

## TFL 201: Frost-protection monitor/limiter with capillary-tube sensor

### How energy efficiency is improved

Demand-led, large-scale monitoring of installation parts as required, without auxiliary energy.

### Areas of application

Temperature monitoring in air heaters, water pipes and air ducting. Especially suitable for compact applications.

### Features

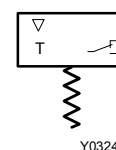
- Temperature range: -5 to +15 °C
- Contact rating: 4 mA, 6 V to 10 A, 250 V
- Gold-plated silver contacts
- Switching point and switching difference can be adjusted
- Sealable
- 2 sec. time constant in water at 0.5 m/s
- 1.5, 3 or 6 m copper capillary tube

### Technical description

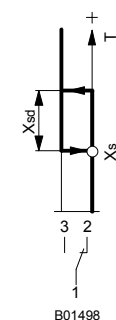
- Transparent cover made of impact-resistant thermoplastic
- Ambient temperature: -5 to +70 °C
- IP 65
- Active from 10 cm capillary length in switching temperature
- Standard housing-mounted plug with cable connector for cables of 6 to 10 mm in diameter



T09304



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Type	Function	Setting range °C	Switching difference (Average values) K	Permissible sensor temp. °C	Weight kg
TFL 201 F001	$X_{sd}$ = fixed	-5...15	2,0	-20...200	0,47
TFL 201 F011	$X_{sd}$ = variable	-5...15	2...6	-20...200	0,47
TFL 201 F021	limiter	-5...15	2,0	-20...200	0,47
Contact rating as silver contacts <sup>1)</sup>	10(3) A, 250 V~ 50 W, 250 V=		Factory setting	5 °C	
min. as gold contacts <sup>2)</sup>	100 mA, 24 V 160 mA, 50 V		Tolerance of switching difference	max. ± 1 K	
min.	4 mA, 6 V		Perm. temp. at head of instrument <sup>4)</sup>	-5...70 °C	
Time constant in air 0,3 m/s	35 s		Degree of protection	IP 65 (EN 60529)	
in water 0,5 m/s	2 s		Protection class	I (IEC 60730)	
Active length of capillary tube <sup>3)</sup>	min. 10 cm		Wiring diagram, monitor limiter	<a href="#">A01497</a> <a href="#">A05218</a> <a href="#">M09981</a>	
			Dimension drawing	<a href="#">MV 505752</a>	
			Fitting instructions	<a href="#">MD 22.030</a>	
			Declaration on materials		

### Variants (otherwise as standard version)

**TFL 201 F101** Capillary tube, 1,5 m long; with 3 holders,  $X_{sd}$  = fixed

**TFL 201 F601** Capillary tube, 6,0 m long; with 5 holders,  $X_{sd}$  = fixed

### Accessories

**0296936 000\*** Bracket for rail: top-hat rail EN 50022, 35 × 7,5 or 35 × 15

**0303167 000\*** Five additional holders for capillary tube

\*) Dimension drawing or wiring diagram are available under the same number

- 1) If under inductive load, take RC circuit into account.
- 2) If the contacts are ever loaded higher than 160 mA, 50 V, the gold plating will be damaged. The contacts are then classed only as silver contacts, since they lose the characteristics of gold contacts.
- 3) The monitor always reacts to the coldest place (minimum length is 10 cm).
- 4) The head of the instrument must be fitted at a place which is warmer than that of the sensor.

### Operation

Normally, contacts 1-3 are closed. Whenever the temperature falls below the lower switching point (set value), the contacts switch over from 1-3 to 1-2. When the temperature exceeds the upper switching point, the contacts switch back from 1-2 to 1-3.

#### F021 limiter with mechanical lock

When the temperature has again risen by the switching difference  $X_{sd}$ , the contacts can be reset manually from 1-2 to 1-3 (reset button).

**Additional technical data**

Complies with:- Directive 2006/95/EC EMC directive 2004/108/EC	EN 60730-1/ EN 60730-2-9 EN 61000-6-1/ EN 61000-6-2 EN 61000-6-3/ EN 61000-6-4
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**Technical notes**

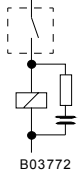
RC circuit under inductive load

For the optimum RC circuitry, refer to the specifications supplied by the manufacturers of the relays, contactors etc. If these are not available, the inductive load can be reduced by applying the following rule of thumb (not binding):-

- Capacity of the RC circuitry ( $\mu\text{F}$ )  $\geq$  operating current (A)
- Resistance of the RC circuitry ( $\Omega$ )  $\approx$  coil resistance ( $\Omega$ )

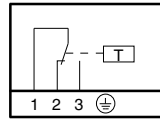
Influence on switching difference

The switching difference is slightly dependent on the setpoint. The switching differences stated in the PDS sheet are typical values at the start of the range. The setpoint's influence on the switching difference increases the switching difference by:  $\Delta X_{Sd} = (\text{setpoint } X_S - \text{start of range}) \times 0.04$



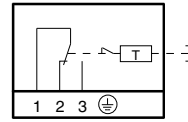
**Wiring diagram**

Monitor



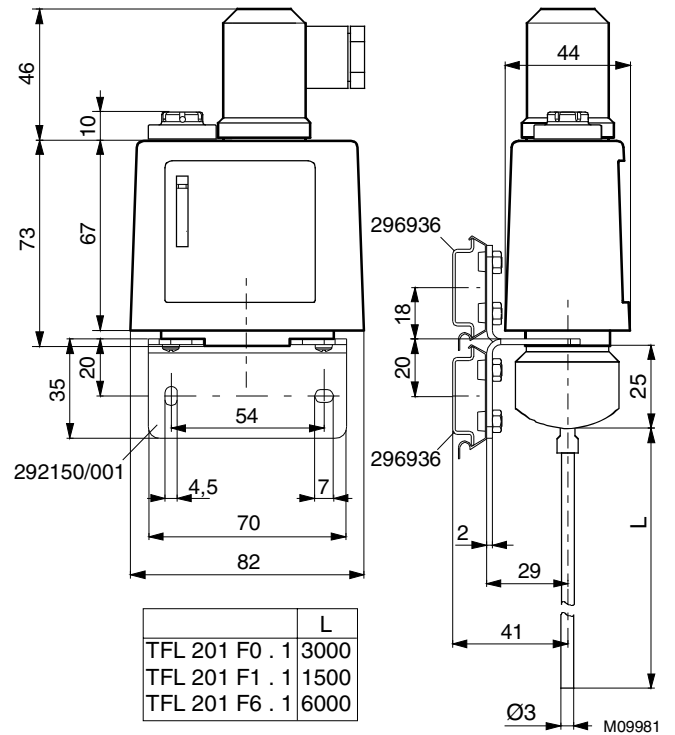
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Limiter



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**Dimension drawing**



**Accessories**

