## MICROTHERM

## Current and time based switch

## Temperature limiter

Thermostat


## Applications

- Household appliances
- Electronics
- Fan heaters
- Automotive industry



## Benefits

- Highest safety by self hold types
- PCB terminals available
- Customized ratings
- Manual reset


## Description

Series A switches are based on a complex system consisting of a contact spring unit and a thermo-bimetal snap-disc. When heating up to the fixed switching point, the contact opens and thus interrupts the power circuit.
They are very flexible to use: Due to the different types of reset and the adjustable current sensitivity for quick shutdowns, the A switches offer high quality solutions, especially in very specific safety concepts.
Temperature switch with automatic reset A10: After a certain cooling phase (temp. hysteresis) the contact switches back automatically.
Temperature limiter with manual reset A20: After opening the contacts and the subsequent cooling the contacts remain open until a manual reset is performed on the reset pin.
Temperature switch with electr. self-hold A30 (230V) / A40 (120V): After opening the contacts the switch is heated by a parallel connected resistor and thus kept open. The automatic reset is only performed through a mains disconnection, or off-switching of the device in which the temperature switch is installed.


## Technical data

| type ratings |  |  |  | control |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A10V } \\ & \text { A11V } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} 20 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~A} 21 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A30V } \\ & \text { A31V } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} 40 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~A} 41 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| function |  |  |  | automatic | manual | self hold $230 \mathrm{~V}$ | self hold 120 V |
| version |  |  |  | normally closed |  |  |  |
| VDE | rated current at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ( power factor $0.95 / 0.6$ ) |  |  | 16 A / 2.5 A (250 V) | 16 A / 2.5 A (250 V) | $16 \mathrm{~A} / 2.5 \mathrm{~A}(230 \mathrm{~V})$ | 19.2 A / 2.5 A (120 V) |
|  | switching cycles |  |  | 10,000 | 1,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 |
|  | temperature range $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}\left(\operatorname{steps}\right.$ in $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .130^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 140^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| UL | rated current at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ( power factor $1.0 / 0.75$ ) |  |  |  | 16 A / 6.3 A (250 V) |  | 16A/-(125V) |
|  | switching cycles |  |  | 6,000 |  |  |  |
|  | temperature range $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ ( steps in $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| max. current at $250 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ( power factor 0.95 ) |  |  |  | 25 A |  |  |  |
| switching cycles under max. current |  |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |
| tolerance |  |  |  | standard: $\pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| feature of automatic action |  |  |  | 1.B, 2.B | 2.B | 2.C.AK |  |
| contact resistance |  |  |  | $<50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |  |  |  |
| hysteresis / reset temperature ${ }^{\text {1) }}$ |  |  |  | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-$ | $-/<-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ;-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-/<-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{2)}$ |  |
| suitable for use in protection class |  |  |  | I, II |  |  |  |
| approvals |  | VDE / ENEC | OH/ ${ }^{10}$ | EN 60730-1/-2-9 |  |  |  |
|  |  | UL | Flo | UL 873 |  |  |  |
|  |  | CSA | c | C22.2 No. $24{ }^{\text {3) }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | CQC | (cac) | GB14536.1-1998 / GB14536.10-1996 ${ }^{\text {4) }}$ |  |  |  |

For special applications version P is available with a very low self heating rate.
Manual reset: The maximum operating force must not exceed 6 N . The control should not be reset before the starting conditionsare reached, meaning there should be a satisfactory cooling down time!
Technical data on request.

Versions

| TCO |  | illustration | drawing dimensions ( mm ) | technical specification | approvals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| standard | current - time based ${ }^{1)}$ |  |  |  |  |
| A10V | A12V |  |  | base of thermosetting plastic | VDE, UL, CSA |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A11V } \\ & \text { A21V } \\ & \text { A31V } \\ & \text { A41V } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A13V } \\ & \text { A23V } \\ & \text { A33V } \\ & \text { A43V } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | screw-on fixing base of thermosetting plastic | VDE, UL, CSA |
| A20V | A22V |  |  | manual reset base of thermosetting plastic <br> possible srew-on fixing dimensions see above | VDE, UL, CSA |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} 30 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~A} 40 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} 32 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~A} 42 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | voltage maintained PTC 120 V or 230 V base of thermosetting plastic possible screw-on fixing dimensions see above | VDE, UL, CSA |

${ }^{1)}$ For current-time based types (execution D, J, K, L, M, P, R, V) the following information must be provided:

- GDC or AC voltage $U_{N}$ in Volts.
- Continuous operating current IC in Amps at which the switch must not respond.
- Current level $\mathrm{I}_{0}$ in Amps at which the switch must respond and the response time $\mathrm{t}_{0}$ (in seconds $\pm$ tolerance).
- Ambient temperatures which could be experienced both in normal operation and in switching conditions.
- Maximum current in Amps.

| code | used in TCO | illustration | drawing dimensions ( mm ) | technical specification | approvals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| standard | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A10, A11, A12, A13 } \\ & \text { A20, A21, A22, A23 } \\ & \text { A30, A31, A32, A33 } \\ & \text { A40, A41, A42, A43 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | terminals for soldering, screwing, riveting or weldingCuNi18Zn20 ${ }^{1)}$ | VDE, UL, CSA |
| A321 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} 10, \mathrm{~A} 12 \\ & \mathrm{~A} 20, \mathrm{~A} 22 \\ & \mathrm{~A} 30, \mathrm{~A} 32 \\ & \mathrm{~A} 40, \mathrm{~A} 42 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | SMD terminals CuNi18Zn20 ${ }^{1)}$ | VDE, UL |
| A322 | A10, A12 A20, A22 A30, A32 A40, A42 |  |  | THT terminals CuNi18Zn20 1) Anschlüsse CuNi18Zn20 ${ }^{1)}$ | VDE, UL |

[^0]He

Current vs. self heating


Test conditions:
Measurement in air flow and lead wires of $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.

## Ordering example

| A 10 | V | 120 | 05 | A321 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Current vs. response time


TCO variations for current-time based applications.

## Marking

A10V type and execution
D
12005
057

A12D
date of manufacture (May 2017)
country ( $\mathrm{D}=$ Germany)
response temperature $\left(120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, tolerance $\left( \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
type and execution
country (H=China)
customized type with drawing number
date of manufacture (May 2017)

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1)} \mathrm{P}$ types have terminals of CuFe2P material

