

KC-LCDL... KC-LCDC...

Electronic Preset Counter
with two presets

Operating instructions

Models

KC-LCDL-48-2R-230VAC
KC-LCDL-48-2R-24VDC
KC-LCDC-48-2T-230VAC
KC-LCDC-48-2T-24VDC
KC-LCDC-48-2R-230VAC
KC-LCDC-48-2R-24VDC



Table of Contents

1	Preface	4
2	Safety instructions and Warnings	4
2.1	Use according to the intended purpose	4
2.2	Mounting in a control panel	4
2.3	Electrical Installation	5
2.4	Cleaning and maintenance	5
3	Description	6
4	Display/Operating elements	6
5	Inputs	6
5.1	INP A, INP B	6
5.2	RESET	6
5.3	GATE	6
5.4	LOCK INPUT	6
5.5	MPI	6
6	Outputs	7
6.1	Output 1	7
6.2	Output 2	7
6.3	Active Outputs	7
7	Programming	7
7.1	Entering the programming	7
7.2	Choice of main menus	7
7.3	Entering a sub-menu	7
7.4	Selecting the menu items	7
7.5	Setting the menu items	7
7.6	Accepting the setting	7
7.7	Ending the programming	7
7.8	Programming Menu	8
7.8.1	Default parameters	8
7.8.2	Table: Parameter Sets	8
7.8.3	Setting the Basic Function	8
7.8.4	Pulse Counter	9
7.8.5	Tacho/Frequency meter	11
7.8.6	Timer	13
7.9	Setting the presets	17
7.9.1	Setting via Decade Keys	17
7.9.2	Setting with Teach-In Function	17
7.9.3	Setting the tracking presets (trail)	17
7.10	Set Function	17
8	Error message	17
9	Connections	17
9.1	Signal and Control Inputs	18
9.2	Supply voltage and Outputs	18
9.2.1	Version with relays	18
9.2.2	Version with Optocouplers	18
10	Technical Data	18
10.1	General Data	18
10.2	Pulse counter	18
10.3	Tacho/Frequency meter	18
10.4	Timer	18
10.5	Signal and Control inputs	19
10.6	Outputs	19
10.7	Supply voltage	19

10.8	Sensor supply voltage	19
10.9	Climatic Conditions	19
10.10	EMC	19
10.11	Device safety	19
10.12	Mechanical Data	20
10.13	Connections	20
11	Scope of Delivery	20
12	Ordering codes	20
13	Frequencies (typical)	20
13.1	Pulse counter	20
13.2	Frequency meter	21
14	Input modes: Pulse counting	22
15	Input modes: Timing	24
16	Input modes: Frequency meter	25
17	Output operations	26
18	Dimensional Drawings	28

1 Preface



Please read this instruction manual entirely and carefully before installation and start-up. Please observe all warnings and advice, both for your own safety and for general plant safety. If the device is not used in accordance with this instruction manual, then the intended protection can be impaired.

2 Safety instructions and Warnings



Please use the device only if its technical condition is perfect. It should be used only for its intended purpose. Please bear in mind safety aspects and potential dangers and adhere to the operating instructions at all times. Defective or damaged devices should be disconnected from the mains immediately and taken out of operation. The device shall not be opened. Use the repair service of the manufacturer. Only connect the device to the electricity networks provided to that purpose.

The safety of the system in which the device is integrated is the responsibility of the installer.

Disconnect all electricity networks prior to any installation or maintenance work.

Use exclusively cables approved in your country and designed for your temperature and power ranges.

Installation and service work shall be carried out exclusively by qualified personnel.

The device must compulsorily be protected with approved external fuses. The value of these fuses can be found in the technical information.



This symbol is used on the device to remind of the existence of dangers, which are referred to in this manual.

2.1 Use according to the intended purpose

The preset counter detects and measures pulses, times and frequencies up to max. 60 kHz and offers a wide variety of different operating modes. At the same time, the preset counter processes programmed presets. Use for any purpose over and beyond this will be deemed as not in accordance with its intended purpose and thus not complying with the requirements.

The application area for this device lies in industrial processes and controls, in the fields of manufacturing lines for the metal, wood, plastics, paper, glass, textile and other like industries. Over-voltages at the terminals of the device must be kept within the limits of Over-voltage Category II.

The device must only be operated when mounted in a panel in the correct way and in accordance with the section "Technical Data".

The device is not suitable for use in hazardous areas and for areas excluded in EN 61010 Part 1. If the device is used to monitor machines or processes in which, in the event of a failure of the device or an error made by the operator, there might be the risk of damaging the machine or causing an accident to the operators, it is your responsibility to take the appropriate safety measures.

The device has been designed for indoor operation. It may nevertheless be used outdoors, provided the technical data is adhered to. In this case, take care to provide suitable UV protection.

2.2 Mounting in a control panel



CAUTION

Mount the device away from heat sources and avoid direct contact with corrosive liquids, hot steam or similar.

Provide a free space of 10 mm all around the device for its ventilation.

The device should be mounted so that the terminals are out of the reach of the operator and cannot be touched by him. When mounting the device, consider the fact that only the front side is classified as accessible for the operator.

Mounting instructions

1. Remove the mounting clip from the device.
2. Insert the device from the front into the panel cut-out, ensuring the front-panel gasket is correctly seated.
3. Slide the fixing clip from the rear onto the housing, until the spring clamps are under tension and the upper and lower latching lugs have snapped into place.

Note: In case of proper installation, IP65 can be reached on the front side.

2.3 Electrical Installation



DANGER

The device must be disconnected from any power supply prior to any installation or maintenance work. Make sure that no more voltages LIABLE TO CAUSE AN ELECTROCUTION are present.

AC-powered devices must only be connected to the low-voltage network via a switch or circuit breaker installed close to the device and marked as their disconnecting device.

Installation or maintenance work must only be carried out by qualified personnel and in compliance with the applicable national and international standards.

Take care to separate all extra-low voltages entering or exiting the device from hazardous electrical conductors by means of a double or reinforced insulation (SELV circuits).



DANGER

The device must be protected externally for its proper operation. Information about the prescribed fuses can be found in the technical information.

The relay outputs are not protected internally in the device. Without suitable protection of the relay outputs, undesired heat development or even fire may occur. The relay outputs must be protected externally by the manufacturer of the plant. It must also be made sure that, even in case of a malfunction, the values stated in the technical data are under no circumstances exceeded.

- During installation, make sure that the supply voltage and the wiring of the output contacts are both fed from the same mains phase, in order not to exceed the maximum permitted voltage of 250V.
- The cables and their insulation must be designed for the planned temperature and voltage ranges. Regarding the type of the cables, adhere to the applicable standards of the country and of the plant. The cross sections allowed for the screw terminals can be found in the technical data.
- Before starting the device, check the cables for proper wiring and tightening. The screws of

unused screw terminals must be screwed to the stop, so that they cannot loosen and get lost.

- The device has been designed for overvoltage category II. If higher transient voltages cannot be excluded, additional protection measures must be taken in order to limit the overvoltage to the values of CAT II.

Advice on noise immunity

All connections are protected against external sources of interference. The installation location should be chosen so that inductive or capacitive interference does not affect the device or its connecting lines! Interference (e.g. from switch-mode power supplies, motors, clocked controllers or contactors) can be reduced by means of appropriate cable routing and wiring.

Measures to be taken:

- Use only shielded cable and control lines. Connect shield at both ends. The conductor cross-section of the cables should be a minimum of 0.14 mm².
- The shield connection to the equipotential bonding should be as short as possible and with a contact area as large as possible (low-impedance).
- Only connect the shields to the control panel, if the latter is also earthed.
- Install the device as far away as possible from noise-containing cables.
- Avoid routing signal or control cables parallel to power lines.

2.4 Cleaning and maintenance

The front side of the unit should only be cleaned using a soft damp (water!) cloth. Cleaning of the embedded rear side is not planned and is the responsibility of the service personnel or of the installer.

In normal operation, this device is maintenance-free. Should the device nevertheless not operate properly, it must be sent back to the manufacturer or to the supplier. Opening and repairing the device by the user is not allowed and can adversely affect the original protection level.

3 Description

6-digit multifunction LCD display
Easy-to-read 2-line LCD-display with annunciators for both the displayed preset and the status of the two outputs

Simultaneous display of the actual value and of the presets or auxiliary counters

Versions with/without backlight display

Add./Sub. Preset counter with two presets

Relay or optocoupler outputs

Easy-to-program

Simple preset entry via the front keys or via the Teach-In function

Step or tracking preset

Pulse, frequency, time or batch counter

Preset counter, Batch counter or Total Counter (cumulative count)

Set function for pulse and time counter

Multiplication and division factor (00.0001 ..

99.9999) for pulse counter and frequency meter

Averaging and Start Delay for frequency meter

Input modes:

Pulse counter: cnt.dir , up.dn , up.up , quad , quad2 , quad4 , A/B , (A-B)/Ax100%

Frequency meter: A , A - B , A + B , quad , A/B , (A-B)/Ax100%

Timer: FrErun , Auto , InpA.InpB , InpB.InpB

Output operations:

Add , Sub , AddAr , SubAr , AddBat , SubBat ,

AddTot , SubTot , Trail , TrailAr

4-stage RESET-Mode

3-stage keypad locking (Lock)

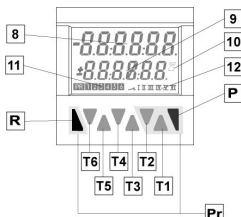
MPI input for Display Latch, Teach-In function or

Set function

Supply voltage 100 ... 240 V AC \pm 10% or

10 .. 30 VDC

4 Display/Operating elements



T1-6	Decade key T1 ... T6
P	Prog/Mode key
R	Reset key
8	Current count value / main counter
9	Preset value/ Total count/ Batch counter
10	Run display for Timer
11	Shows which preset value is being displayed
12	Shows which preset output is active
Pr	Keys necessary for programming the parameters (highlighted in grey)

5 Inputs

5.1 INP A, INP B

Signal inputs: function acc. to operating mode.
Max. frequency 60 kHz, can be damped in the programming menu to 30 Hz.

Pulse counter: Count inputs

Frequency meter: Frequency inputs

Timer: Start input or Start/Stop inputs

5.2 RESET

Dynamic reset input: resets the pulse counter or timer to zero (adding mode) or to preset value 2 (subtracting mode). The reset input can be inhibited in the programming menu.

Pulse counter: RESET input

Frequency meter: no function

Timer: RESET input

5.3 GATE

Static gate input: function depending on operating mode.

Pulse counter: no counting while active

Frequency meter: no counting while active

Timer: time measurement while active(Gate.hi)

time measurement while not active (Gate.Lo).

5.4 LOCK INPUT

Static keypad lock input for presets or programming. Lock-out level can be set in the programming menu.

5.5 MPI

Input. Programmable as Display Latch, Set or Teach-In input.

6 Outputs



6.1 Output 1




Relay with potential-free make (NO) contact or optocoupler with open emitter and collector

6.2 Output 2

Relay with potential-free make (NO) contact or optocoupler with open emitter and collector.

6.3 Active Outputs

An active output will be shown on the display as  or .

For safety switching the relays or optocoupler outputs can be inverted, i.e. the relay will be de-energized or the optocoupler output disabled when the presets are reached. To do this, the parameters Pr.OUT1 and Pr.OUT2 must be set to  (for permanent signal) or  or  (for timed signal).

7 Programming

7.1 Entering the programming



Press the Reset key and Prog/Mode key simultaneously for 3 s



⇒ The security prompt appears in the display



Programming can be exited again using the Prog/Mode key.



Press key T2 to continue with the programming



⇒ The security prompt appears in the display



Enter the main menu by pressing the Prog/Mode key

7.2 Choice of main menus



The menus are selected using the keys T2 (next) and T1 (back)

7.3 Entering a sub-menu



The sub-menu is opened with the Prog/Mode key and the first menu item is displayed.

7.4 Selecting the menu items



The Prog/Mode key is used to select a menu item within the sub-menu

7.5 Setting the menu items



The T2 key is used to select the individual settings for the menu items



When setting count values, each decade has a key assigned to it. Each time the key is pressed, the value increments by one



7.6 Accepting the setting



Pressing the Prog/Mode key causes the current setting to be accepted. Programming then switches to the next menu item.

7.7 Ending the programming

During programming, it is possible to exit the programming at each menu item by pressing the reset key.



Press the Reset key



⇒ The security prompt appears in the display



Pressing the Prog/Mode key acknowledges this prompt and causes the programming menu to start again from the beginning. The previously-programmed values are preserved. These can now be changed or checked again.



Pressing the decade key T2 selects the termination of the programming



⇒ The security prompt appears in the display



Pressing the Prog/Mode key acknowledges this prompt and terminates the programming; the modified settings are saved in the EEPROM.

⇒ The text SAVE is displayed for 2 s



7.8 Programming Menu

7.8.1 Default parameters



Note: Three default parameter sets have been permanently stored; these can be adapted as required. With each acknowledgment of the parameter sets, all parameters will be reset to the values listed in the table. The dEFAuL P.USEr can be freely programmed.

dEFRuL

Menu Parameter Sets

dEFRuL
PSEt 1

Default setting
Parameter set 1

dEFRuL
PSEt 2

Default setting
Parameter set 2

dEFRuL
PSEt 3

Default setting
Parameter set 3

dEFRuL
PUSEr

Freely programmable
User settings



Factory settings are highlighted in grey

7.8.2 Table: Parameter Sets

	P.SET 1	P.SET 2	P.SET 3
Func	Count	Count	Count
InP.PoL	PnP	PnP	PnP
FILTEr	on	oFF	oFF
Count	Cnt.dir	uP.dn	Quad
MPi	LAtch	LAtch	Set
Loc.InP	ProG	ProG	ProG
ModE	Add	Sub	TrAIL
FActoR	01.0000	01.0000	01.0000
diViSo	01.0000	01.0000	01.0000
dP	0	0	0.00
SEtPt	000000	000000	0000.00
CoLoR	red.Grn	red.Grn	red.Grn
rESmd	Man.EL	Man.EL	Man.EL
PrES 1	on	on	on
Pr.Out 1			
t.Out 1		00.10	
Pr.Out 2			
*Out 2		00 10	00 10

7.8.3 Setting the Basic Function

Func^t

Basic function menu

Func^t
Count

Programming menu
Pulse counter (7.8.4)

Func^t
ti^mer

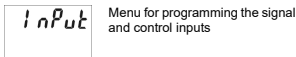
Programming menu
Timer/Hour meter (7.8.6)

Func^t
t^acho

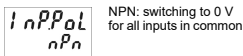
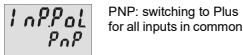
Programming menu
Tacho/Frequency meter (7.8.5)

7.8.4 Pulse Counter

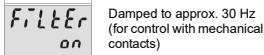
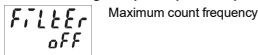
7.8.4.1 Submenu for the Signal and Control inputs



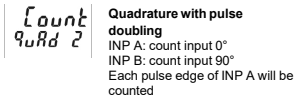
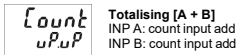
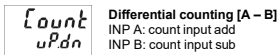
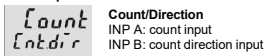
Input polarity



Filter for the signal inputs InpA and InpB



Count Input mode



User input



Lock input



Quadrature x4

INP A: count input 0°
INP B: count input 90°
Each pulse edge of INP A and INP B will be counted.

Ratio measurement [A / B]

Inp A: count input A
Inp B: count input B

Percentage differential counting [(A - B) / A in %]

Inp A: count input A
Inp B: count input B

When the MPI input is activated the display is "frozen" and remains "frozen" until the MPI input is deactivated. Internally the preset counter continues counting.

When the MPI input is activated the current count value for the preset that has just been selected will be adopted as the new preset value. See also 7.9

When the MPI input is activated the preset counter will be set to the value specified in the parameter *SEtP*. See also 7.10

When the Lock input is activated the programming is inhibited.

When the Lock input is activated the setting of the preset values is inhibited.

When the Lock input is activated the setting of the preset values and the programming are both inhibited.

7.8.4.2 Submenu for Output operations



Count mode
Sub

Count mode SUBTRACT
Output 1 active when
count status \leq preset value 1
Output 2 active when
count status ≤ 0
Reset to preset 2

Count mode
AddRr

**Count mode ADDING with
automatic reset**
Output 1 active when count
status \geq preset value 1
Output 2 (timed signal) active
when count status = preset value
2
Automatic reset to zero when
count status = preset value 2
Reset to zero

Count mode
SubRr

**Count mode SUBTRACTING
with automatic reset**
Output 1 active when count
status \leq preset value 1
Output 2 (timed signal) active
when count status = 0
Automatic reset to preset 2 when
count status = 0
Reset to preset 2

Count mode
AddbRt

**Count mode ADDING with
automatic reset and Batch
counter**
Output 2 (timed signal) active
when main counter = preset
value 2
Automatic reset to zero when
main counter = preset 2
Batch counter counts the number
of automatic repetitions of preset
2
Output 1 active when Batch
counter \geq preset 1
Manual reset sets both counters
to zero.
Electrical reset only sets the
main counter to zero.

Count mode
SubbRt

**Count mode SUBTRACTING
with automatic reset and Batch
counter**
Output 2 (timed signal) active
when main counter = zero
Automatic reset to preset 2 when
main counter = zero
Batch counter counts the number
of automatic repetitions of preset
2
Output 1 active when Batch
counter \geq preset 1
Manual reset sets main counter
to preset value 2, batch counter
to zero
Electrical reset only sets the
main counter to preset value 2

Count mode
AddtOt

**Count mode ADDING with
automatic reset and Total
counter**
Output 2 (timed signal) active
when main counter = preset
value 2
Automatic reset to zero when
main counter = preset value 2
Total counter counts all the count
pulses from the main counter
Output 1 active when total
counter \geq preset value 1
Manual Reset sets both counters
to zero
Electrical reset only sets the
main counter to zero

Count mode
SubtOt

**Count mode SUBTRACTING
with automatic reset and Total
counter**
Output 2 (timed signal) active
when main counter = zero
Automatic reset to preset value 2
when main counter = zero
Total counter counts (sub from
preset value 1) all count pulses
from main counter
Output 1 active when Total
counter \leq zero
Manual reset sets both counters
to the preset values
Electrical reset sets only main
counter to preset value 2

Tracking Preset
tRrLt

Tracking Preset mode
When preset 2 is changed then
preset 1 automatically tracks it.
Reset to zero
Preset 1 relative to preset 2 (see
also section 17. Output
operations)

Tracking Preset
tRrRt

**Tracking Preset mode with
automatic reset**
When preset 2 is changed then
preset 1 automatically tracks it.
Reset to zero.
Automatic reset to zero when
main counter = preset value 2.
Preset 1 relative to Preset 2
(see also section 17. Output
operations)

7.8.4.3 Submenu for configuration

CoNfiG Submenu for matching the input pulses and display

Multiplication factor

FRActor
0 10000

Multiplication factor can be programmed from 00.0001 to 99.9999.
The setting 00.0000 will not be accepted

Division factor

diViSio
0 10000

Division factor can be programmed from 01.0000 to 99.9999.
The setting <01.0000 will not be accepted

Decimal point setting

dP
0

Decimal point (only optical function)

0	no decimal place
0.0	1 decimal place
0.00	2 decimal places
0.000	3 decimal places
0.0000	4 decimal places
0.00000	5 decimal places

Set value

SEtPt
000000

Set value can be programmed from -999999 to 999999
A previously programmed decimal point will be displayed

Display colour (for device KC-LCDC...)

CoLoR
rEd

Display colour
upper line red
lower line red

CoLoR
rEdGrn

Display colour
upper line red
lower line green

7.8.4.4 Submenu for reset mode

rESet mOd Setting the reset mode

rESet mOd
pPpPnEL

Manual reset (with red key) and electrical reset (reset input)

rESet mOd
no rES

No reset possible (red key and reset input inhibited)

rESet mOd
EL rES

Only electrical reset possible (reset input)

rESet mOd
pPpPn rE

Only manual reset possible (red key)

7.8.4.5 Preset 1

See below 7.8.6.5

7.8.4.6 Preset 2

See below 7.8.6.8

7.8.5 Tacho/Frequency meter

7.8.5.1 Submenu for the Signal and Control inputs

InPut Submenu for programming the signal and control inputs

Input polarity

InPPoL
PnP

PNP: switching to Plus for all inputs in common

InPPoL
nPn

NPN: switching to 0 V for all inputs in common

Filter for the signal inputs Inp A and Inp B

FiLteR
oFF

maximum count frequency

FiLteR
oN

damped to approx. 30 Hz (for control with mechanical contacts)

Input mode Frequency Measurement

InPut
R

Simple frequency measurement
Inp A: Frequency input
Inp B: no function

InPut
RSuB b

Differential measurement [A - B]
Inp A: Frequency input A
Inp B: Frequency input B



Total measurement [A + B]

Inp A: Frequency input A
Inp B: Frequency input B

The setting 00.0000 will not be accepted



Frequency measurement with direction recognition [Quad]

Inp A: Frequency input 0°
Inp B: Frequency input 90°

Division factor



Division factor can be programmed from 01.0000 to 99.9999.
The setting <01.0000 will not be accepted



Ratio measurement [A / B]

Inp A: Frequency input A
Inp B: Frequency input B

Display mode



Calculation and display of the frequency / speed in 1/s



Percentage differential measurement [(A-B) / A in %]

Inp A: Frequency input A
Inp B: Frequency input B



Calculation and display of the frequency / speed in 1/min

User input



When the MPI input is activated the display is "frozen" and remains "frozen" until the MPI input is deactivated.
Internally the frequency meter continues running.

Decimal point setting



Decimal point (determines the resolution)

0	no decimal place
0.0	1 decimal place
0.00	2 decimal places
0.000	3 decimal places



When the MPI input is activated the current frequency for the preset that has just been selected will be adopted as the new preset value.
See also 7.9

Moving average



Moving average calculated

AVG 2	over 2 measurements
AVG 5	over 5 measurements
AVG 10	over 10 measurements
AVG 20	over 20 measurements

Lock input



When the Lock input is activated the programming is inhibited.

Start delay



Start delay
Programmable from 00.0 to 99.9 s



When the Lock input is activated the setting of the preset values is inhibited.

At the start of a measurement the measurement results within this time-period are ignored.



When the Lock input is activated the setting of the preset values and the programming are both inhibited

Waiting time



Waiting time
Programmable from 00.1 to 99.9 s.
This value specifies how much time should elapse, after the last valid edge, before zero is to be displayed.

7.8.5.2 Submenu for configuration



Submenu for matching the input pulses and display

Display colour (for device KC-LCDC...)



Display colour

Upper line	red
Lower line	red

Multiplication factor



Multiplication factor can be programmed from 00.0001 to 99.9999.



Display colour

Upper line	red
Lower line	green

7.8.5.3 Preset 1

See below 7.8.6.5

7.8.5.4 Preset 2

See below 7.8.6.6

7.8.6 Timer

7.8.6.1 Submenu for the Signal and Control inputs

InPut

Menu for programming the signal and control inputs

Input polarity

*InPPoL
PnP*

PNP: switching to Plus for all inputs in common

*InPPoL
nPn*

nPn: switching to 0 V for all inputs in common

Filter for the signal inputs Inp A and Inp B

for electronic control of the signal inputs

*FILTEr
off*

*FILTEr
on*

for mechanical control of the signal inputs(for control with mechanical contacts)

Input mode Time measurement

*StArT
InRI nb*

Start: Edge to Inp A
Stop: Edge to Inp B

*StArT
InBI nb*

Start: 1. Edge to Inp B
Stop: 2. Edge to Inp B

*StArT
FrErUn*

Timing can only be controlled via the Gate input
Inp A and Inp B: no function

*StArT
AutO*

The timer is reset by means of a RESET (to zero when adding, to preset 2 when subtracting) and then starts timing again.

Timing is stopped with adding operations when preset 2 is reached.

Timing is stopped with subtracting operations when zero is reached.

A RESET during the timing process also causes this to stop.
Inp A and Inp B: no function.

Gate control for Timing

*GALE
GALELo*

Timing takes place when the Gate input is not active.

*GALE
GALEHi*

Timing takes place when the Gate input is active

User input

*nnpI
LArCh*

When the MPI input is activated the display is "frozen" and remains "frozen" until the MPI input is deactivated. Internally the preset timer continues counting.

*nnpI
tArCh*

When the MPI input is activated the current count value for the preset that has just been selected will be adopted as the new preset value.
See also 7.9

*nnpI
SEt*

When the MPI input is activated the preset timer will be set to the value specified in the parameter SEtPt. See also 7.10

Lock input

*LoCI nP
PrOG*

When the Lock input is activated the programming is inhibited.


*LoCI nP
PrESEt*


When the Lock input is activated the setting of the preset values is inhibited.


*LoCI nP
PrOGPrE*


When the Lock input is activated the setting of the preset values and the programming are both inhibited.


7.8.6.2 Submenu for the output operations


 Submenu for determining the operation of the outputs


 **Count mode ADD**
Outputs active when count status \geq preset value
Reset to zero

 **Count mode SUBTRACT**
Output 1 active when count status \leq preset value 1
Output 2 active when count status ≤ 0
Reset to preset 2

 **Count mode ADDING with automatic reset**
Output 1 active when count status \geq preset value 1
Output 2 (timed signal) active when count status = preset value 2
Automatic reset to zero when count status = preset value 2
Reset to zero


 **Count mode SUBTRACTING with automatic reset**
Output 1 active when count status \leq preset value 1
Output 2 (timed signal) active when count status = 0
Automatic reset to preset 2 when count status = 0
Reset to preset 2


 **Count mode ADDING with automatic reset and Batch counter**
Output 2 (timed output) active when main counter = preset value 2
Automatic reset to zero when main counter = preset value 2
Batch counter counts the number of automatic repetitions of preset 2
Output 1 active when batch counter \geq preset 1
manual reset sets both counters to zero
electrical reset sets only main counter to zero

 **Count mode SUBTRACTING with automatic reset and Batch counter**
Output 2 (timed signal) active when main counter = zero
Automatic reset to preset 2 when


main counter = zero
Batch counter counts the number of automatic repetitions of preset 2
Output 1 active bei Batchzähler \geq Preset 1

Manual reset sets main counters to preset value 2 and batch counter to zero
Electronic reset only sets the main counter to preset value 2


 **Count mode ADDING with automatic reset and Total counter**
Output 2 (timed signal) active when main counter = preset value 2
Automatic reset to zero when main counter = preset value 2
Total counter counts all the count pulses from the main counter
Output 1 active when total counter \geq preset value 1
Manual Reset sets both counters to zero
Electronic reset only sets the main counter to zero

 **Count mode SUBTRACTING with automatic reset and Total counter**
Output 2 (timed signal) active when main counter = zero
Automatic reset to preset value 2 when main counter = zero
Total counter counts (sub from preset value 1) all count pulses from main counter
Output 1 active when Total counter \leq zero
Manual reset sets both counters to the preset values
Electronic reset sets only main counter to preset value 2

Tracking preset mode

 When preset 2 is changed then preset 1 automatically tracks it.
Reset to zero

Preset 1 relative to preset 2 (see also section 17. Output operations)

 **Tracking Preset mode with automatic reset**
When preset 2 is changed then preset 1 automatically tracks it.
Reset to zero.
Automatic reset to zero when

main counter = preset value 2.
Preset 1 relative to Preset 2
(see also section 17. Output operations)

7.8.6.3 Submenu for configuration



Submenu for matching the time ranges and display

Unit of time

Unit of time: seconds
Decimal point setting determines the resolution



Unit of time: minutes
Decimal point setting determines the resolution



Unit of time: hours
Decimal point setting determines the resolution



Unit of time: Hrs. Min. Sec.



Decimal point setting (Resolution)



Decimal place (determines the resolution)

0	no decimal place
0.0	1 decimal place
0.00	2 decimal places
0.000	3 decimal places

Set value



Set value can be programmed from 000000 to 999999
A previously programmed decimal point will be displayed

Display colour (for device KC-LCDC...)



Display colour
upper line red
lower line red



Display colour
upper line red
lower line green

7.8.6.4 Submenu for reset mode



Setting the reset mode



Manual reset (with red key) and electrical reset (reset input)



No reset possible (red key and reset input inhibited)



Only electrical reset possible (reset input)



Only manual reset possible (red key)

7.8.6.5 Submenu for Preset 1



Submenu for turning preset 1 ON/OFF



Preset 1 ON



Preset 1 OFF and no function



ADD mode output operations: permanent signal at Output 1, becomes active when count \geq Preset 1
SUB mode output operations: permanent signal at Output 1, becomes active when count \leq Preset 1



ADD mode output operations: permanent signal at Output 1, becomes passive when count \geq Preset 1
SUB mode output operations: permanent signal at Output 1, becomes passive when count \leq Preset 1



ADD mode output operations: timed signal at Output 1, becomes active when count \geq Preset 1. (Activation only in positive direction)
SUB mode output operations: timed output at Output 1, becomes active when count \leq Preset 1 (Activation only in negative direction)



ADD mode output operations: timed signal at Output 1, becomes passive when count \geq Preset 1. (Deactivation only in

positive direction)
SUB mode output operations:
timed output at Output 1,
becomes passive when count \leq
Preset 1. (Deactivation only in
negative direction).



ADD mode output operations:
timed signal at Output 1,
becomes active with positive
direction and when count \geq
Preset 1 and subsequently active
with negative direction and when
count \leq Preset 1
SUB mode output operations:
timed signal at Output 1,
becomes active with negative
direction and when count \leq
Preset 1 and subsequently active
with positive direction and when
count \geq Preset 1



ADD mode output operations:
timed signal at Output 1,
becomes passive with positive
direction and when count \geq
Preset 1 and subsequently
passive with negative direction
and when count \leq Preset 1
SUB mode output operations:
timed output at Output 1,
becomes passive with negative
direction and when count \leq
Preset 1 and subsequently
passive with positive direction
and when count \geq Preset 1



Duration of timed signal of
Output 1, programmable from
00.01 to 99.99 s.
Timed signal is post-triggered

7.8.6.6 Submenu for Preset 2



Submenu for Preset 2



ADD mode output operations:
permanent signal at Output 2,
becomes active when count \geq
Preset 2
SUB mode output operations:
permanent signal at Output 2,
becomes active when count \leq
zero



ADD mode output operations:
permanent signal at Output 2,
becomes passive when count \geq
Preset 2
SUB mode output operations:
permanent signal at Output 2,

becomes passive when count \leq
zero



ADD mode output operations:
timed signal at Output 2,
becomes active when count \geq
Preset 2 (Activation only in
positive direction).
SUB mode output operations:
permanent signal at Output 2,
becomes active when count \leq
zero (Activation only in negative
direction)



ADD mode output operations:
timed signal at Output 2,
becomes passive when count \geq
Preset 2 (Deactivation only in
positive direction)
SUB mode output operations:
permanent signal at Output 2,
becomes passive when count \leq
zero (Deactivation only in
negative direction).



ADD mode output operations:
timed signal at Output 2,
becomes active with positive
direction and when count \geq
Preset 2 and subsequently with
negative direction and when
count \leq Preset 2
SUB mode output operations:
timed signal at Output 2,
becomes active with negative
direction and when count \leq zero
and subsequently with positive
direction and when count \geq zero



ADD mode output operations:
timed signal at Output 2,
becomes passive with positive
direction and when count \geq
Preset 2 and subsequently with
negative direction and when
count \leq Preset 2
SUB mode output operations:
timed signal at Output 2,
becomes passive with negative
direction and when count \leq zero
and subsequently with positive
direction and when count \geq zero



Duration of timed signal of
Output 1, programmable from
00.01 to 99.99 s.
Timed output is post-triggered.



Active:
Relay or optocoupler are activated when the preset value is reached.

Passive:
Relay becomes de-energized or the optocoupler disabled when the preset value is reached.

7.9 Setting the presets

7.9.1 Setting via Decade Keys

In programming mode Preset 2 will always be displayed in the lower line. This is except for the output operations AddBat, SubBat, AddTot and SubTot.



Press the Prog/Mode key until the preset to be changed is displayed - **PR2** or **PR1**.



Press any decade key

⇒ Display switches to the editor mode



Set the desired preset value using the decade keys



Press the Prog/Mode key to confirm the value and save it

⇒ Display switches to the editor mode of the next preset **PR2** or **PR1**



Approx. 3 s after the last press of the decade keys or by pressing the Reset key the new preset value will be accepted and the counter will switch back to operating mode.

7.9.2 Setting with Teach-In Function



Program the MPI input to **tEAcH**



In programming mode, select the preset to be changed using the Prog/Mode key

Briefly activate the MPI (NPN or PNP input logic)

⇒ The current count value will be adopted as the new preset value



The preset value can subsequently be further modified via the decade keypad.

7.9.3 Setting the tracking presets (trail)

If a tracking preset has been programmed, the value for Preset 2 can be set either via the decade keypad or via the Teach-IN function. However, the value for Preset 1 must be entered via the decade keypad. In this instance, it is not possible to use the Teach-In function.

7.10 Set Function

Both the pulse counter and the timer can be set to a default value by means of the Set function.



Programme the MPI input to **SEt**



Set menu item **SEtPt** to the desired value

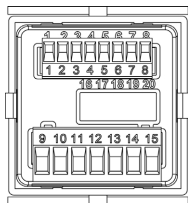
Briefly activate the MPI (NPN or PNP input logic)

- ⇒ For add. output operations the pulse counter or timer will be set to the **SEtPt** default value
- ⇒ For sub. output operations the pulse counter or timer will be set to the difference between the value of Preset 2 and the value of **SEtPt**.

8 Error message

Err 1 Set value is outside the permitted range

9 Connections



9.1 Signal and Control Inputs

N°	Designation	Function
1	AC: 24 VDC/80 mA DC: U _B connected through	Sensor supply voltage
2	GND (0 VDC)	Common connection Signal and Control inputs
3	INP A	Signal input A
4	INP B	Signal input B
5	RESET	Reset input
6	LOCK	Keypad lock
7	GATE	Gate input
8	MPI	User input

9.2 Supply voltage and Outputs

9.2.1 Version with relays

N°	Designation	Function
9	Relay contact C.1	Output 1
10	Relay contact N.O.1	
11	Relay contact C.2	Output 2
12	Relay contact N.O.2	
13	Relay contact N.C.2	
14	AC: 100 ... 240 VAC ± 10% N~ DC: 10...30 VDC	Supply voltage
15	AC: 100 ... 240 VAC ± 10% L~ DC: GND (0 VDC)	Supply voltage

9.2.2 Version with Optocouplers

N°	Designation	Function
9	Collector 1	Output 1
10	Emitter	
11	Emitter 2	Output 2
12	Not connected	
13	Collector 2	
14	AC: 100 ... 240 VAC ± 10% N~ DC: 10..30 VDC	Supply voltage
15	AC: 100 ... 240 VAC ± 10% L~ DC: GND (0 VDC)	Supply voltage

10 Technical Data

10.1 General Data

Display	LCD positive or negative, backlight 2 x 6-digit
Digit height	upper line 9 mm lower line 7 mm special characters 2 mm
Overload/ Underload	Blinking, 1 s Counter loses up to 1 decade no pulses
Data retention Operation	> 10 years, EEPROM 8 keys

10.2 Pulse counter

Count frequency max. 55 kHz (see section 13. frequencies typ.)

Response time of the outputs:

Relays	
Add/Sub/Tail	< 13 ms
With automatic repeat	< 13 ms
A/B ; (A-B)/A	< 34 ms
Optocouplers	
Add/Sub/Tail	< 1 ms
With automatic repeat	< 1 ms
A/B ; (A-B)/A	< 23 ms

10.3 Tacho/Frequency meter

Frequency range 0,01 Hz to 65 kHz (see section 13. frequencies typ.)
In case of frequencies < 10 Hz, the waiting time must be increased accordingly to obtain the display of a value.

Measuring principle
≤ 76.3 Hz Time interval (period measurement)
> 76.3 Hz Gate time
Gate time approx. 13.1 ms

Measuring error < 0.1% per channel

Response time of the outputs:

1-channel operation	< 100 ms @ 40 kHz < 350 ms @ 65 kHz
2-channel operation	< 150 ms @ 40 kHz < 600 ms @ 65 kHz

10.4 Timer

Seconds	0.001 s ... 999 999 s
Minutes	0.001 min ... 999 999 min
Hours	0.001 h ... 999 999 h
h.min.s	00h.00min.01s ... 99h.59min.59s
Min. time measurable	500µs
Measuring error	< 50 ppm

Response time of the outputs:

Relays	< 13 ms
Optocoupler	< 1 ms

10.5 Signal and Control inputs

SELV circuits, reinforced / double insulation

Polarity: programmable NPN/PNP
for all inputs in common

Input resistance 5 kΩ

Pulse shape any

Switching level with AC supply:

HTL level Low: 0 ... 4 VDC

High: 12 ... 30 VDC

4-30 V level Low: 0 ... 2VDC

High: 3,5 ... 30 VDC

Switching level with DC supply:

HTL level Low: 0 ... 0,2 x UB

High: 0,6 x UB ... 30 VDC

4-30 V level Low: 0 ... 2 VDC

High: 3,5 ... 30 VDC

Minimum pulse length of the Reset input: 1 ms

Minimum pulse length of the Control inputs: 10 ms

10.6 Outputs

Output 1

Relay with make contact

Prescribed fuse: 3A

programmable as NC or NO

Switching voltage max. 250 VAC/ 110 VDC

Switching current max. 3 A AC/ V DC

min. 30 mA DC

Switching capacity max. 750 VA / 90 W



The maximum values shall in no case be exceeded!

Mechanical service life (switching cycles) 2x10⁷

N° of switching cycles at 3 A/ 250 V AC 1x10⁵

N° of switching cycles at 3 A/ 30 V DC 1x10⁵

or NPN optocoupler

Switching capacity 30 VDC/10 mA

U_{CESAT} for IC = 10 mA: max. 2.0 V

U_{CESAT} for IC = 5 mA: max. 0.4 V

Output 2

Relay with changeover contact

Prescribed fuse: 3A

Switching voltage max. 250 VAC/ 150 VDC

Switching current max. 3 A AC/ A DC

min. 30 mA DC

Switching capacity max. 750 VA/ 90 W



The maximum values shall in no case be exceeded!

Mechanical service life (switching cycles) 20x10⁶

N° of switching cycles at 3 A/ 250 V AC 5x10⁴

N° of switching cycles at 3 A/ 30 V DC 5x10⁴

or NPN optocoupler

Switching capacity 30 V DC/10 mA

U_{CESAT} for IC = 10 mA: max. 2.0 V

U_{CESAT} for IC = 5 mA: max. 0.4 V

10.7 Supply voltage

AC supply: 100...240 V AC / max. 15 VA

50/ 60 Hz, Tolerance ± 10%

ext. fuse protection: T 0.1 A

DC supply: 10 ... 30 V DC/ max. 5 W

reverse polarity protection

SELV, CLASS II (Limited

Power Source)

ext. fuse protection T 0.2 A

10.8 Sensor supply voltage

(Voltage output for external sensors)

SELV circuits, reinforced / double insulation

for AC supply: 24 V DC ±15%, 80 mA

for DC supply: max. 80 mA, external voltage

supply is connected through

10.9 Climatic Conditions

Operating temperature: -20°C .. +65°C

Storage temperature: -25°C .. +75°C

Relative humidity: RH. 93% at +40°C,

non-condensing

Altitude: to 2000 m

10.10 EMC

Noise immunity: with shielded signal and control cables

10.11 Device safety

Protection Class: Protection Class 2 (front side)



Only the front side is classified as accessible for the operator.

Application area: Pollution level 2
over-voltage Category II

Insulation: Front: double insulation,
Rear side: basic insulation,

Signal inputs and und sensor power supply: SELV

10.12 Mechanical Data

Housing:	Panel-mount housing to DIN 43 700, RAL 7021 48 x 48 x 91 mm
Dimensions:	48 x 48 x 91 mm
Panel cut-out:	45 ^{+0,6} x 45 ^{+0,6} mm
Installation depth:	ca. 107 mm incl. terminals
Weight:	ca. 125 g
Protection:	IP65 (front, device only)
Housing material:	Polycarbonate UL94 V-2
Vibration resistance: (EN 60068-2-6):	10 - 55 Hz / 1 mm / XYZ 30 min in each direction
Shock resistance: EN 60068-2-27	100G / 2 ms / XYZ 3 times in each direction 10G / 6 ms / XYZ 2000 times in each direction

10.13 Connections

Supply voltage and outputs:
Plug-in screw terminal, 7-pin, RM5.08
Core cross section, max. 2.5 mm²

Signal and control inputs:
Plug-in screw terminal, 8-pin, RM 3.81
Core cross-section, max. 1.5 mm²

11 Scope of Delivery

Delivery includes:

Preset counter
Mounting clip
Instruction manual

12 Ordering codes

230 V AC backlighting, Relay:
KC-LCDL-48-2R-230VAC

24 V DC backlighting, Relay:
KC-LCDL-48-2R-24VDC

230 V AC Multicolour, Optocoupler:
KC-LCDC-48-2T-230VAC

24 V DC Multicolour, Optocoupler:
KC-LCDC-48-2T-24VAC

230 V AC Multicolour, Relay:
KC-LCDC-48-2R-230VAC

24 V DC Multicolour, Relay:
KC-LCDC-48-2R-24VDC

13 Frequencies (typical)

13.1 Pulse counter

HTL level		
AC supply	typ. Low	2,5 V
	typ. High	22 V
DC supply 12V	typ. Low	2 V
	typ. High	10 V
DC supply 24V	typ. Low	2,5 V
	typ. High	22 V

	Add Sub Trail	AddAr SubAr AddBat SubBat TrailAr	AddTot SubTot
Cnt.Dir	55 kHz	2,8 kHz	2,7 kHz
Up.Dn Up.Up	29 kHz	2,8 kHz	2,7 kHz
Quad Quad 2	28 kHz	1,4 kHz	1,3 kHz
Quad 4	18 kHz	1,2 kHz	0,9 kHz
A/B (A-B)/A	29 kHz		

4-30 V level

typ. Low	1,0 V
typ. High	4,0 V

	Add Sub Trail	AddAr SubAr AddBat SubBat TrailAr	AddTot SubTot
Cnt.Dir	9 kHz	2,7 kHz	2,4 kHz
Up.Dn Up.Up	9 kHz	2,7 kHz	2,4 kHz
Quad Quad 2	9 kHz	1,2 kHz	1,2 kHz
Quad 4	9 kHz	1,2 kHz	0,9 kHz
A/B (A-B)/A	9 kHz		

13.2 Frequency meter

HTL level

AC supply	typ. Low	2,5 V
	typ. High	22 V
DC supply 12V	typ. Low	2 V
	typ. High	10 V
DC supply 24V	typ. Low	2,5 V
	typ. High	22 V

4-30 V level

	typ. Low	1,0 V
	typ. High	4,0 V

	HTL	5V
A	65 kHz	9 kHz
A – B		
A + B	65 kHz	9 kHz
A / B		
(A-B)/A		
Quad	30 kHz	9 kHz

NOTE: Switching levels of the input

Switching levels with AC supply:

HTL level	Low:	0 .. 4 VDC
	High:	12 .. 30 VDC
4-30 V level	Low:	0 .. 2VDC
	High:	3,5 .. 30 VDC

Switching levels with DC supply:

HTL level	Low:	0 .. 0,2 x UB
	High:	0,6 x UB .. 30 VDC
4-30 V level	Low:	0 .. 2 VDC
	High:	3,5 .. 30 VDC

14 Input modes: Pulse counting



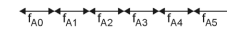
Function	Diagram	PNP: Count on rising edge NPN: Count on falling edge														
Cnt.Dir	<p>Note: No counting when GATE input is active P = Preset</p> <p>INP A </p> <p>INP B </p> <p>ADD <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>-1</td><td>-2</td></tr></table></p> <p>SUB <table border="1"><tr><td>P</td><td>P+1</td><td>P+2</td><td>P+1</td><td>P</td><td>P-1</td><td>P-2</td></tr></table></p>	0	1	2	1	0	-1	-2	P	P+1	P+2	P+1	P	P-1	P-2	Inp A: Count input Inp B: Count direction Add: Display 0 --> Preset Sub: Display Preset -> 0
0	1	2	1	0	-1	-2										
P	P+1	P+2	P+1	P	P-1	P-2										
Up.Dn	<p>INP A </p> <p>INP B </p> <p>ADD <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table></p> <p>SUB <table border="1"><tr><td>P</td><td>P+1</td><td>P+2</td><td>P+1</td><td>P</td><td>P</td><td>P+1</td></tr></table></p>	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	P	P+1	P+2	P+1	P	P	P+1	Inp A: Count input add Inp B: Count input sub Add: Display 0 --> Preset Sub: Display Preset -> 0
0	1	2	1	0	0	1										
P	P+1	P+2	P+1	P	P	P+1										
Up.Up	<p>INP A </p> <p>INP B </p> <p>ADD <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr></table></p>	0	1	2	3	4	6	7	Inp A: Count input 1 add Inp B: Count input 2 add Add: Display 0 --> Preset							
0	1	2	3	4	6	7										
Quad	<p>INP A </p> <p>INP B </p> <p>ADD <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table></p> <p>SUB <table border="1"><tr><td>P</td><td>P+1</td><td>P+2</td><td>P+3</td><td>P+2</td><td>P+1</td><td>P</td></tr></table></p>	0	1	2	3	2	1	0	P	P+1	P+2	P+3	P+2	P+1	P	A 90° B Inp A: Count input Count on one edge Inp B: Reverse direction Add: Display 0 --> Preset Sub: Display Preset -> 0
0	1	2	3	2	1	0										
P	P+1	P+2	P+3	P+2	P+1	P										
Quad 2	<p>INP A </p> <p>INP B </p> <p>ADD <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr></table></p> <p>SUB <table border="1"><tr><td>P</td><td>P+1</td><td>P+2</td><td>P+3</td><td>P+4</td><td>P+3</td><td>P+2</td></tr></table></p>	0	1	2	3	4	3	2	P	P+1	P+2	P+3	P+4	P+3	P+2	A 90° B Inp A: Count input Count on rising and on falling edges Inp B: Reverse direction Add: Display 0 --> Preset Sub: Display Preset -> 0
0	1	2	3	4	3	2										
P	P+1	P+2	P+3	P+4	P+3	P+2										

Function	Diagram Note: No counting when GATE input is active	PNP: Count on rising edge NPN: Count on falling edge																					
Quad 4	<p>ADD <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr></table></p> <p>SUB <table border="1"><tr><td>P</td><td>P+1</td><td>P+2</td><td>P+3</td><td>P+4</td><td>P+5</td><td>P+6</td><td>P+7</td></tr></table></p>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	P	P+1	P+2	P+3	P+4	P+5	P+6	P+7	<p>A 90° B Inp A: Count input Count on rising and on falling edges Inp B: Count input Count on rising and on falling edges, Reverse direction Add: Display 0 --> Preset Sub: Display Preset -> 0</p>					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7																
P	P+1	P+2	P+3	P+4	P+5	P+6	P+7																
A / B	<p>Counts A <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr></table></p> <p>Counts B <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr></table></p> <p>Display <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0,5</td><td>0,33</td><td>0,66</td><td>0,75</td><td>1</td></tr></table></p>	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	3	4	4	0	1	0,5	0,33	0,66	0,75	1	<p>Inp A: Count input 1 Inp B: Count input 2</p> <p>Formula: A / B</p>
0	1	1	1	2	3	4																	
0	1	2	3	3	4	4																	
0	1	0,5	0,33	0,66	0,75	1																	
(A-B)/A	<p>Counts A <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr></table></p> <p>Counts B <table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr></table></p> <p>Display <table border="1"><tr><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>-100%</td><td>-200%</td><td>-50%</td><td>-33%</td><td>0%</td></tr></table></p>	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	3	4	4	0%	0%	-100%	-200%	-50%	-33%	0%	<p>Inp A: Count input 1 Inp B: Count input 2</p> <p>Formula: (A - B)/A x100</p>
0	1	1	1	2	3	4																	
0	1	2	3	3	4	4																	
0%	0%	-100%	-200%	-50%	-33%	0%																	





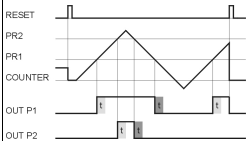
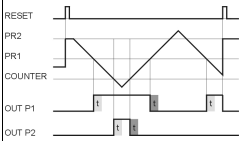
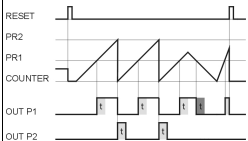
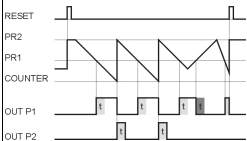
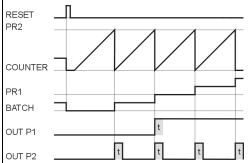
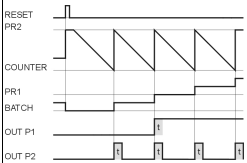
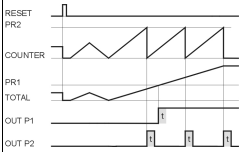
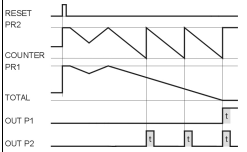
15 Input modes: Timing

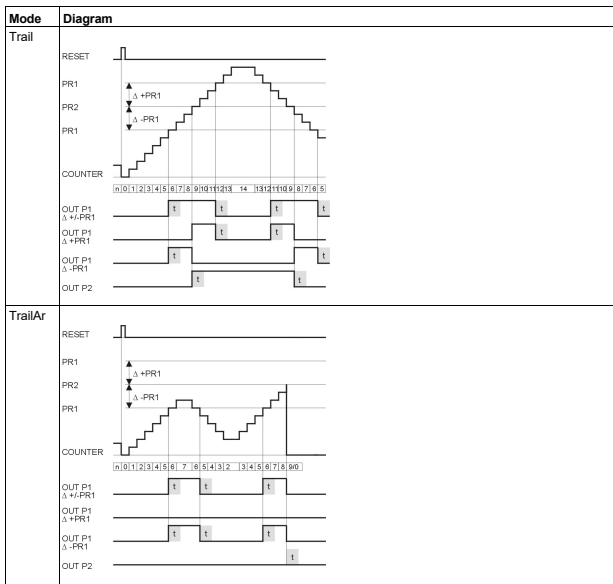
Function	Diagram	PNP: Count on rising edge NPN: Count on falling edge
InA.InB	<p>INP A</p> <p>INP B</p> <p>GATE</p> <p>ADD</p> <p>SUB</p>	<p>Inp A: Start Inp B: Stop Add: Display 0 → Preset Sub: Display Preset → 0</p>
InB.InB	<p>INP B</p> <p>GATE</p> <p>ADD</p> <p>SUB</p>	<p>Inp A: no function Inp B: Start/Stop Add: Display 0 → Preset Sub: Display Preset → 0</p>
FrRun	<p>GATE</p> <p>ADD</p> <p>SUB</p>	<p>Inp A: no function Inp B: no function Control of the timing only via the GATE input Add: Display 0 → Preset Sub: Display Preset → 0</p>
Auto	<p>GATE</p> <p>RESET</p> <p>PRESET</p> <p>ADD</p> <p>SUB</p>	<p>Inp A: no function Inp B: no function Control of the timing via RESET (manual or electrical) Add: Display 0 → Preset Sub: Display Preset → 0</p>

16 Input modes: Frequency meter

Function	Diagram	PNP: Count on rising edge NPN: Count on falling edge																		
A	<p>INP A <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>F_{A0}</td><td>F_{A1}</td><td>F_{A2}</td><td>0</td><td>x</td></tr></table></p> <p>Display <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>F_{A0}</td><td>F_{A1}</td><td>F_{A2}</td><td>0</td></tr></table></p>	0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	F _{A2}	0	x	0	0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	F _{A2}	0	Inp A: Frequency input Inp B: no function						
0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	F _{A2}	0	x															
0	0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	F _{A2}	0															
AsubB	<p>INP A <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>F_{A0}</td><td>F_{A1}</td><td>F_{A2}</td><td>0</td><td>x</td></tr></table></p> <p>INP B <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>F_{B0}</td><td>F_{B1}</td><td>F_{B2}</td><td>x</td></tr></table></p> <p>Display <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>F_{A0}</td><td>F_{A0} - F_{B0}</td><td>F_{A1} - F_{B1}</td><td>- F_{B2}</td></tr></table></p>	0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	F _{A2}	0	x	0	0	F _{B0}	F _{B1}	F _{B2}	x	0	0	F _{A0}	F _{A0} - F _{B0}	F _{A1} - F _{B1}	- F _{B2}	Inp A: Frequency input 1 Inp B: Frequency input 2 Formula: A - B
0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	F _{A2}	0	x															
0	0	F _{B0}	F _{B1}	F _{B2}	x															
0	0	F _{A0}	F _{A0} - F _{B0}	F _{A1} - F _{B1}	- F _{B2}															
AaddB	<p>INP A <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>F_{A0}</td><td>F_{A1}</td><td>F_{A2}</td><td>0</td><td>x</td></tr></table></p> <p>INP B <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>F_{B0}</td><td>F_{B1}</td><td>F_{B2}</td><td>x</td></tr></table></p> <p>Display <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>F_{A0}</td><td>F_{A0} + F_{B0}</td><td>F_{A1} + F_{B1}</td><td>F_{B2}</td></tr></table></p>	0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	F _{A2}	0	x	0	0	F _{B0}	F _{B1}	F _{B2}	x	0	0	F _{A0}	F _{A0} + F _{B0}	F _{A1} + F _{B1}	F _{B2}	Inp A: Frequency input 1 Inp B: Frequency input 2 Formula: A + B
0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	F _{A2}	0	x															
0	0	F _{B0}	F _{B1}	F _{B2}	x															
0	0	F _{A0}	F _{A0} + F _{B0}	F _{A1} + F _{B1}	F _{B2}															
Quad	<p>Inp A </p> <p>Inp B </p> <p></p> <p>Display <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>F_{A0}</td><td>F_{A1}</td><td>F_{A2}</td><td>- F_{A3} - F_{A4}</td></tr></table></p>	0	0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	F _{A2}	- F _{A3} - F _{A4}	A 90° B Inp A: Frequency input 1 Inp B: Reverse direction												
0	0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	F _{A2}	- F _{A3} - F _{A4}															
A / B	<p>INP A <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>F_{A0}</td><td>F_{A1}</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>x</td></tr></table></p> <p>INP B <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>F_{B0}</td><td>F_{B1}</td><td>F_{B2}</td><td>x</td></tr></table></p> <p>Display <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>F_{A0}/F_{B0}</td><td>F_{A1}/F_{B1}</td><td>0</td></tr></table></p>	0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	0	0	x	0	0	F _{B0}	F _{B1}	F _{B2}	x	0	0	0	F _{A0} /F _{B0}	F _{A1} /F _{B1}	0	Inp A: Frequency input 1 Inp B: Frequency input 2 Formula: A / B
0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	0	0	x															
0	0	F _{B0}	F _{B1}	F _{B2}	x															
0	0	0	F _{A0} /F _{B0}	F _{A1} /F _{B1}	0															
(A-B)/A	<p>INP A <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>F_{A0}</td><td>F_{A1}</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>x</td></tr></table></p> <p>INP B <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>F_{B0}</td><td>F_{B1}</td><td>F_{B2}</td><td>x</td></tr></table></p> <p>Display <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>100%</td><td>F_{A0}%F_{B0}</td><td>F_{A1}%F_{B1}</td><td>0</td></tr></table></p>	0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	0	0	x	0	0	F _{B0}	F _{B1}	F _{B2}	x	0	0	100%	F _{A0} %F _{B0}	F _{A1} %F _{B1}	0	Inp A: Frequency input 1 Inp B: Frequency input 2 Formula: (A - B)/A x100
0	F _{A0}	F _{A1}	0	0	x															
0	0	F _{B0}	F _{B1}	F _{B2}	x															
0	0	100%	F _{A0} %F _{B0}	F _{A1} %F _{B1}	0															

17 Output operations

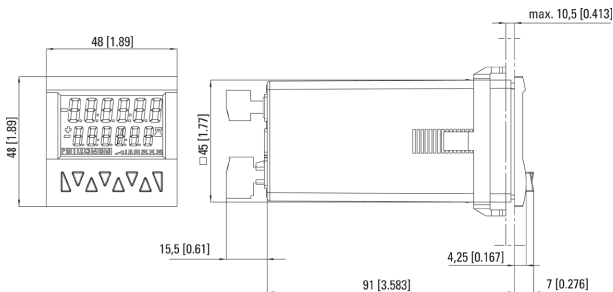
Mode	Diagram	Mode	Diagram
	<p>t Only in the mode  and </p>	↔	<p>$t + t$ in the mode  and </p>
Add		Sub	
AddAr		SubAr	
AddBat		SubBat	
AddTot		SubTot	



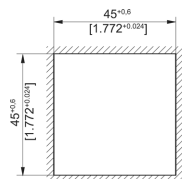
english

18 Dimensional Drawings

Dimensions in mm [inch]



Panel cut-out



Your automation, our passion.

Explosion Protection

- Intrinsic Safety Barriers
- Signal Conditioners
- FieldConnex® Fieldbus
- Remote I/O Systems
- Electrical Ex Equipment
- Purge and Pressurization
- Industrial HMI
- Mobile Computing and Communications
- HART Interface Solutions
- Surge Protection
- Wireless Solutions
- Level Measurement

Industrial Sensors

- Proximity Sensors
- Photoelectric Sensors
- Industrial Vision
- Ultrasonic Sensors
- Rotary Encoders
- Positioning Systems
- Inclination and Acceleration Sensors
- Fieldbus Modules
- AS-Interface
- Identification Systems
- Displays and Signal Processing
- Connectivity

Pepperl+Fuchs Quality
Download our latest policy here:

www.pepperl-fuchs.com/quality



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R60318/9446 - Index 5