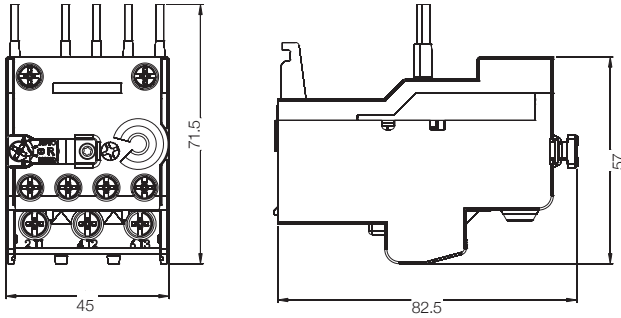


BN Overloads

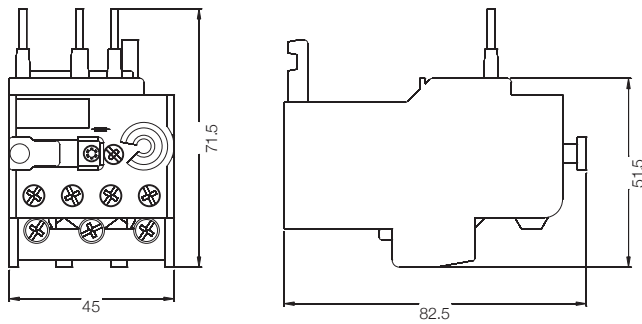
Dimensions (mm)

Dimensions

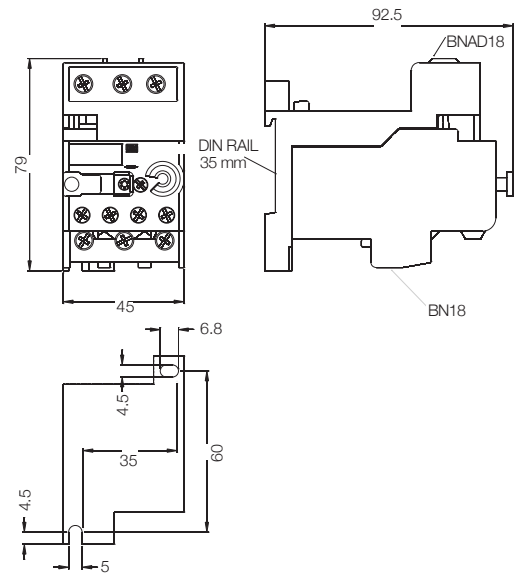
BN09 / BN10



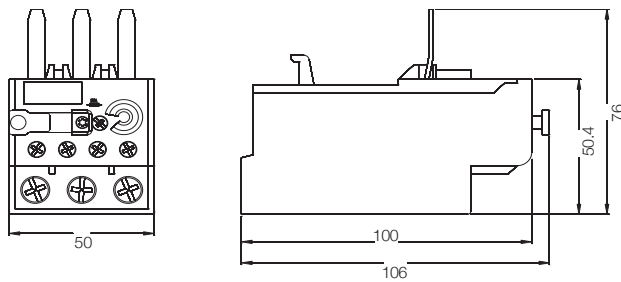
BN18



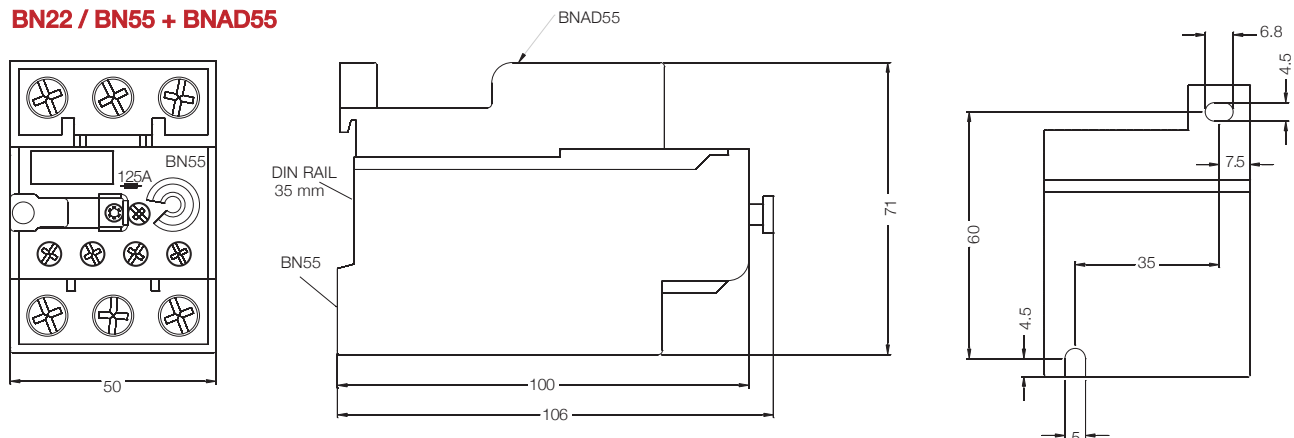
BN18 + BNAD18



BN22 / BN55

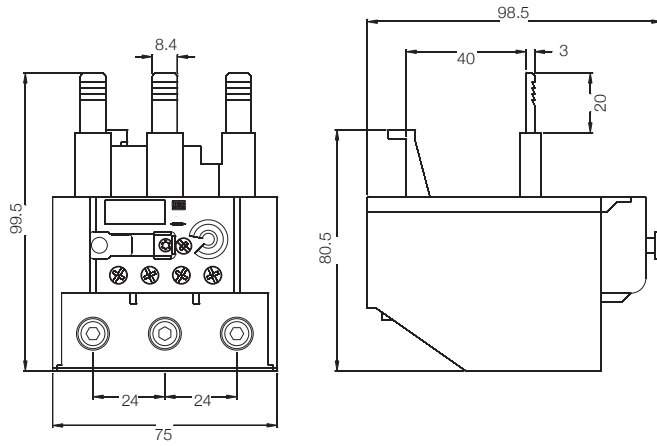
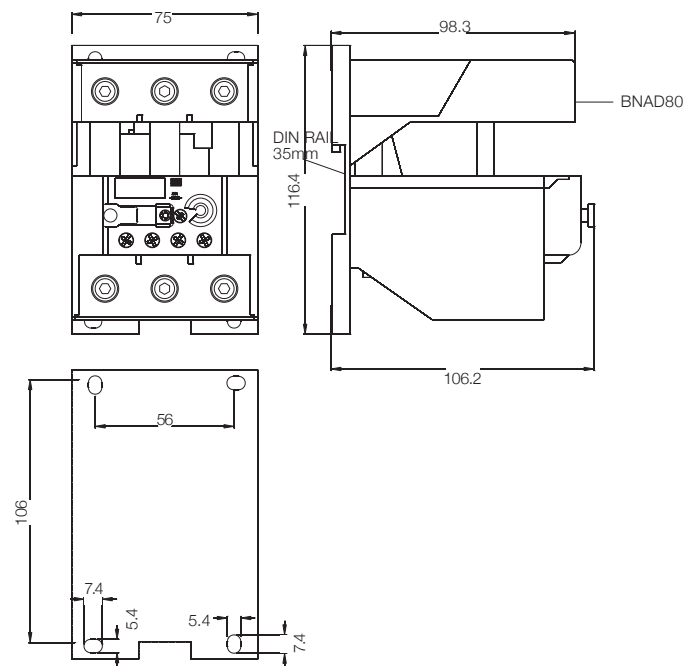
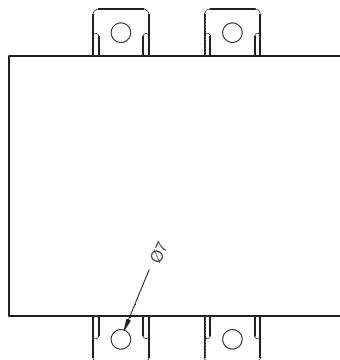
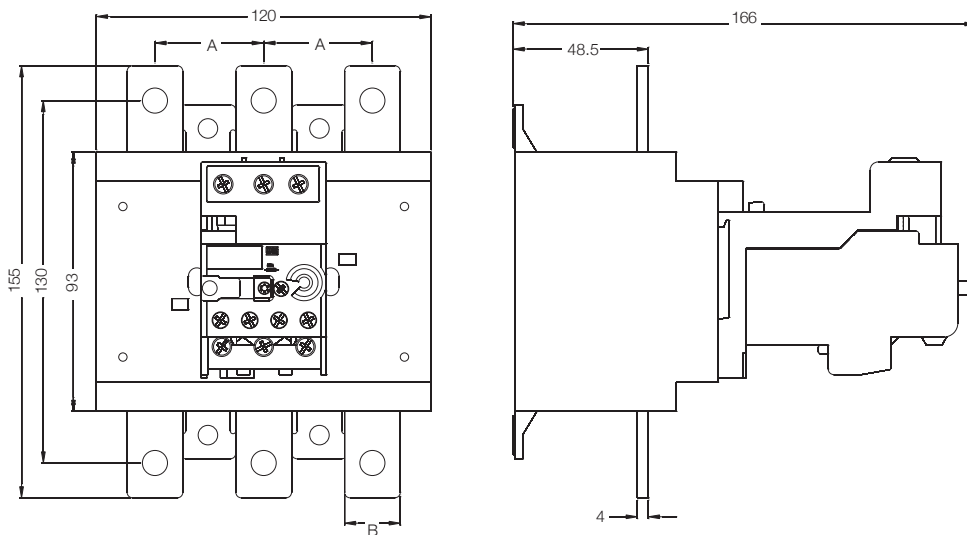


BN22 / BN55 + BNAD55



BN Overloads

Dimensions

BN80

BN80+ BNAD80

BN220


| Current ranges | A | B |
|----------------|----|----|
| 100...150 A | 39 | 20 |
| 140...215 A | | |
| 200...310 A | 45 | 25 |
| 275...420 A | | |

BN Overloads

Technical Data

General Data and Main Contacts

| Reference code | BN09 / BN10 | BN18 | BN22 / BN55 | BN80 | BN220 |
|---|--|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Standards | IEC 60947 / UL 508 / CSA 22.2 #14 | | | | |
| Setting current (A) | 0.28...17 | 0.28...32 | 25...80 | 75...112 | 100...420 |
| Tripping class | 10 | | | | |
| Temperature compensation | Continuous | | | | |
| Rated insulation voltage U _i (pollution degree 3) | IEC 60947 (V) UL/CSA (V) | 690 | | 1,000 | |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage U _{imp} (kV) | 6 | | | 8 | |
| Rated operational frequency (Hz) | 0...400 | | | | |
| Degree of protection Protection against direct contact from the front when actuated by a perpendicular test finger (IEC 536) | IP 20 Finger and back-of-hand proof | | | | |
| Ambient temperature Operating temperature Storage temperature | -25 °C to +60 °C -40 °C to +70 °C | | | | |
| Climating proof IEC 60 068-2-3 IEC 60 068-2-30 | Damp heat, constant Damp heat, constant | | | | |
| Current heat loss Lower value of setting range (W) Higher value of setting range (W) | 0.9 1.4 | 0.9 1.7 | 1.5 4.7 | 2.3 4.7 | 1 1.9 |

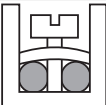
Auxiliary Contacts

| Models | BN09 / BN10 | BN18 | BN22 / BN55 | BN80 | BN220 |
|--|-----------------------------------|------|-------------|------|-------|
| Standards | IEC 60947 / UL 508 / CSA 22.2 #14 | | | | |
| Rated insulation voltage U _i (pollution degree 3) | IEC (V) UL, CSA (V) | 690 | | 600 | |
| Rated operational voltage U _e | IEC (V) UL, CSA (V) | 690 | | 600 | |
| Rated thermal current I _{th} (θ ≤ 55 °C) | (A) 6 | | | | |
| Rated operational current I _e | | | | | |
| AC-14 / AC-15 (IEC 60947-5-1) | 24 V (A) | 4 | | | |
| | 60 V (A) | 3.5 | | | |
| | 125 V (A) | 3 | | | |
| | 230 V (A) | 2 | | | |
| | 400 V (A) | 1.5 | | | |
| | 500 V (A) | 0.5 | | | |
| UL, CSA | 690 V (A) | 0.3 | | | |
| | C600 | | | | |
| | 24 V (A) | 1 | | | |
| | 60 V (A) | 0.5 | | | |
| DC-13 / DC-14 (IEC 60947-5-1) | 110 V (A) | 0.25 | | | |
| | 220 V (A) | 0.1 | | | |
| | R300 | | | | |
| Short-circuit protection with fuse (gL/gG) | (A) 6 | | | | |
| Minimum voltage / admissible current (IEC 60947-5-4) | 17 V / 5 mA | | | | |

Terminal Capacity and Tightening Torque - Main Contacts

| Reference | BN09 / BN10 | BN18 | BN22 / BN55 | BN80 | BN220 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Current setting (A) | 0.28...17 | 0.28...32 | 25...80 | 75...112 | 100...215 |
| Cable size (75 °C / Cu cable) | | | | | |
| Flexible cable | 1 cable (mm ²) | 1,5...10 | 6,0...35 | 25...35 | 35...120 |
| | 2 cables (mm ²) | | - | - | |
| Cable with terminal or rigid cable | 1 cable (mm ²) | 1,5...6,0 | 6,0...35 | 25...35 | 35...120 |
| | 2 cables (mm ²) | | - | - | |
| Busbar (mm ²) | - | | | | |
| Tightening torque (N.m) | 2,3 | | 4,0 | 6,0 | 16,0 |
| UL cable size (75 °C - Cu cable) (AWG) | 16...8 | | 10...3 | 6...1/0 | 3-300 kcmil |
| Tightening torque (UL) (lb.in) | 20 | | 35 | 53 | 141 |

Terminal Capacity and Tightening Torque - Auxiliary Contacts

| Models | BN09 / BN10 | BN18 | BN22 / BN55 | BN80 | BN220 |
|---|---|------|-------------|------|-------|
| Type of screws | M3.5 x 10 Phillips | | | | |
| Cable size (75 °C / Cu cable) | | | | | |
| Cable with or without terminal (mm ²) |  | | 2 x 1...2.5 | | |
| AWG-wire | | | 16...12 | | |
| Tightening torque (N.m / lb.in) | | | 1.5 / 13 | | |

Technical Data

Site Altitude Compensation

The site altitude and hence the air density play a role with respect to the cooling conditions and dielectric withstand voltage. A site altitude of up to 2000 m is considered as normal in accordance with IEC 60947. For higher altitudes, the current settings on the thermal overload relay should be higher than the motor rated current. On the other hand, the operational voltage must be reduced.

For site altitudes higher than 2,000 m, the values for the current and voltage shown in the table below should be applied:

| Altitude above sea level (m) | Adjustment factor on the current setting | Maximum operational voltage Ue (V) |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 2,000 | $1.00 \times I_n$ | 690 |
| 3,000 | $1.05 \times I_n$ | 550 |
| 4,000 | $1.08 \times I_n$ | 480 |
| 5,000 | $1.12 \times I_n$ | 420 |

Characteristic Tripping Curve

Thermal overload relays are designed to mimic the heat actually generated in the motor. As the motor temperature increases, so does the temperature of the overload relay thermal unit.

The motor and relay heating curves have a strong relationship. No matter how high the current drawn by the motor, the thermal overload relay provides protection and yet, does not trip unnecessarily.

Thus, the characteristic tripping curves indicate how the tripping time, starting from the cold state, varies with the current for multiples of the full-load current for three-pole symmetrical loads.

