## Contactor Relays 3TH30

Reliability and safety are pre-requisites in the choice of the control contactor. Siemens 3TH30 contactor relays satisfy these criteria and thus offer the right choice to the customer.

## Applications

3TH30 are used in control circuits for switching and signaling purpose. Also they are used for interfacing with the electronic circuits.

## Standards

Contactor relay conforms to IS /IEC 60947-5-1.
They also carry CE mark.

## Range

Air break contactor relays are suitable for 10A, (AC15/AC14 rating) at 240 V AC and 10 A , (DC13 rating) at 24 V DC.

## Benefits and features

## Flexibility

- Choice of auxiliary contacts

3TH3O contactor relays comes with 4 contacts as a basic unit ( $4 \mathrm{NO}, 3 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}, 2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}$ ). However the contacts can be extended upto 8 contacts by adding maximum 4 auxiliary contact blocks to this basic unit. This offers flexibly in selection and configuration.

- Choice of mounting

3TH30 can be mounted on 35 mm DIN rail and they are also suitable for screw mounting.

## Long Life

Superior design of current carrying parts, contact system and the magnet system increases the reliability which also results into higher electrical and mechanical endurance.

## High reliability

- Double Break Parallel Bridge contact mechanism

This mechanism is available with 3TH30. Such contact mechanism ensures reliable contact at low voltage and low currents ( 5 mA at 17 V DC). It also offers unmatched reliability as well as capability to integrate directly into PLC or instrumentation circuits.



## User friendliness and safety

- Positively driven contacts

3TH30 auxiliary contactors satisfy the conditions for positively driven operation between NO and NC contacts. NO and NC contact do not close at the same time. This is extremely important when they are used in safety circuits of critical applications. This ensures operator safety even during abnormal condition.

## - SIGUT Termination

- Figure touch proof terminals

It protects against accidental contact with live parts which ensures operator safety.

- Funnel shaped cable entries

Reduce wiring time by facilitating quick location of the connecting wire.

## - Cable end-stop

It decides the insertion depth of the connecting wires. Since the insertion depth is predetermined, insulation of the cable can be cut accordingly and the possibility of insulation getting inadvertently caught under the terminal is avoided.

## - Captive Screws

This feature prevents the screws from falling down thereby facilitates the wiring. Hence, the auxiliary contactors are delivered with untightened terminals. This eliminates the operation of untightening terminals before wiring.

## - Lug less termination

This feature helps in reducing the termination time.

## Selection and ordering data

| Contacts in basic unit | MLFB - With AC coil | MLFB - With DC coil | Std. pkg. (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4NO | 3TH30 40-0A.. | 3TH30 40-0B.. | 1 |
| $3 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ | 3TH30 31-0А.. | 3TH30 31-0B.. |  |
| 2NO+2NC | 3TH30 22-0A.. | 3TH30 22-0B.. |  |

.. Please add coil voltage code

## AC Coil voltages

| Coil voltage | 24 | 42 | 110 | 230 | 415 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | B0 | DO | FO | PO | RO |

## DC Coil voltages

| Coil voltage | 24 | 42 | 48 | 110 | 220 | 250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | B4 | D4 | W4 | F4 | M4 | N4 |

(Other coil voltages are also available.)

## Technical data

| Type |  | 3TH30 |  |  | 3TX40.. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standards |  | IS/IEC 60947-5-1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rated Operational Voltage |  | 690 V |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rated Impulse withstand voltage |  | 8 kV |  |  |  |  |  |
| Permissible ambient temp. | Storage Service | $\begin{aligned} & -50 \text { to }+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & -25 \text { to }+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mechanical endurance cycles |  | 30 mill |  |  | 10 mill |  |  |
| Rated operating current le/AC12 |  | 16A |  |  | 10A |  |  |
| Rated operating current le/AC15/AC14 at operating voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 415 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 690 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 4 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3.6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.8 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Rated operating current le/DC13 at operating voltage |  | Current paths in series |  |  | Current paths in series |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \mathrm{~V} \\ 110 \mathrm{~V} \\ 220 \mathrm{~V} \\ 440 \mathrm{~V} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.9 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.45 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.2 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 2.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.75 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.9 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.11 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3.8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.85 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.2 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| Coil Voltage tolerance |  | 0.8 to $1.1 \times$ Ue |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rated coil input <br> AC operated, 50 Hz <br> DC operated Closing=when closed | Closing VA/p.f. When closed VA/P.f. | $\begin{aligned} & 68 / 0.82 \\ & 10 / 0.29 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency of operation at AC15/DC13 duty | cycles/hr | 3600 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short circuit protection <br> HRC fuse-links <br> Miniature circuit breakers, (C-char.) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 16 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Degree of protection |  | IP 20 |  |  |  |  |  |

## For 3TH30

| Operating time at $1 . \mathbf{0}^{*}$ Us |  | AC | DC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Closing | Closing Delay NO | $10-25 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $30-70 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | Opening Delay NC | $7-20 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $28-56 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Opening | Opening Delay NO | $5-18 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $10-20 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | Closing Delay NC | $7-20 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $15-25 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

## Accessories and ordering data

## 1. Surge suppressor

It is used to reduce the effect of switching overvoltages created during the opening of inductive circuits. Typically they are mounted outside the body of the contactor relay, and are connected in parallel with the coil terminals. Various techniques for the suppression of switching overvoltages can be employed. For example: RC element, Varistor etc

## 2. Add on blocks

| Auxiliary Contact Block | Type Reference | Std. pkg. (nos.) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1NO | 3TX40 10 2A |  |
| 1NC | $3 T X 4001$ 2A | 10 |
| 1NO extended | $3 T X 40104 A$ |  |
| 1NC extended | $3 T X 40014 A$ |  |

Extended contacts (NO/NC) is early make NO and late break NC combination.


## Dimensional drawings

```
3TH30-0A
```



3TH30-0B


```
(1) Auxiliary Contact Block
```

(2) Identification tag

## Useful technical information

## Variety of connections for DC applications



Single pole operation


Two poles in series


Three poles in series


Four poles in series


## Power Contactors 3TF

For more than 110 years, Siemens has been developing and manufacturing industrial control products. We offer a wide product range which fulfills the demands of our customers regarding performance and reliability. Our aim is to make industrial operation easier ensuring flexible mounting, modular construction and high functionality. With 3TF contactors Siemens has been offering a tried tested trusted solution to control, switch and protect your motors upto 250 kW .

## Applications

3TF power contactors are suitable for switching and controlling squirrel cage and slip-ring motors as well as other AC loads, such as solenoids, capacitors, lighting loads, heating loads and transformer loads.

## Standards

Contactors conform to IS/IEC 60947-4-1. They also carry the CE mark.

## Coordinated feeder

Contactors and bi-relays have been tested for type-2 coordination at $\mathrm{Iq}=50 \mathrm{kA}, 415 \mathrm{~V}$ AC, 50 Hz as per IS/IEC 60947-4-1, for both fuse protected as well as fuseless motor feeders.

## Range

Air break contactors are available from 9 A to 475A in 3 pole version.

Also available in 2 pole AC version from 45A to 400A.

## Benefits and features

## Flexibility

- Choice of Auxiliary contacts

| Contactor | Aux. contacts on <br> basic unit | Permissible add-on <br> contact blocks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9A/12A | 1 NO | Upto 4NO or 4NC |
| 9A/12A | 1 NC | Upto 4NO or 2NC |
| 16A/22A | - | Upto 4NO or 4NC |
| 32A/38A | - | Upto 4NO or 4NC |
| 45A to 475A | 2NO+2NC | $2 \times(1 N O+1 N C)$ |

The customer can order desired number of contacts thereby reducing the cost.

## - Choice of mounting

Contactor can be mounted on 35 mm DIN and they are also suitable for screw mounting (9-38A - DIN / Screw mounting and 45-475A - Screw mounting).


- Choice of coil voltages

AC 50 Hz coil code: 3 TF30 to 3TF56

| Coil voltage (V) | 24 | 42 | 110 | 230 | 415 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | BO | DO | FO | PO | RO |

Wide band AC 50 Hz coil code: 3TF30 to 3TF35

| Coil voltage (V) | $70-140$ | $150-280$ | $260-460$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | W110 | W220 | W415 |

AC 50/60 Hz coil code: 3TF57

| Coil voltage (V) | $110-132$ | $220-240$ | $380-460$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | F7 | M7 | Q7 |

DC coil code: 3TF30 to 3TF57

| Coil voltage (V) | 24 | 42 | 48 | 110 | 220 | $250^{+}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | B4 | D4 | W4 | F4 | M4 | N4 |

+ For 3TF3 only
(Other coil voltages are also available.)


## High performance

- No duration upto $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Contactors are suitable for operation in service temperature upto $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ without derating. This avoids selection of higher rated contactor, thereby reducing cost.

- Long Life

Superior design of current carrying parts, contact system and the magnet system increases the reliability results into higher electrical and mechanical endurance.

- High short-time rating

Contactors have a high short-time rating, which makes them suitable for applications having high starting currents and long run-up times.

## High reliability

- High insulation voltage and impulse withstand voltage capacity ensures reliable performance during occasional abnormal increase in supply voltage.
- Double break parallel bridge contact mechanism This mechanism is available for auxiliary contacts. Such contact mechanism ensures reliable contact at low voltage and low currents ( 5 mA at 17VDC). It also offers unmatched reliability. (Chances of 2 mal-operations in 100 mill. operations as against 4460 for single bridge contacts)



## User friendliness and safety

- Arc Chamber Interlock (45A and above)

It prevents the contactor from switching ON, if the arc chamber is not fitted properly. Thus avoids accidents to plant and personnel.


- Positively driven contacts

3TF contactors satisfy the conditions for positively driven operation between the main power contacts and the NC contacts. NC contacts positively open before the main contact closes. This is extremely important when power contactors are used in safety circuits of critical applications.

- SIGUT Termination

- Figure touch proof terminals*

It protects against accidental contact with live parts which ensures operator safety.

- Funnel shaped cable entries

Reduce wiring time by facilitating quick location of the connecting wire.

## - Cable end-stop

It decides the insertion depth of the connecting wires. Since the insertion depth is predetermined, insulation of the cable can be cut accordingly and the possibility of insulation getting inadvertently caught under the terminal, is avoided.

## - Captive Screws

This feature prevents the screws from falling down thereby facilitates the wiring. Hence, the contactors are delivered with untightened terminals. This eliminates the operation of untightening terminals before wiring.

- Lug less termination

This feature helps in reducing the termination time.

[^0]Selection and ordering data

| Contactor size | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rated current (A) } \\ & \text { le AC3 at } \\ & 415 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{ph} \end{aligned}$ | Motor kW at $415 \mathrm{~V} 50 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{ph}$ | Auxiliary contacts | AC 50 Hz coil Type <br> PI. fill in coil voltage code | DC coil Type PI. fill in coil voltage code | Std. pkg. (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 9 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{NO}^{\$} \\ & 1 \mathrm{NC}^{\$} \end{aligned}$ | 3TF30 10-0A.. 3TF30 01-0A.. | 3TF30 10-0B.. 3TF30 01-OB.. | 1 |
|  | 12 | 5.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{NO}^{\$} \\ & 1 \mathrm{NC}^{\$} \end{aligned}$ | 3TF31 10-0A.. <br> 3TF31 01-0A.. | 3TF31 10-0B.. <br> 3TF31 01-OB.. |  |
| 1 | 16 | 7.5 | -\$ | 3TF32 00-0A.. | 3TF32 00-0B.. |  |
|  | 22 | 11 | -\$ | 3TF33 00-0A.. | 3TF33 00-0B.. |  |
| 2 | 32 | 15 | -\$ | 3TF34 00-0A.. | 3TF34 00-0B.. |  |
|  | 38 | 18.5 | _\$ | 3TF35 00-0A.. | 3TF35 00-0B.. |  |
| 3 | 45 | 22 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3TF46 02-0A..ZA01@ ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 3TF46 02-0D..ZA01@ ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |
|  | 63 | 30 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3 TF47 02-0A..ZA01@ ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 3TF47 02-0D..ZA01@ ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |
|  | 70 | 37 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3 TF47 72-0A.. | 3TF47 72-0D.. |  |
| 4 | 75 | 42 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3TF48 22-0A..ZA01@ ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 3TF48 22-0D..ZA01@ ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |
|  | 85 | 45 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3TF49 22-0A..ZA01@ | 3TF49 22-0D..ZA01@ |  |
| 6 | 110 | 55 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC} \$$ | 3TF50 02-0A.. | 3TF50 02-0D.. |  |
|  | 140 | 75 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3TF51 02-0A.. | 3TF51 02-0D.. |  |
| 8 | 170 | 90 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3TF52 02-0A.. | 3TF52 02-0D.. |  |
|  | 205 | 110 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3TF53 02-0A.. | 3TF53 02-0D.. |  |
| 10 | 250 | 132 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3TF54 02-0A.. | 3TF54 02-0D.. ${ }^{1)}$ |  |
|  | 300 | 160 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3TF55 02-0A.. | 3TF55 02-0D. ${ }^{1)}$ |  |
| 12 | 400 | 200 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}^{\$}$ | 3TF56 02-0A.. | 3TF56 02-0D.. ${ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | 475 | 250 | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC} \$$ | 3TF57 02-0C.. | 3TF57 02-0D.. ${ }^{1}$ ) |  |

[^1]
## Coil voltage code AC 50Hz: 3TF30 to 3TF56

| Coil voltage | 24 | 42 | 110 | 230 | 415 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | BO | DO | FO | PO | RO |

## Coil voltage code AC 50/60 Hz: 3TF57

| Coil voltage (V) | $110-132$ | $220-240$ | $380-460$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | F7 | M7 | Q7 |

## Coil voltage code DC: 3TF30 to 3TF57

| Coil voltage (V) | 24 | 42 | 48 | 110 | 220 | $250^{+}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | B4 | D4 | W4 | F4 | M4 | N4 |

+ For 3TF3 only
${ }^{2)}$ Coil voltage code AC 50Hz: 3TF (2 Pole AC Contactor)

| Coil voltage | 110 | 230 | 415 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | FO | PO | RO |

(Other coil voltages are also available)

## Auxiliary contact blocks

| For Contactor | Description | Type | Std. pkg. (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3TF30 to 35 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1NO } \\ \text { 1NC } \\ \text { 1NO ext } \\ \text { 1NC ext } \end{gathered}$ | 3TX4 010-2A <br> 3TX4 001-2A <br> 3TX4 010-4A <br> 3TX4 001-4A | 10 |
| 3TF46 to 57 | Second 1NO+1NC Left Second 1NO+1NC Right | $\begin{aligned} & 3 T Y 7 \text { 561-1K } \\ & 3 T Y 7 \text { 561-1L } \end{aligned}$ | 1 |

2 Pole AC contactors - 3TF
For single phase and 2 phase applications with AC coils

| Contactor Size | Rated current le (A) <br> AC3, 415V | Type ${ }^{2)}$ | Std. pkg. <br> (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 45 | 3TF46 02-0A..ZB01 |  |
| 3 | 63 | 3TF47 02-0A..ZB01 |  |
| 3 | 70 | 3TF47 72-0A..ZB01 |  |
| 6 | 110 | 3TF50 02-0A..ZB01 |  |
| 6 | 140 | 3TF51 02-0A..ZB01 | 1 |
| 8 | 170 | 3TF52 02-0A..ZB01 |  |
| 8 | 205 | 3TF53 02-0A..ZB01 |  |
| 10 | 250 | 3TF54 02-0A..ZB01 |  |
| 10 | 300 | 3TF55 02-0A..ZB01 |  |
| 12 | 400 | 3TF56 02-0A..ZB01 |  |

## Technical data



[^2]3) On-load factor (ED) in $\%=\frac{\text { ontime } \times 100}{\text { cycle time }}$

Max. switching freq. $z=50$ per hour. Ratings at higher frequency upon enquiry.

4) Ratings for capacitor - banks in parallel - upon enquiry. Minimum inductance of $6 \mu \mathrm{H}$ required between parallel connected capacitors.

## Power Contactors Technical Data



Auxiliary contacts

| Rated thermal current $I_{t h}=$ rated operational current le / AC-12 | A | 10 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated operational current le / AC-15/AC-14 at rated operational voltage Ue upto 125 V | A | 10 | 10 |
| 220V | A | 10 | 6 |
| 415 V | A | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| 500 V | A | 4 | 2.5 |
| Rated operational current le / DC12 at rated operational voltage Ue upto 48 V | A | 10 | 10 |
| 110 V | A | 2.1 | 3.2 |
| 220 V | A | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 440 V | A | 0.6 | 0.33 |
| Rated operational current le / DC13 <br> at rated operational voltage Ue upto 24 V | A | 10 | 10 |
| 48 V | A | 5 | 5 |
| 110 V | A | 0.9 | 1.14 |
| 220 V | A | 0.45 | 0.48 |
| 440 V | A | 0.25 | 0.13 |

## Conductor cross-sections



[^3]
8) The opening time delay increases when the contactor coil is protected against voltage peaks. (e.g. Varistor: +2 to +5 ms )

## Electrical Life Curves

## 3TF30 to 3TF49 contactors



3TF50 to 3TF57 contactors


## Typical Circuit Diagrams

## Direct On Line starter



## Forward / Reverse starter (Electrical Interlocking)



## Star Delta starter



Main circuit


Control circuit for push button control (momentary command)

S0 $=$ 'OFF' Push button
S1 $=$ 'ON' Push button
K1 $=$ Line contactor
K2 $=$ Star contactor
K3 $=$ Delta contactor
K4 $=$ Star delta timer (7PU60 20)
F2 $=$ Overload relay
F1 $=$ Backup fuse
F3 $=$ Control circuit fuse

## Auto Transformer starter



Please refer page no. 70 for selection of switchgear for autotransformer starting method

## Internal connection diagram for DC coil circuits


$\begin{aligned} \text { K1 : } & \text { Sizes } 3 \text { to 6, } \\ & \text { 3TF46 to 3TF51 }\end{aligned}$

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { K1 }: & \text { Sizes } 8 \text { to } 12 \\ & \text { 3TF52 to 3TF56 } \\ \text { K2 }: & \text { 3TF30 10 OB.. for 3TF52-55 } \\ & \text { 3TF32 00-OB.. for 3TF56 }\end{array}$

$\begin{aligned} \text { K1 }: & \text { Size 12 } \\ & \text { 3TF57 } \\ \text { K2 }: & 3 T C 44 \text { 17 4A.. }\end{aligned}$

The control circuits indicated by dotted lines are to be wired by customer.

## Terminal Designation



## Permissible Mounting Position



## Accessories and ordering data

## 1. Mechanical interlocking kit

Mechanical interlock is required when the supply from two different sources is available. Also the same is required for the application involving reversing of motor. Here two contactors are mechanically interlocked with the help of mechanical interlock kit. This ensures closing of only one contactor at a time. Thus prevents a short circuit upon load changeover from one contactor to another.

| For Contactor |  | MLFB | Std. pkg. (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC3 Rating | Contactor |  |  |
| 9 to 38A | 3TF30 to 35 | 3TX4 091-1A ${ }^{\text {\# }}$ | 10 |
| 45/63/70A | 3TF46/47/47-7 | $3 T X 7$ 466-1 YA0 | 2 |
| 75/85A | 3TF48/49 | $3 T X 7$ 486-1 YA0 | 2 |
| 110/140A | 3TF50/51 | $3 T X 7$ 506-1YAO | 2 |
| 170/205A | 3TF52/53 | $3 T X 7$ 526-1YAO | 2 |
| 250/300A | 3TF54/55 | $3 T X 7$ 546-1 YA0 | 2 |
| 400 A | 3TF56 | $3 T X 7$ 566-1YAO | 2 |
| 110/170 A | 3TF50/52 | 3TX7 526-1YA09 | 1 |
| 170/250 A | 3TF52/54 | 3TX7 546-1YA09 | 1 |

\#: W/O base plate (not required)

## 2. Surge suppressor

It is used to reduce the effect of switching overvoltages created during the opening of inductive circuits. Typically they are mounted outside the body of the contactor, and are connected in parallel with the coil terminals. Various techniques for the suppression of switching overvoltages can be employed. For example: RC element, Varistor etc.

## RC Element:



The effective increase in the capacitance of the coil circuit reduces the amplitude and rate of rise of switch off overvoltage spikes to such an extend that no rapid restriking occur.

## Varistor:



Varistor limit the maximum value of the overvoltage because they become highly conductive above a threshold value. Until this threshold value is reached shower discharge occurs for small duration.

## Selection table:

## Surge suppressor (Varistor) for 3TF30-3TF35

| Coil Voltage |  | Type | Std. pkg. <br> (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC | DC |  |  |
| $24-48 \mathrm{~V}$ | $24-70 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 3TX7 402-3GY1 |  |
| $48-127 \mathrm{~V}$ | $70-150 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 3TX7 402-3HY1 |  |
| $127-240 \mathrm{~V}$ | $150-250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 3TX7 402-3JY1 | 10 |
| $240-400 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3 3TX7 402-3KY1 |  |
| $400-600 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3 3TX7 402-3LY1 |  |

## Surge suppressor (Varistor) for 3TF46-56

| Coil Voltage |  | Type | Std. pkg. <br> (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC | DC |  |  |
| Less than 48V | $24-70 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 3TX7 462-3GY1 |  |
| $48-127 \mathrm{~V}$ | $70-150 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 3TX7462-3HY1 |  |
| $127-240 \mathrm{~V}$ | $150-250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 3TX7 462-3JY1 | 10 |
| $240-400 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | $3 T X 7462-3$ KY1 |  |
| $400-600 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3 3TX7462-3LY1 |  |

Surge suppressor (RC Element) for 3TF30-3TF35

| Coil Voltage |  | Type | Std. pkg. <br> (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC | DC |  |  |
| $24-48 \mathrm{~V}$ | $24-70 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 TX7 402-3RY2 |  |
| $48-127 \mathrm{~V}$ | $70-150 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 TX7 402-3SY2 |  |
| $127-240 \mathrm{~V}$ | $150-250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 TX7 402-3TY2 | 10 |
| $240-400 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3 TX7 402-3UY2 |  |
| $400-460 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3 3TX7402-3VY2 |  |

## 3. Connector

The 3TS90 connector is used to mount the motor protection circuit breaker 3 VU on the contactor 3TF with screw terminals. It enables mechanical and electrical connection between contactor and motor protection circuit breaker.


Range:

| Size of connector | MPCB |  | Contactor |  | MLFB of Connector | Std. pkg. <br> (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MLFB | Current <br> Rating | MLFB |  |  |  |
| I | 3VU13 | $\begin{gathered} 0.16 \text { to } \\ 20 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | 3TF30/31 | 9/12 A | 3TS90 01-8K | 1 |
| 11 | 3VU13 | 6 to 25A | 3TF32/33 | 16/22A | 3TS90 02-8K | 1 |

## Benefits:

Direct mounting of 3VU MPCB on 3TF contactor eliminates the need of power wiring and ensures secure connection. In addition, the assembly time and size of the feeder is reduced which results in cost saving. The overall assembly also looks contemporary.

## Spares and ordering data

## 1. Auxiliary Contact Blocks

In-built contact configuration
Size 0 (9-12A)

## Add - on Contact Blocks:

2. Main contact kits / arc chambers / AC-DC coils

| For contactor type (AC3 rating) | Main contact kits (6 fixed \& 3 moving contacts) | Arc chambers | AC coils ${ }^{1)}$ | DC coils ${ }^{1)}$ | Std. pkg. (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 TF30 (9A) | - | - | 3TY7 403-0A.. | 3TY4 803-0B.. | 1 |
| 3 TF31 (12A) | - | - |  |  |  |
| 3 TF32 (16A) | 3 TY7 420-0A | - |  |  |  |
| 3 TF33 (22A) | 3 TY7 430-0A | - |  |  |  |
| 3 TF34 (32A) | 3 TY7 340-0C | 3TY7 342-0C |  |  |  |
| 3TF35 (38A) | 3TY7 350-0C | 3TY7 352-0C | 3TY7 443-0A.. | 3TY7 443-0B.. |  |
| 3TF46 (45A) | 3 TY7 460-0YA | 3 TY7 462-0YA | 3TY7 463-0A.. | 3TY7 463-0D.. |  |
| 3 TF47 (63A) | 3 YY7 470-0YA | $3 T Y 7$ 472-0YA |  |  |  |
| $3 T F 477$ (70A) | 3 YY7 477-0YA | $3 T Y 7$ 477-0YD |  |  |  |
| 3 TF48 (75A) | 3 TY7 480-0A | 3 TY7 482-0A | 3TY7 483-0A.. | 3TY7 483-0D.. |  |
| 3TF49 (85A) | 3 TY7 490-0A | 3 TY7 492-0A |  |  |  |
| 3TF50 (110A) | 3 YY7 500-0YA | $3 T Y 7$ 502-0YA | 3TY7 503-0A.. | 3TY7 503-0D.. |  |
| 3TF51 (140A) | 3TY7 510-0YA | $3 T Y 7$ 512-0YA |  |  |  |
| 3 TF52 (170A) | 3 TY7 520-0YA | $3 T Y 7$ 522-0YA | 3TY7 523-0A.. | 3TY7 523-0D.. |  |
| 3TF53 (205A) | 3 YY7 530-0YA | 3 TY7 532-0YA |  |  |  |
| 3TF54 (250A) | 3 TY7 540-0YA | $3 T Y 7$ 542-0YA | 3TY7 543-0A.. | 3TY7 543-0D.. |  |
| 3TF55 (300A) | 3TY7 550-0YA | $3 T Y 7552-0 Y A$ |  |  |  |
| 3TF56 (400A) | 3 TY7 560-0YA | $3 T Y 7$ 562-0YA | 3 YY7 563-0A.. | 3TY7 563-0D.. |  |
| 3 TF57 (475A) | 3 TY7 570-0YA | $3 T Y 7$ 572-0YA | $3 T Y 7$ 573-0C | 3TY7 573-0D.. |  |

${ }^{1)}$ Please fill in coil voltage code from table below

## Coil voltage code AC 50Hz: 3TF30 to 3TF56

| Coil voltage | 24 | 42 | 110 | 230 | 415 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | BO | DO | FO | PO | RO |

## Coil voltage code AC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ : 3TF57

| Coil voltage (V) | $110-132$ | $220-240$ | $380-460$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | F7 | M7 | Q7 |

Coil voltage code DC: 3TF30 to 3TF57

| Coil voltage (V) | 24 | 42 | 48 | 110 | 220 | $250^{+}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | B4 | D4 | W4 | F4 | M4 | N4 |

[^4]
## Dimensional drawing

## 3TF30/31 AC Coil



## 3TF32/33 AC Coil



## 3TF34/35 AC Coil



3TF30 to 3TF32, with mechanical interlock kit


| Type | a (AC coil) | a (DC coil) | b1 | b2 | c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3TF30/31 | 116 | 148 | 90 | 100 | 78 |
| 3TF32/33 | 127 | 159 | 91 | 101 | 85 |

## 3TF30/31 DC Coil


(1) Auxiliary contact block (2) Identification tag

3TF32/33 DC Coil


## 3TF34/35 DC Coil



## Notes

1) Dimensions for coil terminals
2) Dimensions for mounting terminals

Minimum clearance from insulated components $=5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Minimum clearance from earthed components $=10 \mathrm{~mm}$
3) size of power terminals
4) Size of auxiliary terminals


3TF48 and 3TF49


| Type | a1 | c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3TF48 | 8 | 107 |
| 3TF49 | 10.5 | 116 |

3TF52 and 3TF53


## Notes

1) Minimum clearance from insulated components $=3 \mathrm{~mm}$ Minimum clearance from earthed components $=10 \mathrm{~mm}$
2) Dimension with second auxiliary contact block on both sides
3) Dimension for coil terminal.

3TF47 7


3TF50 and 3TF51


3TF54/55

4) Dimension for mounting.
5) Dimension for power terminal.
6) 3TF53 The conductor bars protrude over the contactor edges on top and bottom by 2 mm each.


| Type | a | b | c | d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3TF56 | 25 | 200 | 178 | 48 |
| 3TF57 | 30 | 209.5 | 182 | 52 |

3TF46/47/477/48/49
with Mechanical Interlock Kit


| For Contactor | $a_{1}$ | $a_{2}$ | $b_{1}$ | $b_{2}$ | $c_{1}$ | $c_{2}$ | $d_{1}$ | $e$ | $g_{1}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3TF46/47/477 | 240 | 180 | 165 | 145 | 141 | 18 | 117 | 150 | $7(M 6)$ |
| 3TF48/49 | 260 | 200 | 175 | 155 | 158 | 18 | 127 | 160 | $7(M 6)$ |

3TF50 and 3TF52 with Mechanical Interlock Kit 3TF52 and 3TF54 with Mechanical Interlock Kit


| Type | a1 | a2 | b1 | b2 | c1 | c2 | d1 | g1 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3TF52 \& 50 | 330 | 270 | 240 | 215 | 203 | 18 | 154.5 | 11 |
| 3TF54 \& 52 | 350 | 290 | 265 | 240 | 219 | 21 | 167 | 11 |

3TF50 to 3TF57
with Mechanical Interlock Kit


| For Contactor | $a_{1}$ | $a_{2}$ | $\mathrm{b}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{b}_{2}$ | $c_{1}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{d}_{1}$ | e | $\mathrm{g}_{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3TF50/51 | 300 | 240 | 210 | 185 | 160 | 18 | 147 | 260 | 9 (M8) |
| 3TF52/53 | 330 | 270 | 240 | 215 | 203 | 18 | 162 | 315 | 9 (M8) |
| 3TF54/55 | 350 | 290 | 265 | 240 | 219 | 21 | 172 | 375 | 11 (M10) |
| 3TF56/57 | 380 | 310 | 265 | 240 | 243 | 21 | 187 | 385 | 11 (M10) |

## Notes

1) Minimum clearance from insulated components $=3 \mathrm{~mm}$ Minimum clearance from earthed components $=10 \mathrm{~mm}$
2) Dimension with second auxiliary contact block on both sides
3) Dimension for coil terminal.
4) Dimension for mounting.
5) Dimension for power terminal.

## Useful information

## Categories of duty - as per IEC 947 / IS 13947

| Current | Utilisation <br> Categories | Typical Application |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  | AC1 | Non-inductive or slightly inductive loads, resistance furnances |
|  | AC2 | Slipring motors; starting, switching off |
|  | AC3 | Squirrel-cage motors; starting, switching off motors during running ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  | AC4 | Squirrel-cage motors; starting, plugging, inching |
|  | AC5a | Switching of electric discharge lamp controls |
|  | AC5b | Switching of incandescent lamps |
|  | AC6a | Switching of transformers |
|  | AC6b | Switching of capacitor banks |
|  | AC7a | Slightly inductive loads in household appliances and similar applications |
|  | AC7b | Motorloads for household applications |
|  | AC8a | Hermetic refrigerant compressor motor ${ }^{(2)}$ control with manual resetting of overload releases |
|  | AC8b | Hermetic refrigerant compressor motor ${ }^{(2)}$ control with automatic resetting of overload releases |
| DC | DC1 | Non-inductive or slightly inductive loads, resistance furnaces |
|  | DC3 | Shunt-motors: starting, plugging, inching, dynamic braking of d.c motors |
|  | DC5 | Series-motors: starting, plugging, inching, dynamic braking of d.c motors |
|  | DC6 | Switching of incandescent lamps |
|  |  |  |

(1) AC3 category may be used for occasional inching (jogging) or plugging for limited time periods such as machine set-up; during such limited time periods the number of such operations should not exceed five per minute or more than ten in a 10-min period.
(2) Hermetic refrigent compressor motor is a combination consisting of a compressor and a motor, both of which are enclosed in the same housing, with no external shaft or shaft seals, the motor operating in the refrigent
(3) Selection of contactors for utilisation categories from AC-5a to AC-8b and DC6 upon enquiry.

## Contact life calculation:

Contactors have bounce free operation. Electrical life is influenced by the breaking currents. For normal AC3 duty the breaking current is the rated operational current and for AC4 duty, the typical breaking current is 6 times the rated operational current. In case of mixed duty, the expected life is determined as under
$X=\frac{A}{1+\frac{C}{100}\left(\frac{A}{B}-1\right)}$
Where
$X=$ expected life for mixed duty
$A=$ expected life for normal AC3 duty
B $=$ expected life for $100 \%$ AC4 duty
C = proportion of inching operations as a percentage of total operations.

## Recommended selection of contactors for hoisting duty (upto 85A)

In hoisting operation, slipring motors are generally used. For this typical hoisting duty, we recommend the contactors listed in the following table.

| Contactor Type | Stator Protection <br> Maximum load current with hoisting motor. For intermittent duty S3 |  |  |  | Rotor Protection <br> Maximum load current with hoisting motor(Delta circuit). <br> For intermittent duty S3 |  |  |  | Max rotor standstill voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25\% | 40\% | 60\% | 100\% | 25\% | 40\% | 60\% | 100\% |  |
|  | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | V |
| 3TF31 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 660 |
| 3TF33 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 660 |
| 3TF45 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 42 | 38 | 35 | 30 | 660 |
| 3TF47 | 49 | 45 | 40 | 30 | 73 | 68 | 60 | 45 | 750 |
| 3TF49 | 68 | 62 | 54 | 45 | 100 | 95 | 80 | 68 | 1000 |

## Recommended substitutes for discontinued 3TA/3UA19

For standard application (AC3 duty)

| AC3 rating <br> $415 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | Size | Discontinued contactor | Discontinued bi-relay | Size | Contactor | Bi-relay | Motor kW 415V, 50 Hz , 3ph. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.8A |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3TA67 } \\ & \text { 3TA76 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 3TF30 |  | 3.8 |
| 9A |  |  |  | 0 |  | 3UA5000 | 4 |
| 12A | 1 | 3 TA21 | 3UA1911 |  | 3TF31 |  | 5.5 |
| 16A |  |  |  |  | 3TF32 | $3 \mathrm{UA5200}$ | 7.5 |
| 22A |  | 3 TA11 |  | 1 | 3TF33 | UA5200 | 11 |
| 30A |  | 3 TA22 |  |  |  |  | 15 |
| 32A | 2 |  |  | 2 | 3TF34 | 3UA5500* | 18.5 |
| 38A |  |  | 3UA1928 |  | 3TF35 |  | 20 |
| 45A |  |  |  |  | 3TF46-Z | 3UA5800-71 | 22 |
| 63A | 4 | 3TA24 ${ }^{1}$ |  | 3 | 3TF47-Z | -800-Z1 | 30 |
| 70A |  |  |  |  | 3TF47-7 | 3UA5800-Z2 | 37 |
| 105A |  | 3 TA16 |  | 4 | 3TF48/49 | 3UA5800-Z1 | 45 |
| 110A |  |  | ЗUA1938 |  | 3TF50 | 3UA5830 | 55 |
| 140A |  | 3TA28-Y |  | 6 | 3TF51 |  | 75 |
| 170A |  |  |  |  | 3TF52 |  | 95 |
| 200A |  | 3 TA28 | 3UA66 | 8 | 3TF53 |  | 110 |
| 250A |  |  |  |  | 3TF54 | 3UA6230 | 132 |
| 300A | 12 | 3 TB56 | 3UA66 | 10 | 3TF55 |  | 160 |
| 400A |  |  |  |  | 3TF56 |  | 220 |
| 475A | - | - | - | 12 | 3TF57 | 3UA6830 | 250 |

\# use 3UA50 + 3UX1418 to replace 3UA19 28 (upto 12A) use 3UA52 + 3UX1420 to replace 3UA19 28 (upto 25A)
${ }^{1)}$ For crane/hoisting/inching application, replace 3TA24 with 3TF48/49 contactors

For inching application (AC4 duty)

| Discontinued contactor |  | New contactor |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size | Type 3TA | Size | Type 3TF |
| 1 | 3TA21 | 1 | 3 3TF32 |
| 1 | 3TA11 | 1 | 3 TF33 |
| 2 | 3TA22 | 2 | 3 TF34 |
| 2 | 3TA13 | 2 | 3 TF35 |
| 4 | 3TA24 | 4 | 3 TF48 |
| 4 | 3TA16 | 6 | 3 TF50 |
| 8 | 3TA28 | 8 | 3 3TF52 |
| 12 | 3TB56 | 12 | 3 TF56 |

Adaptor plate for replacing 3TA

| Adaptor plates, to replace | Type |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3TA61-0A by 3TH80/82-0A |  |$\quad$ 3TX6 406-0A

For crane application (AC2 duty, S3 100\% inching)

| Discontinued contactor |  | New contactor |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size | Type 3TA | Size | Type 3TF |
| 1 | 3TA21/11 | 1 | 3 3TF33 |
| 2 | 3TA22/13 | 2 | 3TF35 |
| 4 | 3TA24 | 4 | 3 3TF49 |
| 8 | 3TA28 | 8 | 3 3TF5200* |
| 12 | $3 T B 56$ | 12 | 3 3TF5600* |

* Hoisting duty contactors, designed specially for hoisting duty.


## Contactors for Hoisting Duty

AC slipring motors are most commonly used for the hoisting applications. AC2 duty pertains to starting and switching off the slipring motors. In case of hoisting duty breaking current is the starting current and frequency of switching is high.

The table shows the making and breaking capacity at normal and at hoisting application where le indicates the rated full load current.

|  | Making | Breaking |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| During Normal operation at full load | 2.5 * le | le |
| Hoisting application at full load | 2.5 * le | 2.5 * le |
| During Normal operation at <br> partial load | less than 2.5 * le | Less than le |

## Application

AC-2 operation is the typical duty for starting and switching off fully-loaded slipring motors in the starting phase. The rating of the contactor, to switch the motors, is selected primarily on the basis of rated make \& break capacity and desired electrical endurance.

## Standard

The contactors comply with the "Regulations to low voltage switchgear" of DIN VDE 0660 and IS/IEC 60947-4-1.

## Range

Hoisting duty contactors are available from 110A to 400A (AC2IAC3 rating).

## Benefits and features

## Long life

- "Hoisting Duty "Contactors are provided with new design of contacts ( $\mathrm{AgSnO}_{2}$ instead of AgCdO ) resulting in high electrical and mechanical life.
- They are electrically superior in taking care of excessive stresses coming on contactors during their operations in crane applications.


## Reliability

- The "Hoisting Duty" Contactors have vacuum impregnated coils which are suitable for high frequency switching and high vibrations. This helps in reducing coil failures.
- Side mounted auxiliary contact blocks are screw mounted and not snap fitted to withstand vibrations and high frequency operation.



## Operator safety

## - Arc Chamber Interlock

It prevents the contactor from switching ON, if the arc chamber is not fitted properly. Thus avoids accidents to plant and personnel.

- Finger touch proof terminals

It protects against accidental contact with live parts which ensures operator safety.

## High performance

- No duration upto $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Contactors are suitable for operation in service temperature upto $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ without derating. This avoids selection of higher rated contactor, thereby reducing cost.

## Selection and ordering data

Hoisting duty contactors -
For high switching frequency / inching applications with AC coils, $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}$ aux. contacts

| Contactor <br> size | Rated current le (A) <br> AC2/AC3 at 415V | Type | Std. pkg. <br> (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 110 | 3TF50 00-0A.. |  |
| 8 | 170 | 3TF52 00-0A.. |  |
| 10 | 250 | 3TF54 00-0A.. | 1 |
| 12 | 400 | 3TF56 00-0A.. |  |

## Coil voltages:

| Coil voltage -50 Hz | 110 V | 230 V | 415 V |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | FO | PO | RO |

(Other coil voltages are also available)

## Technical Information

## A. Recommended selection of contactors for hoisting duty

In hoisting operation, slipring motors are generally used. For this typical hoisting duty, we recommend the contactors listed in the following table.

| Contactor Type | Stator Protection <br> Maximum load current with hoisting motor. For intermittent duty S3 |  |  |  | Rotor Protection <br> Maximum load current with hoisting motor(Delta circuit). For intermittent duty 53 |  |  |  | Max rotor standstill voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25\% | 40\% | 60\% | 100\% | 25\% | 40\% | 60\% | 100\% |  |
| 3TF50 00 0A | 100 | 88 | 78 | 65 | 150 | 130 | 115 | 95 | 1000 |
| 3TF52 00 OA | 145 | 130 | 115 | 95 | 220 | 195 | 170 | 150 | 1000 |
| 3TF54 00 OA | 225 | 200 | 180 | 160 | 340 | 300 | 270 | 240 | 1000 |
| 3TF56 00 OA | 355 | 325 | 290 | 250 | 530 | 490 | 435 | 375 | 1000 |

When 3 conducting paths are connected in parallel, the maximum load current rises to 2.5 times the value given in this table. When 2 conducting paths are connected in parallel, it rises to 1.8 times the value given in this table.

## B. Selection of contactors for contact endurance: with normal and inching operation

Contactors suffer more erosion during inching operation than when stopping motors from a steady speed, i.e. normal operation. With slipring motors the starting current can be up to 2.5 times the rated current of the motor which means that this current has to be broken when inching is taking place. During normal operation, on the other hand, only the rated current has to be broken under full-load; under part-load it is even less.
Determining contact endurance from AC-2 duty ( $\mathrm{Ic}=2.5 \times \mathrm{le}$ ) will only give correct results when $100 \%$ inching operation is involved.

| Max. permissible current and attainable contact endurance when braking starting current given below PF $\geq 0.4$ ( $2.5 \times \mathrm{le}$ ) |  | Contact life when breaking the stator contactor load currents for S3-100\% duty, $\mathrm{Ic}=\mathrm{le}$, no inching |  | Contactor Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Operating cycles Approx. | A | Approx. Operating cycles |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 275 \\ & 425 \\ & 625 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 95 \\ 160 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,500,000 \\ & 3,100,000 \\ & 2,700,000 \end{aligned}$ | 3 TF5000 <br> 3TF5200 <br> 3TF5400 |
| 1000 | 150,000 | 250 | 2,500,000 | 3TF5600 |

The maximum permitted current (e.g. locked-rotor current of motor) must not exceed the values given in the "Max. starting current and attainable contact endurance" column. The values cannot be increased by paralleling pole assemblies.

## C. Selection of contactors for contact endurance: with mixed operation

When mixed operation is involved, i.e. primarily breaking of the motor rated current but with some breaking of higher currents due to inching, the endurance of the contacts can be calculated approximately from the following equation:

$$
X=\frac{A}{1+\frac{C}{100}\left(\frac{A}{B}-1\right)}
$$

Where
X = Contact endurance with mixed operation cycles.
$A=$ Contact endurance with normal operation $(\mathrm{la}=\mathrm{le})$ in operating cycles, from Fig. 1.
$B=$ Contact endurance with inching operation ( $\mathrm{I} a=$ Multiple of le) in operating cycles, from Fig. 2, Breaking current la/AC-2 $=2.5 x \mathrm{le}$.
C $=$ Proportion of inching in total operating Cycles in \%.


Fig. 1 Contact endurance of 3TF contactors as a function of breaking current when switching resistive and inductive AC loads.


Fig. 2 Contact endurance for mixed operation as a function of motor rated current. Motor on rated load, inching at 2.5 times motor rated current (slipring motor).

The contact endurance as a function of the motor rated current with mixed operation can be determined from Fig. 2 for proportions of inching of $0,10,20,50$ and $100 \%$. The values obtained are only applicable if rated motor load is used continuously. In practice therefore, the contact endurance should be greater.

## Example 1

Motor rated current 150A. Selected contactor: 3TF5600

| Contact endurance in operating cycles at 400V With inching of |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| $5.4 \times 106$ | $4.6 \times 106$ | $3.9 \times 106$ | $2.3 \times 106$ | $1.4 \times 106$ |

## Example 2

Maximum permitted motor rated current for a contact endurance of $2,000,000$ operating cycles at 400 V .

| Stator <br> contactor | Permitted rated current of slipring motor <br> with inching |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Type | $10 \%$ <br> approx. <br> A | 20\% <br> approx. <br> A | $50 \%$ <br> approx. <br> A | $100 \%$ <br> approx. |
|  | A |  |  |  |

## D. NOMOGREM

Apart from knowing the figure for contact endurance in operating cycles, users are also interested to know what period of time this amounts to before the contacts have to be changed. The value can be ascertained from the nomogram in Fig. 3. using the Nomogram


Fig. 3 Nomogram for determining contact endurance in year ( 250 working days) and months with daily operating hours of $4,8,12,16,20$ and 24 h .

Draw a line from the point on the left-hand scale indicating the required number of operating cycles to the point on the right hand scale indicating the required number of operating cycles per hour. Then, from the point where this line intersects with the centre axis, draw a horizontal line to the left or right scale for the actual number of daily operating hours.

Note: If a figure of 365 days per annum is being employed instead of 250, the total operating time obtained from the nomogram must be multiplied by 0.68 .

## Example:

Service requirements: 1.4 million operating cycles endurance, 200 operating cycles per hour, 16 hours service per day.

## Result:

Total operating time approx $=18$ months.

## Accessories and ordering data:

## AC Coils:

| Spare coils for | Type ${ }^{1)}$ | Std. pkg. (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3TF50 00 0A.. | 3 TY7 503-0A ..0-0H | 1 |
| 3TF52 00 0A.. | $3 \mathrm{TY7} 523-0 \mathrm{~A}$. $\mathrm{O}-0 \mathrm{OH}$ |  |
| 3TF54 00 0A.. | 3 TY7 543-0A ..0-0H |  |
| 3TF56 00 0A.. | 3 TY7 563-0A ..0-0H |  |

## ${ }^{1)}$ Coil voltage code AC 50Hz:

| Coil voltage | 110 | 230 | 415 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | FO | PO | RO |

(Other coil voltages are also available)

## Spares and ordering data

## Contact kits:

| Spare contact kit for | Type | Std. pkg. (nos.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3TF50 00 0A.. | 3 3TY7 500-0ZA |  |
| 3TF52 00 0A.. | $3 T Y 7520-0 Z A$ |  |
| 3TF54 00 0A.. | 3 3TY7 540-0ZA | 1 |
| 3TF56 00 0A.. | $3 T Y 7560-0 Z A$ |  |

## Dimensional drawing

The "Hoisting Duty" Contactors are mechanically similar to our existing 3TF power contactors. Therefore they have exactly same dimensions as the corresponding 3TF power contactors.

Please refer page nos. 21 and 22.

## Useful technical information

## Starting method of Slip ring motor (AC2 duty):

Three types of the contactors are used to control the three phase slip-ring motors: the stator contactor, the acceleration contactor and the rotor short circuit contactor.

## Stator contactor

Initially the stator contactor (K1) is closed to energize the motor. None of the rotor contactor (K2 or K3) is closed yet. Hence all the resistances are present in the rotor circuit. The starting current can reach to 1.5 to 4 times of the rated operational current. The AC2 rating of the stator contactor is selected as per the load factor of the motor.

$$
\text { Load factor }=\frac{\text { on time } * 100}{\text { Cycle time (on time }+ \text { rest time) }}
$$

## Acceleration contactor

Now acceleration contactor (K2) is closed which short circuits the resistances ( R 1 ). The sizing of this contactor (K2) is as per AC1 rated operational current. The current flow time per cycle and the number of cycles per hour has to be considered for the selection.

## Rotor short circuit contactor

At the end, the rotor short circuit contactor (K3) closes, short circuiting the last resistance bank (R2) thus remove all the resistances from the rotor circuit. The starting period is hence completed. The duty of this contactors is characterized by the small closing stress. the decisive factor is the thermal stress. The duty factor is considered while finding out the permissible values of the rated operational rotor current for rotor contactors.

Picture below shows the acceleration (K2) and the rotor short circuiting contactor (K3) in the delta connection. If they are connected in star then the ratings are reduced by $35 \%$.



[^0]:    * Finger touch proof terminals are available upto 85 A

[^1]:    1) Please connect DC coil circuit as recommended on page 16
    \$ For more auxiliary contacts please refer table below - "auxiliary contact blocks"
    @ For box type (SIGUT) terminal, order 2 nos. 3TX7 460-0E
[^2]:    1) As per IS/IEC 60947-1
    2) Ratings at 1000 VAC - upon enquiry.
[^3]:    5) With AC coil. With DC coil: 1000 oprs/hr.
    6) Rated value of the control voltage.
    7) Including switching contactor.
[^4]:    + For 3TF3 only
    (Other coil voltages are also available)

