## Manual

impulse counter CIO44420

## 1. Technical Data

| operating voltage | $230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} ; 24 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| power consumption | 5 VA |
| ambient temperature | -20 C $\ldots+70$ © |
| duty cycle | $100 \%$ ED |
| auxiliary voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{150mA}$ |
| input level | $8 \mathrm{~V} \ldots 30 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| current consumption <br> (input) | 10 mA bei 24 V |
| relay output | change-over contact 250V/3A |
| transistor output | PNP 24V 50mA |
| Frontpanel-fit-in | $68 \times 68 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| fitting depth | 120 mm |
| protection class housing | IP 40 |
| protection class clamps | IP 20 |



## 2. Control elements

Coding switches at the device's front:
With the coding switches 1 to 4 you set the pre-set pulse value
DIP - switch at the device's rear side

| S1 ON | timed contact |
| :--- | :--- |
| S1 OFF | permanent contact |
| S2 ON | count up |
| S2 OFF | count down |
| S3 ON | automatical reset |
| S3 OFF | external reset |
| S4 ON | counting frequency 20 Hz |
| S4 OFF | counting frequency 1500 Hz |

Note: Saving of settings is possible in DC-mode only!

## 3. Electrical connection

| terminal 1 | relay center contact |
| :--- | :--- |
| terminal 2 | operating voltage (UB) e.g. 230V DC |
| terminal 3 | relay make contact |
| terminal 4 | relay brake contact |
| terminal 5 | external reset (pnp) |
| terminal 6 | counting input (pnp) |
| terminal 7 | auxiliary voltage + 24V DC (150mA max.) |
| terminal 8 | pnp output + 24V DC (50mA) |
| terminal 9 | connect when pnp-outputs assigned with internal or <br> external auxiliary voltage |
| terminal 10 | operating voltage (UB) e.g. 230V AC |
| terminal 11 | UB + 24V DC (clamps 2 and 10 are not connected!) |
| terminal 12 | OV DC (minus for UB 24V DC and auxiliary voltage) |

S3 ON automatic reset on the value (BCD switch) counting down// reset to „0" by counting up when turning on the power supply
S3 OFF memory the value the counter is switched off (power supply)

4. Functional description

| functional | DIP - switches |  |  |  | description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| description | S1 | S2 | S3 | S4 |  |
| 1. <br> counting up, permanent contact, memory | OFF | ON | OFF |  | The Dip-switches on the back of the counter are set, S1 OFF; S2 ON; S3 OFF By putting on the power supply on terminal 2 and 10 (220V AC) or 24 V DC on terminal 11 and 12 the counter counts up on the stored value. <br> When the counter reaches the value set by the BCD switches the Relays switch, and the p-mos output goes to 0 Ohm . Any further signals will not be counted. The counter needs a signal on the reset input to count again from zero up to the set value. <br> On any time the counter is switched of, the value will be stored, and it counts up on the stored value when it is switched on. |
| 2. counting up, timed contact, memory | ON | ON | OFF |  | The Dip-switches on the back of the counter are set, S1 ON; S2 ON; S3 OFF By putting on the power supply on terminal 2 and 10 (220V AC) or 24 V DC on terminal 11 and 12 the counter counts up on the stored value.. <br> By reaching the set value (BCD-switch) the outputs will be set (time from 0.1$1 \mathrm{sec})$. The counter will automatically reset and it counts up again from 0 to the value on the BCD-switches. <br> The timed contacts can be set by the poti on the back of the counter. <br> (Timing range: $0.1-1 \mathrm{sec}$ optional $1-10 \mathrm{sec}$ ) <br> By switching off the power supply the counter stores the value displayed in the front, when the counter now is switched on the stored value will be displayed, and it counts up on the stored value. |
| 3. counting down, permanent contact, memory | OFF | OFF | OFF |  | The Dip-switches on the back of the counter are set, S1 OFF; S2 OFF; S3 OFF By putting on the power supply on terminal 2 and 10 (220V AC) or 24 V DC on terminal 11 and 12 the counter counts down on the stored value. Same function like described in counting up, permanent contact. |
| 4. counting down, timed contact, memory | ON | OFF | OFF |  | The Dip-switches on the back of the counter are set, S1 ON; S2 OFF; S3 OFF By putting on the power supply on terminal 2 and 10 (220V AC) or 24 V DC on terminal 11 and 12 the counter counts down on the stored value. Same function like description in counting up, timed contact. |
| 5. automatical reset, memory |  |  | ON OFF |  | S3 ON automatic reset on the value (BCD switch) counting down// reset to ,,0" by counting up when turning on the power supply <br> S3 OFF memory the value the counter is switched off (power supply) |
| 6. determination of counting frequency |  |  |  | ON OFF | The DIP - switch S4 effects a limitation of the input frequency in all above mentioned counting modes. <br> 20 Hz for mechanical limit switches and relay contacts <br> 1500 Hz for electronic transmitters |

Warning: Never use these devices in applications where the safety of a person depends on their functionality!
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