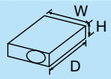
5.1 Model List

Frame			T18	T25	T50	T65	T100		N120	N120TA	N220	N400	N600
Appearance													
Model Name	Standard with 2-Element	For Magnetic Starters	TH-T18	TH-T25	TH-T50	TH-T65	TH-T100		TH-N120	TH-N120TA	TH-N220RH	TH-N400RH	—
		For Independent Mounting	UT-HZ18 + TH-T18		—		—			TH-N120TAHZ	TH-N220HZ	TH-N400HZ	TH-N600(Note 3)
	With 3-Element (2E)	For Magnetic Starters	TH-T18KP	TH-T25KP	TH-T50KP	TH-T65KP	TH-T100KP		TH-N120KP	TH-N120TAKP	TH-N220RHKP	TH-N400RHKP	—
		For Independent Mounting	UT-HZ18 + TH-T18KP		—		—			TH-N120TAHZKP	TH-N220HZKP	TH-N400HZKP	TH-N600KP(Note 3)
	Outline Drawing [mm] W x H x D	For Magnetic Starters	46 x 55 x 76.5	63 x 53 x 80	74.3 x 74 x 88	89 x 57 x 83.5	89 x 68.5 x 83.5		103 x 67 x 105	112 x 87 x 105	144 x 114 x 179	144 x 160 x 193	—
		For Independent Mounting	46 x 63 x 82.7		—		—			112 x 103 x 105	144 x 104 x 166.5	144 x 173 x 166.5	63 x 42 x 83.5
Applicable Standard			JIS C8201-4-1, IEC60947-4-1, EN60947-4-1, GB14048.4						JIS, JEM, IEC, VDE, BS, UL, GB				
Use Conditions		Ambient Temperature [°C]	-10 to +40 (Standard is 20°C, Inner Panel Maximum Temperature is 55°C)						-10 to +40 (Standard is 20°C, Inner Panel Maximum Temperature is 55°C)				
		Frequency [Hz]	0 (DC) to 400						0 (DC) to 400		50 to 60		
Specifications of the Main Circuit	Rated Insulation Voltage [V]		690						690				
	Rated Impulse Withstand Voltage [kV]		6						6				
	Pollution Degree		3						3				
	Heater Designation (Adjustment Range of Settling Current) [A] (The --- line in the table on the right represents the correspondence between the magnetic contactor and frame to be combined) (Refer to the relevant text regarding the heater designation of the applied products)		0.12 (0.1 to 0.16) 0.17 (0.14 to 0.22) 0.24 (0.2 to 0.32) 0.35 (0.28 to 0.42) 0.5 (0.4 to 0.6) 0.7 (0.55 to 0.85) 0.9 (0.7 to 1.1) 1.3 (1 to 1.6) 1.7 (1.4 to 2) 2.1 (1.7 to 2.5) 2.5 (2 to 3) 3.6 (2.8 to 4.4) 5 (4 to 6) 6.6 (5.2 to 8) 9 (7 to 11) 11 (9 to 13) 15 (12 to 18)	0.24 (0.2 to 0.32) 0.35 (0.28 to 0.42) 0.5 (0.4 to 0.6) 0.7 (0.55 to 0.85) 0.9 (0.7 to 1.1) 1.3 (1 to 1.6) 1.7 (1.4 to 2) 2.1 (1.7 to 2.5) 2.5 (2 to 3) 3.6 (2.8 to 4.4) 5 (4 to 6) 6.6 (5.2 to 8) 9 (7 to 11) 11 (9 to 13) 15 (12 to 18) 22 (18 to 26)	29 (24 to 34) 35 (30 to 40) 42 (34 to 50)	15 (12 to 18) 22 (18 to 26) 29 (24 to 34) 35 (30 to 40) 42 (34 to 50) 54 (43 to 65)	67 (54 to 80) 82 (65 to 100) 95 (85 to 105)		42 (34 to 50) 54 (43 to 65) 67 (54 to 80) 82 (65 to 100)	105 (85 to 125) 125 (100 to 150)	82 (65 to 100) 105 (85 to 125) 125 (100 to 150) 150 (120 to 180) 180 (140 to 220) 210 (170 to 250)	105 (85 to 125) 125 (100 to 150) 150 (120 to 180) 180 (140 to 220) 250 (200 to 300) 330 (260 to 400) ✱The thermal overload relay with the heater designation of 180A or less is the same as the N220 frame.	250 (200 to 300) (Current Transformer Ratio: 400/5 A) 330 (260 to 400) (Current Transformer Ratio: 500/5 A) 500 (400 to 600) (Current Transformer Ratio: 750/5 A) 660 (520 to 800) (Current Transformer Ratio: 1000/5 A)
	Power Consumption [VA/Element] Minimum/Maximum Settling		0.8/1.8	1.0/2.1	1.6/3.2	2.4/5.5	2.5/6.0		3.0/7.1	3.8/8.6	1.0/2.3 (Note 4)	1.0/2.3 (Note 4)	1.0/2.3 (Note 4)
	Terminal Screw Size		M3.5	M4	M5	M6	M6		M8	M8	M10	M12	—
	Terminal-Compatible	Wire Size [mm²]	φ1.6, 0.75 to 2.5	φ1.6 to 2.6, 1.25 to 6	φ2 to 3.6, 4 to 14	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
		Crimp Lug Size	1.25-3.5 to 2-3.5, 5.5-S3	1.25-4 to 5.5-4	5.5-5 to 14-5	5.5-6 to 22-6	14-6 to 22-6, 38-S6		8-8 to 38-8	38-8 to 100-8	22-10 to 150-10	22-12 to 200-12	—
Specifications of the Control Circuit (Contact)	Contact Arrangement		1a1b	1a1b	1a1b	1a1b	1a1b		1a1b	1a1b	1a1b	1a1b	1a1b
	Conventional Free Air Thermal Current Ith [A]		2	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5
	Rating Use Current [A] Category AC-15 (AC Contactors Coil Switching) Make Contact/Break Contact The value in parentheses is the rating during auto reset	AC24 V	2 (0.5)/2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)/3 (0.5)	2 (0.5)/3 (0.5)	2 (0.5)/3 (0.5)	2 (0.5)/3 (0.5)		2(0.5)/3(0.5)	2(0.5)/3(0.5)	2(0.5)/3(0.5)	2(0.5)/3(0.5)	2(0.5)/3(0.5)
		AC120 V	2 (0.5)/2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)/3 (0.5)	2 (0.5)/3 (0.5)	2 (0.5)/3 (0.5)	2 (0.5)/3 (0.5)		2(0.5)/3(0.5)	2(0.5)/3(0.5)	2(0.5)/3(0.5)	2(0.5)/3(0.5)	2(0.5)/3(0.5)
		AC240 V	1 (0.5)/1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)/2 (0.5)	1 (0.5)/2 (0.5)	1 (0.5)/2 (0.5)	1 (0.5)/2 (0.5)		1(0.5)/2(0.5)	1(0.5)/2(0.5)	1(0.5)/2(0.5)	1(0.5)/2(0.5)	1(0.5)/2(0.5)
		AC550 V	0.3 (0.3)/0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)/0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)/0.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.5)/1 (0.5)	0.5 (0.5)/1 (0.5)		0.5(0.5)/1(0.5)	0.5(0.5)/1(0.5)	0.5(0.5)/1(0.5)	0.5(0.5)/1(0.5)	0.5(0.5)/1(0.5)
	Category DC-13 (DC Contactors Coil Switching) The value in parentheses is the rating during auto reset	DC24 V	0.5 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)		1(0.3)	1(0.3)	1(0.3)	1(0.3)	1(0.3)
		DC110 V	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)		0.2(0.2)	0.2(0.2)	0.2(0.2)	0.2(0.2)	0.2(0.2)
		DC220 V	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)		0.1(0.1)	0.1(0.1)	0.1(0.1)	0.1(0.1)	0.1(0.1)
	Minimum Applicable Load Level		20 V 5 mA	20 V 5 mA	20 V 5 mA	20 V 5 mA	20 V 5 mA		20V 5mA	20V 5mA	20V 5mA	20V 5mA	20V 5mA
	Terminal Screw Size		M3.5	M3.5	M3.5	M4	M4		M4	M4	M4	M4	M4
	Terminal-Compatible	Wire Size [mm²]	φ1.6, 0.75 to 2.5	φ1.6, 0.75 to 2.5	φ1.6, 1.25 to 2	φ1.6, 1.25 to 2	φ1.6, 1.25 to 2		φ1.6, 1.25 to 2	φ1.6, 1.25 to 2	φ1.6, 1.25 to 2	φ1.6, 1.25 to 2	φ1.6, 1.25 to 2
		Crimp Lug Size	1.25-3.5 to 2-3.5	1.25-3.5 to 2-3.5	1.25-3.5 to 2-3.5	1.25-4 to 2-4,5.5-S4	1.25-4 to 2-4,5.5-S4		1.25-4 to 2-4, 5.5-S4	1.25-4 to 2-4, 5.5-S4	1.25-4 to 2-4, 5.5-S4	1.25-4 to 2-4, 5.5-S4	1.25-4 to 2-4, 5.5-S4
Properties/Functions	Operating Characteristic Curve Page		153						156		156		156
	Vibration Resistance (Vibration and Malfunction Resistance Performance)		10 to 55Hz 19.6m/s²						10 to 55Hz 19.6m/s²				
	Trip Free		◎	◎	◎	◎	◎		◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	Reset Method		Manual/Automatic Switchable	Manual/Automatic Switchable	Manual/Automatic Switchable	Manual/Automatic Switchable	Manual/Automatic Switchable		Manual/Automatic Switchable	Manual/Automatic Switchable	Manual/Automatic Switchable	Manual/Automatic Switchable	Manual/Automatic Switchable
	Operation Indicator (Lever Display)		◎	◎	◎	◎	◎		◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	Manual Tripping Check		◎	◎	◎	◎	◎		◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
Frame of the Combined Magnetic Contactor			T10, T12, T20 T12, T20 T20	T21, T25, T35, T50	T35, T50 T50	T65, T80, T100	T80, T100 T100		N125, N150	N125, N150 N150	N180, N220 N220	N300, N400 N400	N600, N800
Applied Products	With Saturable Reactor [See Page 146]	With 2-Element (TH-□SR)	○ (TH-T18SR)	○ (TH-T25SR)	○ (TH-T50SR)	○ (TH-T65SR)	○ (TH-T100SR)		○ (TH-N120SR)	○ (TH-N120TASR)	○ (TH-N220□SR)	○ (TH-N400□SR)	○ (TH-N600SR)
		With 3-Element (2E) (TH-□KPSR)	—	○ (TH-T25KPSR)	○ (TH-T50KPSR)	○ (TH-T65KPSR)	○ (TH-T100KPSR)		○ (TH-N120KPSR)	○ (TH-N120TAKPSR)	○ (TH-N220□KPSR)	○ (TH-N400□KPSR)	○ (TH-N600KPSR)
	Quick Trip Type [See Page 147]	With 2-Element (TH-□FS)	—	△ (TH-T25FS)	△ (TH-T50FS)	△ (TH-T65FS)	△ (TH-T100FS)		—	—	—	—	—
		With 3-Element (2E) (TH-□FSKP, KF)	△ (TH-T18FSKP)	△ (TH-T25FSKP)	△ (TH-T50FSKP)	△ (TH-T65FSKP)	△ (TH-T100FSKP)		—	—	—	—	—
Optional	Live Part Protection Cover		(Standard Equipment)	(Standard Equipment)	(Standard Equipment)	◎ (UN-CZ605)	—		—	—	—	—	—
	Reset Release		◎ (UT-RR□5)	◎ (UN-RR□0)	◎ (UN-RR□0)	◎ (UN-RR□6)	◎ (UN-RR□6)		◎ (UN-RR□6)	◎ (UN-RR□6)	◎ (UN-RR□6)	◎ (UN-RR□6)	◎ (UN-RR□6)
	Operation Indicator Lamp		◎ (UN-TL12)	◎ (UN-TL20)	◎ (UN-TL20)	◎ (UN-TL60)	◎ (UN-TL60)		◎ (UN-TL60)	◎ (UN-TL60)	◎ (UN-TL60)	◎ (UN-TL60)	◎ (UN-TL60)
	Independent/IEC 35 mm Rail Mounting Unit		◎ (UT-HZ18)	◎ (UN-RM20)	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
	Misoperation Prevention Cover		—	◎ (UN-CV203)	◎ (UN-CV203)	◎ (UN-CV603)	◎ (UN-CV603)		◎ (UN-CV603)	◎ (UN-CV603)	◎ (UN-CV603)	◎ (UN-CV603)	◎ (UN-CV603)

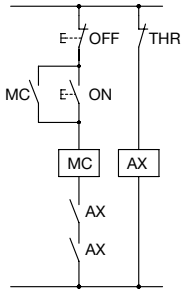
Note 1. All model names come with ambient temperature compensation device.
Note 2. ◎ indicates standard type (standard equipment), ○ indicates semi-standard type, △ indicates special products and - indicates products outside production range.
Note 3. Use TH-N600(KP) in combination with current transformer for measuring instruments (rated secondary load of 15 VA or more). The recommended model names are CW-15LM or CW-15L for 250, 330 and 500 A, and CW-40LM for 660 A. The ratio of current transformation is as shown in the heater designation field in the table.
Note 4. The power consumption indicates the amount consumed by the heater element only. (The current transformer consumption amounts of the N220 to N600 frames are not included.)

5.2 Contact Rating

● Main circuit specifications... as shown on page136 ● Specifications of the control circuit (contact) ● The contact rating is as shown in the following table

Frame		T18		T25,T50		T65,T100,N120 to N600	
Contact		Break Contact	Make Contact	Break Contact	Make Contact	Break Contact	Make Contact
Conventional Free Air Thermal Current Ith [A]		2	2	5	5	5	5
Class AC-15 Rated Operating Current [A]	AC24V	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	3 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	3 (0.5)	2 (0.5)
	AC120V	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	3 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	3 (0.5)	2 (0.5)
	AC240V	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	1 (0.5)
	AC550V	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	1 (0.5)	0.5 (0.5)
Class DC-13 Rated Operating Current [A]	DC24V	0.5 (0.3)	0.5 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)
	DC110V	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)
	DC220V	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)

Note 1. The withstand voltage is AC2500 V for 1 minute.
Note 2. The contact arrangement is 1a1b.
Note 3. If the coil current of the DC operated magnetic contactor (SD) exceeds 0.2 A at DC110 V or 0.1 A at DC220 V (SD-N125 or higher), conduct through the SR or SRD contactor relay. (Refer to the figure on the right)
Note 4. The minimum available voltage and current level in a clean atmosphere is 20 V 5 mA.
Note 5. The value in parentheses is the rating during auto reset.



MC : SD Type
AX : SRD Type
THR : TH Type

5.3 Operating Properties (Standard Value)

The operating properties of the thermal overload relays are specified as shown in the table below according to the standards.

Standard	Conditions	Operation in Balanced Circuit				Operation in Unbalanced Circuit		Ambient Temperature
		Limit Operations		Operation During Overload	Operation During Constraint	Non-Operation	Operation	
		A (Cold Start)	B (Continued From A)	C (Hot Start)	D (Cold Start)	A (Cold Start)	B (Continued From A)	
JIS C8201-4-1	Multiple of Settling Current	1.05	1.2	1.5	7.2	2-Pole 1.0 1-Pole 0.9	2-Pole 1.15 1-Pole 0	20℃
	Operating Time	Non-Operation (2 Hours)	Within 2 Hours	(5) Less Than 2 Minutes (10A) Less Than 2 Minutes (10) Less Than 4 Minutes (20) Less Than 8 Minutes (30) Less Than 12 Minutes	(5) Tp ≤ 5 Seconds (10A) 2 < Tp ≤ 10 Seconds (10) 4 < Tp ≤ 10 Seconds (20) 6 < Tp ≤ 20 Seconds (30) 9 < Tp ≤ 30 Seconds	Non-Operation (2 Hours)	Within 2 Hours	
IEC 60947-4-1	Multiple of Settling Current	1.05	1.2	1.5	7.2	2-Pole 1.0 1-Pole 0.9	2-Pole 1.15 1-Pole 0	20℃
	Operating Time	Non-Operation (2 Hours)	Within 2 Hours	(10A) Less Than 2 Minutes (10) Less Than 4 Minutes (20) Less Than 8 Minutes (30) Less Than 12 Minutes	(10A) 2 < Tp ≤ 10 Seconds (10) 4 < Tp ≤ 10 Seconds (20) 6 < Tp ≤ 20 Seconds (30) 9 < Tp ≤ 30 Seconds	Non-Operation (2 Hours)	Within 2 Hours	
JEM 1356	Multiple of Settling Current	1.05	1.2	1.5	7.2	2-Pole 1.0 1-Pole 0.9	2-Pole 1.15 1-Pole 0	20℃
	Operating Time	Non-Operation (2 Hours)	Within 2 Hours	(Quick) Within 4 Minutes (Standard) Within 8 Minutes (Delay) Within 12 Minutes	(Quick) Tp ≤ 5 Seconds (Standard) 2 ≤ Tp ≤ 15 Seconds (Delay) 9 ≤ Tp ≤ 30 Seconds	Non-Operation (2 Hours)	Within 2 Hours	

Note 1. It shows the case of the thermal overload relay with ambient temperature compensation and open phase detection.
Note 2. Tp shows the operating time while restrained.
Note 3. The operating time field ( ) of the operation during overload and constraint represents the trip class in JIS and IEC, and type in JEM.

5.4 Selection and Application

● Selecting Thermal Overload Relays

The principles in the selection of the thermal overload relay are that its operating characteristic curve falls below the thermal properties (overcurrent - service lifetime properties) of the motor, and exceeds the startup properties (startup current - time properties) curve of the motor. Judge the suitability of the thermal properties and starting properties of the motor by superposing them on the operating characteristic curve (see page 153) of the thermal overload relay. (Refer to Figure 4 on page 143)

Motor, Running, Protection Conditions, etc.	Selection	Applicable Thermal Overload Relays	
		With 2-Element	With 3-Element (2E)
Standard Start, Stop (Low Frequency)	Standard Thermal Overload Relays	TH-□Type	TH-□KP Type
Fan, blower, etc. with long start-up time	Thermal Overload Relays With Saturable Reactor	TH-□SR Type	TH-□KPSR Type
Submersible motor and compressor motor with short allowable constraint time	Quick-acting Characteristics Thermal Overload Relays	TH-□FS Type	TH-T□FSKP Type
Inching, High Frequency Intermittent Running	Although unnecessary trips may be avoided by the thermal overload relay with a saturable reactor to provide the adequate protection, detailed consideration is required	Consideration Required	Consideration Required
For Open-Phase Protection	Thermal Overload Relays With 3-Element (2E)	—	TH-□KP Type
Reverse-Phase and Open-Phase Protection Dual Use	Electronic Motor Protection Relays (3E)	—	(ET-□ Type)

Note 1. For more information on the startup time of motors and application of thermal overload relays, refer to page 140.

● Thermal Overload Relay Heater Designation Selection Table

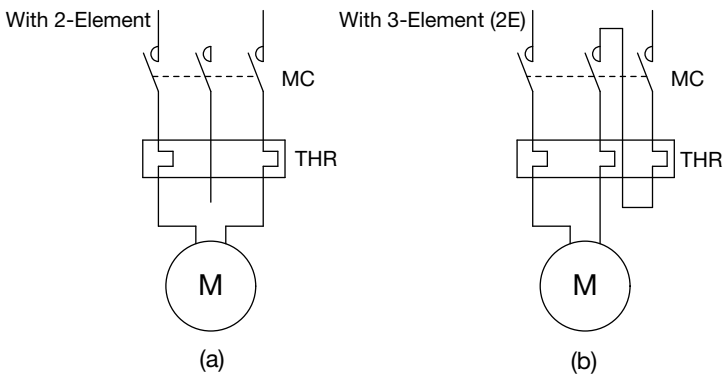
Guidelines for the selection of general thermal overload relays are shown in the following table.

Voltage / Motor Capacity [kW]	Three-Phase Motors								Single-Phase Motors				Voltage / Capacity [kW]
	200 to 220V	230 to 240V	346 to 350V	380V	400 to 440V	460 to 500V	550 to 600V	660V	100 to 110V	115 to 120V	200 to 220V	230 to 240V	
0.03	0.24A	0.24A	—	—	—	—	—	—					0.03
0.035	0.35A	0.24A	0.24A	0.24A	—	—	—	—	1.7A		0.9A		0.035
0.05	0.35A	0.35A	0.24A	0.24A	0.24A	—	—	—					0.05
0.06 to 0.065	0.5A	0.35A	0.35A	0.24A	0.24A	0.24A	—	—	2.5A		1.3A		0.06 to 0.065
0.07	0.5A	0.5A	0.35A	0.35A	0.35A	0.24A	—	—					0.07
0.09	0.7A	0.7A	0.35A	0.35A	0.35A	0.24A	0.24A	—					0.09
0.1	0.7A	0.7A	0.35A	0.35A	0.35A	0.35A	0.24A	—	3.6A		1.7A		0.1
0.12	0.9A	0.7A	0.5A	0.5A	0.5A	0.35A	0.24A	—		3.6A		2.1A	0.12
0.15	0.9A	0.9A	0.7A	0.7A	0.5A	0.5A	0.35A	—	5A		2.5A		0.15
0.18	1.3A	0.9A	0.7A	0.7A	0.7A	0.5A	0.5A	—	5A	5A		2.5A	0.18
0.2	1.3A	0.9A	0.7A	0.7A	0.7A	0.7A	0.5A	—	5A		2.5A		0.2
0.25	1.7A	1.3A	0.9A	0.9A	0.7A	0.7A	0.5A	—	6.6A	6.6A	3.6A	3.6A	0.25
0.3	1.7A	1.3A	0.9A	0.9A	0.9A	0.9A	0.7A	—	6.6A		3.6A		0.3
0.37 to 0.4	2.1A	2.1A	1.3A	1.3A	1.3A	0.9A	0.7A	—	9A	9A	5A	5A	0.37 to 0.4
0.55	2.5A	2.5A	1.7A	1.7A	1.3A	1.3A	0.9A	—	11A	11A	5A	6.6A	0.55
0.75	3.6A	3.6A	2.1A	2.1A	1.7A	1.7A	1.3A	1.3A	15A	15A	6.6A	9A	0.75
1.0	5A	5A	2.5A	2.5A	2.5A	2.1A	1.7A	1.7A					1.0
1.1	5A	5A	3.6A	2.5A	2.5A	2.1A	1.7A	1.7A	22A	22A	9A	9A	1.1
1.3	6.6A	5A	3.6A	3.6A	2.5A	2.5A	2.1A	2.1A					1.3
1.5	6.6A	6.6A	3.6A	3.6A	3.6A	2.5A	2.5A	2.1A	29A	22A	15A	11A	1.5
2.2	9A	9A	5A	5A	5A	3.6A	3.6A	3.6A					2.2
3	11A	11A	6.6A	6.6A	6.6A	5A	5A	3.6A		35A		15A	3
3.7 to 4	15A	15A	9A	9A	6.6A	6.6A	5A	5A		54A		29A	3.7 to 4
5.5	22A	22A	15A	11A	11A	9A	9A	6.6A		82A		42A	5.5
7.5	29A	29A	15A	15A	15A	11A	9A	9A		105A		54A	7.5
9	35A	29A	22A	22A	15A	15A	11A	11A					9
11	42A	42A	22A	22A	22A	22A	15A	15A					11
15	54A	54A	35A	29A	29A	22A	22A	15A					15
18.5 to 19	67A	67A	42A	35A	35A	29A	22A	22A					18.5 to 19
22	82A	82A	54A	42A	42A	35A	29A	22A					22
25	82A	82A	54A	54A	54A	35A	35A	29A					25
30	105A	105A	67A	54A	54A	42A	42A	35A					30
37	125A	125A	82A	67A	67A	54A	54A	42A					37
45	150A	150A	105A	82A	82A	67A	54A	54A					45
55 to 60	180A	180A	125A	105A	105A	82A	67A	67A					55 to 60
75	250A	250A	150A	125A	125A	105A	105A	82A					75
90	330A	330A	180A	150A	150A	125A	105A	105A					90
110	330A	330A	250A	180A	180A	150A	125A	105A					110
132	500A	500A	250A	250A	250A	180A	150A	150A					132
150 to 160	500A	500A	330A	250A	250A	250A	180A	180A					150 to 160
185	660A	500A	330A	330A	330A	250A	250A	180A					185
200	660A	660A	500A	330A	330A	330A	250A	180A					200
220	660A	660A	500A	500A	500A	330A	250A	250A					220
250	—	—	500A	500A	500A	330A	330A	250A					250
300 to 315	—	—	660A	500A	500A	500A	330A	330A					300 to 315
370 to 400	—	—	—	660A	660A	500A	500A	500A					370 to 400

Note 1. The table above shows the selection of heater designation based on the full-load current value of the 4-pole standard three-phase motor and single-phase motor manufactured by Mitsubishi Electric.
When ordering by motor capacity, determine the heater designation of the thermal overload relay with this table. Specify the voltage and capacity accurately.

Note 2. If the number of poles in the three-phase motor is different, or in the case of special motors, the full-load current value may be different.
In such a case, specify by the heater designation upon investigating the full-load current of the motor.

Note 3. For single-phase motors, the full-load current varies depending on the start-up and running methods. Therefore, treat the values in the above table as guidelines, and specify the appropriate heater designation upon checking the full-load current for actual use. For single-phase motors, connect as shown in the figure below.



Connecting Thermal Overload Relays to a Single-Phase Motor

TH-T/N Type Thermal Overload Relays

Application of Various Thermal Overload Relays

- TH (standard/with 2-element):
  General overload and constraint protection of the motor
- TH-KP (with 3-element [2E]):
  Overload, constraint and open-phase protection of the motor
- TH-SR (with saturable reactor)
  Motors with long startup time, applications with frequent inching and intermittent running.
- TH-T□FSKP (quick trip type with 3-element [2E])
  Protection of submersible motors and explosion proof motors
- TH-FS (2-element quick trip type)
  Protection of compressor motor for refrigerators

Application to Standard Three-Phase Motors

Select the frame and heater designation from the table below. Refer to page 139 for details.

Heater Designation [A]	Setting Range Current [A]	Frame	Standard Three-Phase Motor Capacity [kW]		Reference Connecting Electric Wire Size [mm²]
			200 to 220 V	380 to 440 V	
0.12	0.1 to 0.16	T18			
0.17	0.14 to 0.22	T18			
0.24	0.2 to 0.32	T18	0.03	0.05	1.5
0.35	0.28 to 0.42	T18	0.05	0.1	1.5
0.5	0.4 to 0.6	T18	0.07		1.5
0.7	0.55 to 0.85	T18	0.1	0.2	1.5
0.9	0.7 to 1.1	T18			
1.3	1 to 1.6	T18	0.2	0.4	1.5
1.7	1.4 to 2	T18		0.75	1.5
2.1	1.7 to 2.5	T18	0.4		1.5
2.5	2 to 3	T18		1	1.5
3.6	2.8 to 4.4	T18	0.75	1.5	1.5
5	4 to 6	T18	1	2.2	1.5
6.6	5.2 to 8	T18	1.5	3.7	1.5
9	7 to 11	T18	2.2		1.5
11	9 to 13	T18		5.5	2.5
15	12 to 18	T18	3.7	7.5	4
22	18 to 26	T25	5.5	11	6
29	24 to 34	T25	7.5	15	10
35	30 to 40	T25		18.5	10
42	34 to 50	T50	11	22	16
54	43 to 65	T50	15	30	25
67	54 to 80	T65	18.5	37	25
82	65 to 100	T65	22	45	35
95	85 to 105	T65	30	55	50
105	85 to 125	T100	30	55	50
125	100 to 150	T100	37	75	50
150	120 to 180	N120	45	90	70
180	140 to 220	N120	55	110	95
210	170 to 250	N120TA	75	132	150
250	200 to 300	N220	75	132, 160	150
330	260 to 400	N220	90, 110	200	185
500	400 to 600	*1 N400	132, 160	315	2 x 200 (2 x 150) *2
660	520 to 800	N600	200	400	2 x 240

*1 The thermal overload relay with the heater designation of 180A or less in the N400 frame is the same as that of the N220 frame.
*2 The value in parentheses is applicable to 220 V, 132 kW

Note 1. The connecting electric wire size indicates the selection of HIV wire based on indoor wiring regulations (Section 1340) when performing metal tube wiring at the ambient temperature of 40°C.

Startup Time of Motor and Application of TH Thermal Overload Relays

An overview of the application classifications for the standard TH and TH-SR with saturable reactor by motor start-up time is shown in the table below.

Frame	Heater Designation [A]	Motor Starting Time [sec] 5 8 10 15 20		
T18	0.12 to 15	T18	T18SR	The heater of the thermal overload relay is short-circuited during the start-up.
T25	0.24 to 22	T25	T25SR	
T50	29 to 42	T50	T50SR	
T65	15 to 54	T65	T65SR	
T100	67, 82, 95	T100	T100SR	
N120, N120TA	42 to 125	N120, N120TA	N120SR, N120TASR	
N220	82 to 210	N220	N220SR	
N400	105 to 330	N400	N400SR	
N600	250 to 660	N600	N600SR	

Note 1. The above table is a measure of the central value of the heater designation when the motor startup current is 500 to 600%. Check the characteristic curve for details.

Application to Single-Phase Circuits

When applying a thermal overload relay (TH-□KP, etc.) with 3-element (2E) to a single-phase circuit, it will not operate normally if only 2 elements are energized. As in Fig. (b) on page 139, make sure that all 3 elements can be energized.

5.5 Structure

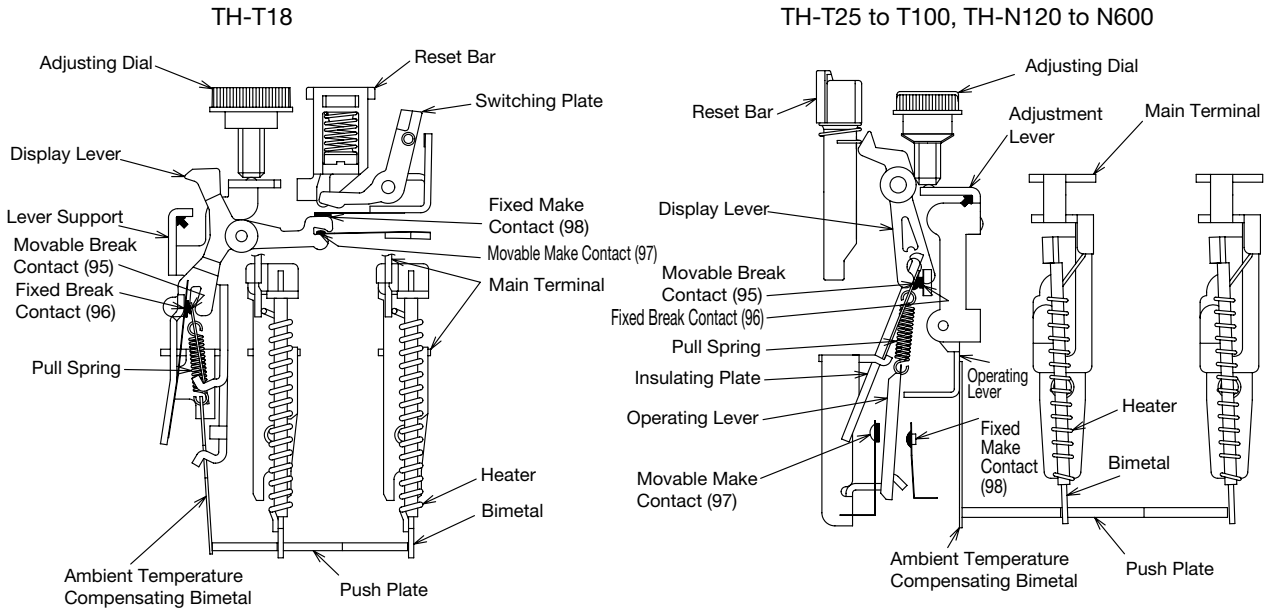


Fig. 1. Structure of the Thermal Overload Relay (with 2-Element)

● Reset Method

All models of TH-T/N Series thermal overload relays have a structure that allows manual/automatic reset switching. The factory default (standard) is manual reset.

● Structure of the Thermal Overload Relay With Open-Phase Protection Function

The push plate of the thermal overload relay with overload and open-phase protection (TH-☐KP) has a differential amplification mechanism that transmits the action of the bimetal to the contact mechanism as shown in Figure 2. Its design is suitable for protection during open phase.

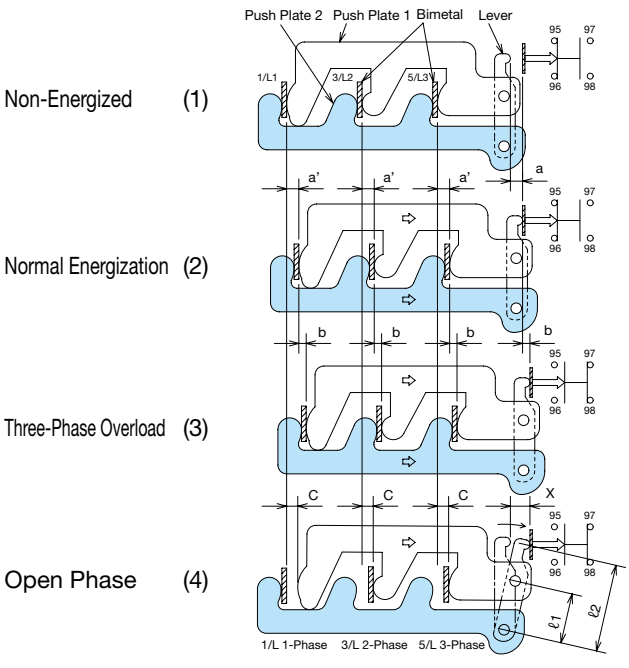


Fig. 2. Operation explanatory diagram of TH-KP thermal overload relay with 3-element (2E)

(1) Non-Energized
The 3-pole bimetal is not displaced and maintains a distance of "a" from the position where the lever is pressed. The push plates 1 and 2 are placed so as to sandwich the bimetal.

(2) Normal Energization
If the 3-pole bimetal is displaced by the amount a', push plate 1 also slides by a' (a' < a), and push plate 2 slides with it. This state does not lead to the operation of the contact.

(3) Three-Phase Overload
The state of the bimetal is further displaced from (2), making the push plate slide by b together with the lever to operate (trip) the contact.

(4) Open Phase
As shown in the figure, if the 1/L1 phase is open, the bimetal of this phase will not be displaced, and the bimetal of 3/L2 phase and 5/L3 phase that are energized will be displaced by C. In this case, push plate 2 will be restrained by the bimetal of the 1/L1 phase at open-phase and will not be able to slide to the right, and only push plate 1 will slide. As a result, the lever will rotate clockwise about the rotation axis of push plate 2. This enlarges the movement of the position where the lever contact is pushed by $x \approx c \times \ell_2/\ell_1$, allowing operation with a smaller current at open-phase compared with the all-phase energization.

5.6 Precautions for Use

● Model Name Identification by Mounting Method

Note 1. T25, T65 and N120 can be independently mounted as standard.

Note 2. T18, T50, T100, N120TA, N220RH and N400RH are for magnetic starters. (No Independent Mounting)
N120TAHZ, N220HZ and N400HZ are for independent mounting.

Note 3. For T18, independent mounting and IEC 35 mm rail mounting may be enabled by combining with UT-HZ18.
For T25, IEC 35 mm rail mounting may be enabled by combining with UN-RM20.

● Disassembly

The Thermal Overload Relays are adjusted at the time of assembly. Do not disassemble it.
Do not use with the terminal removed, as the properties may change.

● Ambient Temperature Compensation

The TH-T/N type Thermal Overload Relays are adjusted with the Magnetic Starters in the standard box (the MS type) relative to the ambient temperature of 20°C (The temperature on the control board of the MSO type Magnetic Starters is 35°C). The ambient temperature compensator is mounted on the TH-T/N type Thermal Overload Relays. Therefore, the ambient temperature less affects the operational characteristic change. The minimum operating current change according to the ambient temperature change relative to the ambient temperature of 20°C (the temperature on the control board of 35°C) generally depends on the characteristics in the diagrams 1 and 2. The Thermal Overload Relays have a characteristic that the operating current becomes high when the ambient temperature is low and becomes low when the ambient temperature is high. If the ambient temperature of the installation site is significantly different from 20°C (the temperature on the control board of 35°C), the setting current of the Thermal Overload Relays needs to be corrected as shown in diagrams 1 and 2. In addition, note that the compensation factor has a characteristic to be the minimum scale>middle scale>maximum scale at the adjustment knob location. (Note that the Thermal Overload Relays may operate at a current of less than 100% stabilized current if in use at temperatures exceeding the allowable working temperature of 40°C (55°C).)

Fig. 3.1 Ambient temperature compensation curve (T18 frame)

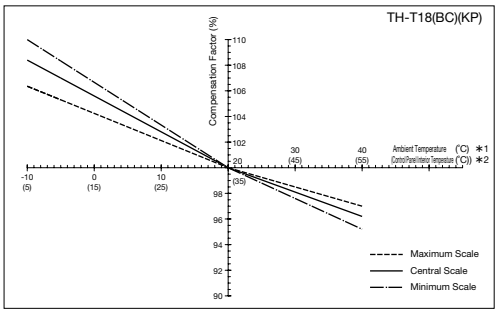


Fig. 3.2 Ambient temperature compensation curve (T25/T50/T65/T100 frame)

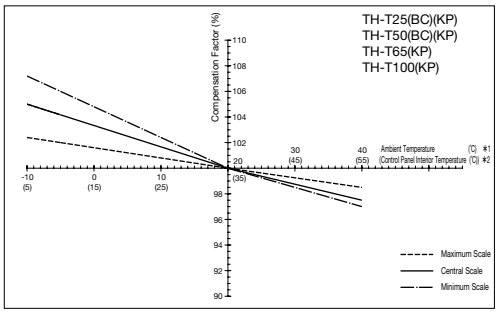


Fig. 3.3 Ambient temperature compensation curve (N120 frame)

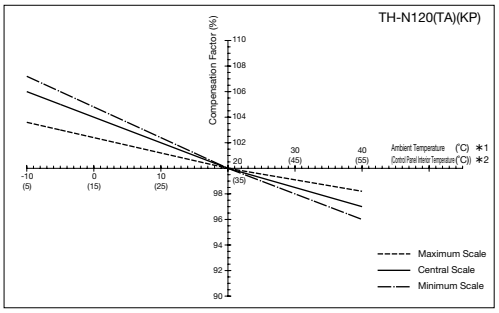


Fig. 3.4 Ambient temperature compensation curve (N220/N400 frame)

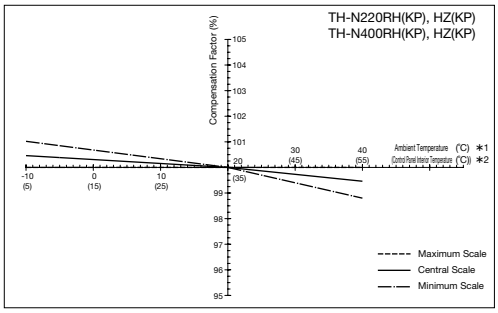
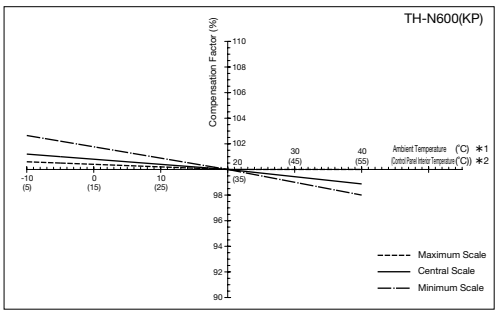


Fig. 3.5 Ambient temperature compensation curve (N600 frame)



Compensation factor: Percentage of the minimum operating current at the ambient temperature of 20°C(the temperature on the control board of 35°C)

<Compensation procedure of setting current>
Determine the compensation factor of the working ambient temperature according to the curves in diagrams 3.1 and 3.5 and use the value of all load currents of the motor divided by the determined compensation factor as the stabilization value.
(Example: The ambient temperature compensation factor for TH-T50 at the ambient temperature of 40°C (the temperature on the control board of 55°C) is 97% at the minimum scale according to diagram 3.2. If the motor rated current is 43A, the stabilization value is 44.3A (=43/0.97).)

Note 1. The ambient temperature applied to MS type indicates the outside temperature of the box.

Note 2. The temperature including the temperature increase on the control board applied to the MSO type is indicated.

Note 2. When the thermal overload relay is independently mounted, divide the settling value obtained in Figure 3.1 to 3.5 by the compensation factors in the table below.

● Compensation factor when using the thermal overload relay independently

Model Name	Independent Thermal Overload Relays TH-□
TH-T18(BC)(KP) 0.12 to 2.5A	1.04
TH-T18(BC)(KP) 3.6A	1.05
TH-T18(BC)(KP) 5 to 15A	1.06
TH-T25(BC)(KP)	1.06
TH-T65(KP)	1.05

Model Name	Independent Thermal Overload Relays TH-□
TH-N120(KP) 42A 54A	1.08
TH-N120(KP) 67A 82A	1.16
TH-N220(KP)/N400(KP)	1.01
TH-N600(KP)	1.02

● Connecting Electric Wire Size And Operating Current

The minimum operating current of TH-T/N has been adjusted by the standard wire size as shown in the table below. If the electric wire is thicker or thinner than this standard electric wire size, the operating current becomes high or low, respectively. Therefore, correct the stabilized current (divide it by the change rate of the minimum operating current) to use a size different from the standard connecting electric wire size.

● Connecting Electric Wire Size and Minimum Operating Current

Model Name	Heater Designation [A]	Standard Electric Wire Size [mm^2]	Connecting Electric Wire Size [mm^2]	Change Rate of Minimum Operating Current [%]
TH-T18(KP)	0.12 to 15	2	1.25 2.5	98 103
TH-T25(KP)	0.24 to 11			
TH-T25(KP)	15, 22	3.5	2 6	97 104
TH-T50(KP)	29	8	5.5 14	96 104
	35			
	42	14	8	95
TH-T65(KP)	15	3.5	2 5.5	95 105
	22, 29	5.5	3.5 8	96 105
	35	8	5.5 14	95 105
	42	14	8 22	95 104
	54	22	14 30	96 104

Model Name	Heater Designation [A]	Standard Electric Wire Size [mm^2]	Connecting Electric Wire Size [mm^2]	Change Rate of Minimum Operating Current [%]
TH-T100(KP)	67	22	14 30	97 103
	82	38	30	97
TH-N120(KP)	42	14	8 22	95 104
	54, 67	22	14 30	96 104
	82	38	30 50	97 103
TH-N120TA(KP)	105	60	38 60	97 103
	125	60	50 80	98 103

● Combination With No-Fuse Breaker (Protection Coordination)

Magnetic starters are responsible for the starting and stopping of motors, and protection from burnout due to overload, constraint or open-phase. Short-circuit protection devices such as no-fuse breakers are responsible for the current larger than the interruption capability of the magnetic starter caused by a short circuit, etc.

Properly performing these allocations is called protection coordination and the principles are as follows (see Figure 4)

(1) The combined operating properties of the thermal overload relay and no-fuse breaker must be on the lower side of the thermal properties of the motor, which are on the upper side (right side) of the start-up properties and full-load current of the motor.
(2) For overload current of less than the constraint (startup) current, the thermal overload relay must operate earlier than the no-fuse breaker.
(3) The no-fuse breaker must operate if the current is larger than the interruption capability of the magnetic starter.
(4) The no-fuse breaker should operate if the current is less than the overload resistance of the magnetic starter.
(5) The operating properties of the no-fuse breaker must be lower than the allowable current - time properties of the wire.

For more information, refer to the catalog and technical documents of the no-fuse breaker.

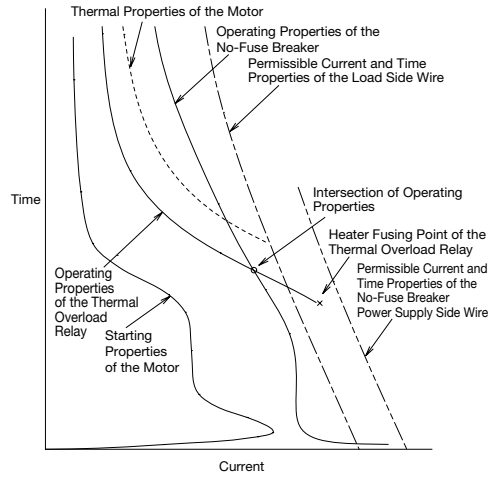


Fig. 4. Protection coordination

Handling (Precautions)

(1) When restarting the tripped thermal overload relay, remove the cause of the trip.
When the automatic reset method is used, in order to prevent the motor from automatically restarting due to reset, implement measures such as adopting a self-retaining circuit. Regardless of the method, the resettable time will be from about 10 seconds to 10 minutes depending on the heating temperature of the bimetal.
Furthermore, to cool the bimetal to the surrounding temperature, use equipment such as fans for about 30 minutes.

(2) Never touch the inside of the thermal overload relay.

(3) The heater wire of the thermal overload relay may blow before tripping if it is charged with a current of 13 times higher than the rating.

(4) The reset method is changed as follows.

Changing the reset method of TH-T18

· Manual→automatic switching method:
After removing the stopper by cutting it with a nipper or the like, slide the switching plate to the right and align it with A as shown in Figure 5.
(In the state as shown in Figure 6.2)

· Automatic→manual switching method:
Slide the switching plate to the left to align with H.
(In the state as shown in Figure 6.1)

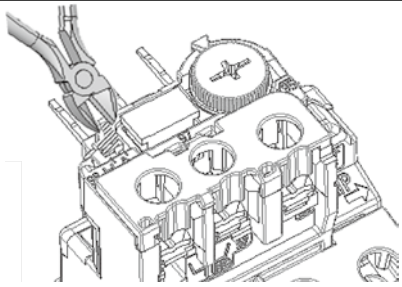


Fig. 5. Cutting the stopper

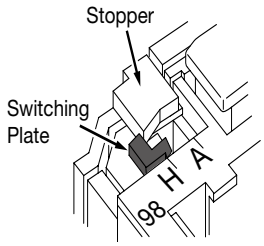


Fig. 6.1 Manual reset

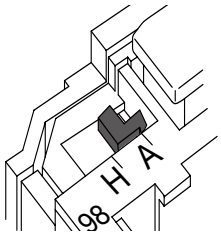


Fig. 6.2 Automatic reset

Note 1. Take precautions as follows when cutting off the stopper.
· Be careful not to let fragments enter the eyes.

Changing the reset method of TH-T25 to T100, TH-N120 to N600

· Manual→automatic switching method:
After cutting off the stopper on the tip of the reset bar, fully push it in, then rotate it in the direction of A. (Figs. 7, 8)

· Automatic→manual switching method:
Rotate the reset bar in the direction of H, to pop out the reset bar. (Fig. 9)

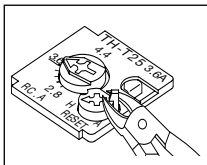


Fig. 7. Cutting the stopper

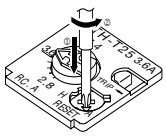


Fig. 8. Automatic reset

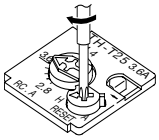
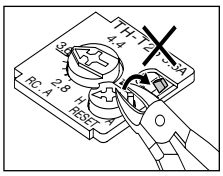


Fig. 9. Manual reset

Note 1.Take precautions as follows when cutting off the stopper on the tip of the reset bar.
·Make sure that segments do not enter from the display window.
The display lever may stop moving.
Block the display window when cutting off the stopper to prevent segments from entering it.
·Be careful not to let fragments enter the eyes.



(5) Manual tripping

Manual tripping is enabled by inserting a screwdriver or the like into the display window in manual reset. (Fig. 10)

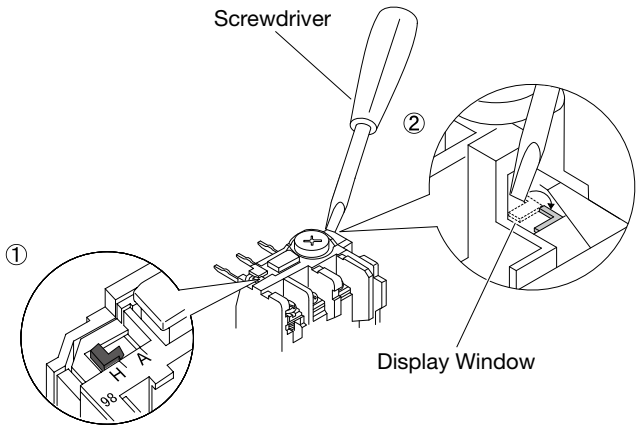


Fig. 10. Manual tripping

Note.For TH-T18, do not perform manual tripping in the automatic reset mode, as this leads to internal component failure. When performing a sequence check, be sure that the automatic reset is switched to manual reset.

(6) Precautions When Combining With the Magnetic Contactor

For the assembling method and precautions when using in combination with the thermal overload relay and magnetic contactor, refer to page 231.

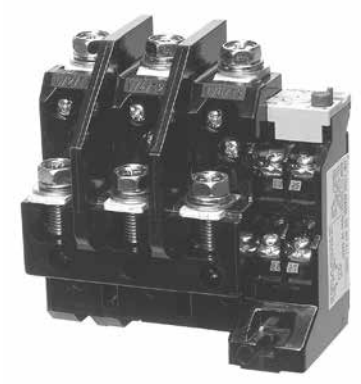
5.7 Standard/Overload and Open-Phase Protection Type Thermal Overload Relays TH-□/KP

TH (standard with 2-element) is suitable for the overload and constraint protection of standard motors, and TH-KP (with 3-element (2E)) is suitable for the overload, constraint and open-phase protection of motors.

TH-KP has the same shape and size as TH (standard with 2-element), and can be easily combined with magnetic contactors.

Features

- Extensive lineup
  2-Element / With 3-Element (2E) — Same Dimensions
- Changing the reset method
  Changing between the manual reset and automatic reset is easy
- Easy wiring



TH-N120

- Easy current setting
  The motor current direct setting can be adjusted by both Phillips and flathead screwdrivers
- Can be manually checked
  Allows manual tripping from the surface using a screwdriver
- With operation indicator
- Trip-Free structure
- With 1a1b contact
  Make and break contacts with different voltage can be used

Features of the TH Thermal Overload Relay

Application

For the selection of heater designation for the capacity of the standard three-phase motor, refer to page 48 or 139.
The manufactured model name, heater designation and combined magnetic contactor frame are shown in the table below.

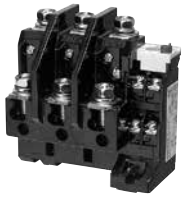
- Manufactured model name, heater designation and combined magnetic contactor frame (standard 2-element, 3-element, and overload and open-phase protection type)

Model Name												
	Standard with 2-Element	For Magnetic Starters	TH-T18	TH-T25	TH-T50	TH-T65	TH-T100	TH-N120	TH-N120TA	TH-N220RH	TH-N400RH	TH-N600 (Note 3)
		For Independent Mounting	(Note 1)		—		—		TH-N120TAHZ	TH-N220HZ	TH-N400HZ	
	With 3-Element (2E)	For Magnetic Starters	TH-T18KP	TH-T25KP	TH-T50KP	TH-T65KP	TH-T100KP	TH-N120KP	TH-N120TAKP	TH-N220RHKP	TH-N400RHKP	TH-N600KP (Note 3)
		For Independent Mounting	(Note 1)		—		—		TH-N120TAHZKP	TH-N220HZKP	TH-N400HZKP	
Operating Frequency Range [Hz]			0 (DC) to 400 (Note 6)							50 to 60		
Heater Designation (Adjustment Range of Settling Current) [A] (The --- line in the table on the right represents the correspondence between the magnetic contactor and frame to be combined)			0.12 (0.1 to 0.16) 0.17 (0.14 to 0.22) 0.24 (0.2 to 0.32) 0.35 (0.28 to 0.42) 0.5 (0.4 to 0.6) 0.7 (0.55 to 0.85) 0.9 (0.7 to 1.1) 1.3 (1 to 1.6) 1.7 (1.4 to 2) 2.1 (1.7 to 2.5) 2.5 (2 to 3) 3.6 (2.8 to 4.4) 5 (4 to 6) 6.6 (5.2 to 8) 9 (7 to 11) 11 (9 to 13) 15 (12 to 18)	0.24 (0.2 to 0.32) 0.35 (0.28 to 0.42) 0.5 (0.4 to 0.6) 0.7 (0.55 to 0.85) 0.9 (0.7 to 1.1) 1.3 (1 to 1.6) 1.7 (1.4 to 2) 2.1 (1.7 to 2.5) 2.5 (2 to 3) 3.6 (2.8 to 4.4) 5 (4 to 6) 6.6 (5.2 to 8) 9 (7 to 11) 11 (9 to 13) 15 (12 to 18) 22 (18 to 26)	29(24 to 34) 35(30 to 40) 42(34 to 50)	15(12 to 18) 22(18 to 26) 29(24 to 34) 35(30 to 40) 42(34 to 50) 54(43 to 65)	67(54 to 80) 82 (65 to 100) 95 (85 to 105)	42(34 to 50) 54(43 to 65) 67(54 to 80) 82(65 to 100)	105(85 to 125) 125 (100 to 150)	82(65 to 100) 105(85 to 125) 125 (100 to 150) 150 (120 to 180) 180 (140 to 220) 210 (170 to 250)	105(85 to 125) 125 (100 to 150) 150(120 to 180) 180 (140 to 220) 250(200 to 300) 330 (260 to 400) ∗The thermal overload relay with heater designation of 180A or less is the same as the N220 frame.	250 (200 to 300) Current Transformer Ratio 400/5 A 330 (260 to 400) Current Transformer Ratio 500/5 A 500 (400 to 600) Current Transformer Ratio 750/5 A 660 (520 to 800) Current Transformer Ratio 1000/5 A
Trip Class (see page 148)			10A	10A	10A	15A to 42A : 10 54A : 10A	67A : 10 82A : 10A	10	10	10	10	10A
Frame of the Combined Magnetic Contactor			T10, T12, T20 T12, T20 T20	T21, T25 T35, T50	T35,T50 T50	T65,T80 T100	T80,T100 T100	N125,N150	N125,N150 N150	N180,N220 N220	N300,N400 N400	N600,N800

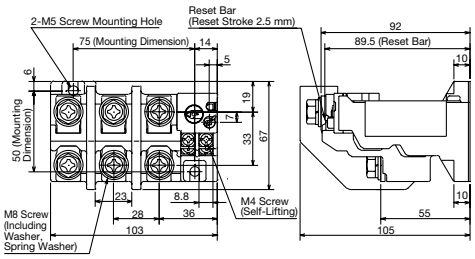
Note 1.For TH-T18(KP), independent mounting and IEC 35 mm rail mounting may be enabled by combining with UT-HZ18.
Note 2.For TH-T25(KP), IEC 35 mm rail mounting may be enabled by combining with UN-RM20.
Note 3.Use TH-N600(KP) in combination with current transformer for measuring instruments (rated secondary load of 15 VA or more: recommended model names are CW-15LM, CW-15L or CW-40LM).
The ratio of current transformation is as shown in the heater designation field in the table.
Note 4.The - mark in the model name field indicates that it is outside production range.
Note 5.TH-T18(KP), T25(KP), T50(KP) with BC and TH-T65(KP) with CW can also be manufactured.
However, TH-T50BC(KP) has no screw holder attached to the main circuit terminal (3-pole) on the power supply side.
Note 6.It is standardly used at the commercial frequency of 50/60 Hz. Make sure that the protection coordination with motor characteristics is possible before use.

N120/N120TA

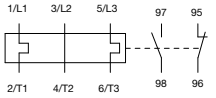
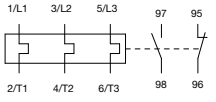
TH-N120(KP)



0.48 (0.51) kg

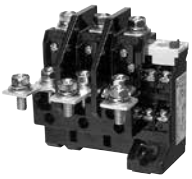


When combining with a magnetic contactor, the following connecting conductor kit (sold separately) is used
Combination with S(D)-N125, SL(D)-N125: BH579N355
Combination with S(D)-N150, SL(D)-N150: BH589N355
TH-N120 and TH-N120KP can be used for both magnetic starter (MSO) or independent mounting

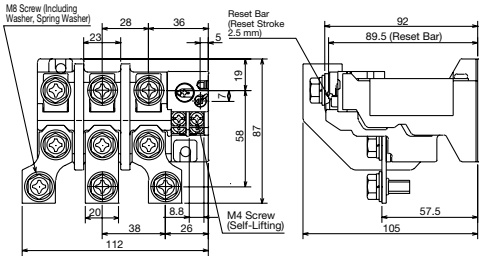
Contact Arrangement	
TH-N120	
TH-N120KP	

Model Name	Model Number
TH-N120	THN65 □□

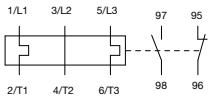
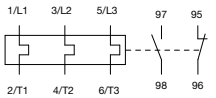
TH-N120TA(KP)



0.59 (0.61) kg



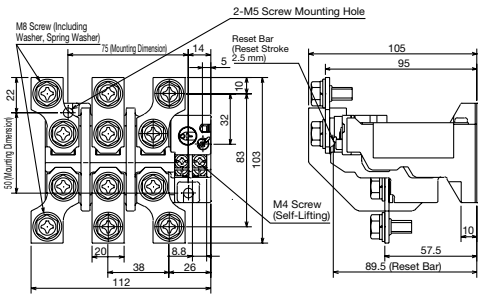
Cannot be used in independent mounting When combining with a magnetic contactor, the following connecting conductor kits (sold separately) are used
Combination with S(D)-N125, SL(D)-N125: BH579N355
Combination with S(D)-N150, SL(D)-N150: BH589N355

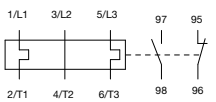
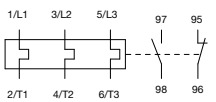
Contact Arrangement	
TH-N120TA	
TH-N120TAKP	

Model Name	Model Number
TH-N120TA	THN65□□

TH-N120TAHZ(KP)

0.7 (0.72) kg

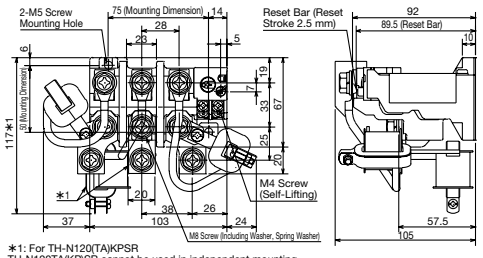


Contact Arrangement	
TH-N120TAHZ	
TH-N120TAHZKP	

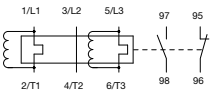
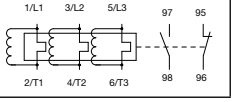
Model Name
TH-N120TAHZ

TH-N120(TA)(KP)SR

TH-N120SR: 0.67 kg
TH-N120TASR: 0.78 kg
TH-N120KPSR: 0.78 kg
TH-N120TAKPSR: 0.9 kg



*1: For TH-N120(TA)KPSR
TH-N120TA(KP)SR cannot be used in independent mounting
When combining with a magnetic contactor, the following connecting conductor kit (sold separately) is used
Combination with S(D)-N125, SL(D)-N125: BH579N355
Combination with S(D)-N150, SL(D)-N150: BH589N355

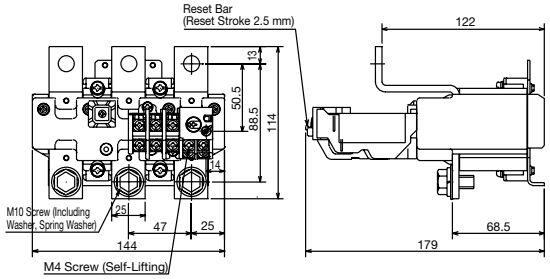
Contact Arrangement	
TH-N120SR TH-N120TASR	
TH-N120KPSR TH-N120TAKPSR	

Model Name
TH-N120SR
TH-N120TASR

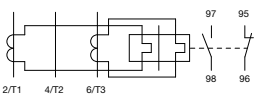
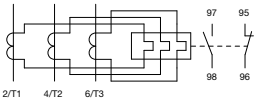
N220RH/N220HZ

TH-N220RH(KP)

1.8 (2.1) kg



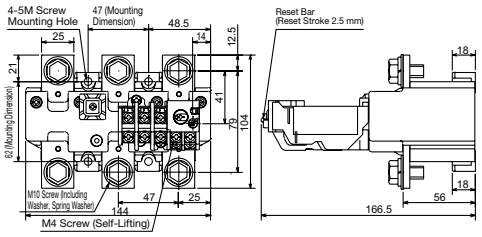
Cannot be used in independent mounting
Attached 2 M4 screws and wiring screws for magnetic contactor are used when combining with S-N180/N220, SD-N220 and SL(D)-N220

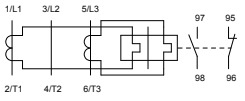
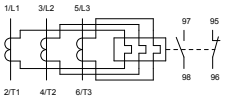
Contact Arrangement	
TH-N220RH	
TH-N220RHKP	

Model Name	Model Number
TH-N220RH	THN70 □□

TH-N220HZ(KP)

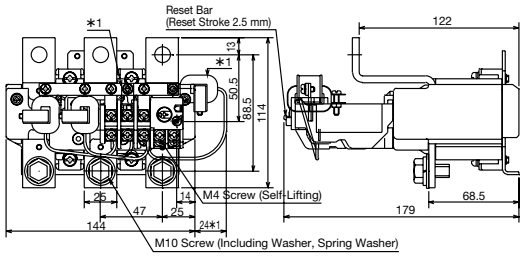
1.5 (1.8) kg



Contact Arrangement	
TH-N220HZ	
TH-N220HZKP	

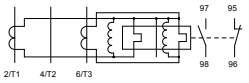
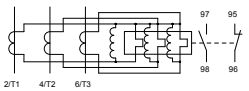
Model Name	Model Number
TH-N220HZ	THN72□□

TH-N220RH(KP)SR



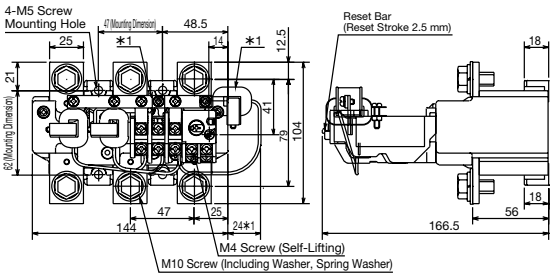
2.0 (2.3) kg

∗1: For TH-N220RHKPSR
Cannot be used in independent mounting
The attached 2 M4 screws and wiring screws for magnetic contactor are used when combining with S-N180/N220, SD-N220 and SL(D)-N220

Contact Arrangement	
TH-N220RHSR	
TH-N220RHKPSR	

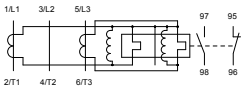
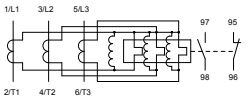
Model Name
TH-N220RHSR

TH-N220HZ(KP)SR



1.6 (2.0) kg

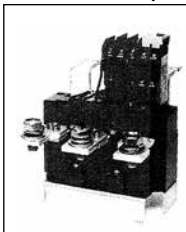
∗1: TH-N220HZKPSR

Contact Arrangement	
TH-N220HZSR	
TH-N220HZKPSR	

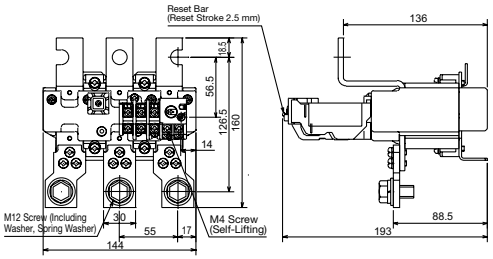
Model Name
TH-N220HZSR

● N400RH/N400HZ

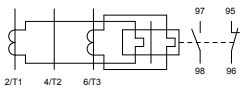
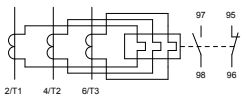
TH-N400RH(KP)



2.2 (2.5) kg



Cannot be used in independent mounting
Attached M5 screw and wiring screws for magnetic contactor are used when combining with S(D)-N300/N400 and SL(D)-N300/N400

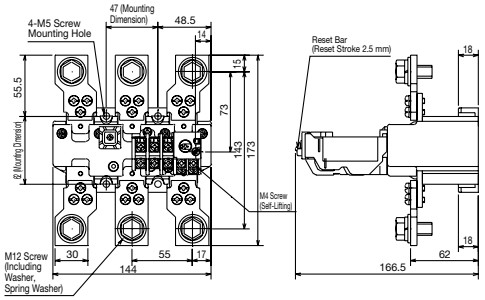
Contact Arrangement	
TH-N400RH	
TH-N400RHKP	

Model Name	Model Number
TH-N400RH	THN75 □□

5

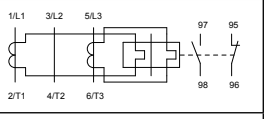
TH-N400HZ(KP)

2.1 (2.4) kg

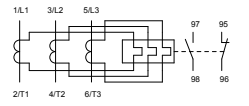


Contact Arrangement

TH-N400HZ



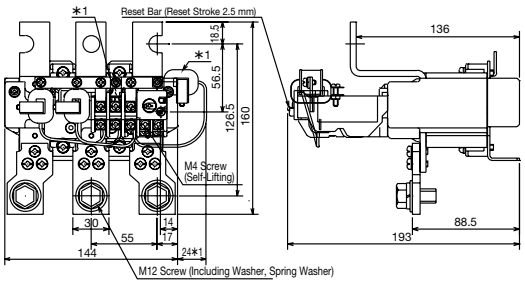
TH-N400HZKP



Model Name	Model Number
TH-N400HZ	THN77 □□

TH-N400RH(KP)SR

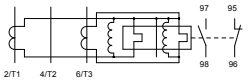
2.4 (2.6) kg



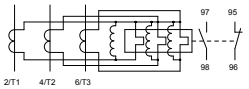
∗1: TH-N400RHKPSR
Cannot be used in independent mounting
The attached M5 screw and wiring screws for magnetic contactor are used when combining with S(D)-N300/N400 and SL(D)-N300/N400

Contact Arrangement

TH-N400RHSR



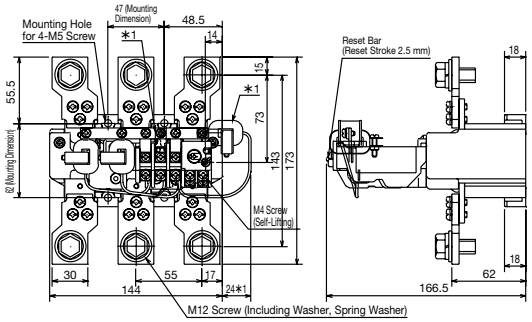
TH-N400RHKPSR



Model Name
TH-N400RHSR

TH-N400HZ(KP)SR

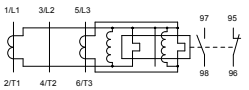
2.3 (2.5) kg



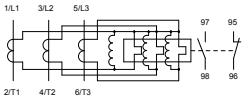
∗1: For TH-N400HZKPSR

Contact Arrangement

TH-N400HZSR



TH-N400HZKPSR

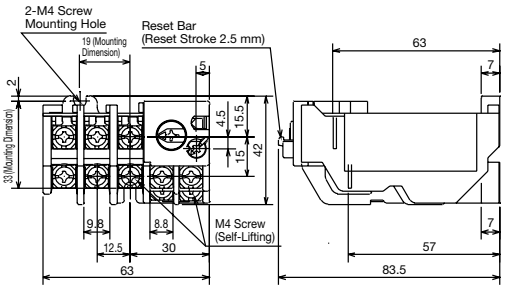


Model Name
TH-N400HZSR

■ N600

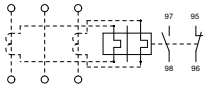
TH-N600(KP)

0.14 kg

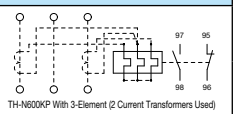


Contact Arrangement

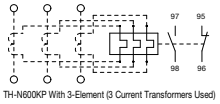
Use in combination with current transformer for measuring instruments (refer to page 136) as shown in the figure below.



TH-N600 With 2-Element



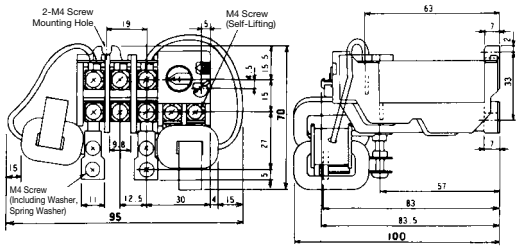
TH-N600KP With 3-Element (2 Current Transformers Used)



TH-N600KP With 3-Element (3 Current Transformers Used)

Model Name
TH-N600

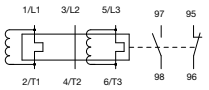
TH-N600(KP)SR



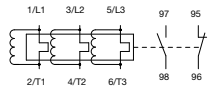
0.3 (0.36) kg

Contact Arrangement

As with TH-N600(KP), use in combination with current transformer for measuring instruments (refer to page 136).



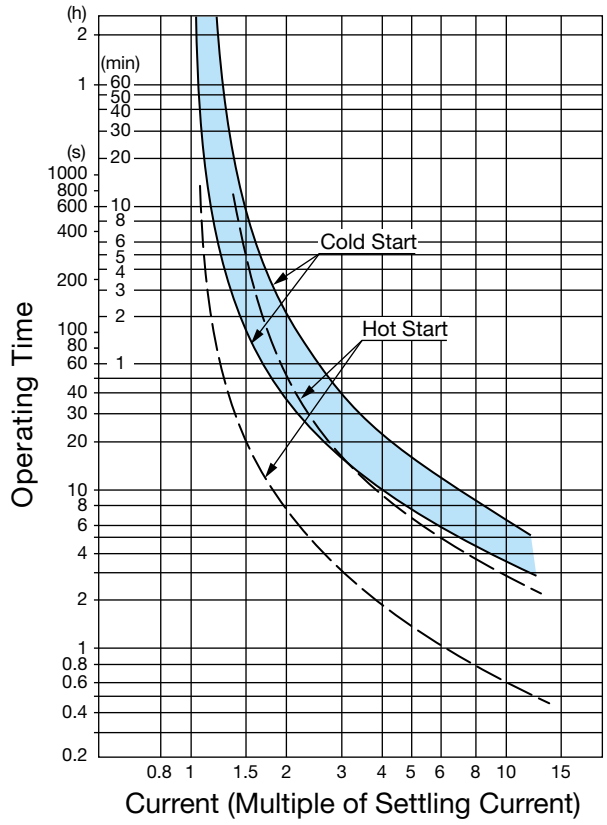
TH-N600SR With 2-Element



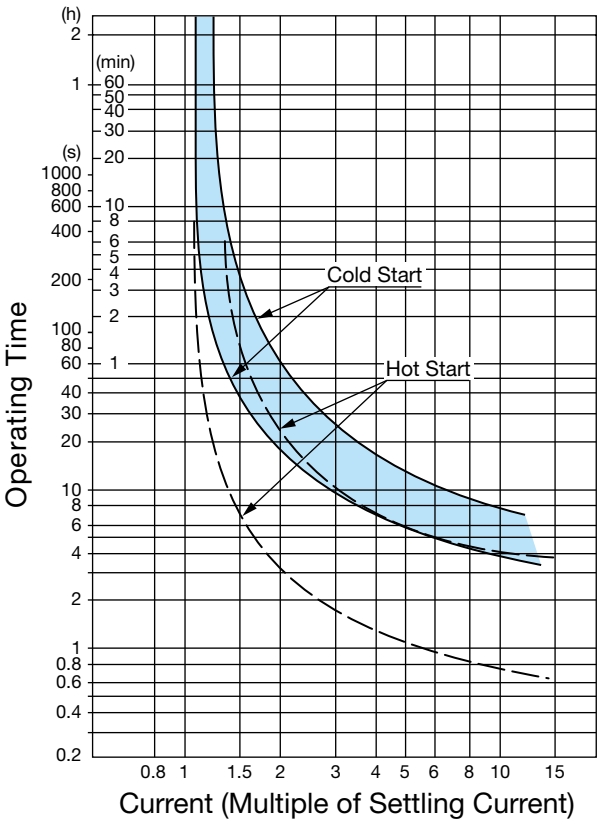
TH-N600KPSR With 3-Element

Model Name
TH-N600SR
TH-N600KPSR

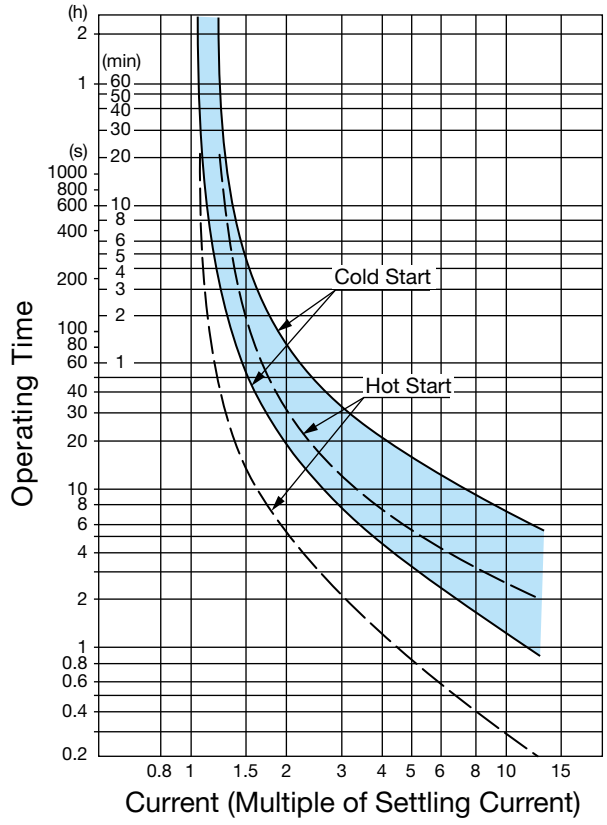
TH-N120, N120TA, N120KP, N120TAKP



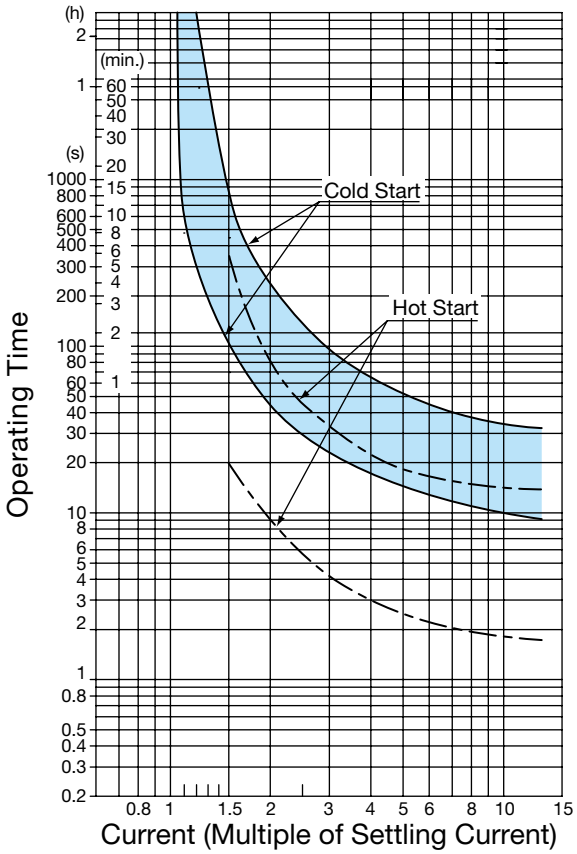
TH-N220RH/HZ(KP), N400RH/HZ(KP)



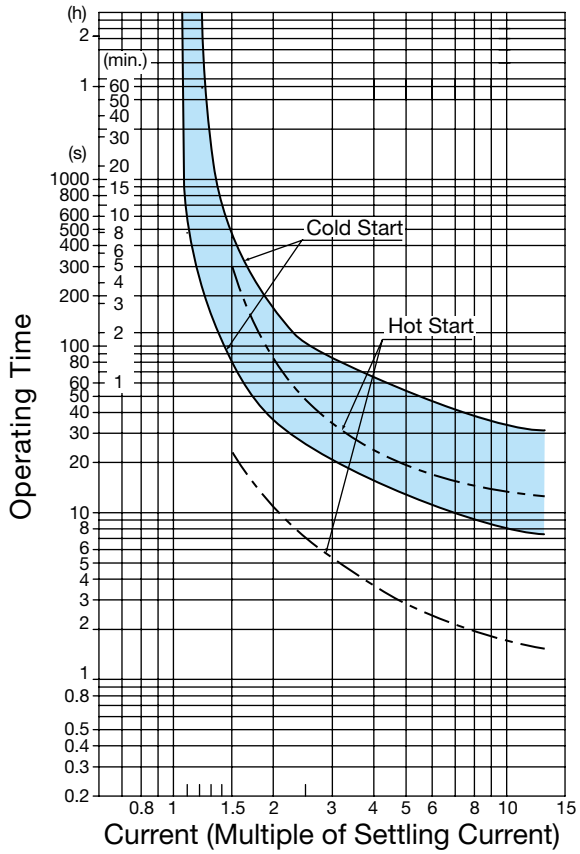
TH-N600, N600KP



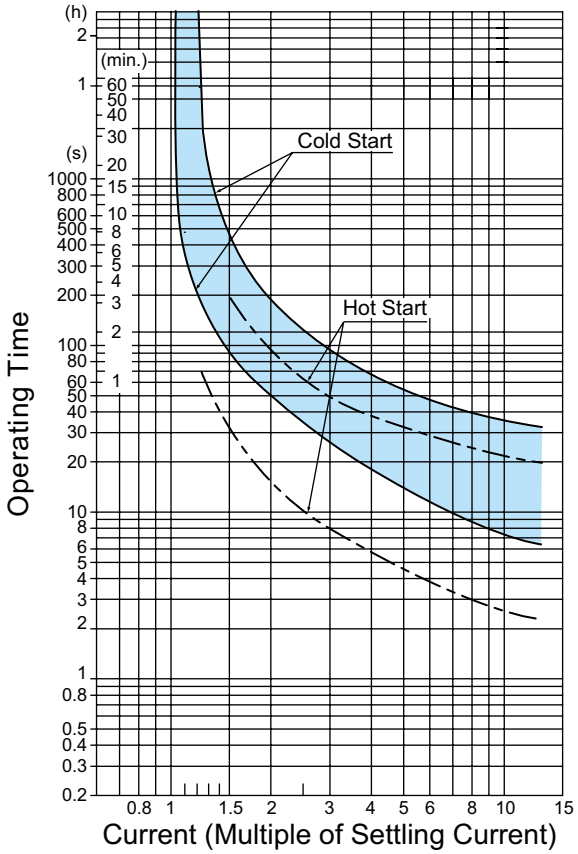
TH-N120SR, N120TASR, N120KPSR, N120TAKPSR



TH-N220RH/HZ(KP)SR, N400RH/HZ(KP)SR



TH-N600SR, N600KPSR



5.12 How to Order

Follow the steps below when ordering. (Enter a space in ▲ .)

● TH-T Thermal Overload Relays

Model Name		Heater Designation
TH-T25	▲	15A
Specify from the following model name codes.		Specify the heater designation from pages 145, 146 or 147. When the full-load current of the motor is included in 2 heater designations, give priority to the heaters listed in the table on page 48.

● Model Name Codes of Thermal Overload Relays

TH – T18 ▲ KP Heater Designation

Frame
T18
T25
T50
T65
T100

Symbol	Specifications
None	With 2-Element
KP	With 3-Element (2E)
FS	Quick Trip Type
SR	With Saturable Reactor
BC	Wiring Streamlining Terminal
AR	Automatic Reset

● TH-N Thermal Overload Relays

Model Name		Heater Designation
TH-N120KP	▲	82A
Specify from the following model name codes.		Specify the heater designation from pages 145, 146 or 147. When the full-load current of the motor is included in 2 heater designations, give priority to the heaters listed in the table on page 48.

● Model Name Codes of Thermal Overload Relays

TH – N220 KP ▲ Heater Designation

Frame
N120
N120TA
N220
N400
N600

Symbol	Specifications
None	With 2-Element
KP	With 3-Element (2E)
RH	For Magnetic Starter
HZ	For Independent Mounting
SR	With Saturable Reactor
AR	Automatic Reset

Note 1. Model names that correspond to mounting methods (for magnetic starters, independent mounting and DIN rail mounting) are shown in the table below.

For Magnetic Starters	For Independent Mounting	For DIN Rail Mounting
TH-T18 ∗1	TH-T18 + UT-HZ18 ∗2	TH-T18 + UT-HZ18 ∗2
TH-T25	TH-T25	TH-T25 + UN-RM20 ∗2
TH-T50 ∗1	—	—
TH-T65	TH-T65	—
TH-T100 ∗1	—	—
TH-N120	TH-N120	—
TH-N120TA ∗1	TH-N120TAHZ	—
TH-N220RH ∗1	TH-N220HZ	—
TH-N400RH ∗1	TH-N400HZ	—
—	TH-N600 + CT ∗3	—

∗1 Cannot be independently mounted.
∗2 Order UT-HZ18 and UN-RM20 separately from the thermal overload relay body (TH-T18 and TH-T25). (Refer to page 230)
∗3 Use TH-N600 in combination with current transformer for measuring instruments (rated secondary load of 15 VA or more). (Refer to page 136)