often underestimated.

##### Resistive load:

The resistive load, e.g. electric heating, does not increase the making current.

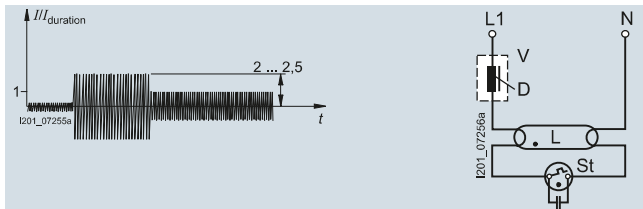
##### Incandescent lamps:

The cold coiled filament in incandescent lamps or halogen lamps causes a 6 to 10-fold making current for approx. 10 ms.



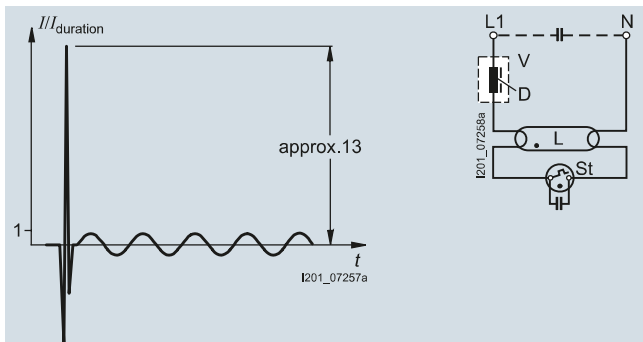
##### Uncorrected fluorescent lamps:

When switched on over several periods, the heating current of the coiled filament and the operational current produce a 2 to 2.5-fold inductive current.



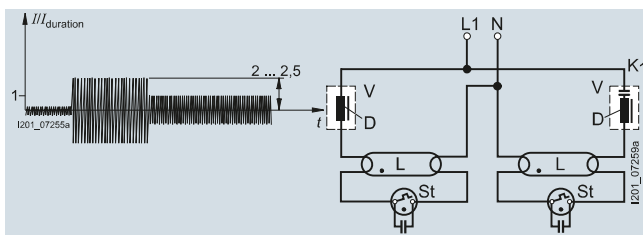
##### Fluorescent lamps with parallel compensation:

When switched on, the capacitor causes an extreme, up to 13-fold, current for approx. 10 ms.



##### Fluorescent lamps in duo connection:

The series capacitor results in compensation. In spite of this, an increased making current is produced over several periods, just as for uncorrected fluorescent lamps.



#### Selecting contacts for lighting systems

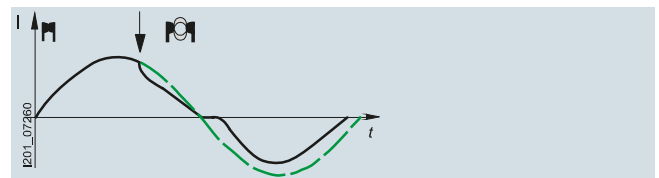
A wide range of different contacts are used for modular installation devices:

- Contactor contacts with a > 3 mm contact gap, as in Insta contactors, AC technology
- Switching relay contacts with m contacts (contact gap > 1.2 mm but < 3 mm)
- Manually operated contacts with > 3 mm contact gap, as for 5TE8 switches
- Relay contacts with  $\mu$  contacts (contact gap > 0.5 mm), as are used on PCBs with electronic devices.

The selection tables in the Technical Specifications will help you to find the correct switching device for the different lighting installations.

#### Switching off loads

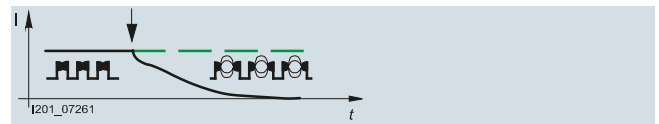
If a contact with current flowing through it opens, this always ignites an electric arc above 24 to 30 V. This arc depends on voltage, length of isolating distance, speed of contact, actuating angle and amperage. The principle of the so-called zero cutoff is that after no more than 1½ half-waves, the electric arc is quenched in the zero point. There are no further quenching aids or current limiters, as is the case with miniature circuit breakers.



#### Switching off direct currents

When switching direct voltages, there is no zero passage of current for the arc to be interrupted. To be able to switch significant currents despite this, contacts are connected in series to increase the isolating distance.

Some switching devices are provided with planning data for switching direct currents. Compliance with these planning data is essential. If the data values are exceeded the electric arc is not reliably quenched and there is a risk of fire.



#### Safe separation

When operating 230 V and safety extra-low voltage SELV – voltage of bell transformers or transformers for permanent load – on a device, it is essential to ensure "safe separation". At least 8 mm of creepage and air clearances and a withstand voltage of more than 4 kV is needed for this. If these conditions – 8 mm or 4 kV – are not fulfilled, the term "electrical separation" as "not SELV" is used instead of the term "safe separation".

## Overview

Today, time switching is a matter of course.

In fact, it is now hard to imagine many process sequences and energy saving processes without time switching. It could also be argued that time switching satisfies a basic need in the electrical installation sector.

New-generation digital time switches have a wider variety of functions than their predecessors and are easier to operate, thanks to better possible solutions.

They can be used to switch systems or devices or for functions such as: Irrigation plants, hothouses, garden systems, swimming pools, filter systems, canopy controls, break signals, bell chimes, shop-window lighting, illuminated advertising, sports-hall lighting, traffic-light controls, street lighting, illuminated signs, office lighting, stairway and entrance lighting, object lighting, preheating of industrial furnaces, injection-molding machines, ovens, heating systems, air-conditioning systems, fans and ventilation systems, heating and circulating pumps, and sauna systems.

The devices have the VDE mark and are UL approved (not 7LF4444).

# Switching Devices

## 7LF, 5TT3 Timers

### 7LF4 digital time switches

#### Technical specifications

		Mini 7LF4401-5	Top 7LF4511 7LF4512	Profi 7LF4521 7LF4522	Astro 7LF4531 7LF4532	Expert 7LF4444	Expert GPS 7LF4541 7LF4542
<b>Standards</b>		EN 60730-1, -2-7; VDE 0631-1, -2-7					
<b>Approvals</b>		--			UL File No. E301698		UL File No. E301698
<b>Supply</b>							
• Rated control supply voltage $U_c$	V AC V AC/DC	110 ... 240 --	230 --	230 24	230 --	120/230 24	230 --
- Primary operating range	$\times U_c$	0.85 ... 1.1	0.85 ... 1.1	0.85 ... 1.1 <sup>1)</sup>	0.85 ... 1.1	80 ... 253 V <sup>1)</sup>	0.85 ... 1.1
- Frequency ranges	Hz	50 ... 60	50 ... 60	50 ... 60 <sup>2)</sup>	50 ... 60	50 ... 60 <sup>2)</sup>	50 ... 60
• Rated power dissipation $P_v$	VA	0.035	2	2	2	2.5/4 <sup>3)</sup>	2
<b>Channels/contacts</b>							
• Switching channels		1	1 or 2			4	1 or 2
- Rated operational voltage $U_e$	V AC	250					
- Rated operational current $I_e$	A A	16 10					
• Contacts		1 CO	1 or 2 CO			4 CO	7LF4541: 1 CO 7LF4542: 1 CO + 1 NO
- Mechanical switching cycles (in millions)		> 5	10				
- Electrical switching cycles	At p.f. = 1 At p.f. = 0.6	6000 (20 A)	100000				
• Minimum contact load	V; mA	12; 100					
- Incandescent lamp load	A	5	8				
- Fluorescent lamp load	VA	58	60	600		58	600
- Energy-saving lamp load	VA	1400	2300	2000		1400	2000
	Uncorrected	W	100	60 VA	1000	100	1000
<b>Safety</b>							
• Different phases permissible between actuator/contact <sup>7)</sup>		Yes					
• Rated impulse withstand voltage $U_{imp}$	kV	4.0					
- EMC: Burst	Acc. to IEC 61000-4-4	kV	> 4.4				
- EMC: Surge	Acc. to IEC 61000-4-5	kV	> 2.0				
- Electrostatic discharge	Acc. to IEC 61000-4-2	kV	> 8.0				
• Power reserve storage	Mains/battery	a	6/2	3	5		
- Battery type			Li primary cell				
• Program memory	Captive	--	No	Yes			
• Overvoltage category	Acc. to EN 61010-1	III					
<b>Function</b>							
• Minimum switching sequences		1 min		1 s			
• Make and break cycles		1 min		1 s			
• Clock errors per day	Typical	s/day	+0.3 ± 1	± 1.5	0.1	± 0.1	± 0.2
• Control input	Terminal S	--	No			Yes (only in the case of 1K clock)	<sup>5)</sup> <sup>6)</sup>
• Memory spaces							
- Programs <sup>4)</sup>		28	28 (2 × 14)	56 (2 × 28)	56 (2 × 28)	4 × 3 × 28	84 (3 × 28)
<b>Connections</b>							
• Terminals ± screw (Pozidriv)		PZ 1					
• Conductor cross-sections of main current paths							
- Rigid, max.	mm <sup>2</sup>	4					
- Rigid, min.	mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5					
- Flexible with end sleeve	Max. mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5					
<b>Environmental conditions</b>							
• Permissible ambient temperature	°C	-10 ... +55	-20 ... +55				
• Storage temperature	°C	-20 ... +60					
• Climatic withstand capability	Acc. to EN 60068-1	10/055/21	20/055/21				
• Degree of protection	Acc. to EN 60529	IP20, with connected conductors					
• Safety class	Acc. to EN 60730-1	II					

<sup>1)</sup> For 24 V devices (7LF4521-2, 7LF4522-2 and 7LF4444-2):  
Tolerance -10/+10 %; operating range 0.9 ... 1.1 ×  $U_c$ .

<sup>2)</sup> For 24 V devices (7LF4521-2, 7LF4522-2 and 7LF4444-2):  
Frequency range 0 ... 60 Hz.

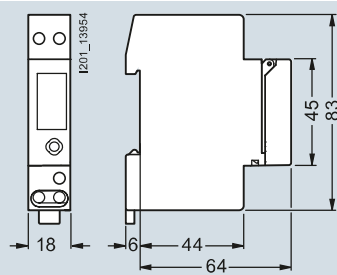
<sup>3)</sup> For 24 V device (7LF4444-2):  $P_v = 4$  VA.

<sup>4)</sup> A program consists of an ON time, an OFF time and assigned ON and OFF days or day blocks.

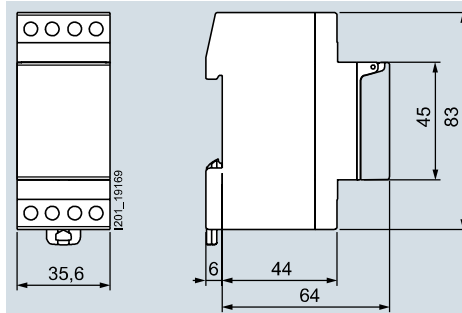
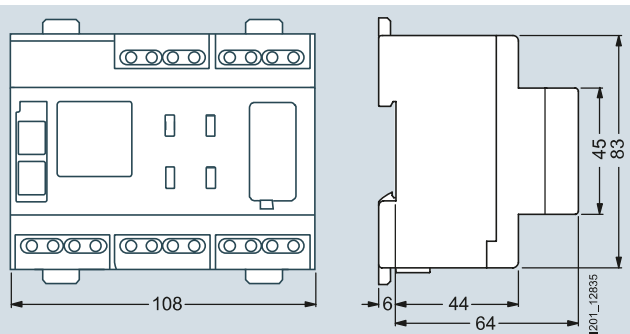
<sup>5)</sup> DCF/ GPS atomic clock error, without antenna: ± 0.1 s/day

<sup>6)</sup> Control input for connection of the time signal + local coordinates (GPS) from the antenna power supply module

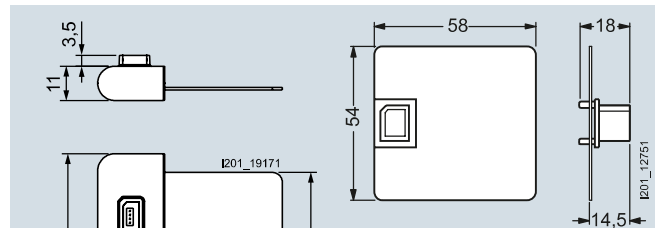
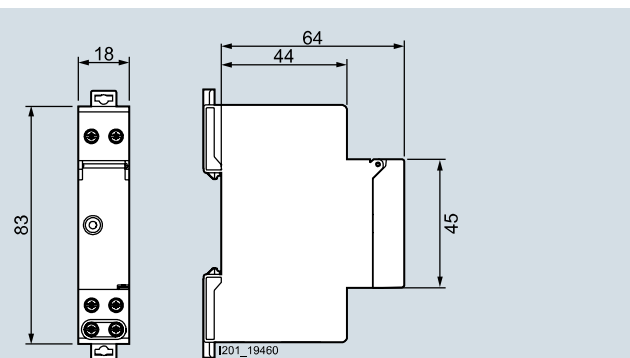
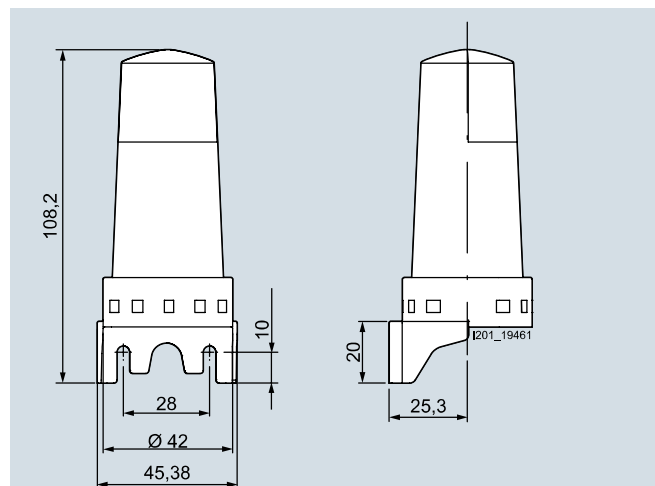
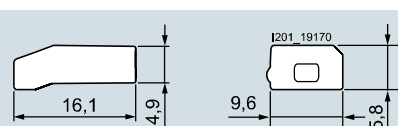
<sup>7)</sup> The combination of line voltage (230 V) and SELV in combination with a 2K clock is not admissible. This requirement is, however, admissible in the case of 1K clocks and the Expert 4K.

**Dimensional drawings**


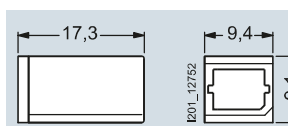
7LF4401-5


 7LF451.  
 7LF452.  
 7LF453.  
 7LF454.


7LF4444


 7LF4941-0  
 USB adapter

 7LF4941-4  
 Power supply unit for GPS antenna

 7LF4941-5  
 GPS antenna


7LF4941-1



7LF4940-2

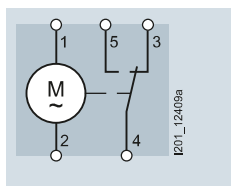
## Switching Devices

### 7LF, 5TT3 Timers

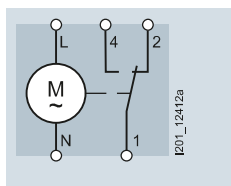
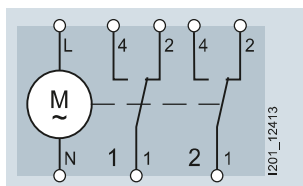
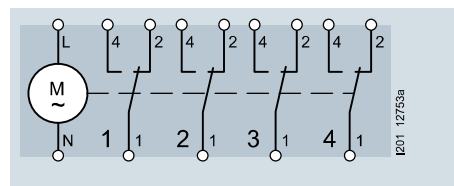
#### 7LF4 digital time switches

##### Circuit diagrams

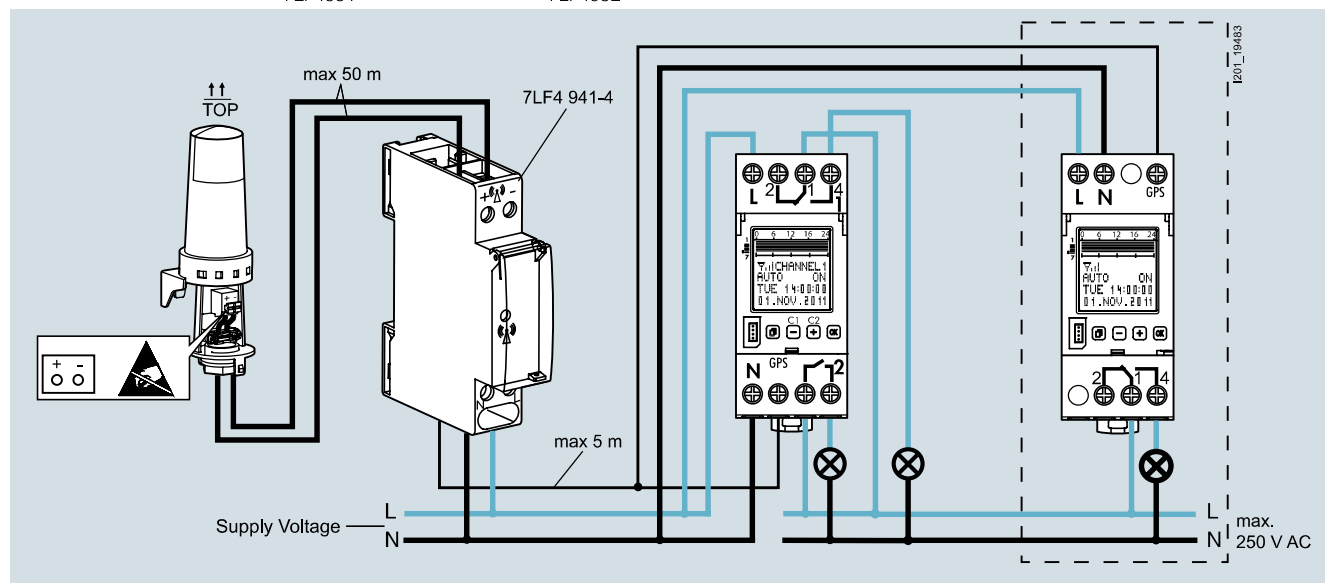
##### Graphical symbols



7LF4401-5

7LF4511  
7LF4521  
7LF45317LF4512  
7LF4522  
7LF4532

7LF4444



Expert GPS digital time switches (7LF4541, 7LF4542) with GPS antenna (7LF4941-5) and power supply unit for GPS antenna (7LF4941-4)

## More information

### Mini digital time switch

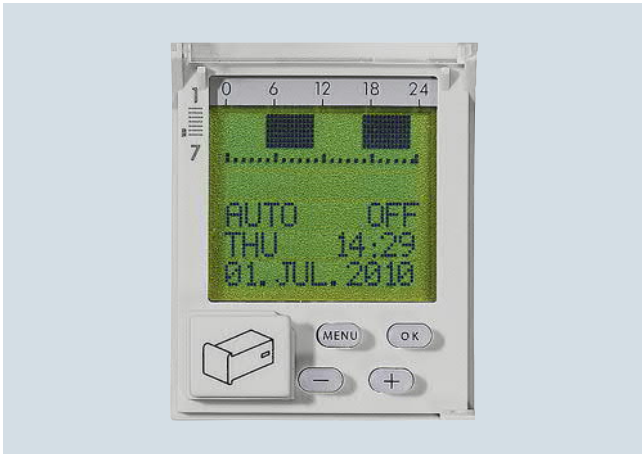


The Mini digital time switch with a width of only 1 MW and its hourly, daily and weekly program is ideal for replacement and installation in distribution boards with limited space.

The Mini digital time switch can be used flexibly as it can also be operated in battery mode with all its functionalities. Furthermore, the actuator of the clock can be removed from its enclosure for easy programming over the 5-way joystick prior to mounting.

### Top, Profi, Astro and Expert digital time switches

Whether you are using text-assisted programming directly on the device or user-friendly programming on the PC, the Top, Profi, Astro and Expert digital time switches will make your work quicker and easier.



### Simple operation:

Four programming keys offer user-friendly assistance with a text menu.

### Display that is easy to read:

If you have to change the setting on the digital time switch inside a dark control cabinet, the integrated backlit display and illuminated control elements ensure that you retain an overview of what is what.

### Straightforward commissioning:

You can start programming immediately. Profi, Astro and Expert are supplied with the time, date and automatic daylight savings for Central Europe already set.

### Clear contrast:

In order to retain an overview even if lighting is poor and temperatures extreme, the display contrast can be adjusted, practically down to the finest detail.

### User-friendly programming:

Operating and programming a digital time switch has never been so simple, straightforward and user-friendly.

1-channel time switches allow input of up to 56 switching programs, 2-channel time switches allow up to 28 programs per channel and 4-channel time switches up to 84 programs per channel. This means that the Profi, Astro and Expert time switches are ideally equipped for even the most complex of tasks.

Each entry required is clearly indicated so no prolonged studying of the operating instructions is required. A particularly practical feature is that the digital time switch can be programmed when not connected to a supply voltage.

The Profi, Astro and Expert digital time switches offer more than reliable switching. Numerous integrated, easy-to-use functions ensure that these problem solvers are as simple to operate as they are versatile.

A data key enables easy programming of the Profi, Astro and Expert digital time switches at a PC, simplifies the setting of time switch programs and saves enormous amounts of time. This prevents human error and enables simple copying of complete time switch programs to different time switches.

### Astro function:

The Astro and Expert time switches have one key strength: the Astro function. The exact time of sunrise and sunset is available for every location and every day in the year. For example, this means that connected exterior lighting only switches on when it gets dark – on short winter days as well as summer days, when it is light for much longer. The advantages are clear:

- Cost-savings, because electricity is only used when the lighting is really needed, and because this prolongs the service life of the lighting itself. Particularly in the case of dusk-dependent lighting controls
- Safety and convenience, because the light is always switched on when it is dark
- Ease-of-use, because the digital time switch does not have to be reprogrammed throughout the year
- Simplest possible installation, as the Astro digital time switch works in the distribution board. No further need for laborious cable laying to the light sensors. This means that it is not necessary to lay cables across the lightning protection zones. The compact 2-WM range is also ideally suited for subsequent installation or replacement.

It goes without saying that the Astro and Expert digital time switches do not just switch at dawn and dusk; complex, combined programs are also possible. You always have the choice between astronomically calculated and individually set switching times, or a combination of both.

## Switching Devices

### 7LF, 5TT3 Timers

#### 7LF4 digital time switches

##### PC programming:



The Profi, Astro and Expert digital time switches support plug-in data keys, thus providing you with even more security and convenience.

For example, you can read a program out from a digital time switch via the data key, copy the program to the PC and save and edit it there – or you could just transfer it to another clock. You can also work with several data keys. Programs can then be changed in a matter of seconds.

A backup copy ensures faster service. If the time switch has been manipulated, the data key can be used to retransfer the saved program to the clock without any problem.

Thanks to the standard operator interface, based on MS Office, there is no need for laborious program training.

##### Pulse function on a 1-channel device:

Up to 84 start times and one pulse time can be programmed on the time switch using the pulse function. The pulse duration can be selected between 1 s and 59 min 59 s.

##### Random function:

If the random function is activated, the set switching times are shifted at random within a range of  $\pm 30$  min.

##### Operating hours counter:

Particularly in commercial applications, it is often necessary to determine the operating life of the switched load, e.g., lights. The operating hours counter displays the total ON duration per channel and the date of the last reset.

##### Holiday function:

The start and end dates of the holiday period are set in the holiday program. If the holiday program is activated, the digital time switch does not carry out any programmed switching commands during the relative period but, depending on the respective input, is set to "CONTINUOUSLY OFF" or "CONTINUOUSLY ON" during the holiday period. Once the holiday period has elapsed, the digital time switch again begins to perform switching automatically in accordance with the programmed switching times.

##### Control input:

The follow-on time that can be set in the control input enables the relay to be switched in addition to and in parallel with the switching program. The follow-on time can be set within the range 0 min ... 23 h 59 min, and begins as soon as the voltage on the control input drops.

##### 1 h test:

The "1H TEST" function can be used for simulating switching. If "1H TEST" is activated, the switching outputs are switched for one hour. Once this period has elapsed, the digital time switch again begins to perform switchings automatically in accordance with the programmed switching times.

##### PIN code:

Input and programming can be disabled using a four-digit PIN code.

##### Week programs:

Programs that are designed to be repeated regularly every week, e.g. light control, heating control. A week program comprises an ON/OFF time and assigned ON/OFF days.

##### Year programs:

Programs that are only to be executed within a defined period of validity. They overlap with the week programs of the same channel according to an OR operation. The period of validity is specified by entering the start/end date. Validity from start date 00:00:00 to end date 24:00:00. The start date must be prior to the end date. Within their period of validity, these programs act as week programs. Outside their period of validity, these programs have no influence on the switching behavior.

##### Exception programs:

Have a higher priority than week and year programs. Week and year programs of the same channel will not be executed within the period of validity of an exception program. However, within the period of validity other exception programs will be executed. The different exception programs overlap according to an OR operation.

##### Cycle function:

On the year time switch, channel 1 has an additional option for "cyclic switching". The term "cyclic switching" means that within a specific period, the time switch is switched on for a specific duration (ON time). The cycle time can be set between 2 seconds and 2 hours. The ON time can be set between one second and one hour.



## A Siemens 4512 USB-to-serial adapter. It is a small, light-colored plastic device with a USB-A connector on one side and two D-sub connectors (likely RS-232) on the other. A coiled grey cable is attached to the USB end. The device has a label that reads "SIEMENS" and "4512".

[illegible]

- 47

## Switching Devices

### 7LF, 5TT3 Timers

#### 7LF5 mechanical time switches

##### Overview

Today, time switching is a matter of course.

Making energy savings by means of time switching has become a matter of course. Nowadays, many process sequences would be inconceivable without time switching.

If the minimum switching interval is sufficient, mechanical time switches are always used. The press-down tabs can be set to a minimum interval of 15 minutes, without the need to use a tool. They can be used to switch systems or system components or for functions such as: Irrigation systems, greenhouses, public gardens, swimming pools, filtering installations, canopy controls, church bells, shop window lighting, advertising lighting, gym lighting, traffic signal controls, street lighting, illuminated signs, office lighting, lighting of stairwells and entrances, object illumination, preheating of industrial furnaces, spraying machines, ovens, heating systems, air-conditioning systems, fans and ventilation systems, heating and circulation pumps and sauna systems.

All devices have the VDE mark and are approved to UL.

## Technical specifications

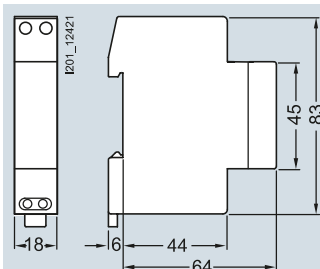
		Synchronous time switches without power reserve				Quartz-clock time switches with power reserve					
		7LF5 300-1	7LF5 300-5	7LF5 300-6	7LF5 301-0	7LF5 301-1	7LF5 301-4	7LF5 301-5	7LF5 301-6	7LF5 301-7	7LF5 305-0
<b>Standards</b>		EN 60730-1, -2-7, UL 917, UL 917, CSA C22.2 No. 14 and 177									
<b>Approvals</b>		VDE, UL File: E301698									
<b>Operating mode</b>		Synchronous				Quartz					
• Time program		Day	Day	Week	Day	Day	Day	Week	Day	Week	Day
<b>Supply</b>											
• Rated control supply voltage $U_c$	V AC	230				230					
- Primary operating range	$\times U_c$	0.85 ... 1.1				0.85 ... 1.1					
• Rated frequency	Hz	50				50					
- Frequency ranges	Hz	50				50/60					
• Rated power dissipation $P_v$	VA	1				1	0.2	0.2	1	1	1
<b>Channels/contacts</b>											
• Switching channels		1				1					
- Rated operational voltage $U_e$	V AC	250				250					
- Rated operational current $I_e$											
At p.f. = 1	A	16				16					
At p.f. = 0.6	A	4				4					
• Contacts		1 NO	1 CO	1 CO	1 CO	1 NO	1 CO	1 CO	1 CO	1 CO	1 CO
- Mechanical switching cycles in millions		20				20					
- Electrical switching cycles at p.f. = 1		100000				100000					
• Minimum contact load	V; mA	4; 1				4; 1					
- Incandescent lamp load	A	5				5					
- Fluorescent lamps at 7 $\mu$ A	VA	60				60					
Uncorrected	VA	1400				1400					
<b>Safety</b>											
• Different phases permissible between actuator/contact		Yes				Yes					
• Electrical isolation, creepage distances and clearances, actuator/contact	mm	8/6				8/6					
• Rated impulse withstand voltage $U_{imp}$ actuator/contact	kV	4				4					
- EMC: Burst acc. to IEC 61000-4-4	kV	> 4.4				> 4.4					
- EMC: Surge acc. to IEC 61000-4-5	kV	> 2.0				> 2.0					
- Electrostatic discharge according to IEC 61000-4-2	kV	> 8.0				> 8.0					
• Power reserve storage		--				100 h	6		100 h		
- Minimum charging time	h	--				48	--		48		
- Battery type		--				NiMH cell	Li primary cell		NiMH cell		
- Service life of battery											
At 20 °C	a	--				6	10		6		
At 40 °C	a	--				5					
• Overvoltage category according to EN 61010-1		III				III					
<b>Function</b>											
• Minimum switching sequences	min	30		240	30	30		240	30	240	30
• Make and break cycles	min	15		120	10	15		120	15	120	10
• Switching accuracy	min	$\pm 5$		$\pm 30$	$\pm 5$	$\pm 5$		$\pm 30$	$\pm 5$	$\pm 30$	$\pm 5$
• Clock errors per day		System-synchronized				$\pm 2.5$ s	$\pm 60$ s/year		$\pm 2.5$ s		
<b>Connections</b>											
• Terminals $\pm$ screw (Pozidriv)		PZ 1				PZ 1					
• Conductor cross-sections of main current paths											
- Rigid, max.	mm <sup>2</sup>	4				4					
- Rigid, min.	mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5				1.5					
- Flexible, with end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5				2.5					
- Flexible, without end sleeve	mm <sup>2</sup>	4				4					
<b>Environmental conditions</b>											
• Permissible ambient temperature	°C	-10 ... +55				-10 ... +55					
• Storage temperature	°C	-10 ... +60				-10 ... +60					
• Climatic withstand capability	Acc. to EN 60068-1	10/055/21				10/055/21					
• Degree of protection	Acc. to EN 60529	IP20, with connected conductors				IP20, with connected conductors					
• Safety class	Acc. to EN 61140	II				II					

## Switching Devices

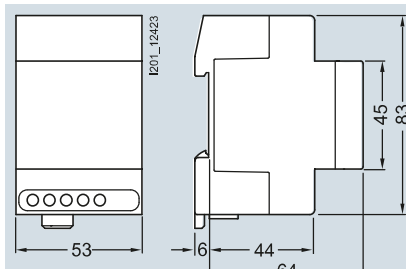
### 7LF, 5TT3 Timers

#### 7LF5 mechanical time switches

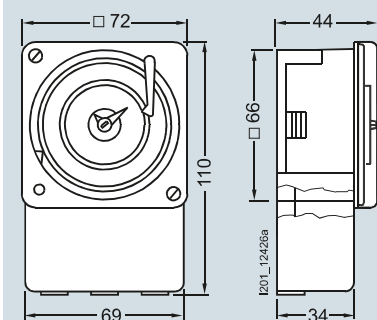
##### Dimensional drawings



7LF5300-1  
7LF5300-7  
7LF5301-1



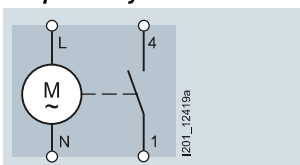
7LF5300-5  
7LF5300-6  
7LF5301-4  
7LF5301-5  
7LF5301-6  
7LF5301-7



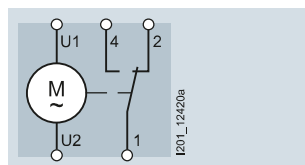
7LF5301-0  
7LF5305-0

##### Circuit diagrams

##### Graphical symbols



7LF5300-1  
7LF5300-7  
7LF5301-1



7LF5300-5  
7LF5300-6  
7LF5301-0  
7LF5301-4  
7LF5301-5  
7LF5301-6  
7LF5301-7  
7LF5305-0

**More information**


Mechanical time switches with day disk

**Synchronous time switches without power reserve**

The control gear is driven by a synchronous motor so it is dependent on the power supply frequency. If this frequency is unstable, the devices cannot be used. In the event of a power failure, the time switch will stop.

**Quartz-clock time switches with power reserve**

A quartz electronic circuit supplies the drive with a stabilized frequency so that the time switch is not dependent on the power supply frequency. In the event of a power failure, the time switch continues to operate on its power reserve.

**Automatic setting function**

This makes installing the 7LF5301-4 and 7LF5301-5 time switches quick and easy. These time switches self-adjust during commissioning in fast mode to the correct time and correct day within the Central European zone. The relevant daylight-saving adjustment is also made automatically. Another advantage is that, once the supply voltage is reconnected following a power failure, the correct time and day are reset using quartz precision.

**Precision quartz clockwork**

**Accuracy:** The internal precision clockwork has an accuracy of  $\pm 1$  min. per year. Until now, this level of accuracy and automatic operational safety was only possible using digital time switches.

**Optimization of power consumption due to minimum make and break cycles of 15 minutes:** it is possible to set the switching times in 15-minute patterns, with a switching interval of at least 30 minutes.



Mechanical time switches with week disk

**LED display**

Adjustment data for Central Europe are stored in the switch and an LED display provides information about the current status.

So, all you have to do is unpack, snap on, connect, and set the desired switching times, all without the need for tools. This saves time and money.

**Clear design**

The clear design aids understanding. Switching times can be easily identified.

As regards the weekly time switch, a minimum switching interval of 240 minutes results in a switching step of only 120 minutes.

## Switching Devices

### 7LF, 5TT3 Timers

#### 7LF6 timers for buildings

#### Overview

Siemens stairwell lighting timers enable the required time to be set precisely without tools using the push-to-lock knurling wheel. The stairwell lighting timers in four-wire installations can be switched back on again at any time by simply pressing the

switch. A maintained light switch prevents the need for repeated pressing, for example when moving house. The various types are also available with warning of impending switch-off.

#### Technical specifications

			7LF6110	7LF6111	7LF6113	5TT1303	7LF6114	7LF6115	7LF6116	7LF6112
<b>Standards</b>			IEC 60669, EN 60669							
<b>Supply</b>										
• Rated control supply voltage $U_c$	At 50/60 Hz	V AC	230							
- Primary operating range		$\times U_c$	0.9 ... 1.1							
• Rated power dissipation $P_v$		VA	Approx. 5							
<b>Setting range</b>		min	0.5 ... 10			1 ... 10	0.5 ... 10	3 ... 60		0.5 ... 10
• Accuracy		s	±30							
<b>Manual switches</b>	Automatic/permanent		Yes							
<b>Minimum push duration</b>		ms	30							
<b>Voltage endurance</b>	At pushbutton input (pushbutton malfunction)		Yes							
<b>Short-circuit strength</b>		A	700			--	700			
<b>Channels/contacts</b>										
• Switching channels	At p.f. = 1	V AC	250							
- Rated operational voltage $U_e$		A	16		--	10	16			
- Rated operational current $I_e$		mm	> 3			0.3	> 3			
• Contact gap		mm	> 3							
• Minimum contact load		V; mA	10; 300							
<b>Max. incandescent lamp load</b>		W	2000			--	2000			--
<b>Max. energy-saving lamp load 14 W</b>		Unit(s)	20			--	20			--
<b>Fluorescent lamp load 58 W</b>		Unit(s)	20			--	20			
- Uncorrected	1 lamp 2 lamps	Unit(s)	2 × 20			--	2 × 20			
- DUO switching		Unit(s)	10			6	10			
- Siemens ECG		Unit(s)	2 × 5			3	2 × 5			
		Unit(s)	2 × 5							
<b>Glow lamp load</b>		mA	50			10	50			--
<b>Max. fan load</b>		VA	--							200
<b>Connections</b>										
• Terminals ± screw (Pozidriv)			PZ 1							
• Conductor cross-sections of main current paths										
- Rigid	Min.	mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 ... 6							
- Flexible, with end sleeve		mm <sup>2</sup>	1							
<b>Environmental conditions</b>										
• Climatic withstand capability	Acc. to EN 60068-1	°C	-20 ... +50							
• Degree of protection	Acc. to EN 60529		IP20, with connected conductors							



## Switching Devices

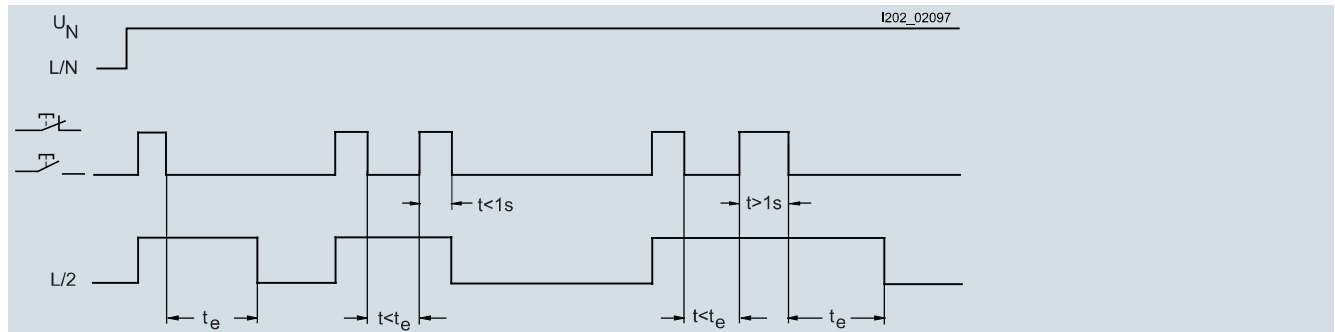
### 7LF, 5TT3 Timers

#### 7LF6 timers for buildings

##### Typical circuit for 7LF6116 energy-saving timer

The timer is connected in the same way as the 7LF6115 timer in a 4-wire or 3-wire circuit. The energy-saving timer switches on if pressed once and switches off when it is pressed again briefly (less than 1 second).

Resetting is possible by pressing a second time for longer (more than 1 second). If it is not switched off manually, it is automatically switched off after the set time, max. 60 minutes.



$t_e$  = Runtime

##### Lighting in ancillary rooms and corridors

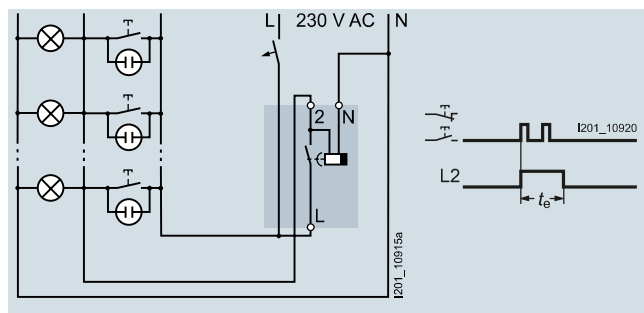
In rooms subject to less frequent use (basements, ironing rooms, attics, heating oil storerooms) there is a risk of the lighting remaining on unnecessarily for lengthy periods. In such cases, the 7LF6115 and 7LF6116 energy-saving timers can considerably reduce energy costs while increasing user-friendliness.

Occupants leaving a room can switch off the light by push-button, just like an installation with remote control switch. In the event that occupants are unable to switch the light off, or simply forget, it will go out automatically after a pre-set time.

The 7LF6115 and 7LF6116 energy-saving timers can also be used in corridors, e.g. as replacements for remote control switches. In this case they combine the familiar functionality of a remote control switch with the energy-saving features of a stairwell lighting timer.

##### Typical circuit for 7LF6110 timer in 3-wire circuit, L-momentary contact, not resettable

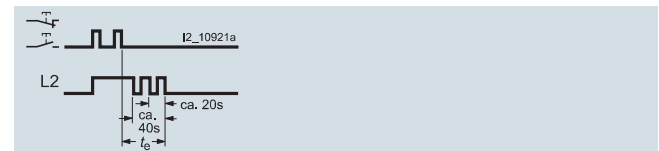
Circuit for new installation with shared cable routing for push-buttons and lights. The timer can only be restarted after the set time expires.



$t_e$  = Runtime

##### Typical circuit for 7LF6113 energy-saving timer with advance warning

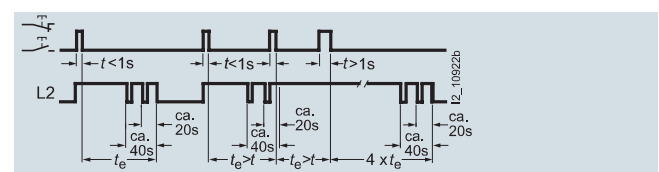
The timer is connected in the same way as the 7LF6111 timer in a 4-wire or 3-wire circuit. 20 and 40 seconds before expiry, the light flashes briefly twice (50 ms) to warn of the impending tripping. This allows time to reset the switch while the light is still on.



$t_e$  = Runtime

##### Typical circuit for 7LF6114 energy-saving timer with advance warning

The timer is connected in the same way as the 7LF6111 timer in a 4-wire or 3-wire circuit. When pressed, the lighting timer switches on for the set runtime, up to 10 minutes. If the switch is pressed for more than one second, the light is switched on for four times the set time, i.e. up to 40 minutes. The last press of the pushbutton is definitive. 20 and 40 seconds before expiry, the light flashes briefly twice (50 ms) to warn of the impending tripping. This allows time to reset the switch while the light is still on. The timing interval restarts each time the button is pressed.



$t_e$  = Runtime



Switching the ECG and the fluorescent lamp as little as possible extends the service life.



## Switching Devices

### 7LF, 5TT3 Timers

#### 7LF6 timers for buildings

##### More information

##### **Stairwell lighting**

This is required in DIN 18015-2 "Electrical installations in residential buildings; Nature and extent of minimum equipment". What is less known is that 100 lux is required according to EN 12464-1 "Lighting of work places" for interior areas and corridors, section 5.3. This means that approx. 60 W incandescent lamps, 25 W energy-saving lamps or 25 W fluorescent lamps need to be used. It is hard to see why lower requirements should apply to stairwells in residential buildings than stipulated in EN 12464-1.

##### **4-wire circuit, L-momentary contact**

4 wires are installed within the building. The timing interval is started by pressing phase L. During the runtime, the timer can be reset at all times.

##### **3-wire circuit, L-momentary contact**

3 wires are installed within the building. The timing interval is started by pressing phase L. No resetting is possible during the runtime as the pushbutton input and output are exposed to the same potential during this period. The glow lamps are switched off during the runtime.

##### **3-wire circuit, N-momentary contact**

3 wires are installed within the building. The timing interval is started by pressing the N conductor. During the runtime, the timer can be reset at all times. However, this switching no longer corresponds to DIN VDE 0100 and is now only used in legacy systems.

##### **Safety through warning prior to switch-off**

DIN 18015-2 "Electrical installations in residential buildings; Nature and extent of minimum equipment" stipulates that the automatic lighting-off control in stairwells of apartment blocks must be equipped with a warning function to prevent sudden darkness in the building. This contribution towards safety is offered by 4 device versions. The 7LF6113 stairwell lighting timer, the 7LF6114 lighting timer and the 7LF6115 energy-saving timer warn of an impending switch-off by flashing, the 5TT1303 stairwell lighting timer ECG warns of an impending switch-off by dimming, allowing sufficient time for the light switch to be pressed again.

##### **Manual switches**

All timers have a manual switch for the function "Automatic/ON". This allows the operator to switch to continuous light in the event of moving house or emergencies.

##### **Useful continuous contact**

Pushbuttons should never jam. For this reason, all our timers have a safeguard to prevent this type of malfunction. Even better, this feature can be used (e.g. by caretakers of properties) to switch to a continuous light in the event of moving house or emergencies.

##### **Setting accuracy**

The electronic remote control switches offer a high degree of accuracy. The runtime can be set precisely to +30 seconds using the push-to-lock knurling wheel setting. The factory settings ensure that the limit values of 1 and 10 or 60 minutes can be reliably set.

##### **Short-circuit strength**

Stairwell lighting timers are primarily used for the switching of incandescent lamps, which may occasionally be subject to short circuits. A key feature of all devices is their high short-circuit strength without the contacts welding.

##### **Switching of fluorescent lamps**

In order to extend their service life as far as possible, fluorescent lamps should only be switched using a stairwell lighting timer if the switching frequency is not excessive. Using electronic ballast (ECG) to operate them is more gentle on the device and saves energy. The 5TT1303 stairwell lighting timer ECG switches the electronic ballast and warns of the impending switch-off by dimming.

##### **Switching of energy-saving lamps**

The switching of energy-saving lamps depends greatly on the lamp type used. Standard energy-saving lamps are generally unsuitable for warning by flashing or dimming prior to switch-off.

The 7LF6110 and 7LF6111 stairwell timers and the 7LF6116 energy-saving timers without warning of impending switch-off are suitable for the use of standard energy-saving lamps (e.g. OSRAM DULUX EL).

For applications with warning of impending switch-off (7LF6113 and 7LF6114 stairwell lighting timers or 7LF6115 energy-saving timers) we recommend the use of special energy-saving lamps such as OSRAM DULUX EL FACILITY or OSRAM DULUX EL VARIO.

##### **Download from the Internet:**

For more information, [please visit us on the Internet at: www.siemens.com/lowvoltage](http://www.siemens.com/lowvoltage)

## Overview

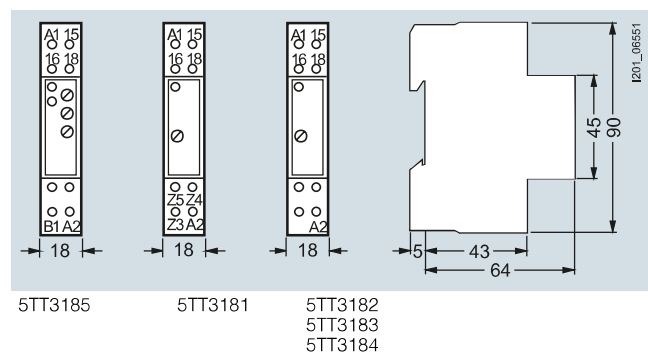
Time relays are primarily used in series applications where the use of PLC controls is too labor and cost-intensive. Multifunction

relays with a range of functionalities and clear and intuitive operation are now market standard.

## Technical specifications

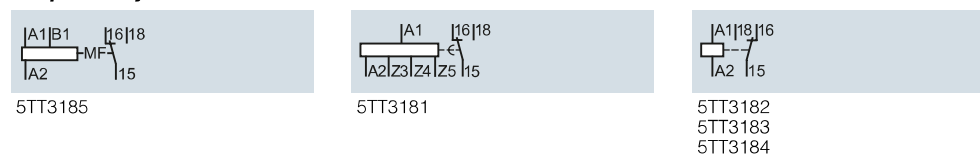
		5TT3185	5TT3181 5TT3182 5TT3183	5TT3184
<b>Standards</b>		EN 60255; DIN VDE 0435-110		
<b>Supply</b>				
• Rated control supply voltage $U_c$	V AC V DC $\times U_c$	12 ... 240 12 ... 240 0.8 ... 1.1	220 ... 240 --	110 ... 240 110 ... 240
- Primary operating range				
• Rated frequency $f_n$	Hz	45 ... 400	50/60	
• Rated power dissipation $P_v$	VA	Approx. 1.5	Approx. 5	Approx. 1
<b>Setting ranges</b>		See setting ranges, timing intervals		
<b>Recovery time</b>	ms	15 ... 80	Approx. 40	Approx. 100
<b>Contacts</b>				
• Switching channels				
- Rated operational voltage $U_e$	V AC	250		
- Rated operational current $I_e$	A	4	8	5
• Contact gap	mm	$\mu$ contact		
- Minimum contact load	V; mA	10; 300		
<b>Rated impulse withstand voltage <math>U_{imp}</math></b>	Input/output	kV	> 4	
<b>Electrical service life</b>	In switching cycles At AC-15	1 A	$1.5 \times 10^5$ --	$1.5 \times 10^5$ --
<b>Connections</b>				
• Terminals $\pm$ screw (Pozidriv)			2	
• Conductor cross-sections of main current paths				
- Rigid, max.	mm <sup>2</sup>	2 $\times$ 2.5		
- Flexible, with end sleeve, min.	mm <sup>2</sup>	2 $\times$ 1.5		
<b>Environmental conditions</b>				
• Permissible ambient temperature		°C	-40 ... +60	
• Climatic withstand capability	Acc. to EN 60068-1		40/60/4	

## Dimensional drawings



## Circuit diagrams

### Graphical symbols



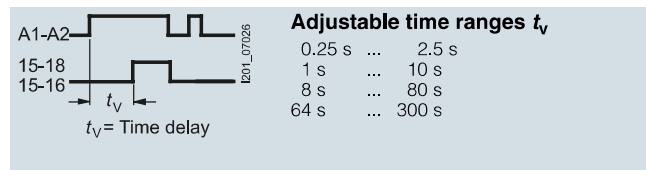
## Switching Devices

### 7LF, 5TT3 Timers

#### 5TT3 timers for industrial applications

##### More information

##### 5TT3181 delay timer



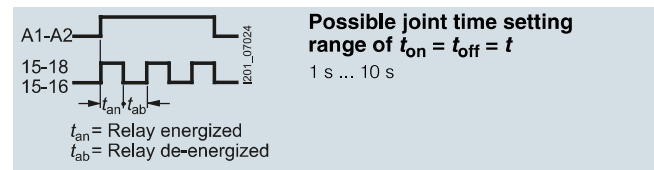
Response delay

##### 5TT3182 wiper timer



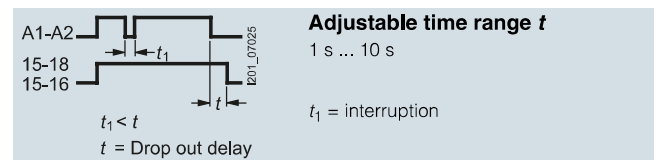
Wiper function

##### 5TT3183 flashing timer



Flashing function

##### 5TT3184 off-delay timer



OFF-delay

**5TT3185 multifunction timers**
**Setting aids**

The period of the flashing of the green LED 1 when set for a timing interval is  $1 \text{ s} \pm 4 \%$ , and can therefore be used as a setting aid. This is particularly useful in the lower time setting range and for long delay times because of the accuracy of the multiplication factors between the individual time ranges.

Example:

Delay time to be set: 40 min.

Using the fine setting, this delay time can be set within the setting range 3 ... 300 min. However, in this case it takes a long time to check the time and requires several operational sequences in realtime. To speed up the setting process, the setting range is switched to 0.03 ... 3 min. In this case, the required value corresponds to a delay time 0.4 min (= 24 s). The timing interval is triggered and the potentiometer is set to 24 flashing periods of the yellow LED 2. The device is then set back to the setting range 3 ... 300 min and the setting process is completed.

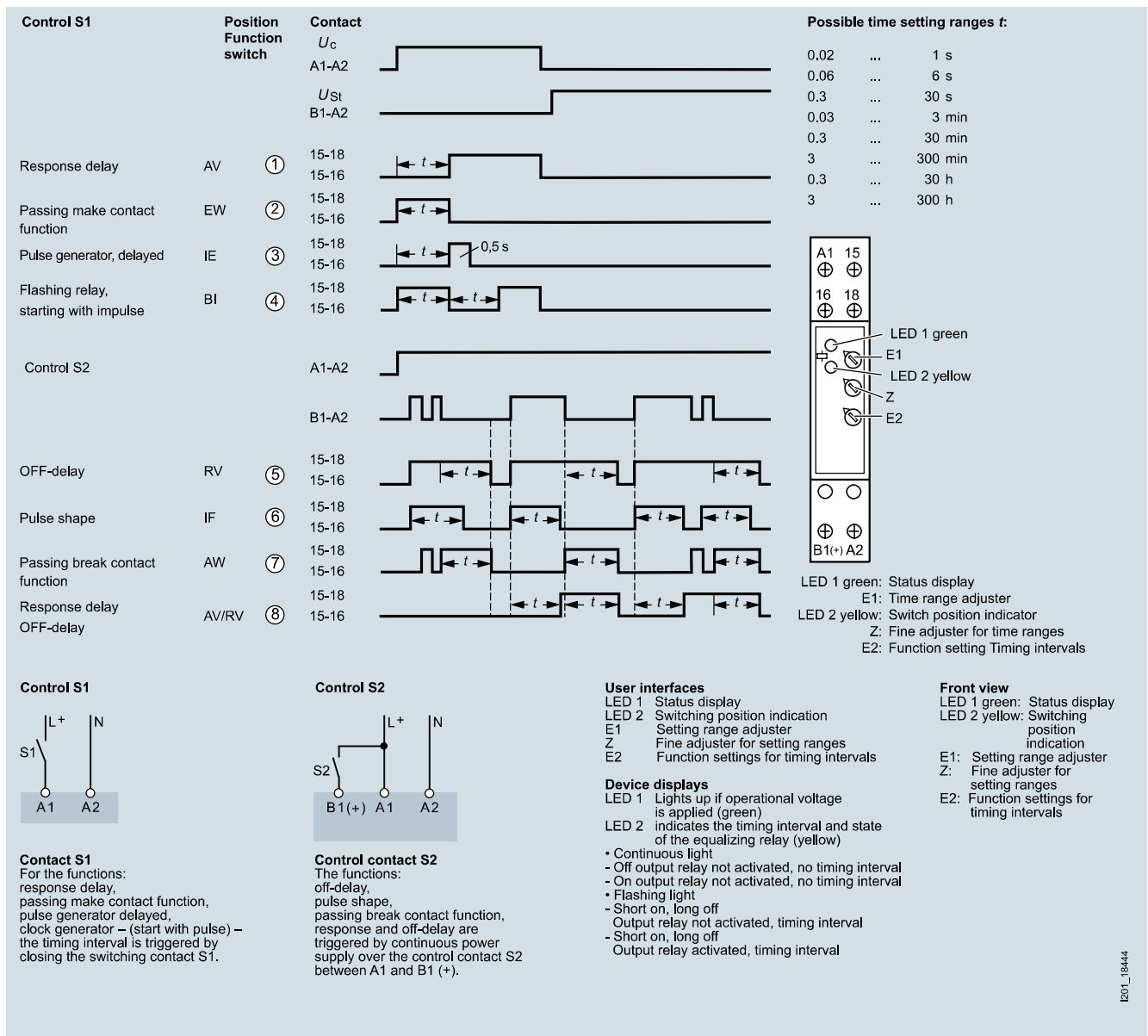
**Time operation interruption/time addition**

For the functions AV, EW, IE, BI, the timing interval can be interrupted at any time by activating B1 (+) and continued again by removing the control voltage (time addition).

**Control input B1**

The functions RV, IF, AW, AV/RV can be controlled using the control input B1 (+) with potential against terminal A2. The auxiliary voltage of terminal A1 – or any other voltage within the range 12 ... 240 V AC/DC – can be used for this purpose. The operation of parallel loads (e.g. contactors) from B1 (+) to A2 is also permissible.

If voltage is simultaneously applied to the control input B1 (+) and A1 for the IF function, this triggers an output pulse with the set time interval  $t_1$ .



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