Temperature monitoring relays CM-TCS
Monitoring relays for monitoring temperatures with a PT100 sensor (2- or 3-wire connection)

The temperature monitoring relays CM-TCS monitor overtemperature, undertemperature, or temperatures between two threshold values (window monitoring) with PT100 sensor. As soon as the temperature falls below or exceeds the threshold value the output relays change their positions according to the configured functionality and the front-face LEDs display the current status.

All devices are available with two different terminal versions. You can choose between the proven screw connection technology (double-chamber cage connection terminals) and the completely tool-free Easy Connect Technology (push-in terminals).

Characteristics

– Functionality like overtemperature monitoring, undertemperature monitoring, temperature window monitoring configurable
– All configurations and adjustments by front-face operating elements
– Precise adjustment with direct reading scales
– One or two threshold values
– Hysteresis 2-20 % adjustable
– Operating temperature range -40...+60 °C
– Open- or closed-circuit principle configurable
– Short-circuit monitoring and interrupted wire detection
– Screw connection technology or
  Easy Connect Technology available
– Housing material for highest fire protection classification UL 94 V-0
– Tool-free mounting on DIN rail as well as demounting
– 1 x 2 c/o or 2 x 1 c/o (SPDT) configurable
– 22.5 mm (0.89 in) width
– 3 LEDs for the indication of operational states
– Various certifications and approvals (see overview, document no. 2CDC112251D0201)

Order data

Temperature monitoring relays

Type	Rated control supply voltage	Measuring range	Order code
CM-TCS.11P	24-240 V AC/DC	-50...+50 °C	1SVR 740 740 R0100
CM-TCS.11S			1SVR 730 740 R0100
CM-TCS.12P	24-240 V AC/DC	0...+100 °C	1SVR 740 740 R0200
CM-TCS.12S			1SVR 730 740 R0200
CM-TCS.13P	24-240 V AC/DC	0...+ 200 °C	1SVR 740 740 R0300
CM-TCS.13S			1SVR 730 740 R0300
CM-TCS.21P	24 V AC/DC	-50...+50 °C	1SVR 740 740 R9100
CM-TCS.21S			1SVR 730 740 R9100
CM-TCS.22P	24 V AC/DC	0...+100 °C	1SVR 740 740 R9200
CM-TCS.22S			1SVR 730 740 R9200
CM-TCS.23P	24 V AC/DC	0...+200 °C	1SVR 740 740 R9300
CM-TCS.23S			1SVR 730 740 R9300

Accessories

Type	Description	Order code
ADP.01	Adapter for screw mounting	1SVR 430 029 R0100
MAR.12	Marker label for devices with DIP switches	1SVR 730 006 R0000
COV.11	Sealable transparent cover	1SVR 730 005 R0100

Connection technology

Maintenance free Easy Connect Technology with push-in terminals

Type designation CM-xxS.yyP


2CDC 253 026 F0011
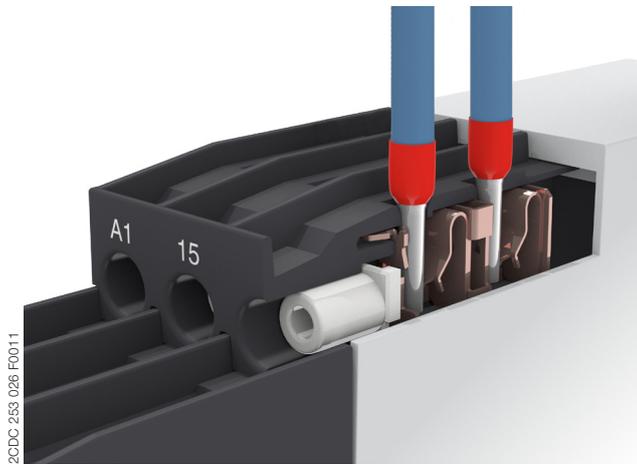
Push-in terminals

– Tool-free connection of rigid and flexible wires with wire end ferrule
– Easy connection of flexible wires without wire end ferrule by opening the terminals
– No retightening necessary
– One operation lever for opening both connecting terminals
– For triggering the lever and disconnecting of wires you can use the same tool (Screwdriver according to DIN ISO 2380-1 Form A 0.8 x 4 mm (0.0315 x 0.157 in), DIN ISO 8764-1 PZ1 ø 4.5 mm (0.177 in))
– Constant spring force on terminal point independent of the applied wire type, wire size or ambient conditions (e. g. vibrations or temperature changes)
– Opening for testing the electrical contacting
– Gas-tight

Approved screw connection technology with double-chamber cage connection terminals

Type designation CM-xxS.yyS

2CDC 253 025 F0011
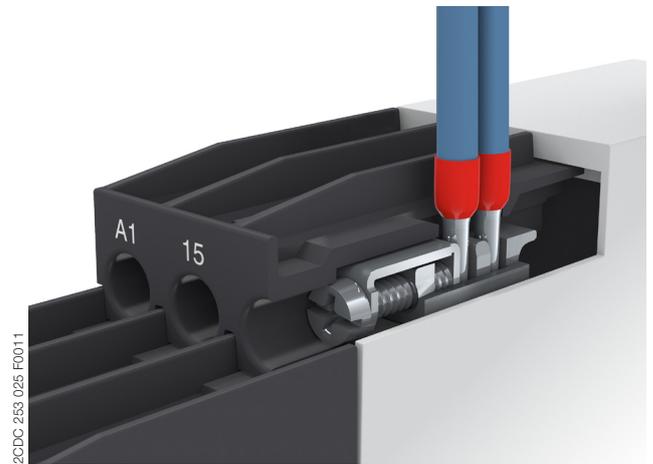
Double-chamber cage connecting terminals

– Terminal spaces for different wire sizes
– One screw for opening and closing of both cages
– Pozidrive screws for pan- or crosshead screwdrivers according to DIN ISO 2380-1 Form A 0.8 x 4 mm (0.0315 x 0.157 in), DIN ISO 8764-1 PZ1 ø 4.5 mm (0.177 in)

Both the Easy Connect Technology with push-in terminals and screw connection technology with double-chamber cage connection terminals have the same connection geometry as well as terminal position.

Functions

Operating controls
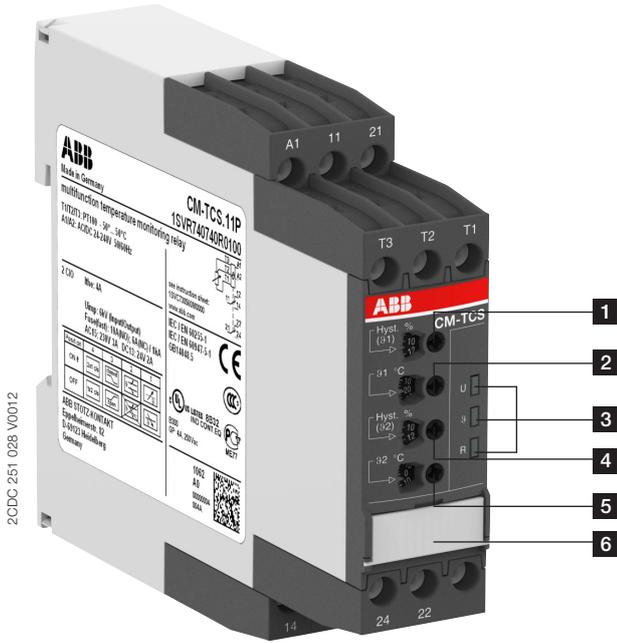
1 Adjustment of the hysteresis for threshold value $\vartheta 1$

2 Adjustment of the threshold value $\vartheta 1$

3 Indication of operational states
U: green LED – status indication of control supply voltage
ϑ: red LED – fault message, state of measuring input
R: yellow LED – status indication of the output relays

4 Adjustment of the hysteresis for threshold value $\vartheta 2$

5 Adjustment of the threshold value $\vartheta 2$

6 DIP switch functions / marker label

Measuring principle

The measuring principle is based on a voltage drop across a PT100 sensor, where the variation is approximately proportional to the resistance change as specified in DIN EN/IEC 60751. The temperature monitoring relay commutes the resistance value into the corresponding threshold value.

Operating mode

The sensor to be monitored is connected to terminals T1, T2, T3 in accordance to the wiring diagrams of 2-wire and 3-wire sensors. Depending on the setting, the device operates according to the open-circuit principle ⬚ – measured value falling below or exceeding the threshold value: relay energizes or closed-circuit principle ⬚ – measured value falling below or exceeding the threshold value: relay de-energizes. All operating states are signalled by the front-face LEDs.
See table 'LEDs, status information and fault messages' on page 9.

Example of application
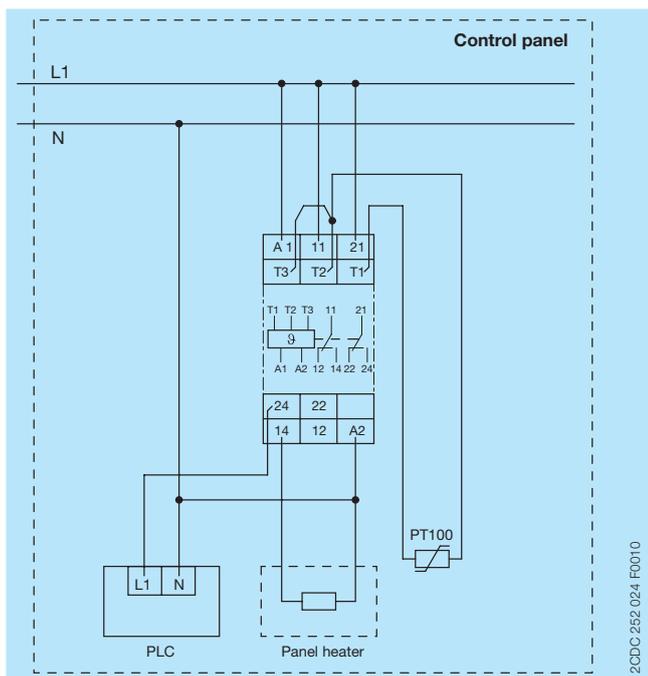
Control panel temperature monitoring

## Overtemperature monitoring, 1 x 2 c/o contacts `1x2 c/o`

With this configuration, settings via ϑ2 have no influence on the operating function (ϑ2 disabled).

Open-circuit principle:

If the measured value is correct, the output relays remain de-energized when control supply voltage is applied. If the measured value exceeds the adjusted threshold value ϑ1, the output relays energize. If the measured value drops again below the adjusted threshold value ϑ1 minus the adjusted hysteresis, the output relays de-energize.

Closed-circuit principle:

The behavior is inverse to the one with open-circuit principle.

2CDC 252 008 F0209
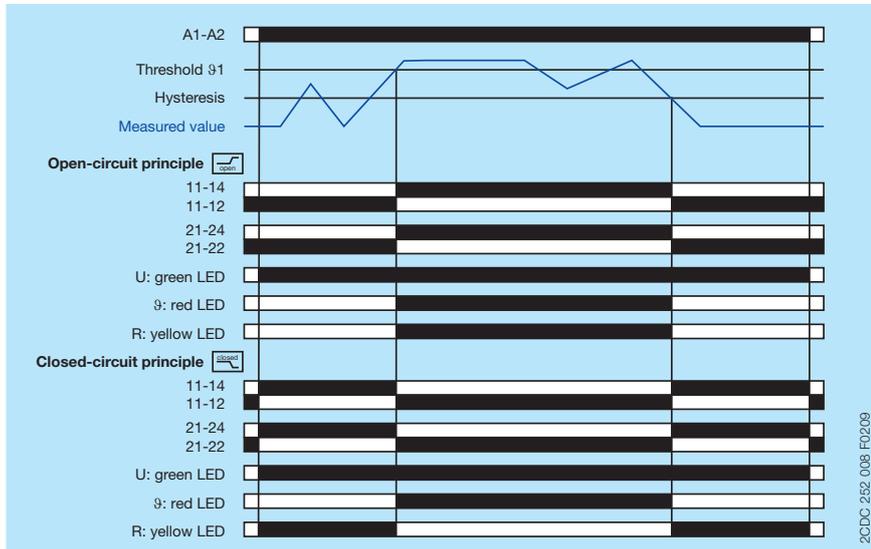
Overtemperature monitoring, 2 x 1 c/o contact `2x1 c/o`

Open-circuit principle:

If the measured value is correct, the output relays remain de-energized when control supply voltage is applied. If the measured value exceeds the adjusted threshold value ϑ2, output relay R2 (prewarning) energizes. If the measured value exceeds the adjusted threshold value ϑ1, output relay R1 (final switch-off) energizes.

If the measured value drops again below the adjusted threshold value ϑ1 minus the adjusted hysteresis, output relay R1 (final switch-off) de-energizes. If the measured value drops below the adjusted threshold value ϑ2 minus the adjusted hysteresis, output relay R2 (prewarning) de-energizes.

Closed-circuit principle:

The behavior is inverse to the one with open-circuit principle.

2CDC 252 009 F0209

## Undertemperature monitoring, 1 x 2 c/o contacts `1x2 c/o`

With this configuration, settings via ϑ1 have no influence on the operating function (ϑ1 disabled).

Open-circuit principle:

If the measured value is correct, the output relays remain de-energized when control supply voltage is applied. If the measured value drops below the adjusted threshold value ϑ2, the output relays energize. If the measured value exceeds again the adjusted threshold value ϑ2 plus the adjusted hysteresis, the output relays de-energize.

Closed-circuit principle:

The behavior is inverse to the one with open-circuit principle.

2CDC 252 010 F0209

Undertemperature monitoring, 2 x 1 c/o contact `2x1 c/o`

Open-circuit principle:

If the measured value is correct, the output relays remain de-energized when control supply voltage is applied. If the measured value drops below the adjusted threshold value ϑ1, output relay R1 (prewarning) energizes. If the measured value drops below the adjusted threshold value ϑ2, output relay R2 (final switch-off) energizes.

If the measured value exceeds again the adjusted threshold value ϑ2 plus the adjusted hysteresis, output relay R2 (final switch-off) de-energizes. If the measured value exceeds the adjusted threshold value ϑ1 plus the adjusted hysteresis, output relay R1 (prewarning) de-energizes.

Closed-circuit principle:

The behavior is inverse to the one with open-circuit principle.


2CDC 252 011 F0209
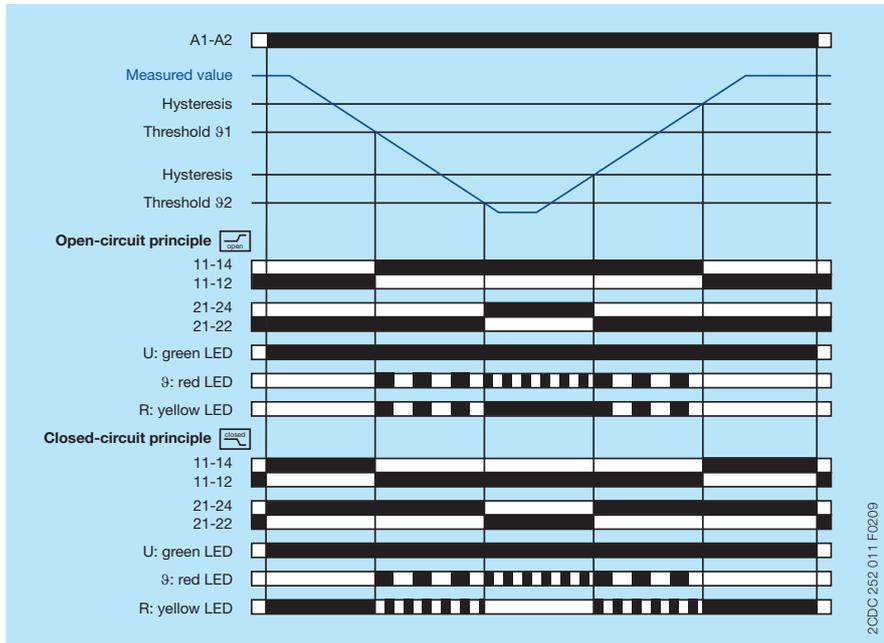
Temperature window monitoring, 1 x 2 c/o contacts `1x2 c/o`

Open-circuit principle:

If the measured value is correct, the output relays remain de-energized when control supply voltage is applied. If the measured value exceeds the adjusted threshold value $\vartheta 1$ or drops below the adjusted threshold value $\vartheta 2$, the output relays energize. If the measured value drops again below the adjusted threshold value $\vartheta 1$ minus the adjusted hysteresis or exceeds again the adjusted threshold value $\vartheta 2$ plus the adjusted hysteresis, the output relays de-energize.

Closed-circuit principle:

The behavior is inverse to the one with open-circuit principle.

2CDC 252 012 F0209
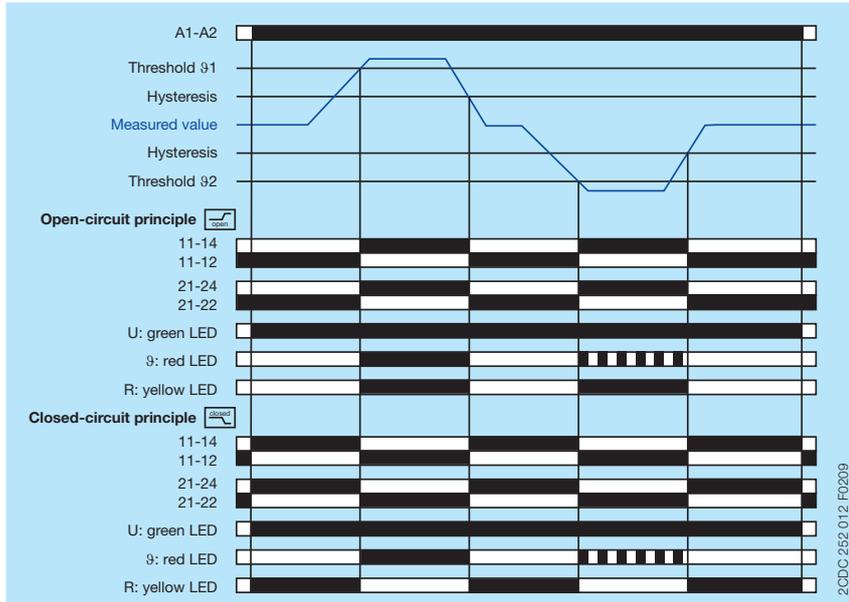
Temperature window monitoring, 2 x 1 c/o contact `2x1 c/o`

Open-circuit principle:

If the measured value is correct, the output relays remain de-energized when control supply voltage is applied.

If the measured value exceeds the adjusted threshold value $\vartheta 1$ or drops below the adjusted threshold value $\vartheta 2$, output relay R1 (> $\vartheta 1$) or R2 (< $\vartheta 2$) respectively energizes.

If the measured value drops again below the adjusted threshold value $\vartheta 1$ minus the adjusted hysteresis or exceeds again the adjusted threshold value $\vartheta 2$ plus the adjusted hysteresis, output relay R1 (> $\vartheta 1$) or R2 (< $\vartheta 2$) respectively de-energizes.

Closed-circuit principle:

The behavior is inverse to the one with open-circuit principle.

2CDC 252 013 F0209
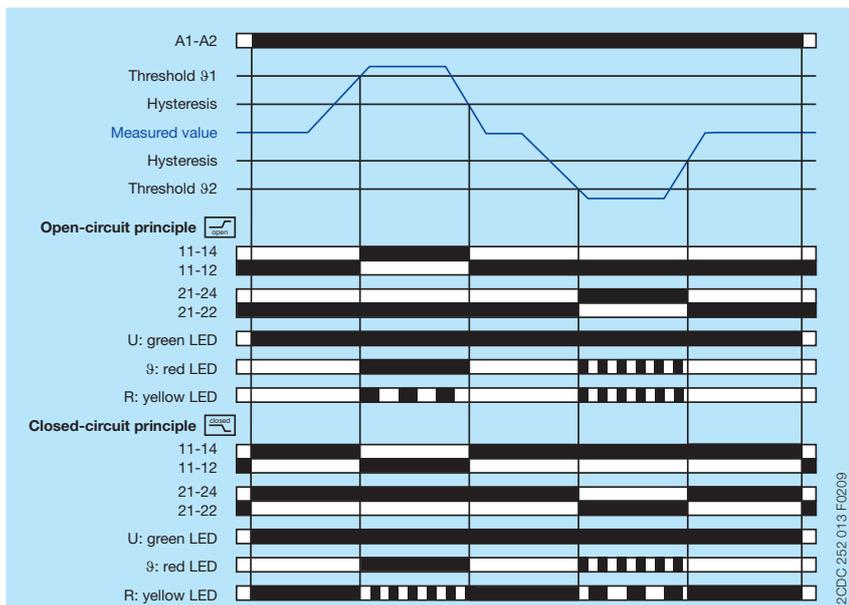
Additional monitoring functions

Regardless of the selected configuration, the device is monitoring its measuring circuit for interrupted wires or short-circuits.

Overtemperature monitoring

Closed-circuit principle:

If a short-circuit is detected, the output relays remain energized whereas in case of an interrupted wire the relays de-energize.

Open-circuit principle:

If a short-circuit is detected, the output relays remain de-energized whereas in case of an interrupted wire the relays remain energize.

Undertemperature monitoring

Closed-circuit principle:

If a short-circuit is detected, the output relays de-energize whereas in case of an interrupted wire the relays remain energized.

Open-circuit principle:

If a short-circuit is detected, the output relays energize whereas in case of an interrupted wire the relays remain de-energized.

Temperature window monitoring, 1 x 2 c/o contacts 1x2 c/o

Open-circuit principle:

If a short-circuit or an interrupted wire are detected, the output relays energize.

Closed-circuit principle:

The behavior is inverse to the one with open-circuit principle.

Temperature window monitoring, 2 x 1 c/o contact 2x1 c/o

Open-circuit principle:

If a short-circuit is detected, output relay R1 remains de-energized whereas R2 energizes. In case of an interrupted wire the behavior of both relays is inverse.

Closed-circuit principle:

The behavior is inverse to the one with open-circuit principle.

Indication of operational states

LEDs, status information and fault messages

| Operational state	U: green LED	ϑ: red LED	R: yellow LED
Power supply missing	OFF	OFF	OFF
No fault	⊓	OFF	-- [1]
Short-circuit	⊔⊔⊔⊔		
Wire interruptions	⊓⊓⊓⊓		
Below threshold ϑ1	⊓	⊓⊔⊓⊔	-- [1]
Below threshold ϑ2	⊓	⊔⊔⊔⊔	-- [1]
Above threshold ϑ1	⊓	⊓	-- [1]
Above threshold ϑ2	⊓	⊓⊔⊓	-- [1]
Setting fault[2]	⊓⊔⊓	⊓⊔⊓	⊓⊔⊓

[1] Depending on the configuration (see function diagrams)

[2] Possible faulty setting: The threshold value for final switch-off is set at a higher value than the threshold value for prewarning.

Electrical connection

A 1	11	21
T3	T2	T1

24	22	
14	12	A2

A1-A2	Control supply voltage
11-12/14	Output relay R1
21-22/24	Output relay R2
T1,T2,T3	Measuring input, connection PT100

2CDC 252 025 F0010

Connection diagram

Electrical isolation

Protective separation according to IEC/EN 61140; EN 50178

2CDC 252 019 F0010

2CDC 252 020 F0010
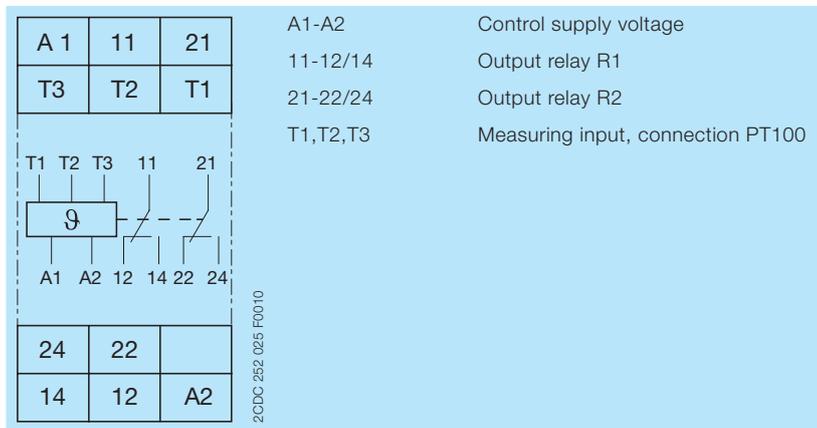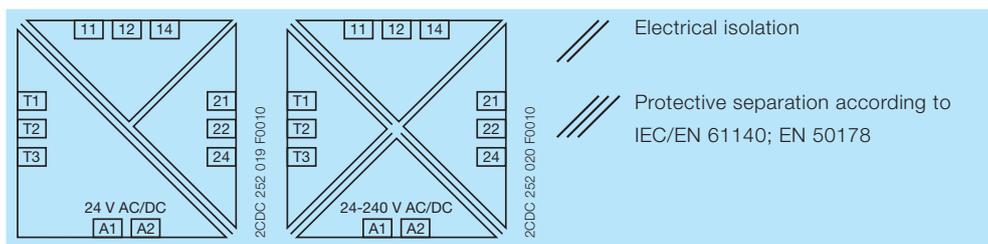
Wiring diagrams
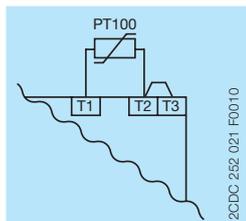
Connection of a 2-wire sensor

2CDC 252 021 F0010
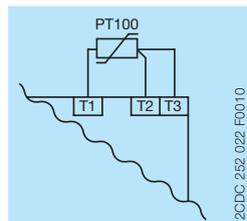
Connection of a 3-wire sensor

2CDC 252 022 F0010

Note: When connecting a 2-wire sensor, jumper the terminals T2 and T3

Configuration and settings

Adjustment potentiometers Hyst.(ϑ1), ϑ1, Hyst.(ϑ2), ϑ2:

By means of four separate adjustment potentiometers ⏣ with direct reading scales, the hysteresis values as percentage of the assigned thresholds as well as their temperature values in degree Celsius can be adjusted.

Type	Hyst.(ϑ1) and Hyst.(ϑ1) potentiometer adjustment range	ϑ1 and ϑ2 potentiometer adjustment range
CM-TCS.11	2...20 %	-50...+50 °C
CM-TCS.12	2...20 %	0...100 °C
CM-TCS.13	2...20 %	0...200 °C
CM-TCS.21	2...20 %	-50...+50 °C
CM-TCS.22	2...20 %	0...100 °C
CM-TCS.23	2...20 %	0...200 °C

DIP switches

2CDC 252 001 F0010

	ON	OFF (default)
DIP switch 1 Monitoring principle	Overtemperature monitoring ⊿ If overtemperature monitoring is selected, the CM-TCS recognizes temperatures above the selected threshold and trips the output relay according to the selected operating principle.	Undertemperature monitoring ⊿ If undertemperature monitoring is selected, the CM-TCS recognizes temperatures below the selected threshold and trips the output relay according to the selected operating principle.
DIP switch 2 Temperature window monitoring	Temperature window monitoring activated ⊿ If temperature window monitoring is selected, the CM-TCS monitors over- and undertemperature. If temperature window monitoring is activated, DIP switch 1 is disabled.	Temperature window monitoring de-activated ⊠ Temperature window monitoring is de-selected.
DIP switch 3 Operating principle of the output relays	Closed-circuit principle ⊡ If closed-circuit principle is selected, the output relays are energized. They de-energize if a fault is occuring.	Open-circuit principle ⊡ If open-circuit principle is selected, the output relays are de-energized. They energize if a fault is occuring.
DIP switch 4 2 x 1 c/o contact, 1 x 2 c/o contacts	2 x 1 c/o (SPDT) contact `2x1 c/o` If operating principle 2 x 1 c/o contact is selected, the output relay R1 (11-12/14) reacts to threshold value ϑ1 and the output relay R2 (21-22/24) reacts to threshold value ϑ2.	1 x 2 c/o (SPDT) contacts `1x2 c/o` If operating principle 1 x 2 c/o contacts is selected, both output relays R1 (11-12/14) and R2 (21-22/24) react synchronously to one threshold value. Overtemperature monitoring: Settings of the threshold value ϑ2 have no effect on the operation. Undertemperature monitoring: Settings of the threshold values ϑ2 have no effect on the operation.

Technical data

Data at T_a = 25 °C and rated values, unless otherwise indicated.

Input circuit

Type		CM-TCS.11/12/13	CM-TCS.21/22/23
Supply circuit		**A1-A2**	
Rated control supply voltage U_s		24-240 V AC/DC	24 V AC/DC
Rated control supply voltage U_s tolerance		-15…+10 %	
Rated frequency	AC	15-400 Hz	50-60 Hz
Frequency range	AC	13.5-440 Hz	45-65 Hz
Typical current / power consumption	24 V DC	33 mA / 0.8 VA	18 mA / 0.45 VA
	115 V AC	12.5 mA / 1.5 VA	n/a
	230 V AC	13 mA / 2.9 VA	n/a
Power failure buffering time	min.	20 ms	

Measuring circuit		T1,T2,T3
Sensor type		PT100
Connection of the sensor	2-wire	yes, jumper T2-T3
	3-wire	yes, use terminal T1, T2, T3
Monitoring function		overtemperature, undertemperature or window monitoring
Threshold values adjustable within the measuring range	CM-TCS.x1	-50…+50 °C
	CM-TCS.x2	0…+100 °C
	CM-TCS.x3	0…+200 °C
Number of possible thresholds		2
Tolerance of the adjusted threshold value		typ. ±5 % of the range end value
Hysteresis related to the threshold value		2-20 % of threshold value, min. 1 °C
Measuring principle		continuous current
Typical current in the sensor circuit		0.8 mA
Maximum current in sensor circuit		0.9 mA
Maximum voltage in sensor circuit		n/a
Interrupted wire detection		yes, indicated via LED status
Short-circuit detection		yes, indicated via LED status
Accuracy within the rated control supply voltage tolerance		< 0.2 °C / or < 0.01 %/K
Accuracy within the temperature range		< 0.2 °C / or < 0.01 %/K
Repeat accuracy (constant parameters)		< 0.2 % of full scale
Maximum measuring cycle		320 ms

Indication of operational states

Control supply voltage	U	LED green
Measured value	ϑ	LED red
Relay status R1, R2	R	LED yellow

Details see table 'LEDs, status information and fault messages' on page 9.

Operating elements and controls

Adjustment of the threshold value ϑ1		adjustment potentiometer
Adjustment of the hysteresis for threshold value ϑ1		adjustment potentiometer
Adjustment of the threshold value ϑ2		adjustment potentiometer
Adjustment of the hysteresis for threshold value ϑ2		adjustment potentiometer
Configuration of	DIP switch 1	overtemperature monitoring, undertemperature monitoring
	DIP switch 2	temperature window monitoring
	DIP switch 3	operating principle of the output relays
	DIP switch 4	2 x 1 c/o contact, 1 x 2 c/o contacts

Output circuits

Kind of output	11-12/14	1st relay
	21-22/24	2nd relay
		2 x 1 or 1 x 2 c/o (SPDT) contacts configurable
Operating principle		open- or closed-circuit principle configurable [1]
Contact material		AgNi alloy, Cd free
Minimum switching voltage / Minimum switching current		24 V / 10 mA
Maximum switching voltage / Maximum switching current		see 'Load limit curves' on page 12
Rated operational voltage U_e and rated operational current I_e	AC-12 (resistive) at 230 V	4 A
	AC-15 (inductive) at 230 V	3 A
	DC-12 (resistive) at 24 V	4 A
	DC-13 (inductive) at 24 V	2 A
AC rating (UL 508)	utilization category	B 300 pilot duty;
	(Control Circuit Rating Code)	general purpose 250 V, 4 A, cos φ 0.75
	maximum rated operational voltage	250 V AC
	maximum continuous thermal current at B 300	4 A
	maximum making/breaking apparent power at B 300	3600/360 VA
Mechanical lifetime		30×10^6 switching cycles
Electrical lifetime	AC-12, 230 V, 4 A	0.1×10^6 switching cycles
Maximum fuse rating to achieve short-circuit protection	n/c contact	6 A fast-acting
	n/o contact	10 A fast-acting
Conventional thermal current I_{th}		4 A

[1] Open-circuit principle: Output relay is energized if the measured value exceeds the adjusted threshold / drops below the adjusted threshold.
Closed-circuit principle: Output relay is de-energized if the measured value exceeds the adjusted threshold / drops below the adjusted threshold.

General data

		Screw connection technology	Easy Connect Technology (push-in)
MTBF		on request	
Duty cycle		100 %	
Dimensions		see "Dimensional drawing"	
Weight			
net	CM-TCS.11	0.151 kg (0.333 lb)	0.140 kg (0.309 lb)
	CM-TCS.12	0.151 kg (0.333 lb)	0.140 kg (0.309 lb)
	CM-TCS.13	0.151 kg (0.333 lb)	0.140 kg (0.309 lb)
	CM-TCS.21	0.138 kg (0.304 lb)	0.127 kg (0.280 lb)
	CM-TCS.22	0.138 kg (0.304 lb)	0.127 kg (0.280 lb)
	CM-TCS.23	0.138 kg (0.304 lb)	0.127 kg (0.280 lb)
Mounting		DIN rail (IEC/EN 60715), snap-on mounting without any tool	
Mounting position		any	
Minimum distance to other units	vertical	not necessary	
	horizontal	not necessary	
Material of housing		UL 94 V-0	
Degree of protection	housing / terminals	IP50 / IP20	

Electrical connection

			Screw connection technology	Easy Connect Technology (Push-in)
Connecting capacity	fine-strand with(out) wire end ferrule	A1, A2,	1 x 0.5-2.5 mm² (1 x 18-14 AWG)	2 x 0.5-1.5 mm² (2 x 18-16 AWG)
		11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 24	2 x 0.5-1.5 mm² (2 x 18-16 AWG)	
		T1, T2, T3	1 x 0.2-2.5 mm² (1 x 24-14 AWG)	2 x 0.2-1.5 mm² (2 x 24-16 AWG)
			2 x 0.2-1.5 mm² (2 x 24-16 AWG)	
	rigid	A1, A2,	1 x 0.5-4 mm² (1 x 20-12 AWG)	2 x 0.5-1.5 mm² (2 x 20-16 AWG)
		11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 24	2 x 0.5-2.5 mm² (2 x 20-14 AWG)	
		T1, T2, T3	1 x 0.2-4 mm² (1 x 24-12 AWG)	2 x 0.2-1.5 mm² (2 x 24-16 AWG)
			2 x 0.2-2.5 mm² (2 x 24-14 AWG)	
Stripping length			8 mm (0.32 in)	
Tightening torque		< 0.5 mm²	0.5 Nm (4.43 lb.in)	n/a
		≥ 0.5 mm²	0.6 - 0.8 Nm	
			(7.08 lb.in)	

Environmental data

Ambient temperature ranges	operation	-40...+60 °C (-40...+140 °F)
	storage	-40...+85 °C (-40...+185 °F)
	transport	-40...+85 °C (-40...+185 °F)
Climatic class	IEC/EN 60721-3-3	3K5 (no condensation, no ice formation)
Damp heat, cyclic	IEC/EN 60068-2-30	6 x 24 h cycle, 55 °C, 95 % RH
Vibration, sinusoidal		Class 2
Shock		Class 2

Isolation data

		CM-TCS.11/12/13	CM-TCS.21/22/23
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	supply circuit / measuring circuit	4 kV	n/a
	supply circuit / output circuits	4 kV	4 kV
	measuring circuit / output circuits	4 kV	4 kV
	output circuit 1 / output circuit 2	4 kV	4 kV
Rated insulation voltage U_i	supply circuit / measuring circuit	300 V	n/a
	supply circuit / output circuits	300 V	300 V
	measuring circuit / output circuits	300 V	300 V
	output circuit 1 / output circuit 2	300 V	300 V
Basic insulation	supply circuit / measuring circuit	250 V AC / 300 V DC	n/a
	supply circuit / output circuits	250 V AC / 300 V DC	250 V AC / 300 V DC
	measuring circuit / output circuits	250 V AC / 300 V DC	250 V AC / 300 V DC
	output circuit 1 / output circuit 2	250 V AC / 300 V DC	250 V AC / 300 V DC
Protective separation (IEC/EN 61140, EN 50178)	supply circuit / measuring circuit	250 V AC / 250 V DC	n/a
	supply circuit / output circuits	250 V AC / 300 V DC	250 V AC / 250 V DC
	measuring circuit / output circuits	250 V AC / 300 V DC	250 V AC / 250 V DC
Pollution degree		3	
Overvoltage category		III	

## Standards / Directives

Standards	IEC/EN 60947-5-1, IEC/EN 60255-27
Low Voltage Directive	2014/35/EU
EMC Directive	2014/30/EU
RoHS Directive	2011/65/EU

Electromagnetic compatibility

Interference immunity to		IEC/EN 61000-6-2
electrostatic discharge	IEC/EN 61000-4-2	Level 3, 6 kV / 8 kV
radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field	IEC/EN 61000-4-3	Level 3, 10 V/m (1 GHz) / 3 V/m (2 GHz) / 1 V/m (2.7 GHz)
electrical fast transient/burst	IEC/EN 61000-4-4	Level 3, 2 KV / 5 kHz
surge	IEC/EN 61000-4-5	Level 3, installation class 3, supply circuit and measuring circuit 1 kV L-L, 2 kV L-earth
conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	IEC/EN 61000-4-6	Level 3, 10 V
voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations	IEC/EN 61000-4-11	Class 3
harmonics and interharmonics	IEC/EN 61000-4-13	Class 3
Interference emission		IEC/EN 61000-6-3
high-frequency radiated	IEC/CISPR 22, EN 55022	Class B
high-frequency conducted	IEC/CISPR 22, EN 55022	Class B

Technical diagrams

Load limit curves
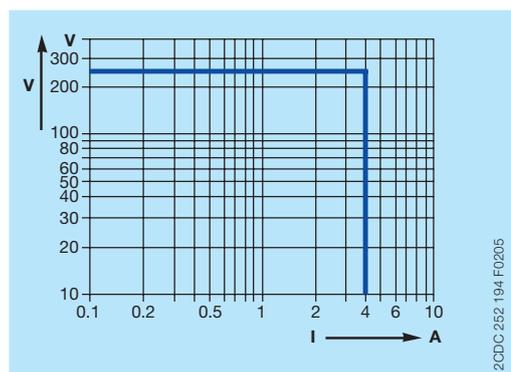
AC load (resistive)
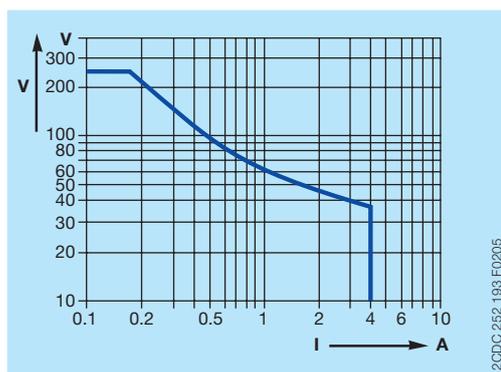
DC load (resistive)
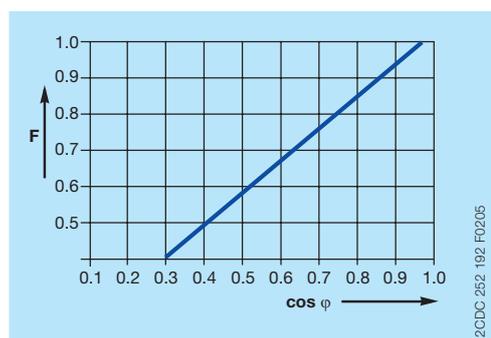
Derating factor F at inductive AC load
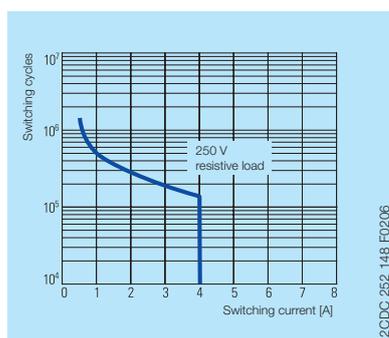
Contact lifetime

## Dimensions

in **mm** and inches
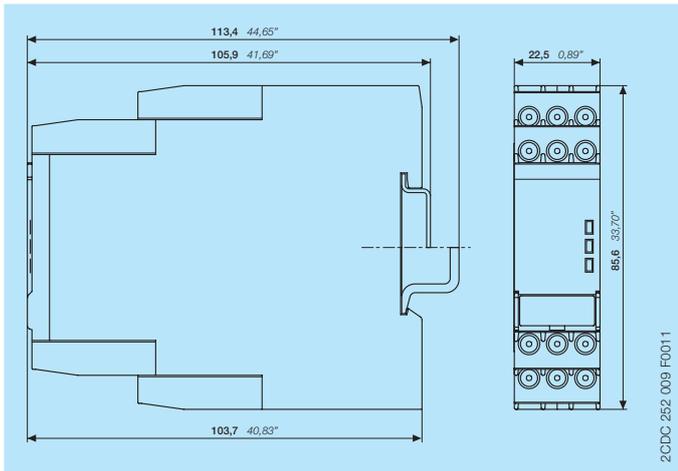
Accessories

in **mm** and inches
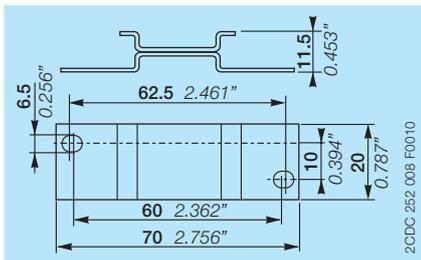
ADP.01 - Adapter for screw mounting
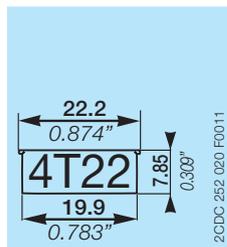
MAR.12 - Marker label for devices with DIP switches
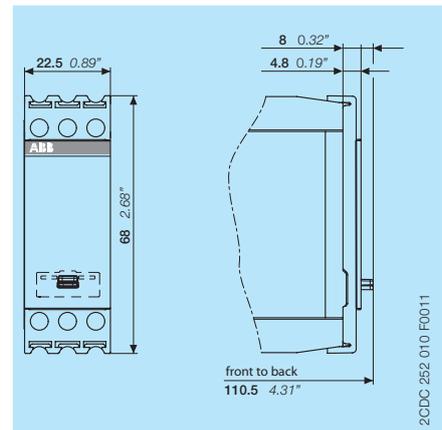
COV.11 - Sealable transparent cover

Further Documentation

Document title	Document type	Document number
Electronic Products and Relays	Catalog	2CDC 110 004 C02xx
CM-TCS.11/12/13/21/22/23	Instruction sheet	1SVC 730 560 M0000

You can find the documentation on the internet at www.abb.com/lowvoltage
-> Automation, control and protection -> Electronic relays and controls -> Measuring and monitoring relays.

CAD system files

You can find the CAD files for CAD systems at http://abb-control-products.partcommunity.com
-> Low Voltage Products & Systems -> Control Products -> Electronic Relays and Controls.

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