

## /// Plug-in railway relay with 4 C/O contacts

Rugged plug-in relays for extreme reliability, within long endurance applications and harsh environments

### WDE4-U200

Timer relay, 1-shot

Part of D-platform



### Description

Plug-in electronic railway one-shot timer relay with four change-over contacts. When the relay is activated the coil is energized with one pulse. The pulse time is adjustable with a lockable knob. The relay can also be supplied with a fixed pulse time (no knob).

The relay is equipped with two LEDs which indicate the presence of power supply and the energizing of the contacts. Also standard equipped with magnetic arc blow-out for high breaking capacity and long contact life.

The construction of the relay and choice of materials makes the WDE4-U200 relay suitable to withstand low and high temperatures, shock & vibrating and dry to humid environments.

No external retaining clip needed as integrated 'snap-lock' will hold relay into socket under all circumstances and mounting directions.

Compact design, choice of many options and a wide range of sockets makes the WDE4-U200 relay an easy and flexible solution to use.

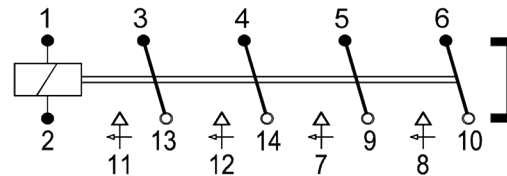
### Application

These relays are designed for demanding rolling stock applications. The WDE4-U200 is used in applications where one pulse in output is necessary after activating the relay.

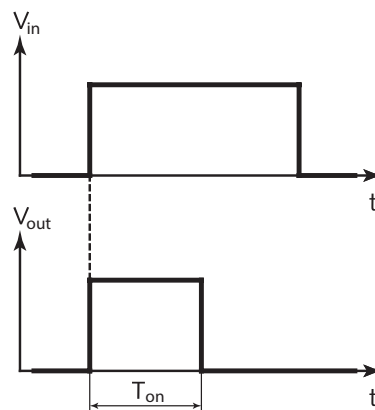
### Features

- One-shot timer relay
- Compact plug-in design
- 4 C/O contacts
- Adjustable pulse time
- Pulse times between 0.1 s...60 min
- Also available with fixed pulse time (no knob)
- Magnetic arc blow-out
- Two LEDs for status indication
- Flat, square and silver plated relay pins for excellent socket connection
- Wide range sockets
- Integrated snap lock
- Optional positive mechanical keying relay to socket
- Flexibility by many options

### Connection diagram



### Timing diagram



### Railway compliancy

EN 50155	EN 50121
IEC 60571	EN 45545-2
IEC 60077	NF F16-101/102
IEC 60947	NF F 62-002
IEC 61373	IEC 60947-5-4

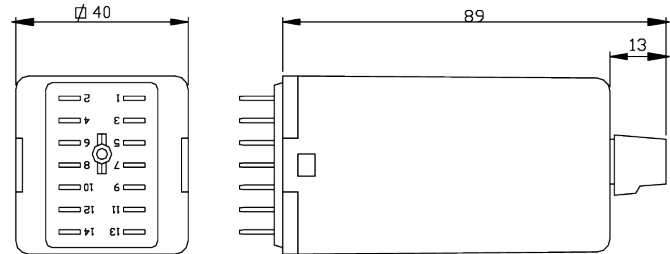
## Timer relay WDE4-U200

### Options

- Low temperature (-40 °C), max. contact current 8 A
- Gold plated contacts
- Extra dust protection
- AgSnO<sub>2</sub> contacts, high resistant to welding
- No magnetic arc blow-out
- Double zener diode

Remark: Not all combinations possible

### Dimensions (mm)



### Sockets

		Mounting			
		Surface / Wall	35 mm rail	Panel / Flush	PCB
Terminal connection	Screw	V23	V23	-	-
	Screw - wide terminals	V22 BR	V23 BR	-	-
	Spring clamp	V29	V29	V33	-
	Faston	-	-	V31	-
	Crimp	-	-	V26	-
	Solder tag	-	-	V3	-
	PCB	-	-	-	V32

For more information see the respective datasheets

## Timer relay WDE4-U200

### Technical specifications

#### Time delay characteristics

Time delay function Available time ranges, adjustable (xx)		One-shot 0.1...1 s 1...10 s 0.3...3 min 3...30 min	0.3...3 s 3...30 s 0.6...6 min 6...60 min	0.6...6 s 6...60 s 1...10 min
Accuracy	adjustment	<10 % of full scale After adjusting/fixed time setting: no variation in setpoint		
	repeatability	< 0.5 %		
Time variation	vs voltage variation	± 0.05 % / % U <sub>nom</sub>		
	vs. temperature variation	± 0.02 % / K		
Pull-in time		< 40 ms		
Recovery time		± 0.1%		
Release time		< 30 ms		
Maximum permissible ripple		50 %		
Example time delay : Time range 0.3...3 s Time delay set on 2 s : delay will be between 1.7 s...2.3 s For example: 2.0 s. The ambient temperature is 40 degrees Celsius which is 20 degrees different compared to the standard 20 degrees Celsius. This results in 0.4 % extra time variation. The applied voltage is 30% lower than the nominal voltage. This results in 1.5 % extra time variation. The total maximum time variation is then 0.5 % (repeatability) + 0.4 % (temperature variation) + 1.5 % (voltage variation) = 2.4 %. In this case every new pulse will be between 1.95 s and 2.05 s.				

#### Coil characteristics

Operating voltage range		$0.7...1.25 U_{nom}$
Nominal power consumption	During time delay	$< 0.875 \text{ W (220 V)}$ $< 0.375 \text{ W (110 V)}$ Lower voltage = lower power
	After time delay	$< 3.6 \text{ W (220 V)}$ $< 3 \text{ W (110 V)}$ Lower voltage = lower power

Type	$U_{nom}$ (VDC)	$U_{min}$ (VDC)	$U_{max}$ (VDC)
WDE4-U201-xx	24	16.8	30
WDE4-U202-xx	48	33.6	60
WDE4-U203-xx	72	50.4	90
WDE4-U204-xx	110	77.0	138
WDE4-U205-xx	96	67.2	120
WDE4-U207-xx	36	25.2	45

Other types on request

#### Remarks:

- $U_{min}$  is the must-operate voltage at which the relay has picked up in all circumstances (worst-case situation), in practice the relay picks up at a lower voltage
- Udrop-out is the must-release voltage at which the relay has dropped-out in all circumstances (worst-case situation), in practice the relay drops out at a higher voltage ( $U_{release}$ )
- To reset the time function, the voltage must drop below Udrop-out
- Always select the nominal voltage as close as possible to the actual voltage in the application

Remark: In June 2019 the coil tape color is changed to yellow. This change has no effect on any of the relay specifications or technical performance.

## Timer relay WDE4-U200

### Contact characteristics

Amount and type of contacts	4 C/O
Maximum make current	16 A
Peak inrush current	NF F 62-002 200 A (withstand > 10 x 200 A @ 10 ms, 1 min)
Maximum continuous current	10 A
Maximum switching voltage	250 VDC, 440 VAC
Minimum switching voltage	12 V
Minimum switching current	10 mA
Maximum breaking capacity (> 50.000 operations)	72 VDC, 5 A (L/R ≤ 40 ms) 110 VDC, 10 A (resistive load) 110 VDC, 0.5 A (L/R ≤ 40 ms)
Contact resistance	15 mΩ (initial)
Material	Ag standard (optional AgSnO <sub>2</sub> , Au on Ag)
Contact gap	0.7 mm
Contact force	> 200 mN

### Electrical characteristics

Dielectric strength	IEC 60255-5	Pole-pole	4 kV, 50 Hz, 1 min
	IEC 60077	Cont-coil	2 kV, 50 Hz, 1 min
		Open contacts	2.5 kV; 50 Hz; 1 min
EMC			EN 50121-3-2 compliant

### Mechanical characteristics

Mechanical life	30 x 10 <sup>6</sup> operations
Maximum switching frequency	Mechanical: 3600 ops/h Electrical: 1200 ops/h
Torque value screw to lock knob	0.2-0.4 Nm
Weight	170 g (without options)

### Environmental characteristics

Environmental	EN 50125-1 and IEC 60077-1
Vibration	IEC 61373, Category I, Class B, Body mounted
Shock	IEC 61373, Category I, Class B, Body mounted
Operating temperature	-25 °C...+70 °C (optional: -40 °C)
Humidity	90%
Maximum altitude	2000 meter. Higher altitudes are possible but have consequences mentioned in IEC 60664 (for example 5000 meter with bigger clearance distance)
Salt mist	IEC 60068-2-11, class 4
Damp heat	IEC 60068-2-30, Test method Db variant 1
Protection	IEC 60529, IP40 (relay on socket) (with option K: IP50)
Fire & smoke	NF F 16-101, NF F 16-102, EN 45545-2
Insulation materials	Cover: polycarbonate Base: polyester

## Timer relay WDE4-U200

### Railway compliancy

EN 50155	Railway applications - Rolling stock - Electronic equipment
IEC 60571	Railway applications - Electronic equipment used on rolling stock
IEC 60077	Railway applications - Electric equipment for rolling stock
IEC 60947	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear
IEC 61373	Railway applications - Rolling stock equipment - Shock and vibration tests
EN 50121	Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility
NF F16-101/102	Railway rolling stock - Fire behavior
EN 45545-2	Railway applications - Fire protection on railway vehicles Part 2: Requirements for fire behavior of materials and components
NF F 62-002	Railway rolling stock - On-off contact relays and fixed connections

### Options

Code	Description	Remark	Cannot be combined with:
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Standard options:

C	Low temperature (-50 °C)	Icontact < 8 A	
E*	Au; Gold plated contacts		M
K	Extra dust protection	IP50 Cat 2 for the relays mounted in a Mors Smitt socket. Application PD1/PD2 and contact load > 0.5 A.	
N	No magnetic arc blow-out		
Q	Double zener diode over coil	Maximum allowed peak voltage 180 V, higher voltage will damage the diode	
Keying	Coil coding relay and socket		

Special options:

M	AgSnO <sub>2</sub> ; "non-weldable" contacts	Icontact > 100 mA	E
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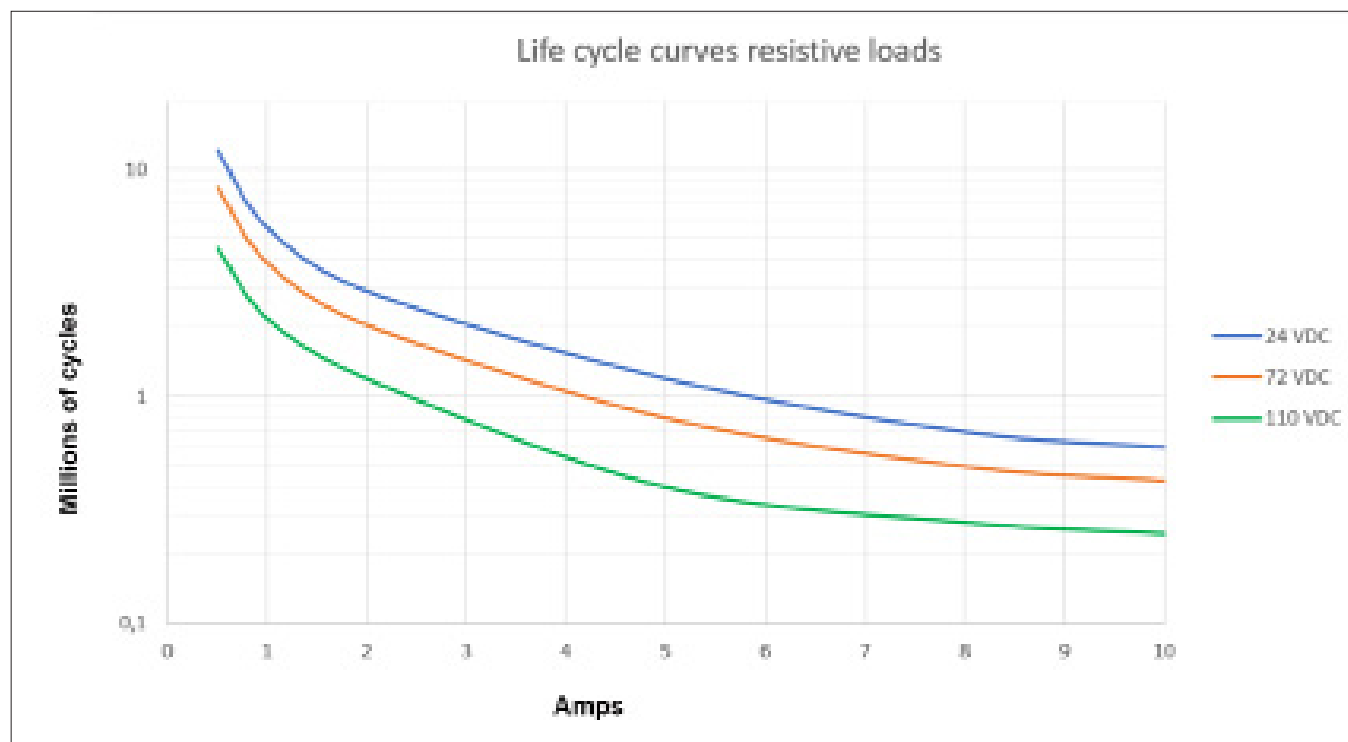
\* Gold plated contacts characteristics

Material	Ag, gold plated
Maximum switching voltage	60 V (higher voltages may be possible, contact Mors Smitt for more information)
Maximum switching current	400 mA (at higher rate gold will evaporate, then the standard silver contact rating of minimum 10 mA and 12 V is valid)
Minimum switching voltage	5 V
Minimum switching current	1 mA

Remark: For application support or technical product support, contact your local Mors Smitt sales office (see contact details on last page).

## Timer relay WDE4-U200

### Electrical life expectancy



By connecting 2 contacts in series the DC current breaking capacity is increased by 50 %. Electrical lifetime is tested under laboratory conditions with switching frequency 0.33 Hz.

Note: The actual electrical lifetime in the application is affected by the switching frequency, type of contact (N/O or N/C), environmental conditions, etc.

Expected electrical lifetime inductive loads:

Inductance	Voltage	% of resistive load	Remark
15 ms	24 VDC	30 %	
15 ms	72 VDC	25 %	Tested up to 8 A
15 ms	110 VDC	20 %	Tested up to 0.5 A
40 ms	24 VDC	10 %	
40 ms	72 VDC	4 %	Tested up to 5 A
40 ms	110 VDC	2 %	Tested up to 0.5 A

For other contact loads: contact Mors Smitt.

## Timer relay WDE4-U200

### Mounting possibilities/sockets

				
V3	V22BR	V23	V23BR	V26
				
V29	V31	V32	V33	

#### Surface/wall mounting

338000302	V22BR	Screw socket, wall mount, front connection (9 mm terminals)
338000580	V23	Screw socket, wall mount, front connection (7.5 mm terminals)
338000610	V29	Spring clamp socket, wall mount, front dual connection (2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> )

#### Rail mounting

338000580	V23	Screw socket, rail mount, front connection (7.5 mm terminals)
338000402	V23BR	Screw socket, rail mount, front connection (9 mm terminals)
338000610	V29	Spring clamp socket, rail mount, front dual connection (2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> )

#### Panel/flush mounting

338100100	V3	Solder tag socket, panel mount, rear connection
328400100	V26	Crimp contact socket, panel mount, rear connection, A260 crimp contact
338000560	V31	Faston connection socket, rear dual connection (4.8 x 0.8 mm)
338000670	V33	Push-in terminal socket, panel mount, rear dual connection (3.3 mm <sup>2</sup> )

#### PCB mounting

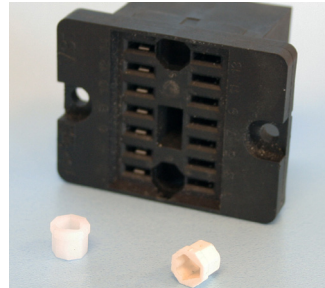
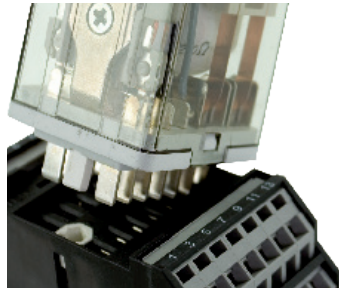
338000561	V32	PCB soldering socket
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No external retaining clip needed as the 'snap-lock' will hold the relay into the socket under all circumstances and mounting directions (according shock & vibration requirements IEC 61373, Category I, Class B, Body mounted). If regulations require external retaining clips, these are available as well.

For more details see datasheets of the sockets on [www.morssmitt.com](http://www.morssmitt.com)

## Timer relay WDE4-U200

### Mechanical keying relay and socket (optional)



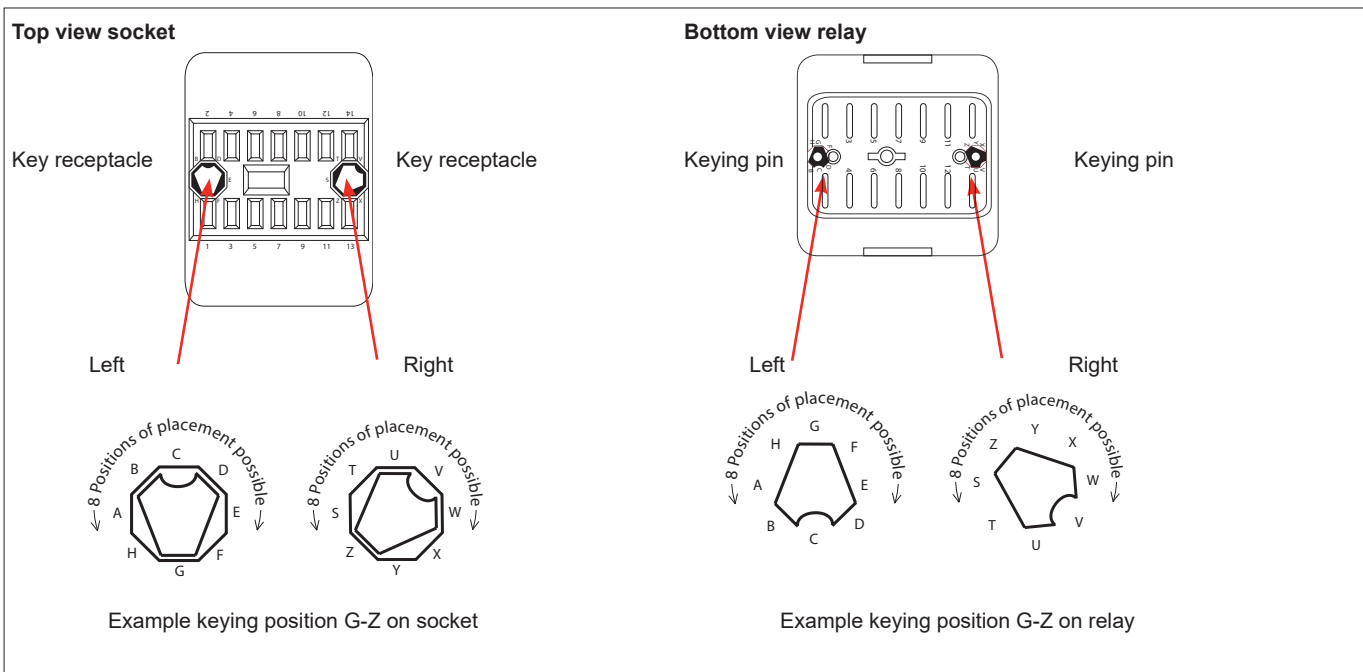
#### Function:

- To prevent wrong installation
- To prevent damage to equipment
- To prevent unsafe situations

Using keyed relays and sockets prevents a relay is inserted in a wrong socket. For example it prevents that a 24 VDC relay is put in a 110 VDC circuit. Positive discrimination is possible per different function, coil voltage, timing, monitoring, safety and non-safety.

The D relay socket keying option gives  $8 \times 8 = 64$  possibilities. Upon ordering the customer simply indicates the need for the optional keying. Mors Smitt will assign a code to the relay and fix the pins into the relay. The sockets are supplied with loose key receptacles. Inserting the keys into the socket is very simple and self explaining.

Remark: Sockets and relay shown are examples.





## Timer relay WDE4-U200

### Important for relay selection and operation

Make sure the relay is suitable for the application. For critical applications (for example: green loop applications) relays should be checked on correct working during periodic inspection.

### Recommendations for long time contact reliability

For relays to enable failure free performance over a very long operational time, it is important to create the right circumstances. In any relay, contact usage and atmospheric conditions influence the contact surface. To counter this effect it is common practice to use a safety factor of  $> 2$  to ensure long time contact reliability.

Therefore for long time contact reliability we recommend:

- Silver contacts: a minimum contact current of 20 mA per contact
- Gold contacts: a minimum contact current of 10 mA per contact
- Double Make Double Break contacts: a minimum contact current of 40 mA per contact
- When low currents are switched and not frequently, e.g. 10 mA once a day, it is advised next to gold plated contacts to put similar contacts within the same relay in parallel
- With higher load switching, e.g. 110 VDC and  $> 1$  A, put relay contacts in series
- Rule of thumb: any relay works best with switching currents  $> 20$  mA in DC environment when frequently switched. When not switched frequently a higher switching current like 50 mA is better for a long reliable operational time
- Check relays regularly, for example with the Mors Smitt Portable Relay Tester and visually through the transparent cover

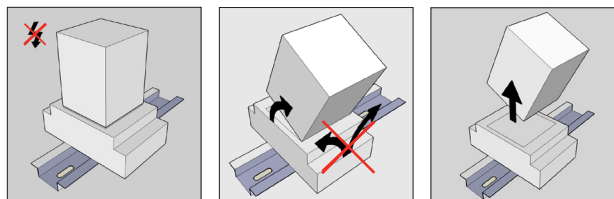
### Instructions for use

#### Installation

Before installation or working on the relay: disconnect the power supply first (no hot swapping)! Install socket and connect wiring according to the terminal identification. Plug relay into the socket ensuring there is no gap between the bottom of relay and the socket. Reverse installation into the socket is not possible due to the mechanical blocking snap-lock feature. Check to ensure that the coil connection polarity is not reversed. Relays can be mounted tightly together to save space. When rail mounting is used, always mount the socket in the direction of the UP arrow, to have proper fixation of the socket on the rail. Torque value screw to lock knob: 0.2-0.4 Nm.

#### Warning!

- Never use silicon in the proximity of the relays
- Do not use the relay in the presense of flammable gas as the arc generated from switching could cause ignition
- To remove relays from the socket, employ up and down lever movements. Sideway movement may cause damage to the coil wires



- Relays should never be swapped to other circuit positions when taken out of its socket for inspection or fault finding, always place it back into the original position to prevent contact resistance problems. Contact resistance problems can be created when swapping relays between different circuit loads due the contact wear/condition having changed during its operational life.

### Operation

After installation always apply the rated voltage to the coil to check correct operation. Long term storage may corrode the silver on the relay pins. When plugging the relay into the socket, the female bifurcated or trifurcated receivers will automatically cut through the corrosion on the pins and guarantee a reliable connection.

Before actual use of relays, it is advised to switch the load several times with the contacts. The contacts will both be electrically and mechanically cleaned due to the positive wiping action. Sometimes a contact can build up increased contact resistance ( $\leq 15$  m $\Omega$  when new). When using silver contacts one can clean the contact by switching a contact load a few times using  $> 24$  VDC &  $\sim 2$  A. Increased contact resistance is not always problematic, as it depends on circuit conditions. In general a contact resistance of 1  $\Omega$  is no problem, consult Mors Smitt for more information.

Condensation in the relay is possible when the coil is energised (warm) and the outside, environmental temperature is cold. This is a normal phenomenon and will not affect the function of the relay. Materials in the relay have no hygroscopic properties.

**Timer relay**  
**WDE4-U200****Inspection / maintenance**

Correct operation of the relay can easily be checked as the transparent cover provides good visibility of the moving contacts. If the relay does not seem to operate correctly, check for presence of the appropriate coil voltage and polarity using a suitable multimeter. If a LED is fitted, it indicates voltage presence to the coil. If coil voltage is present, but the relay does not operate, a short circuit of the suppression diode is possible (This may have been reversed due to the coil connection).

Relays can easily be tested with the Mors Smitt Relay Tester. More information on: [www.morssmitt.com](http://www.morssmitt.com).

If the relay doesn't work after inspection, replace the relay unit with a similar model. Do not attempt to open the relay cover or try to repair. Contacts are calibrated and in balance, touching can affect proper operation. Also resoldering may affect correct operation. Since 2009 relays have tamper proof seals fitted and once broken, warranty is void.

Most relay defects are caused by installation faults such as overvoltage, spikes/transients, high/short current far exceeding the relay specifications. When returning the relays for investigation, please provide all information on the RMA form. Send defective relays back to the manufacturer for repair or replacement. Normal wear and tear or external causes are excluded from warranty.

RMA procedure see [www.morssmitt.com](http://www.morssmitt.com)

## Timer relay WDE4-U200

### Ordering scheme

WDE4-U				
Coil voltages	201			24 VDC
	207			36 VDC
	202			48 VDC
	203			72 VDC
	205			96 VDC
	204			110 VDC
Options (add as many options as needed)	C			Low temperature (-40 °C) - Max contact current 8 A
	E			Gold plated contacts
	K			Extra dust protection, IP50
	N			No magnetic arc blow-out
	Q			Double zener diode
Special options (minimum order quantity: 20)	M			AgSnO <sub>2</sub> contacts, highly resistant to welding
Pulse time range	0.1...1 s			
	0.3...3 s			
	0.6...6 s			
	1...10 s			
	3...30 s			
	6...60 s			
	0.3...3 min			
	0.6...6 min			
	1...10 min			
	3...30 min			
	6...60 min			
	Fixed			No knob

Examples:

#### WDE4-U204-C 1...10 s

Description: TDB4-U200 relay, Unom 110 VDC, low temperature (-40 °C), adjustable pulse time range of 1...10 s

**Timer relay**  
**WDE4-U200**

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 **Over 11 million Mors Smitt relays in use in rail transport applications worldwide!**

**Mors Smitt Asia Ltd.**  
26/F., Casey Aberdeen House  
38 Heung Yip Road, Wong Chuk Hang  
Hong Kong  
Tel: +852 2343 555  
sales.msa@wabtec.com

**Mors Smitt France SAS**  
2 Rue de la Mandinière  
72300 Sablé-sur-Sarthe, France  
Tel: +33 (0) 243 92 82 00  
sales.msf@wabtec.com

**Mors Smitt UK**  
Graycar Business Park  
Burton on Trent, DE13 8EN, UK  
Tel: +44 (0)1283 357 263  
sales.msuk@wabtec.com

**Wabtec Netherlands B.V.**  
Darwinstraat 10  
6718 XR Ede, Netherlands  
Tel: +31 (0)88 600 4500  
sales.msbv@wabtec.com

**Mors Smitt Technologies Ltd.**  
1010 Johnson Drive  
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-6918, USA  
salesmst@wabtec.com

**RMS Mors Smitt**  
19 Southern Court  
Keysborough, VIC 3173, Australia  
Tel: +61 (0)3 8544 1200  
sales.rms@wabtec.com

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