PROGRAMMABLE | MULTI-RANGE ON DELAY, INTERVAL ON & FLASHER

TR-6 Series Time Ranger ™

- Each unit has 16 timing ranges built-in covering 0.05 seconds-100 hours
- Selecting a range is easy using a rotary switch (no math is required or DIP switches to set)
- Universal input voltage: 24-240V AC & 12-125V DC
- Uses industry-standard 8 pin octal sockets
- 10A DPDT output contacts can handle most pilot duty & fractional HP loads

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Macromatic Socket

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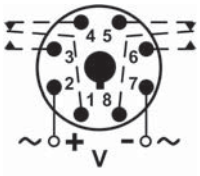
The TR-6 Series offers the flexible programmability of a multi-range time delay relay together with a universal input voltage. These products provide an easy method to select one of 16 time ranges between 0.05 seconds and 100 hours using a rotary switch. The actual time delay is then set by using the potentiometer to adjust within the selected time range.

FUNCTION ■	INPUT VOLTAGE 50/60Hz.	CATALOG NUMBER	WIRING/ SOCKETS
ON DELAY **A**	24-240V AC & 12-125V DC	TR-6022U	8 PIN OCTAL **70169-D**  **DIAGRAM 1**
INTERVAL ON **B**	24-240V AC & 12-125V DC	TR-6052U	
FLASHER (OFF 1st) **E**	24-240V AC & 12-125V DC	TR-6082U	
FLASHER (ON 1st) **F**	24-240V AC & 12-125V DC	TR-6092U	

■ See “Definitions of Timing Functions”.

Timing Ranges

Select one of the 16 built-in time ranges by setting the rotary switch per a chart on the unit (see below) and then adjust within that range using the knob on top.

Dial Setting	Timing Range
A	0.05 - 0.5 Sec.
B	0.1 - 1 Sec.
C	0.5 - 5 Sec.
D	1 - 10 Sec.
E	3 - 30 Sec.
F	6 - 60 Sec.
G	0.2 - 2 Min.
H	0.5 - 5 Min.
I	1 - 10 Min.
J	3 - 30 Min.
K	6 - 60 Min.
L	0.2 - 2 Hr.
M	0.5 - 5 Hr.
N	1 - 10 Hr.
O	2.4 - 24 Hr.
P	10 - 100 Hr.

Sockets & Accessories available

Build your Time Delay Relays with the *Online Product Builder*

PROGRAMMABLE | MULTI-RANGE

TR-6 Series Time Ranger ™

Application Data

Voltage Tolerance:
AC Operation: 20.4 – 264V at 50/60 Hz
DC Operation: 10.2 – 137.5V

Load (Burden):
Maximum of 3 VA for all voltages

Setting Accuracy:
Maximum Setting (Adjustable): +5%, -0%
Minimum Setting (Adjustable): +0%, -50%

Repeat Accuracy (constant voltage and temperature)**:**
±0.1% or ±50ms, whichever is greater

Reset Time:
Functions Triggered with Input Voltage: 0.1 Seconds
Functions Triggered with Control Switch: 0.04 Seconds

Start-up Time:
(Time from when power is applied until unit is timing)
0.05 Seconds

Maintain Function Time:
(Time unit continues to operate after power is removed)
0.01 Seconds

Temperature:
Operating: -28° to 65°C (-18° to 150°F)
Storage: -40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)

Triggering Off Delay, Single Shot or Watchdog Units:
Timing sequence must be initiated only after input voltage is applied to unit. Minimum required trigger switch closure time is 0.1 seconds.

Compatibility:
Using a solid state switch to initiate the time sequence is acceptable. See ***www.macromatic.com/leakage*** or contact Macromatic for information regarding leakage current limits and other solid state design considerations.

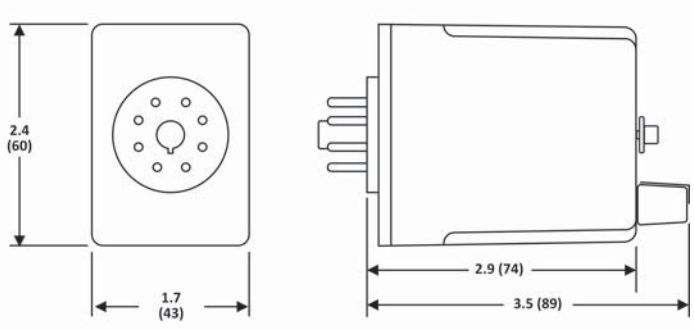
Output Contacts:
DPDT 10A @ 240V AC/30V DC,
1/2HP @ 120/240V AC (N.O.), 1/3HP @ 120/240V AC (N.C.)
B300 & R300 (N.O.); AC15 & DC13

Life:
Mechanical: 10,000,000 operations
Full Load: 100,000 operations

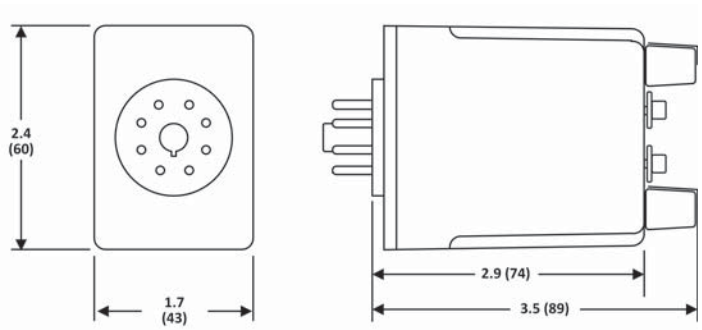
Approvals:
c US File #E109466
c UL US with Appropriate Macromatic Socket
CE Low Voltage & EMC Directives EN60947-1, EN60947-5-1

Dimensions

TR-602, TR-605, TR608, TR609, TR-613, TR-615, TR-616, TR-617, TR-618 & TR-619



TR-631-TR-651, TR-661 & TR-665



All Dimensions in
Inches (Millimeters)

DEFINITION OF TIMING FUNCTIONS

Understanding the differences between all the functions available in time delay relays can sometimes be a daunting task. To begin with, time delay relays are simply control relays with a time delay built in. Their purpose is to control an event based on time.

Typically, time delay relays are initiated or triggered by one of two methods, depending on the function:

- application of input voltage
- application of a trigger

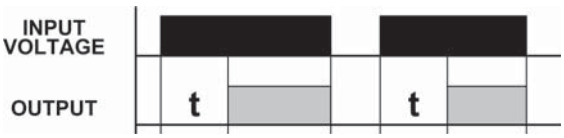
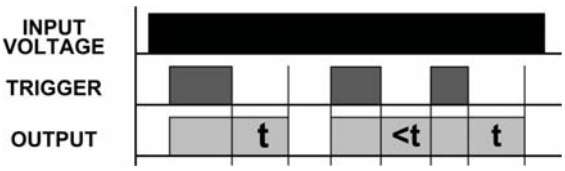
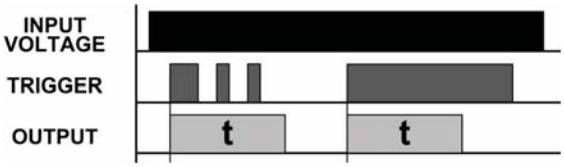
These triggers can be one of two signals: a control switch (dry contact), i.e., limit switch, push button, float switch, etc., or voltage (commonly known as a power trigger).

CAUTION: any time delay relay that is designed to be initiated with a dry contact control switch trigger could be damaged if voltage is applied to the trigger switch terminals. Only products that have a "power trigger" should be used with voltage as the trigger.

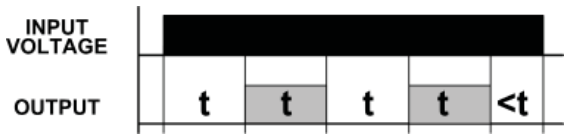
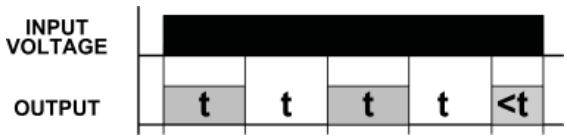
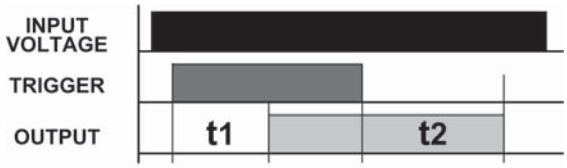
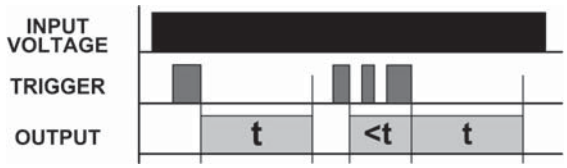
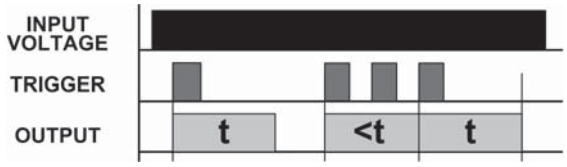
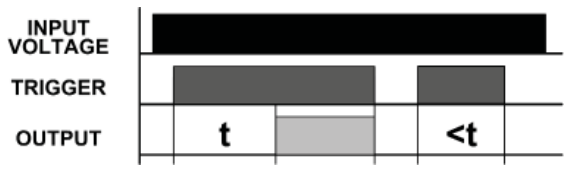
To help understand, some definitions are important:

- Input Voltage - control voltage applied to the input terminals. Depending on the function, input voltage will either initiate the unit or make it ready to initiate when a trigger is applied.
- Trigger- on certain timing functions, a trigger is used to initiate the unit after input voltage has been applied. As noted above, this trigger can either be a control switch (dry contact switch) or a power trigger (voltage).
- Output (Load) - every time delay relay has an output (either mechanical relay or solid state) that will open & close to control the load. Note that the user must provide the voltage to power the load being switched by the output contacts of the time delay relay. In all wiring diagrams, the output is shown in the normal de-energized position.

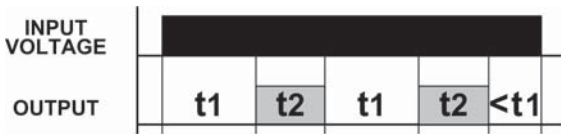
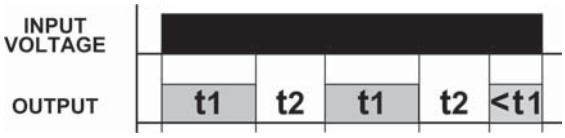
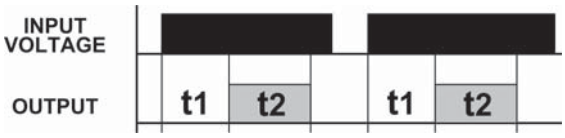
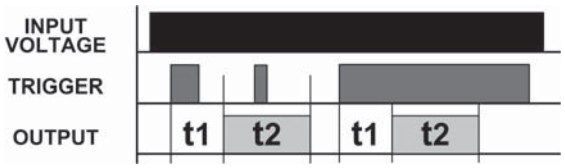
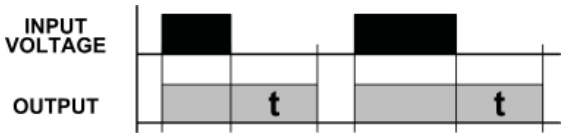
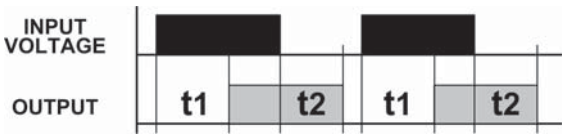
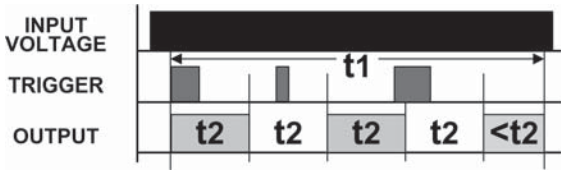
Below and on the following pages are both written and visual descriptions on how the common timing functions operate. A Timing Chart shows the relationship between Input Voltage, Trigger (if present) and Output. If you cannot find a product to fit your requirements or have any questions, Macromatic's Application Engineers offer technical information along with product selection and application assistance. Call us at 800-238-7474 or e-mail us tech-help@macromatic.com.

Function/Code	Operation	Timing Chart
ON DELAY Delay on Operate Delay on Make **A**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay (t) begins. At the end of the time delay (t), the output is energized. Input voltage must be removed to reset the time delay relay & de-energize the output..	
INTERVAL ON Interval **B**	Upon application of input voltage, the output is energized and the time delay (t) begins. At the end of the time delay (t), the output is de-energized. Input voltage must be removed to reset the time delay relay.	
OFF DELAY Delay on Release Delay on Break Delay on De-Energization **C**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay relay is ready to accept a trigger. When the trigger is applied, the output is energized. Upon removal of the trigger, the time delay (t) begins. At the end of the time delay (t), the output is de-energized. Any application of the trigger during the time delay will reset the time delay (t) and the output remains energized.	
SINGLE SHOT One Shot Momentary Interval **D**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay relay is ready to accept a trigger. When the trigger is applied, the output is energized and the time delay (t) begins. During the time delay (t), the trigger is ignored. At the end of the time delay (t), the output is de-energized and the time delay relay is ready to accept another trigger.	

DEFINITION OF TIMING FUNCTIONS

Function/Code	Operation	Timing Chart
FLASHER (Off First) **E**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay (t) begins. At the end of the time delay (t), the output is energized and remains in that condition for the time delay (t). At the end of the time delay (t), the output is de-energized and the sequence repeats until input voltage is removed.	
FLASHER (ON First) **F**	Upon application of input voltage, the output is energized and the time delay (t) begins. At the end of the time delay (t), the output is de-energized and remains in that condition for the time delay (t). At the end of the time delay (t), the output is energized and the sequence repeats until input voltage is removed.	
ON/OFF DELAY **G**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay relay is ready to accept a trigger. When the trigger is applied, the time delay (t1) begins. At the end of the time delay (t1), the output is energized. When the trigger is removed, the output contacts remain energized for the time delay (t2). At the end of the time delay (t2), the output is de-energized & the time delay relay is ready to accept another trigger. If the trigger is removed during time delay period (t1), the output will remain de-energized and time delay (t1) will reset. If the trigger is removed during time delay period (t2), the output will remain energized and the time delay (t2) will reset.	 * For TD-7 catalog numbers, t1 & t2 are the same length of time.
SINGLE SHOT FALLING EDGE **H**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay relay is ready to accept a trigger. When the trigger is applied, the output remains de-energized. Upon removal of the trigger, the output is energized and the time delay (t) begins. At the end of the time delay (t), the output is de-energized unless the trigger is removed and re-applied prior to time out (before time delay (t) elapses). Continuous cycling of the trigger at a rate faster than the time delay (t) will cause the output to remain energized indefinitely.	
WATCHDOG Retriggerable Single Shot **J**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay relay is ready to accept a trigger. When the trigger is applied, the output is energized and the time delay (t) begins. At the end of the time delay (t), the output is de-energized unless the trigger is removed and re-applied prior to time out (before time delay (t) elapses). Continuous cycling of the trigger at a rate faster than the time delay (t) will cause the output to remain energized indefinitely.	
TRIGGERED ON DELAY **K**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay relay is ready to accept a trigger. When the trigger is applied, the time delay (t) begins. At the end of the time delay (t), the output is energized and remains in that condition as long as either the trigger is applied or the input voltage remains. If the trigger is removed during the time delay (t), the output remains de-energized & the time delay (t) is reset.	

DEFINITION OF TIMING FUNCTIONS

Function/Code	Operation	Timing Chart
REPEAT CYCLE (OFF 1st) **L**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay (t1) begins. At the end of the time delay (t1), the output is energized and remains in that condition for the time delay (t2). At the end of this time delay, the output is de-energized and the sequence repeats until input voltage is removed.	
REPEAT CYCLE (ON 1st) **M**	Upon application of input voltage, the output is energized and the time delay (t1) begins. At the end of the time delay (t1), the output is de-energized and remains in that condition for the time delay (t2). At the end of this time delay, the output is energized and the sequence repeats until input voltage is removed.	
DELAYED INTERVAL Single Cycle **N**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay (t1) begins. At the end of the time delay (t1), the output is energized and remains in that condition for the time delay (t2). At the end of this time delay (t2), the output is de-energized. Input voltage must be removed to reset the time delay relay.	
TRIGGERED DELAYED INTERVAL **P**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay relay is ready to accept a trigger. When the trigger is applied, the time delay (t1) begins. At the end of the time delay (t1), the output is energized and remains in that condition for the time delay (t2). At the end of the time delay (t2), the output is de-energized & the relay is ready to accept another trigger. During both time delay (t1) & time delay (t2), the trigger is ignored.	
TRUE OFF DELAY **R**	Upon application of input voltage, the output is energized. When the input voltage is removed, the time delay (t) begins. At the end of the time delay (t), the output is de-energized. Input voltage must be applied for a minimum of 0.1 seconds to assure proper operation. Any application of the input voltage during the time delay (t) will reset the time delay. No external trigger is required.	
ON DELAY/ TRUE OFF DELAY **S**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay (t1) begins. At the end of the time delay (t1), the output is energized. When the input voltage is removed, the output remains energized for the time delay (t2). At the end of the time delay (t2), the output is de-energized. Input voltage must be applied for a minimum of 0.1 seconds to assure proper operation. Any application of the input voltage during the time delay (t2) will keep the output energized & reset the time delay (t2). No external trigger is required.	
SINGLE SHOT-FLASHER **T**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay relay is ready to accept a trigger. When the trigger is applied, the time delay (t1) begins and the output is energized for the time delay (t2). At the end of this time delay (t2), the output is de-energized and remains in that condition for the time delay (t2). At the end of the time delay (t2), the output is energized and the sequence repeats until time delay (t1) is completed. During the time delay (t1), the trigger is ignored.	
ON DELAY-FLASHER **X**	Upon application of input voltage, the time delay begins (t1). At the end of the time delay (t1), the output is energized and remains in that condition for the time delay (t2). At the end of this time delay (t2), the output is de-energized and remains in that condition for the time delay (t2). At the end of the time delay (t2), the output is energized and the sequence repeats until input voltage is removed.