

PRECAUTIONS IN USING THE LT4H SERIES

1. Terminal wiring

1) When wiring the terminals, refer to the terminal layout and wiring diagrams and be sure to perform the wiring properly without errors.

2) When using the instrument with an flush mounting, the screw-down terminal type is recommended. For the pin type, use either the rear terminal block (AT78041) or the 8P cap (AD8-RC) for the 8-pin type, and the rear terminal block (AT78051) or the 11P cap (AT8-DP11) for the 11-pin type. Avoid soldering directly to the round pins on the unit. When using the instrument with a front panel installation, use the DIN rail terminal block (AT8-DF8K) for the 8-pin type and the DIN rail terminal block (AT8-DF11K) for the 11-pin type.

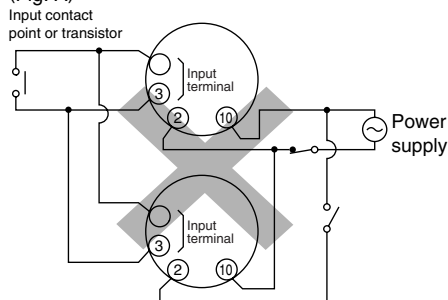
3) After turning the unit off, make sure that any resulting induced voltage or residual voltage is not applied to power supply terminals ② through ⑦ (8-pin type) ② through ⑩ (11-pin type) or ① and ② (screw terminal type). (If the power supply wire is wired parallel to the high voltage wire or power wire, an induced voltage may be generated between the power supply terminals.)

4) Have the power supply voltage pass through a switch or relay so that it is applied at one time. If the power supply is applied gradually, the counting may malfunction regardless of the settings, the power supply reset may not function, or other such unpredictable occurrence may result.

2. Input connections

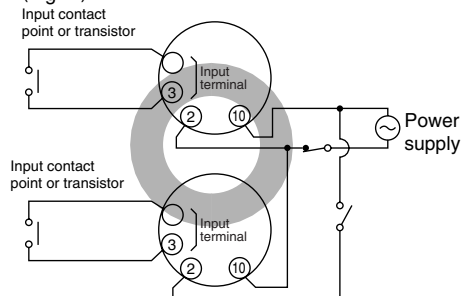
The power circuit has no transformer (power and input terminals are not insulated). When an input signal is fed to two or more timers at once, do not arrange the power circuit in an independent way. If the timer is powered on and off independently as shown in Fig. A, the timer's internal circuitry may get damaged. Be careful never to allow such circuitry. (Figs. A, B and C show the circuitry for the 11-pin type.)

(Fig. A)



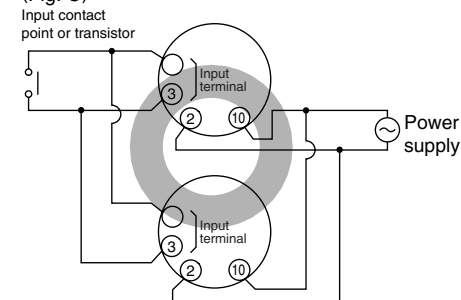
If independent power circuitry must be used, keep the input contacts or transistors separate from each other, as shown in Fig. B.

(Fig. B)



When power circuitry is not independent, one input signal can be fed to two or more counters at once, as shown in Fig. C.

(Fig. C)

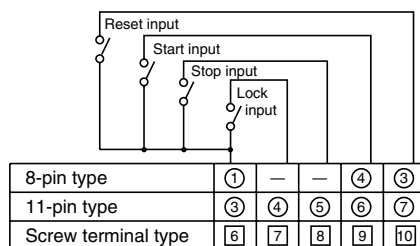


3. Input and output

1) Signal input type

(1) Contact point input

Use highly reliable metal plated contacts. Since the contact point's bounce time leads directly to error in the timer operations, use contacts with as short a bounce time as possible. Also, select a minimum input signal width of 20 ms.



(2) Non-contact point input

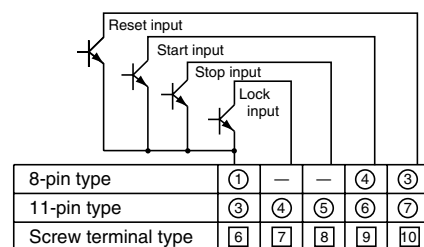
Connect with an open collector. Use transistors whose characteristics satisfy the criteria given below.

$V_{CE0} = 20 \text{ V min.}$

$I_C = 20 \text{ mA min.}$

$I_{CBO} = 6\mu\text{A max.}$

Also, use transistors with a residual voltage of less than 2 V when the transistor is on.

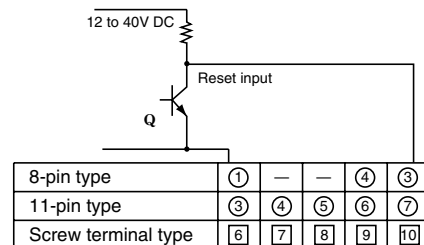


* The short-circuit impedance should be less than 1 k Ω .

[When the impedance is 0 Ω , the current coming from the start input and stop input terminals is approximately 12 mA, and from the reset input and lock input terminals is approximately 1.5 mA.]

Also, the open-circuit impedance should be more than 100 k Ω .

* As shown in the diagram below, from a non-contact point circuit (proximity switches, photoelectric switches, etc.) with a power supply voltage of between 12 and 40 V, the signal can be input without using an open collector transistor. In the case of the diagram below, when the non-contact point transistor Q switches from off to on (when the signal voltage goes from high to low), the signal is input.



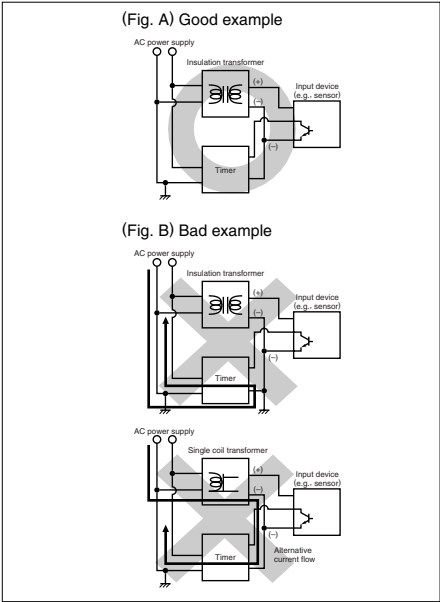
(The above example is for reset input)

2) The input mode and output mode change depending on the DIP switch settings. Therefore, before making any connections, be sure to confirm the operation mode and operation conditions currently set.

3) The LT4H series use power supply without a transformer (power and input terminals are not insulated). In connecting various kinds of input signals, therefore, use a power transformer in which the primary side is separated from the ungrounded secondary side as shown in Fig. A, for the power supply for a sensor and other input devices so that short-circuiting can be prevented.

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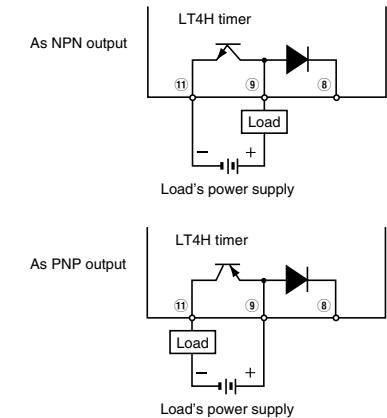
Once the wiring to be used is completely installed and prior to installing this timer, confirm that there is complete insulation between the wires connected to the power terminals (2 each) and the wires connected to each input terminal. If the power and input lines are not insulated, a short-circuit may occur inside the timer and result in internal damage. In addition, when moving your equipment to a new installation location, confirm that there is no difference in environmental conditions as compared to the previous location.



4) The input signal is applied by the shorting of each input terminal with the common terminal (terminal ① for 8-pin types, terminal ③ for 11-pin types and terminal ⑥ for screw terminal types). Never connect other terminals or voltages higher than 40V DC, because it may destroy the internal circuitry.

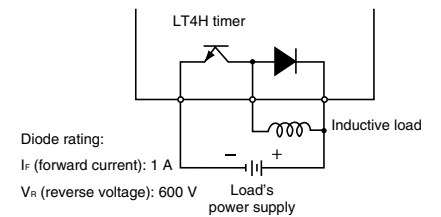
5) Transistor output

(1) Since the transistor output is insulated from the internal circuitry by a photocoupler, it can be used as an NPN output or PNP (equal value) output. (The above example is 11-pin type)



Note: With the 8-pin type, there is no diode between points ⑧ and ⑨.

(2) Use the diode connected to the output transistor's collector for absorbing the reverse voltage from induced loads.



6) When wiring, use shielded wires or metallic wire tubes, and keep the wire lengths as short as possible.

7) For the load of the controlled output, make sure that it is lower than the rated control capacity.

4. Operation of LT4H digital timer

1) Turning on and off the power supply while operating in A2* (Power on delay 2) or G (Totalizing On delay) will result in a timer error to be generated due to the characteristics of the internal circuitry. Therefore, use the start input or stop input.

* Not related to the start input.

2) When controlling the timer by turning on the power supply, use only A (Power on delay 1) or A2 (Power on delay 2). Use of other modes in this situation will result in timer errors. When using the other modes, control the timer with the start input or stop input.

5. Operation mode and time range setting

The operation mode and time range can be set with the DIP switches on the side of the timer. Make the DIP switch settings before installing the timer on the panel.

The operation mode of LT4H-W series can be set with the keys and switches on the front of the timer.

6. Conditions of usage

1) Avoid locations subject to flammable or corrosive gases, excessive dust, oil, vibrations, or excessive shocks.

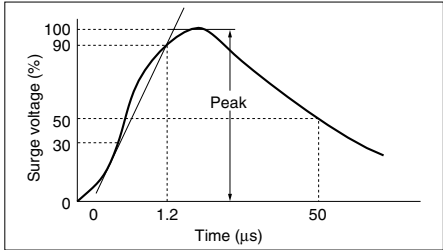
2) Since the cover of the timer is made of polycarbonate resin, avoid contact with or use in environments containing methyl alcohol, benzene, thinners, and other organic solvents; and ammonia, caustic sodas, and other alkaline substances.

3) If power supply surges exceed the values given below, the internal circuits may become damaged. Be sure to use surge absorbing element to prevent this from happening.

Operating voltage	Surge voltage (peak value)
AC type	6,000V
DC type	1,000V
24V AC type	1,000V

• Surge wave form

$\pm (1.2 \times 50) \mu\text{s}$ uni-polar full wave voltage



4) Regarding external noise, the values below are considered the noise-resistant voltages. If voltages rise above these values, malfunctions or damage to the internal circuitry may result, so take the necessary precautions.

	Power supply terminals		Input terminals
	AC type	DC type 24V AC type	
Noise voltage	1,500V	1,000V	600V

Noise wave form (noise simulator)

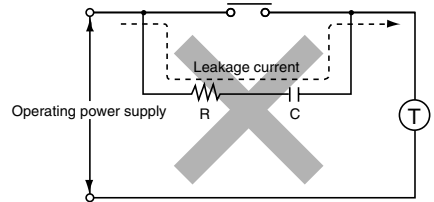
Rise time: 1 ns

Pulse width: 1 μs , 50 ns

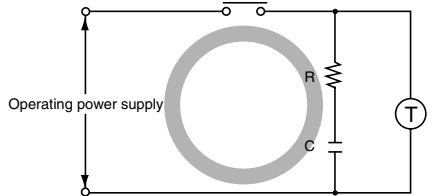
Polarity: \pm

Cycle: 100 cycles/second

5) When connecting the operating power supply, make sure that no leakage current enters the timer. For example, when performing contact protection, if set up like that of fig. A, leaking current will pass through C and R, enter the unit, and cause incorrect operation. The fig. B shows the correct setup.



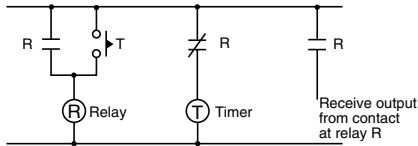
(Fig. A)



(Fig. B)

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6) Long periods of continuous operation in the time-up completed condition (one month or more) will result in the weakening of the internal electrical components from the generated heat and, therefore, should be avoided. If you do plan to use the unit for such continuous operation, use in conjunction with a relay as shown in the circuit in the diagram below.



7. Acquisition of CE marking

Please abide by the conditions below
when using in applications that comply
with EN61812-1.

1) Overvoltage category III,
pollution level 2

2) This timer employs a power supply without a transformer, so the power and input signal terminals are not insulated.

(1) When a sensor is connected to the input circuit, install double insulation on the sensor side.

(2) In the case of contact input, use dual-insulated relays, etc.

3) The load connected to the output contact should have basic insulation.

This timer is protected with basic insulation and can be double-insulated to meet EN/IEC requirements by using basic insulation on the load.

4) Please use a power supply that is protected by an overcurrent protection device which complies with the EN/IEC standard (example: 250 V 1 A fuse, etc.).

5) You must use a terminal socket or socket for the installation. Do not touch the terminals or other parts of the timer when it is powered. When installing or un-installing, make sure that no voltage is being applied to any of the terminals.

6) Do not use this timer as a safety circuit. For example when using a timer in a heater circuit, etc., provide a protection circuit on the machine side.

7. Self-diagnosis function

If a malfunction occurs, one of the following displays will appear.

Display	Contents	Output condition	Restoration procedure	Preset values after restoration
Err-00	Malfunctioning CPU.	OFF	Enter reset input, RESET key, or restart unit.	The values at start-up before the CPU malfunction occurred.
Err-01	Malfunctioning memory. See note.			0

Note: Includes the possibility that the EEPROM's life has expired.