# Generic Specification: Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays -- Part 2: Generic data and methods of test for time delay relays

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#### **EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**

#### NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 116000-2:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 116000-2:1992 ingliskeelset teksti.

Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 28.10.2005 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 116000-2:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 116000-2:1992.

This document is endorsed on 28.10.2005 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

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# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 116 000 - 2

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Descriptors: Quality, electronic components, relays

**English version** 

## **Generic Specification:**

Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays.

Part II: Generic data and methods of test for time delay relays

Spécification Générique: Relais électromécaniques de toutou-rien. Partie II: Charactéristiques générales et méthodes d'essai pour relais temporisés Fachgrundspezifikation: Elektromechanische Schaltrelais. Teil II: Fachgrundspezifische Angaben und Prüfverfahren für Zeitrelais

This European Standard was approved by the CENELEC Electronic Components Committee (CECC) on 14 October 1991. CENELEC members are bound to comply with CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the General Secretariat of the CECC or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CECC General Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom. The membership of the CECC is identical, with the exception of the national electrotechnical committees of Greece, Iceland and Luxembourg.

# **CECC**

CENELEC Electronic Components Committee

Comité des Composants Electroniques du CENELEC

CENELEC Komitee für Bauelemente der Elektronik

General Secretariat: Gartenstr. 179, D- 6000 Frankfurt/Main 70

#### **PREFACE**

The CENELEC Electronic Components Committee (CECC) is composed of those member countries of the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) who wish to take part in a harmonized System for electronic components of assessed quality.

The object of the System is to facilitate international trade by the harmonization of the specifications and quality assessment procedures for electronic components, and by the grant of an internationally recognized Mark, or Certificate, of Conformity. The components produced under the System are thereby acceptable in all member countries without further testing.

This specification has been formally approved by the CECC, and has been prepared for those countries taking part in the System who wish to issue national harmonized specifications for ELECTOMECHANICAL ALL-OR-NOTHING RELAYS. It should be read in conjunction with the current regulations for the CECC System.

Copies of it can be obtained from the addresses shown on the blue fly sheet.

#### **FOREWORD**

This specification was prepared by CECC WG 16 " Relays".

It is based, wherever possible, on the Publications of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

The CECC voting procedure for the conversion of publication CECC 16 000 Part II Issue 1: 1986 to EN has resulted in a positive vote.

The voting report [document CECC(Secretariat)2879/09.91] has been submitted for formal approval and has been accepted. The reference document was approved by CECC as EN 116 000 - 2: 1992 on 14 October 1991.

The following dates were fixed:

-	latest date of announcement of the EN at national level	(doa)	1992-12-08
~	latest date of publication of an identical national standard	(dop)	1993-06-08
-	latest date of declaration of national standards obsolescence		1993-06-08
-	latest date of withdrawal of conflicting national standards	(dow)	2002-12-08

#### FOREWORD

The CENELEC Electronic Components Committee (CECC) is composed of those member countries of the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) who wish to take part in a harmonized System for electronic components of assessed quality.

The object of the System is to facilitate international trade by the harmonization of the specifications and quality assessment procedures for electronic components, and by the grant of an internationally recognized Mark, or Certificate, of Conformity. The components produced under the System are thereby accepted by all member countries without further testing.

This specification has been formally approved by the CECC, and has been prepared for those countries taking part in the System who wish to issue national harmonized specifications for GENERIC DATA AND METHODS OF TEST FOR TIME DELAY RELAYS.

It should be read in conjuction with the current regulations for the CECC System.

At the date of printing of this specification the member countries of the CECC are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Copies of it can be obtained from the addresses shown on the blue fly sheet.

#### PREFACE

This Part II of CECC 16 000 (Generic Specification, Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays) was prepared by CECC Working Group 16: 'Relays'.

It is based, wherever possible, on the Publications of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

The text of this Part II was circulated to the CECC for voting in the document listed below and was ratified by the President of the CECC for printing as a CECC Specification:

Document	Voting Date	Report on the Voting
CECC(Secretariat)1586	March 1985	CECC(Secretariat)1727

This Part II for practical and organizational reasons is published under its own cover but should be read in close conjunction with Part I.

The numbering of clauses is not completely in line with CECC 00 400. However, to avoid unnecessary editorial work taking considerable time this has been left unchanged.

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#### PART II

# GENERIC DATA AND METHODS OF TEST FOR TIME DELAY RELAYS

#### 1. Scope

This Part II lists the additional test and measurement procedures which, together with those given in Part I may be selected by specification writers, in conjunction with the relevant sectional and blank detail specifications, to prepare detail specifications for time delay relays of assessed quality. This Part II also gives the relevant terminology.

The time delay relays (TDR s) covered by this Part II can have either electromechanical or solid state outputs, and their time characteristics may be achieved by electronic (solid state), thermal or mechanical means, or may be inherent in the relay construction.

Relays having the following types of time characteristic are coverd:

- a) Delay on operate
- b) Delay on release
- c) Interval
- d) Repeat cycle

#### 2. Terms and definitions

Where applicable the terms and definitions of Part I apply. The definitions of Release condition and Operate condition remain valid for TDR s under the assumption that the relay is energized or not energized for a time sufficient to complete its designated function in its output circuit.

Note: The basic types, functions, conditions and time parameters of TDR s are explained in drawings 1 to 9.

The following definitions also apply:

#### 2.1 Time delay relay (TDR)

An all-or-nothing relay of which the characterising performance is an intended time function.