



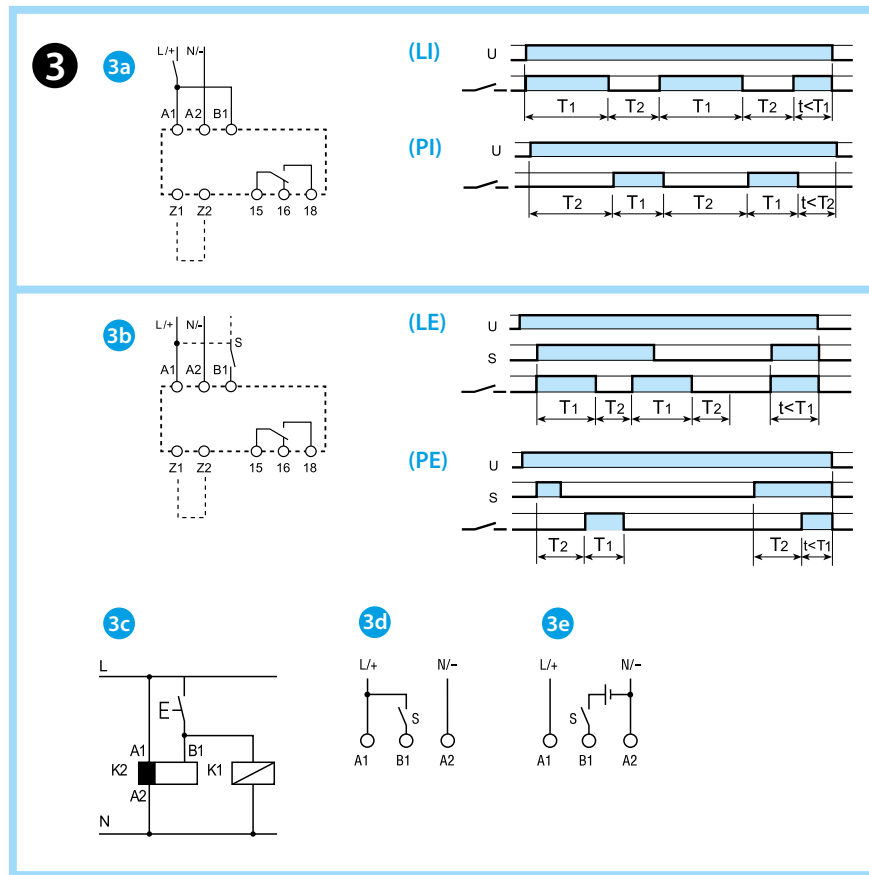
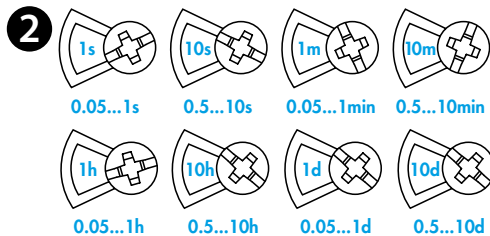
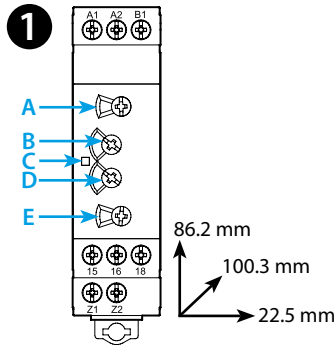


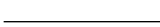








83.91

<b>83.91.0.240.0000</b>	
	$U_N$ (24...240)V AC (50/60 Hz) / DC $U_{min}$ 16.8 V AC / DC $U_{max}$ 265 V AC / DC $P_{(AC/DC)} < 1.5 \text{ VA} / < 2 \text{ W}$
	1 CO (SPDT) 16 A 250 V AC AC1 4000 VA AC15 (230 V AC) 750 VA  (230 V AC) 0.5 kW DC1 (30/110/220V) (16/0.3/0.12)A
	(-20...+60)°C
IP20	



LED	$U_N$		
	-	15 - 18	15 - 16
	✓	15 - 18	15 - 16
	✓		15 - 16
	✓	15 - 16	15 - 18

# ENGLISH

## 83.91 MODULAR TIMER ASYMMETRICAL RECYCLING

### 1 FRONT VIEW

- A Time scales rotary selector (T1)
- B Time setting (T1)
- C LED
- D Functions rotary selector (T2)
- E Time scales rotary selector (T2)

### 2 TIME SCALES

### 3 WIRING DIAGRAM AND FUNCTIONS

(WARNING: the functions must be set before energising the timer)

#### 3a Without signal START function

Start via contact in supply line (A1)

LI = Asymmetrical flasher (starting pulse on) - (Z1-Z2 open)

PI = Asymmetrical flasher (starting pulse off) - (Z1-Z2 linked)

#### 3b With signal START function

Start via contact into control terminal (B1)

LE = Asymmetrical flasher (starting pulse on) with control signal (Z1-Z2 open)

PE = Asymmetrical flasher (starting pulse off) with control signal (Z1-Z2 linked)

3c Possible to control an external load, such as another relay coil or timer, connected to the signal start terminal B1

3d With DC supply, positive polarity has to be connected to B1 terminal (according to EN 60204-1)

3e A voltage other than the supply voltage can be applied to the command Start (B1), example: A1 - A2 = 230 V AC  
B1 - A2 = 24 V DC

### OTHER DATA

Minimum control impulse: 50 ms

Recovery time: 200 ms

35 mm rail mount (EN 60715)

### WORKING CONDITIONS

In conformity with the European Directive on EMC 2014/30/EU, the timer relay has a level of immunity, against radiated and conducted disturbances, considerably higher than requirements of EN 61812-1 standard. However, devices like transformers, motors, contactors, switches and power cables may cause disturbances and even damage the timer electronic circuit. For that reason, the wiring cables must be as short as possible, and, when necessary, the timer shall be protected by the relevant RC network, varistor or surge voltage protector.