

Solid-state Power OFF-delay Timer

H3DE-H

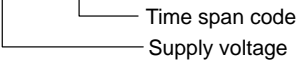
- Two delay-time models available.  
0.1 to 12 seconds (S Series)  
1 to 120 seconds (L Series)
- Covers wide range of supply voltage.
- Conforms to EMC Standard (EN50081-2 and EN50082-2).



Ordering Information

Supply voltage	Model	
	S Series (time range: 0.1 to 12 s)	L Series (time range: 1 to 120 s)
100 to 120 VAC	H3DE-H	H3DE-H
200 to 230 VAC		
24 VAC/VDC		
48 VAC/VDC		

**Note:** Specify both the model number and supply voltage when ordering.  
Example: H3DE-H 24 VAC/DC S



Model Number Legend

H3DE -   
1

1. H: Power OFF-delay timer

Accessories (Order Separately)

Mounting Track	50 cm (l) x 7.3 mm (t)	PFP-50N
	1 m (l) x 7.3 mm (t)	PFP-100N
	1 m (l) x 16 mm (t)	PFP-100N2
End Plate	PFP-M	
Spacer	PFP-S	

# Specifications

## ■ General

Item	H3DE-H
Operating mode	Power OFF-delay
Operating/Reset method	Instantaneous operation/Time-limit reset
Terminal block	Clamps Two 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> max. bar terminals without sleeves
Terminal screw tightening torque	0.98 N • m max. {approx. 10 kgf • cm max.}
Output type	Relay: SPDT
Mounting method	DIN track mounting
Attachment	Nameplate
Approved standards	UL508, CSA 22.2 No.14 Conforms to EN61812-1 (VDE0435/P2021), IEC60664-1 (VDE0110) 4 kV/2, VDE0106/P100 Conforms to IEC60947-5-1 (AC-13; 250 V 5A/AC-15; 250 V 3 A/DC-13; 30 V 0.1 A) Conforms to EN50081-2 and EN50082-2

## ■ Time Ranges

Time scale display		Time ranges	Min. power ON time
S series	x 0.1 s	0.1 to 1.2 s	0.1 s minimum
	x 1 s	1 to 12 s	
L series	x 1 s	1 to 12 s	0.3 s minimum
	x 10 s	10 to 120 s	

**Note:** The Timer will not operate if the specified power-on time is not kept. Be sure to supply power for at least the period specified.

## ■ Ratings

Rated supply voltage (see note)		100 to 120 VAC (50/60 Hz) 200 to 230 VAC (50/60 Hz) 24 VAC/VDC (50/60 Hz) 48 VAC/VDC (50/60 Hz)
Operating voltage range		85% to 110% of rated supply voltage
Power consumption	24 VAC/VDC Type	AC: Approx. 0.3 VA (0.2 W) at 24 VAC DC: Approx. 0.2 W at 24 VDC
	48 VAC/VDC Type	AC: Approx. 0.5 VA (0.5 W) at 48 VAC DC: Approx. 0.5 W at 48 VDC
	100 to 120 VAC Type	AC: Approx. 0.8 VA (0.7 W) at 120 VAC
	200 to 230 VAC Type	AC: Approx. 1.6 VA (1.0 W) at 230 VAC
Control output		Contact output: 5 A at 250 VAC with resistive load ( $\cos\phi = 1$ ) 5 A at 30 VDC with resistive load ( $\cos\phi = 1$ )
Ambient temperature		Operating: $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $55^{\circ}\text{C}$ (with no icing) Storage: $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $65^{\circ}\text{C}$ (with no icing)
Ambient humidity		Operating: 35% to 85%

**Note:** The ripple in DC power supply must be 20% max. A single-phase, full-wave rectifying power supply can be connected if the ripple output of the power supply is a maximum of 20% of the whole output.

## ■ Characteristics

<b>Accuracy of operating time</b>	±1% max. of FS (±1% ±10 ms max. at 1.2-s range)
<b>Setting error</b>	±10% ± 0.05 s max. of FS
<b>Influence of voltage</b>	±0.5% max. of FS (±0.5% ±10 ms max. at 1.2-s range)
<b>Influence of temperature</b>	±2% max. of FS (±2% ± 10 ms max. at 1.2-s range)
<b>Insulation resistance</b>	100 MΩ min. at 500 VDC
<b>Dielectric strength</b>	Between current-carrying metal parts and exposed non-current-carrying metal parts: 2,000 VAC (50/60 Hz) for 1 min. Between control output terminals and operating circuit: 2,000 VAC (50/60 Hz) for 1 min. Between contacts not located next to each other: 1,000 VAC (50/60 Hz) for 1 min.
<b>Impulse withstand voltage</b>	3 kV (or 1 kV for 24/48 VAC/VDC models) (between power supply terminals) 4.5 kV (or 1.5 kV for 24/48 VAC/VDC models) (between current-carrying metal parts and exposed non-current-carrying metal parts)
<b>Noise immunity</b>	Square-wave noise generated by noise simulator (pulse width: 100 ns/1 μs, 1-ns rise) ±1.5 kV (between power supply terminals)
<b>Static immunity</b>	Malfunction: 4 kV Destruction: 8 kV
<b>Vibration resistance</b>	Malfunction: 0.5-mm single amplitude at 10 to 55 Hz Destruction: 0.75-mm single amplitude at 10 to 55 Hz
<b>Shock resistance</b>	Malfunction: 100 m/s <sup>2</sup> (approximately 10G) Destruction: 1,000 m/s <sup>2</sup> (approximately 100G)
<b>Life expectancy</b>	Mechanical: 10 million operations min. (under no load at 1,200 operations/h) Electrical: 100,000 operations min. (5 A at 250 VAC, resistive load at 1,200 operations/h)
<b>EMC</b>	(EMI): EN50081-2 Emission Enclosure: EN55022 class A Emission AC Mains: EN55022 class A Harmonic Current: EN61000-3-2 Voltage Fluctuation and Flickering: EN61000-3-3 (EMS): EN50082-2 Immunity ESD: EN61000-4-2: 4 kV contact discharge (level 2) 8 kV air discharge (level 3) Immunity RF-interference from AM Radio Waves: ENV50140: 10 V/m (80 MHz and 1 GHz) (level 3) Immunity RF-interference from Pulse-modulated Radio Waves: ENV50204: 10 V/m (900 ±5 MHz) (level 3) Immunity Conducted Disturbance: ENV50141: 10 V (0.15 to 80 MHz) (level 3) Immunity Burst: EN61000-4-4: 2 kV power line (level 3) 2 kV I/O signal line (level 4)
<b>Enclosure rating</b>	IP30 (IP20 for terminal block)
<b>Weight</b>	Approx. 120 g

**Note:** For reference:

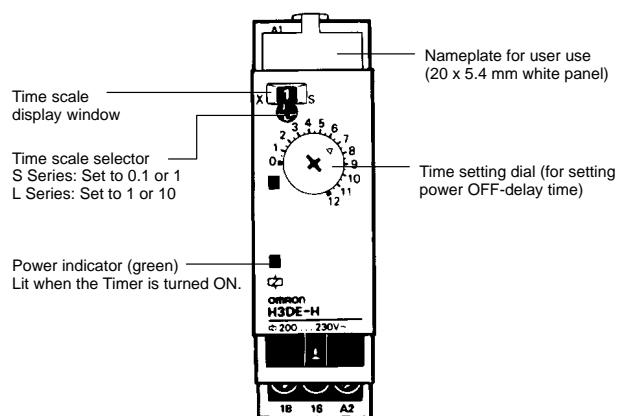
A maximum current of 0.15 A can be switched at 125 VDC (cosφ=1).

A maximum current of 0.1 A can be switched if L/R is 7 ms.

In both cases, a life of 100,000 operations can be expected.

The minimum applicable load is 100 mA at 5 VDC (failure level: P).

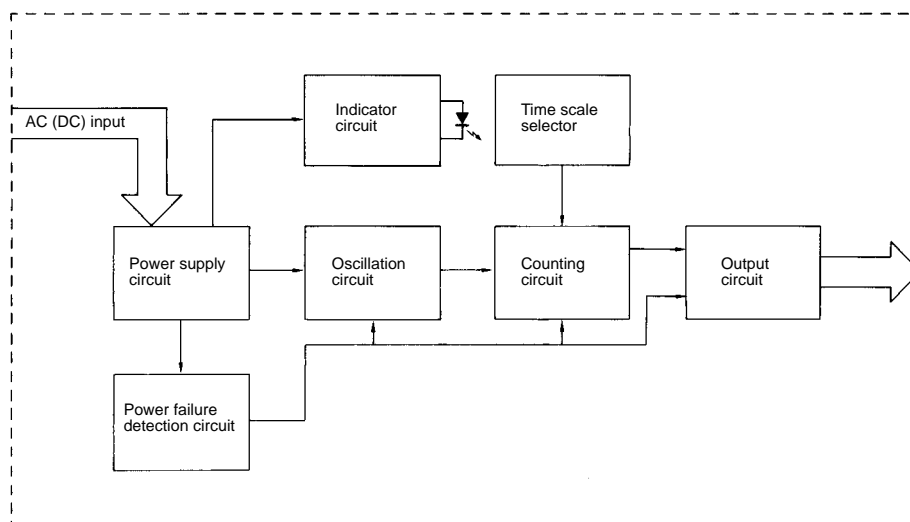
## Nomenclature



(Front View)

## Operation

### ■ Block Diagram



I/O Functions

Inputs		---
Outputs	Control output	The Timer operates instantaneously when the Timer is turned ON. The Timer is in counting operation after the Timer is turned OFF and the output of the Timer is turned OFF when the preset time elapses.

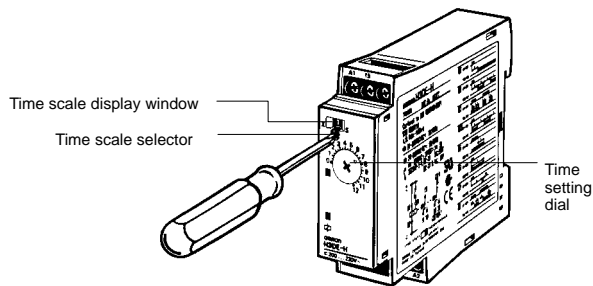
Basic Operation

Time Scale Selection

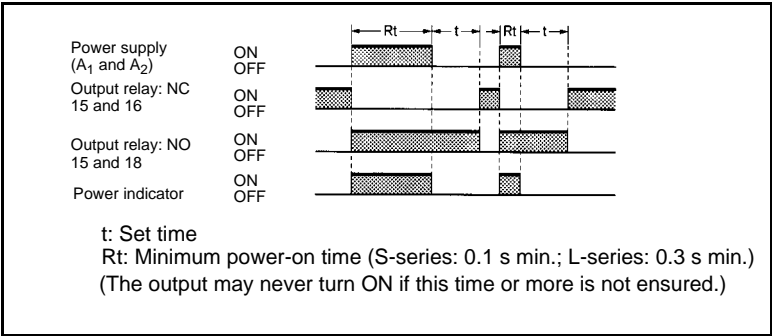
The time scale selector on the upper left-hand side of the front panel of the S Series can be set to 0.1 or 1 and that of the L Series can be set to 1 or 10 as magnification coefficients.

Time Setting

The operating time of the Timer is set with the time setting dial.

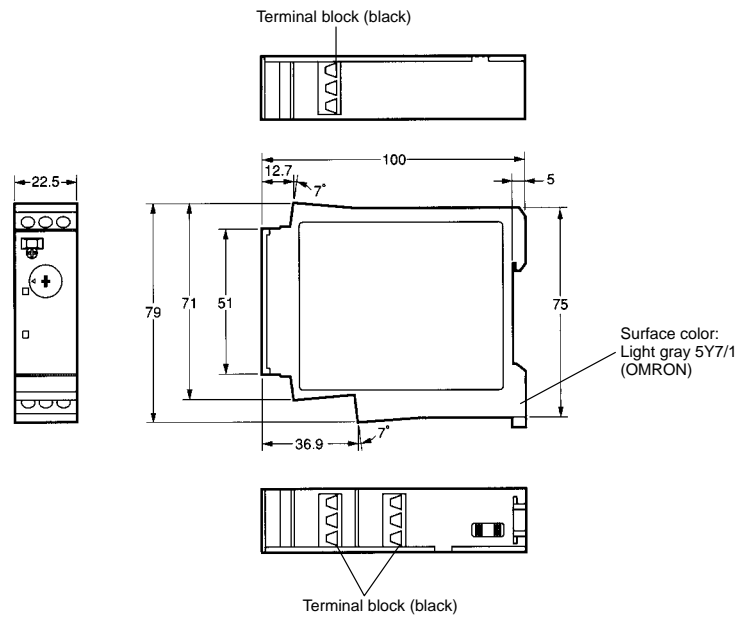
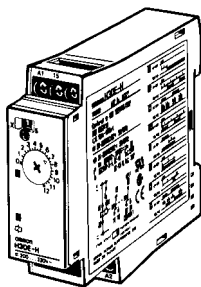


Timing Charts



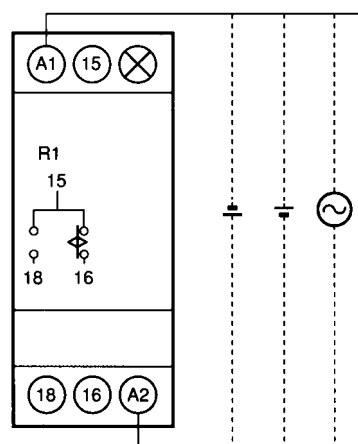
## Dimensions

### H3DE-H



## Installation

### ■ Terminal Arrangement



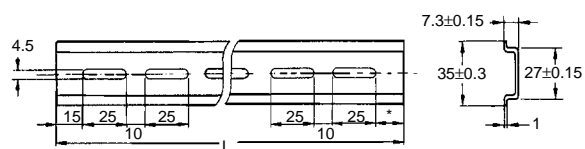
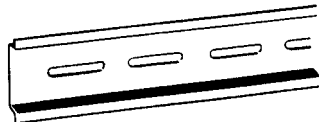
**Note:** DC supply voltage does not require the designation of polarity.

**Note:** All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## ■ Dimensions

## Mounting Track

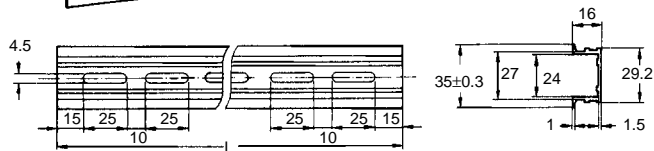
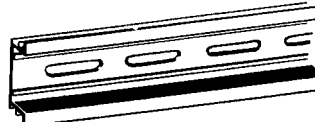
### **PFP-100N, PFP-50N**



**L: Length**

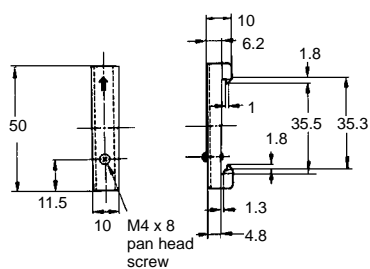
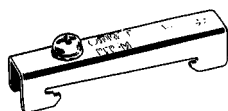
1 m	PFP-100N
50 cm	PFP-50N
1 m	PFP-100N2

## PFP-100N2



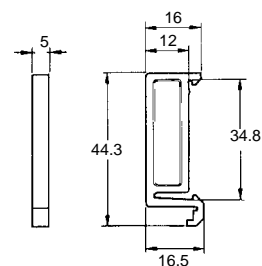
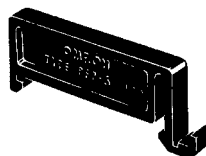
### End Plate

**PFP-M**



Spacer

**PFP-S**



## Precautions

**Note:** The undermentioned is common for all H3DE models.

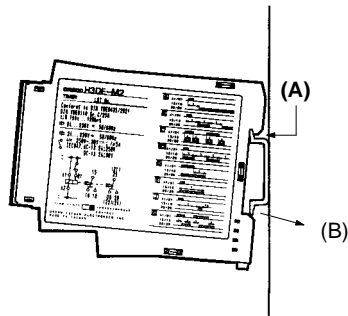
### ■ Changing of Setting

**NOTICE:** Do not change the time unit, time scale, operating mode, or output type selector switch while the Timer is in operation or malfunction could result.

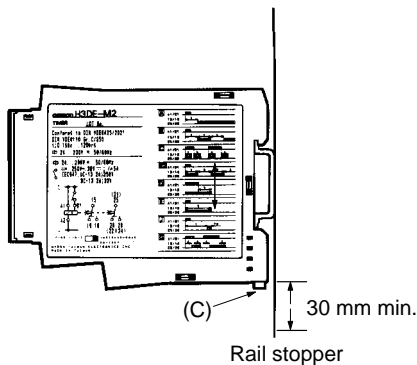
### ■ Mounting and Dismounting

The H3DE should be mounted as horizontally as possible.

When mounting the H3DE on a socket mounting track, hook portion (A) of the Timer to an edge of the track first, and then depress the Timer in the direction of (B).



When dismantling the H3DE, pull out portion (C) with a flat-blade screwdriver and remove the Timer from the mounting track.



The H3DE can be mounted and dismantled with ease if a distance of 30 mm or more is kept between the H3DE and the top surface of other equipment located below the H3DE.

### ■ Power Supplies

The H3DE Series is provided with a transformerless power supply system. An electric shock may be received if the input terminal or the output type selector switch is touched while power is being supplied.

Use the bar terminal for wiring the H3DE. Using a stranded-wire terminal may cause a short-circuit due to a stray wire entering into the Timer.

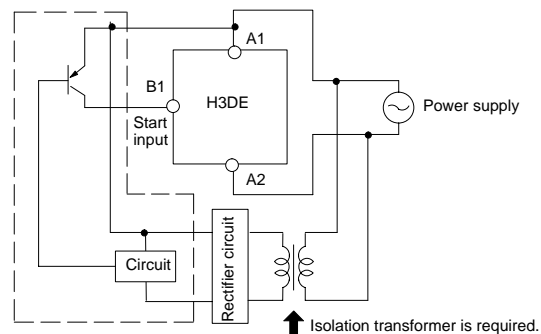
Both AC and DC power supplies can be connected to the power input terminals without regarding polarity.

With the H3DE only, a DC power supply must be connected to the power input terminals as designated according to the polarity of the terminals.

A DC power supply can be connected if its ripple factor is 20% or less and the mean voltage is within the rated operating voltage range of the Timer.

Connect the power supply voltage through a relay or switch in such a way that the voltage reaches a fixed value at once or the Timer may not be reset or a timer error could result.

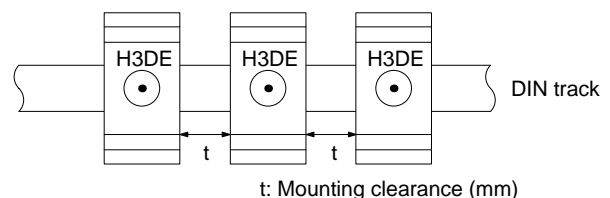
For the power supply of an input device, use an isolating transformer, of which the primary and secondary windings are mutually isolated and the secondary winding is not grounded.



The H3DE-H has a large inrush current; provide sufficient power supply capacity. If the power supply capacity is too small, there may be delays in turning ON the output.

### ■ Installation

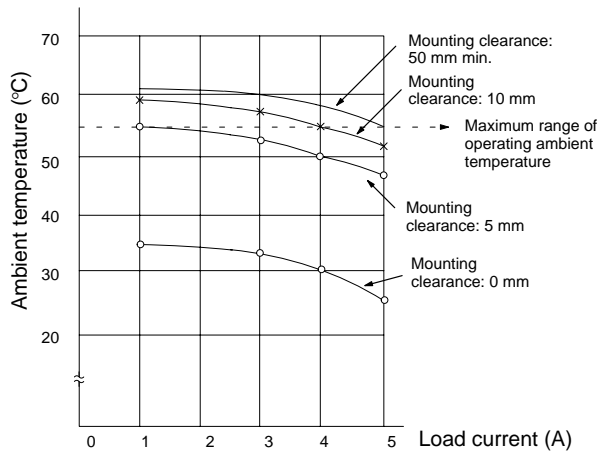
If the load current is continuously being supplied to the Timer for a long period of time, be sure to provide the mounting clearance as shown in the figure below. If used under the conditions other than those specified below, the life of internal components may be shortened due to an excessive rise in the internal temperature.



t: Mounting clearance (mm)



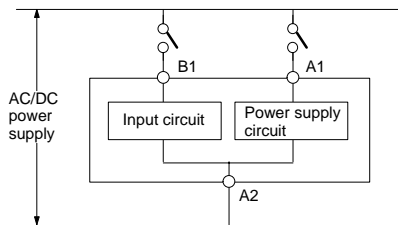
### Switching Current vs. Ambient Temperature (When Mounting Two or More H3DE Units Side-by-Side)



(Measurement Condition: Input voltage of 230 VAC)

## Input/Output

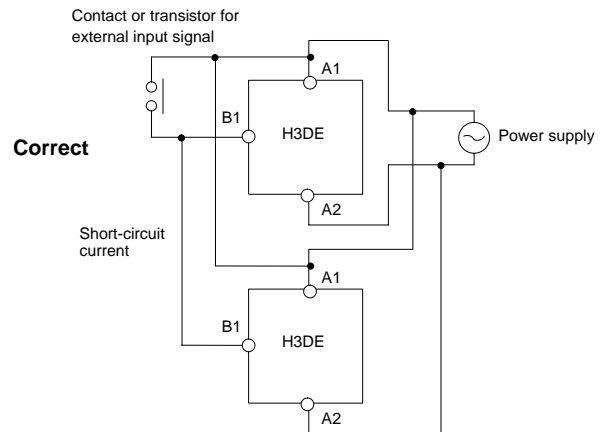
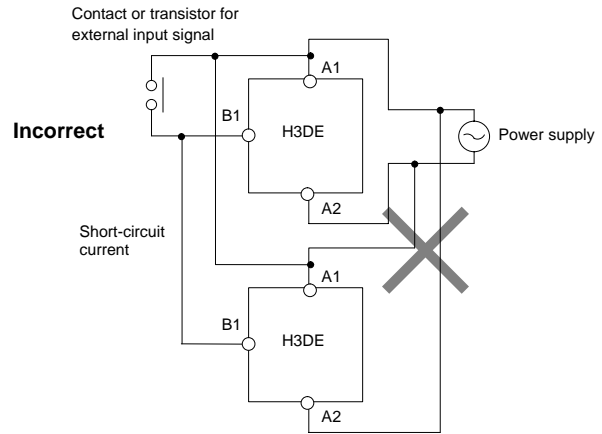
### Relationship between Input and Power Supply Circuits



Since the input circuit and the power supply circuit are configured independently, the input circuit can be turned on or off irrespective of the on/off state of the power supply. It must be noted that a voltage equivalent to the power supply voltage is applied to the input circuit.

When connecting a relay or a transistor as an external signal input device, pay attention to the following points to prevent short-circuiting due to a sneak current to the transformerless power supply.

If a relay or transistor is connected to two or more Timers, the input terminals of those Timers must be wired properly so that they will not be different in phase or the terminals will be short-circuited to one another (refer to the figures below).



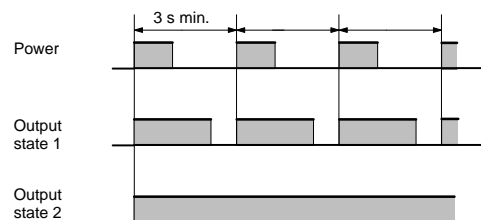
The H3DE Series is provided with a transformerless power supply system.

## Wiring (H3DE-H)

The H3DE has a high impedance circuit. Therefore, the H3DE may not be reset if the H3DE is influenced by inductive voltage. In order to eliminate any influence of inductive voltage, the wires connected to the H3DE must be as short as possible and should not be installed alongside power lines. If the H3DE is influenced by inductive voltage that is 30% or more of the rated voltage, connect a CR filter with a capacitance of approximately 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  and a resistance of approximately 120  $\Omega$  or a bleeder resistor between the power supply terminals. If there is any residual voltage due to current leakage, connect a bleeder resistor between the power supply terminals.

## Operation (H3DE-H)

An interval of 3 s minimum is required to turn on the H3DE after the H3DE is turned off. If the H3DE is turned on and off repeatedly with an interval of shorter than 3 s, the internal parts of the H3DE may deteriorate and the H3DE may malfunction.



If it is required that the output be turned on repeatedly with an interval of shorter than 3 s, consider use of the H3DE-M2/-M1 in mode D (signal OFF-delay).

## ■ Precautions for VDE Conformance

The H3DE as a built-in timer conforms to VDE 0435/P2021 provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

The output section of the H3DE is provided only with basic isolation. To ensure reinforced isolation required by the VDE standards, provide supplementary basic isolation on the load side connected to the output.

The H3DE itself is designed according to the following:

- Overvoltage category III
- Pollution degree 2

On the above basis:

Operation parts on the front and bottom: Reinforced isolation

- With clearance of 5.5 mm and creepage distance of 5.5 mm at 230 VAC

Output: Basic isolation

- With clearance of 3 mm and creepage distance of 3 mm at 230 VAC

## ■ Environment

When using the Timer in an area with excess electronic noise, separate the Timer, wiring, and the equipment which generates the input signals as far as possible from the noise sources. It is also recommended to shield the input signal wiring to prevent electronic interference.

Organic solvents (such as paint thinner), as well as very acidic or basic solutions can damage the outer casing of the Timer.

Do not use the Timer in places where it is exposed to dust, corrosive gas, or direct sunlight.

When storing the Timer, make sure that the ambient temperature and humidity are within the rated values. Leave the Timer at room temperature for at least three hours before using the Timer if it has been stored at an ambient temperature of  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below.

## ■ Others

If the Timer is mounted on a control board, dismount the Timer from the control board or short-circuit the circuitry of the power board before carrying out a voltage withstand test between the electric circuitry and non current-carrying metal part of the Timer, in order to prevent the internal circuitry of the Timer from damage.

It must be noted that although the electrical life expectancy of the H3DE Timer shown in the catalog is the same as the H3DR Timer shown in the catalog, the actual performance varies because the built-in relays are different as follows:

Built-in relay for the H3DR: G2R; 100,000 operations min.  
(10 A for SPDT and 5 A for DPDT at 250 VAC, resistive load at 1,800 operations/h.)

Built-in relay for the H3DE: G6RN; 50,000 operations min.  
(8 A at 250 VAC, resistive load at 360 operations/h.)

**ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.**

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937. To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527.

Cat. No. L092-E1-3C In the interest of product improvement, specifications are subject to change without notice.

## **OMRON Corporation**

Supervisory Control Devices Division

28th Fl., Crystal Tower Bldg.

1-2-27, Shiromi, Chuo-ku,

Osaka 540-6028 Japan

Phone: (81)6-6949-6035 Fax: (81)6-6949-6069

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