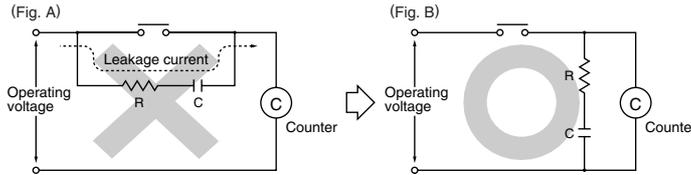


PRECAUTIONS IN USING THE COUNTER

5. Leakage current

1) For connecting operating voltage to the counter, a circuit should be used, which will prevent the flow of leakage current. For example, a circuit for contact protection as shown in Fig. A. will permit leakage current flow through R and C, causing erroneous operation of the counter. Instead, the circuit shown in Fig. B should be used.



2) If the counter is directly switched with a non-contact element, leakage current may flow into the counter and cause it to malfunction.

Cautions for use (common for all models)

1. Terminal connections

Correctly connect the pins while seeing the terminal layout/wiring diagram. In particular, the DC type, which has polarities, does not operate with the polarities connected reverse. Any incorrect connection can cause abnormal heating or ignition.

2. Connection to operating voltage

1) Apply the entire supply voltage through a switch, relay or other contact.
2) The operating voltage for the DC type must be at the specified ripple percentage or less. The average voltage must fall within the allowable operating voltage range.

Rectification type	Ripple percentage
Single-phase, full-wave	Approx. 48%
Three-phase, full-wave	Approx. 4%
Three-phase, half-wave	Approx. 17%

3) Make sure that no induced voltage and residual voltage are applied between the power terminals on the counter after the power switch is turned OFF. (If the power line is wired in parallel with the high-voltage and motor lines, induced voltage may be produced between the power pins.)

3. Control output

1) Keep the load capacity below the counter's rated control capacity. If used above the rating, the counter's service life may shorten. With the transistor output type counters, transistors may be damaged.

4. Installing the counter

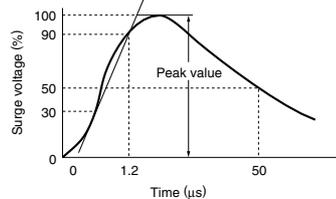
1) To install the counter, use the dedicated pin bracket or socket (cap). Avoid connecting the pins on the counter by directly soldering them.
2) In order to maintain the characteristics, do not remove the counter cover (case).

5. Superimposed surge of power supply

For the superimposed surge of power supply, the standard waveform ($\pm 1.2 \times 50\mu\text{s}$ or $\pm 1 \times 40\mu\text{s}$) is taken as the standard value for surge-proof voltage. (The positive and negative voltages are applied each three or five times between the power pins.)

For the standard values for the LC4H type counters, see the respective items in "Cautions for use."

• Single-pole, full-wave voltage for surge waveform [$\pm(1.2 \times 50 \mu\text{s})$]



If external surge occurs exceeding the specified value, the internal circuit may break down. In this case, use a surge absorption element. The typical surge absorption elements include a varistor, a capacitor, and a diode. If a surge absorption element is used, use an oscilloscope to see whether or not the foreign surge exceeding the specified value appears.

6. Signal input

The counter's signal input comes in two ways. One is by opening and closing the input terminal. The other is by applying a specified H-level or L-level voltage to the input terminal.

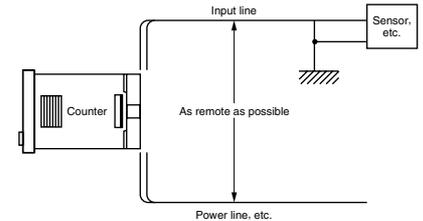
For an input sensor's residual voltage, input impedance, input voltage level and other signal input conditions, see the ratings for each type of product.

7. Operating environment

1) For the ambient operating temperature and humidity, see the ratings for each type of product.
2) Avoid using the counter in a location where inflammable or corrosive gas is generated, the counter is exposed to much dust and other foreign matter; water or oil is splashed on the counter; or vibrations or shocks are given to the counter.

3) The counter cover (case), the knobs, and the dials are made of polycarbonated resin. Therefore, prevent the counter from being exposed to organic solvents such as methyl alcohol, benzene, and thinner, strong acid substances such as caustic soda, and ammonia and avoid using the counter in atmosphere containing any of those substances.

4) If the counter is used where noises are emitted frequently, separate the input signal elements (such as a sensor), the wiring for the input signal line, and the counter as far as possible from the noise source and the high power line containing noises.



8. Checking the actual load

In order to increase the reliability in the actual use, check the quality of the counter in the actual usage.

9. Others

1) If the counter is used exceeding the ratings (operating voltage and control capacity), the contact life, or any other specified limit, abnormal heat, smoke, or ignition may occur.
2) The LC2H series counter, incorporates a lithium battery. Never disassemble the lithium battery or throw it into fire because this may affect humans and facilities. The lithium battery must be disposed of as an incombustible like other used batteries.
3) If any malfunction of the counter is likely to affect human life and properties, give allowance to the rated values and performance values. In addition, take appropriate safety measures such as a duplex circuit from the viewpoint of product liabilities.