# EAE KNX Switch Actuator 

## Product Manual SW104 and SW108



TECHNOLOGY


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## 1 General

EAE KNX Switch Actuator has eight channels which can be configured with ETS3/ETS4 or higher version. Each channel is independent of another. It has a separate bistable switching relay. SW108 / SW104 has been designed especially for loads with high surge currents. It has 16A/20AX (C-Load) relays inside channels. C-Load feature enables a convenient control of fluorescent lambs. Also device has a manual operating feature. The relay can be switched on or off with slide switches.


The following function list provides;

- Staircase
- External logic
- Internal logic
- Priority
- Threshold
- Operating hour
- Sweep

Each channel of devices can choose any of these functions. The outputs are parameterized individually via ETS3/4. After bus voltage failure or voltage return the relay position is selected on dependence on the parameterization. In "ETS reset", device parameters are return download configuration.

NOTE: Each channel is uniform. Device factory default physical address is 15.15.255.

## 2 Device Technology

### 2.1 Connection Diagram



Connection Diagram


1. Physical Address Label
2. Programming Button
3. Red Programming LED
4. KNX Connection Terminal
5. Switch Position Display and ON/OFF Manual Actuation

### 2.2 Technical Data

| Type of protection | IP 20 | EN 60529 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Safety class | II | EN 61140 |  |
| Power supply : | - Voltage | 21V... 30V DC, SELV |  |
|  | - Current consumption | < 10 mA |  |
| External supply | --- |  |  |
| Connections | - Screw terminals | $0,5 \ldots . .4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ solid and stranded wire $0,5 \ldots 2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ stranded wire with ferrule 0.8 Nm |  |
|  | - Max tightening torque |  |  |
|  | - KNX | Bus connect terminal |  |
| Output | - Number | 4 output - SW104 <br> 8 output - SW108 |  |
|  | - Switching voltage | 277/440V AC; 50/60 Hz |  |
|  | - Switching capacity 277 V AC | 16A / AC 1 |  |
|  | - Fluorescent lighting load to EN 60 | 16 AX/250 VAC |  |
| Output life | - Mechanical life | $>3 \times 10^{6}$ |  |
| Type of contact | - potential-free, bistable |  |  |
| Installation | - 35 mm mounting rail | EN 60715 |  |
| Operating elements | - LED (red) and button | For physical address |  |
| Temperature range | - Ambient | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  | - Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  | - Transport | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Humidity | - max. air humidity | $95 \%$ no moisture condensation |  |
| Dimensions | SW108-65,5 $\times 143 \times 89 \mathrm{~mm}$ SW104-65,5 $\times 72 \times 89 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |
| Weight | SW108 0.45 kg |  |  |
| Box | Plastic, polycarbonate, colour grey |  |  |
| CE | In accordance with the EMC guideline and low voltage |  |  |
| Application program | Communications objects$122$ | Number of addresses(max) | Number of assignments(max) |
|  |  |  | 253 |

NOTE: Device default physical address is 15.15.255. In order to configure switch actuator, ETS application file ".knxprod" is needed. It's possible to download the file on EAE website. ETS is required for programming the device. Parameter settings and related group addresses can be changed by ETS. Learn more by reading ETS help file.

## 3 Communication Object Table

The following 122 communication objects are available in the SW108 and SW104.

| No | Object name | Function | DTP Type | Number of bits | Flags |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | General, In operation | true / false | DTP_Bool 1.002 | 1 bit | CWT |
| 1 | General Scene 8-bit | recall / save | DPT_Scene 18.001 | 1 byte | CW |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 2,17,32,47, \\ 62,77,92,107 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Output 1, Switch | on / off | DPT_Switch 1.001 | 1 bit | CW |
| $\begin{gathered} 3,18,33,48 \\ 63,78,93,108 \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Status Switch | on / off | DPT_Switch 1.001 | 1 bit | CRT |
| $\begin{gathered} 4,19,34,49 \\ 64,79,94,109 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Enable staircase function | enable / disable | DPT_Enable 1.003 | 1 bit | CRW |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 5,20,35,50, \\ 65,80,95,110 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Staircase lighting duration | Oh ... 65535h | DPT_TimePeriodHrs 7.007 | 2 byte | CRW |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 6,21,36,51 \\ 66,81,96,111 \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Permanent ON | on / off | DPT_Switch 1.001 | 1 bit | CW |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 7,22,37,52, \\ 67,82,97,112 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,External logic input | on / off | DPT_Switch 1.001 | 1 bit | CW |
| $\begin{gathered} 8,23,38,53 \\ 68,83,98,113 \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Forced positioning | on / off | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DPT_Switch_Control } \\ & 2.001 \end{aligned}$ | 2 bit | CW |
| $\begin{gathered} 9,24,39,54 \\ 69,84,99,114 \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Start value of operating hour | Oh ... 65535 hour | DPT_TimePeriodHrs 7.007 | 2 byte | CW |
|  | Output 1,Limit value of operating hour | Oh ... 65535 hour | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { DPT_TimePeriodHrs } \\ & 7.007 \end{aligned}$ | 2 byte | CW |
| $\begin{gathered} 10,25,40,55 \\ 70,85,100 \\ 115 \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Counter reset of opr. hour | No action/reset trig | DPT_Reset 1.015 | 1 bit | CW |
| $\begin{gathered} 11,26,41,56 \\ 71,86,101 \\ 116 \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Current value of opr. hour | Oh ... 65535h | DPT_TimePeriodHrs 7.007 | 2 byte | CR(T) |
| $\begin{gathered} 12,27,42,57 \\ 72,87,102 \\ 117 \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Operating hour runout | true / false | DPT_Bool 1.002 | 1 bit | CT |
| $\begin{gathered} 13,28,43,58, \\ 73,88,103 \\ 118 \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Threshold input | Value 0...65535 | DPT_Value_2Ucount 7.001 | 2 byte | CW |
|  | Output 1,Threshold input | Value 0... 255 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DPT_Value_1Ucount } \\ & 5.010 \end{aligned}$ | 1 byte | CW |
| $\begin{gathered} 14,29,44,59 \\ 74,89,104 \\ 119 \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Threshold value | Value 0...65535 | DPT_Value_2Ucount 7.001 | 2 byte | CW |
|  | Output 1,Threshold value | Value 0... 255 | DPT_Value_1Ucount 5.010 | 1 byte | CW |
| $\begin{gathered} 15,30,45,60 \\ 75,90,105 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Threshold status | true / false | DTP_Bool 1.002 | 1 bit | CRT |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 16,31,46,61, \\ 76,91,106, \\ 121 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Output 1,Sweep | trigger | DPT_Trigger 1.017 | 1 bit | CW |

## 4 Parameters

### 4.1 Main General

| General | Enable manuel operation |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 - General |  |  |
| 1 - Function |  |  |
| 2 - General |  |  |
| 2 - Function |  |  |
| 3 - General |  |  |
| 3 - Function |  |  |
| 4 - General |  |  |
| 4 - Function |  |  |
| 5 - General |  |  |
| 5 - Function |  |  |
| 6 - General |  |  |
| 6 - Function |  |  |
| 7 - General |  |  |
| 7 - Function |  |  |
| 8 - General |  |  |
| 8 - Function |  |  |$\quad$ Activate scene alive operation active $\quad$ Oves

General Parameters

| Enable manual Operation | *yes <br> no |
| :--- | :--- |

The switch actuator can be switched on or off with slide switches. This parameter determines the position of relays can be modified manually or not.

- Set the parameter to "yes".

Each relay can be operated manually.

- Set the parameter to "no".

It is still possible to change relays position but relay return its old position in a maximum of 16 seconds.

| Device alive operation active | yes <br> *no |
| :--- | :--- |

This object is used to report that device is still alive and connected the KNX line. Telegram value can be selected ON/OFF. If a telegram is not received, device may be defective or KNX cable can be disconnected. If the parameter selected yes;

| In operation value | send value ' 0 ' <br> send value ' 1 ' |
| :--- | :--- |

Telegram data can be selected.

\section*{| Operation send interval [min] | $1 . . . * 15 . . .255$ |
| :--- | :--- |}

Here the time interval which in operation communication object cyclically sends to KNX line.

| Activate scene | yes <br> *no |
| :--- | :--- |

If the parameter select 'yes', scene screen open on the main window. You can find scene information under the scene function title.

| Overwrite threshold value with download | *yes <br> no |
| :--- | :--- |

During storage of a threshold, the threshold values are stored permanently in the device. As an alternative, the original values can be reloaded into the device during each programming run of the ETS.

- Set the parameter to "yes"

User threshold values store in the device. This means threshold communication object will be overwrite threshold values but ETS download can't write on it.

- Set the parameter to "no"

Threshold values stored in the device with a storage function will be maintained. If no threshold values have been stored, the threshold values last programmed in the ETS remain valid.

| Overwrite scene values with download | *yes <br> no |
| :--- | :--- |

During storage of a scene, the scene values are stored permanently in the device. As an alternative, the original values can be reloaded into the device during each programming run of the ETS.

- Set the parameter to "yes"

Scenes values stored in the device. This means scene communication object will be overwrite scene values but ETS download can't write on it.

- Set the parameter to "no"

Scene values stored in the device with a storage function will be maintained. If no scene values have been stored, the scene values last programmed in the ETS remain valid.

| Overwrite operating hour values with <br> download | *yes <br> no |
| :--- | :--- |

During storage of an operating hour, the operating hour values are stored permanently in the device. As an alternative, the original values can be reloaded into the device during each programming run of the ETS.

- Set the parameter to "yes"

Operating hour values stored in the device. This means operating hour communication object will be overwrite operating hour values but ETS download can't write on it.

- Set the parameter to "no"

Operating hour values stored in the device with a storage function will be maintained. If no operating hour values have been stored, the operating hour values last programmed in the ETS remain valid.

| Transmission delay [2...255s] after bus <br> voltage recovery | *2... 255 |
| :--- | :--- |

The parameter defines the behaviour of the switch actuator at a bus power return. The transmission delay time determines the period between bus voltage recovery and the point after which telegrams can be sent.

| Telegram limit active | yes <br> ${ }^{*}$ no |
| :--- | :--- |

Parameter selects "yes";
Telegram limit period $\quad 50 \mathrm{~ms} . .$. *10s...1min

The limit period can be adjusted via this parameter.

| Max. number of transmitted telegrams <br> within a period | $1 \ldots 20 \ldots 255$ |
| :--- | :--- | within a period

Max number of telegrams per period, can be sent freely.

### 4.2 Scene

| General | Enable scene 1/2 | no |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scene |  |  | - |
| 1 - General | Enable scene 3/4 | no | $\checkmark$ |
| 1 - Function |  |  |  |
| 1 - Staircase function | Enable scene 5/6 | no | $\checkmark$ |
| 1 - External logic |  | no |  |
| 1 - Internal logic | Enable scene 7/8 |  | - |
| 1 - Threshold | Enable scene 9/10 | no |  |
| 1 - Operating Hour |  |  | - |
| 1 - Sweep | Enable scene 11/12 | no | - |
| 2-General |  |  |  |
| 2 - Function | Enable scene 13/14 | no | - |
| 3 -General |  |  |  |
| 3 - Function | Enable scene 15/16 | no | - |
| 4 -General | Enable scene 17/18 | no | $\checkmark$ |
| 4 - Function |  |  | - |
| 5 -General | Enable scene 19/20 | no | - |
| 5 - Function |  |  |  |
| 6 - General | Enable scene 21/22 | no | $\checkmark$ |
| 6 - Function |  |  |  |
| 7 -General | Enable scene 23/24 | no | $\checkmark$ |
| 7 - Function | Enable scene 25/26 | no |  |
| 8 - General |  |  | - |
| 8 - Function | Enable scene 27/28 | no | - |

The scene function of the switch actuator has an 8 bit scene object. It is possible to define for each 64 scene with parameter window. 8 independent values can be stored for each relay. The scene can be specified that the relay 'open contact' (off), 'close contact' (on) or 'keep position' its state.

A scene is activated when it receives its scene number at the scene object. The storing of the current channel values is carried out using the scene object.

For example;


### 4.3 Channel General

| General | Contact type | normally open |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 - General |  | normally open | $\checkmark$ |
| 1 - Function | Send switch status feedback telegram | after change or request | $\checkmark$ |
| 2 - General |  |  |  |
| 2 - Function | Create status object "Status Switch" | yes | $\bullet$ |
| 3 -General |  |  |  |
| 3 - Function | Send status after bus voltage return | no | $\checkmark$ |
| 4 - General |  |  |  |
| 4 - Function |  |  |  |
| 5 - General |  | Behavior after ETS program | keep position | $\checkmark$ |
| 5 - Function | Behavior bus voltage failure | keep position | $\checkmark$ |
| 6 - General |  | keep position | $\checkmark$ |
| 6 - Function | Behavior bus voltage return | state as before bus voltage failure | $\checkmark$ |
| 7 - Function |  |  |  |
| 8 - General |  |  |  |
| 8 - Function |  |  |  |

Channel General Parameters

| Contact type | normally closed <br> *normally open |
| :--- | :--- |

The relays of a switching output can be parameterized as normally closed or normally open. This feature offers the possibility of inversion the switching state. Important: This state is only valid for switch communication object. Other relay function always works normally.

Normally closed contact

Switch state $=$ off (0) $\rightarrow$ relay contact closed
Switch state $=$ on (1) $\rightarrow$ relay contact open

Normally open contact
Switch state $=$ off (0) $\rightarrow$ relay contact open
Switch state $=$ on (1) $\rightarrow$ relay contact closed

## Send switch status feedback telegram

> no
> after change after request
> *after change or request

The switch status feedback can be used as an active or passive communication object. Active message object, the switch status telegram is transmitted to the bus automatically when a relay state changes. Passive status object, there is no telegram transmission after relay state changes. If you want to learn switch status, you must read communication object. Communication object flags are automatically set by ETS.

NOTE: Switching state changes by manual operation are not detected.

| Create status object "Status Switch" | *yes <br> no |
| :--- | :--- |

If this parameter select 'yes', ETS create another communication object for use only status switch. The status object can be used to display the current output switching status on a display.

| Send status after bus voltage return | yes <br> *no |
| :--- | :--- |

You can use this parameter to send the switching state in the event of bus voltage recovery.

## Behaviour after ETS program

> | *keep position |
| :--- |
| open contact |
| close contact |

After ETS programming, relay position set the wanted switching position.

- Set the parameter to "keep position"

In this setting, the relay remains in the current state. Any manual operation occurs in the meantime the switch actuator return its old position. The device doesn't know the status of the relay.

- Set the parameter to "open contact" or "close contact"

The relay contact open or close after bus voltage return.

| Behaviour bus voltage failure | *keep position <br> open contact <br> close contact |
| :--- | :--- |

When the bus voltage fails, the device set the wanted switching state of the output. The relay can be open, close or keep position it occupied prior to the failure. At the same time, the current switching position of the relay is stored in the devices.

| Behaviour bus voltage return | keep position <br> open contact <br> close contact <br> *state as before bus voltage failure |
| :--- | :--- |

When the bus voltage returns, the device set the wanted switching state of the output.

- Set the parameter to "keep position"

In this setting, the relay remains in the current state. Any manual operation occurs in the meantime the switch actuator return its old position. The device doesn't know the status of the relay.

- Set the parameter to "open contact" or "close contact"

The relay contact open or close after bus voltage return.

- Set the parameter to "state as before bus voltage failure"

If the parameter set to "state as before bus voltage failure", then the relay is set to the value. The value stored at the time of the bus voltage failure.

### 4.4 Function

| General 1 - General | Enable staircase | no | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 - Function | Enable extenal logic | no | - |
| 2 - General | Enable extenal logic |  |  |
| 2 - Function | Enable internal logic | no | $\checkmark$ |
| 3 -General |  |  |  |
| 3 - Function | Enable priority | no | - |
| 4 - General | Enable threshold | no | - |
| 4 - Function |  |  |  |
| 5 - General | Enable operating hour | no | $\checkmark$ |
| 5 - Function | Enable operating hour |  |  |
| 6 - General | Enable sweep | no | $\checkmark$ |
| 6 - Function |  |  |  |
| 7 -General |  |  |  |
| 7 - Function |  |  |  |
| 8 -General |  |  |  |
| 8 - Function |  |  |  |

Function Parameters
Above function parameters can be set for each channel. These functions;
I. Staircase
II. External logic
III. Internal logic
IV. Priority
V. Threshold
VI. Operating hour
VII. Sweep

Please find description of these functions below.

### 4.4.1 Staircase Function

| General <br> 1 - General <br> 1 - Function <br> 1 - Staircase function <br> 2 - General <br> 2 - Function <br> 3 - General <br> 3 - Function <br> 4 - General <br> 4 - Function <br> 5 - General <br> 5 - Function <br> 6 - General <br> 6 - Function <br> 7 - General <br> 7 - Function <br> 8 - General <br> 8 - Function | Duration of staircase lighting [sec] |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Staircase Function Parameters
In order to use staircase function, 'Staircase' should be enabled on the function window. Than required parameters and communication objects will be visible. The staircase function can be parameterized for each channel.

Staircase function has got a three communication object. These are "Enable staircase function", "Staircase lighting duration" and "Permanent ON".

| Duration of staircase lighting [min]/[sec] | $0 \ldots * 5 \ldots 240[\mathrm{~min}]$ <br> $* 0 . . .59 \quad[\mathrm{sec}]$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Staircase function on time is calculated by "duration of staircase lighting". Staircase lighting time is defined by this parameter. At the end of the on time, the relay off or active the staircase warning functions.

## Staircase retrigger

*not retriggerable
yes retriggerable
up to staircase lighting time $2 x$
up to staircase lighting time $3 x$
up to staircase lighting time $4 x$
up to staircase lighting time $5 x$
This parameter defines whether the staircase on time can be retrigger able or not so the on time can be extended by 'Enable staircase function'. You can repeat retrigger function until the repeater count reached the maximum value ( $2 x, 3 x, 4 x, 5 x$ ). If the parameter selects 'not retriggerable', staircase on time doesn't extend.

| Reaction to OFF telegram | *switch off <br> Ignore |
| :--- | :--- |

After this parameter selected 'switching off', ignored 'Enable staircase function' communication object 'disable' command.

| Staircase time can be changed by object | yes <br> ${ }^{*} n o$ |
| :--- | :--- |

'Staircase lighting duration' communication object is visible if a 'Staircase time can be changed by object' parameter selects 'yes'. This communication object is 2 byte. The value defines the staircase on time in second.

NOTE: After a bus voltage fails, staircase on time returns default value (Duration of staircase lighting).

| Restart staircase after "Permanent ON" | yes <br> *no |
| :--- | :--- |

If this parameter is selected 'yes', receive 'Permanent ON' communication object after restart staircase function.

| Activate pre-warning time? | yes <br> *no |
| :--- | :--- |

The warning function can be activated by this parameter select 'yes'. Then, you can adjust prewarning time, number of pre-warning and time for pre-warning interval. The warning function is for warning that the staircase lighting time run out and the lights are switched off soon. In the warning, lights short turn off. Switch status is ON until finish warning time.

| Pre-warning time Minutes (0...59) | ${ }^{*} 0 . .59$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Second (0...59) | $0 . . * 30 . . .59$ |

How long the lights shall be switched on in the period.

| Number of pre-warning (1...10) | $1 . . . * 2 . .10$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Enter the number of how many blink doing in the warning.

| Time for pre-warning intervals <br> Seconds (0...59) | $0 . . . * 3 . .59$ |
| :--- | :--- |

How long the lights shall be switched off in the period.

| Activate on delay | yes <br> *no |
| :--- | :--- |

This parameter is used to delay switch off position before staircase start.

### 4.4.2 External Logic Function



External Logic Parameters
Logic function can be used independently for each output. With this function, the 'Switch' object can be logically linked with the 'External logic input'. Channel relay switch a result of the logic operation. For example 'Switch' object value 1 and 'External logic input' object value 0 relay switch as a result of $1 \& 0$ operation.

| External logic function type | ${ }^{*} A N D$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $O R$ |
|  | $X O R$ |

This parameter selects the type of logic function between 'Switch' and 'External logic input' objects.

| Invert result | yes <br> *no |
| :--- | :--- |

If you want to inverted logic function result, you should select 'yes'.

| Logic object value after bus voltage return | " $"$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| $* " 0 "$ |  |

This parameter defines the value of the 'External logic input' object after bus voltage return.

NOTE: The values of the 'External logic' communication objects doesn't store at the bus voltage failure.

### 4.4.3 Internal Logic Function

| General <br> Scene | Enable open logic | yes | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 - General | Open relay contact when... |  |  |
| 1 - Function | Relay 2 state | don't care | - |
| 1 - Internal logic |  |  |  |
| 2 -General | Relay 3 state | don't care | - |
| 2 - Function |  |  |  |
| 3-General | Relay 4 state | don't care | $\checkmark$ |
| 3 - Function |  |  |  |
| 4-General | Relay 5 state | don't care | - |
| 4 - Function |  |  |  |
| 5 -General | Relay 6 state | don't care | $\checkmark$ |
| 5 - Function | Relay 7 state | don't care | - |
| 6-General |  |  |  |
| 6 - Function | Relay 8 state | don't care | $\checkmark$ |
| 7 - General |  |  |  |
| 7 - Function | Enable close logic |  |  |
| 8 - General |  | no | - |
| 8 - Function |  |  |  |

Internal Logic Parameters
You can enter the opening or closing scenario of the channel. In this function, each relay can be switched only one time because this reaction protects the devices from infinite loop. An internal logic function can be parameterized separately for each output. The relay of the channel doesn't participate to the scenario.

| Relay 1... 8 state | *don't care <br> off <br> on |
| :--- | :--- |

To create scenario to open or close channel relay, positions of other channels of the switch actuator are set with these parameters. The channels that doesn't need to participate this scenario should be left don't care.

### 4.4.4 Priority Function

If the priority function is enabled, 'Forced positioning' communication object is visible. It hasn't got any parameter. This is the standard forced position working.

| Bit 1 | Bit 0 | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | forced positioning not active - normal control |
| 0 | 1 | forced positioning not active - normal control |
| 1 | 0 | Forced positioning active - switch off |
| 1 | 1 | Forced positioning active - switch on |

### 4.4.5 Threshold Function

| General | Object size |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 - General |  |
| 1 - Function |  |
| 1 - Staircase function | Threshold value |
| 1 - External logic |  |
| 1 - Internal logic | Threshold reaction |
| 1 - Threshold |  |
| 2 - General | Threshold value can be change |
| 2 - Function | Threshold hysteresis |
| 3 - General |  |
| 3 - Function |  |
| 4 - General |  |
| 4 - Function |  |
| 5 - General |  |
| 5 - Function |  |
| 6 - General |  |
| 6 - Function |  |
| 7 - General |  |
| 7 - Function |  |
| 8 - General |  |
| 8 - Function |  |



The function can be configured 1 byte or 2 byte. The value of Threshold input communication object falls below or exceeds a limit of threshold value. Then the relay position can be changed by this way.

| Object size | $* 1$ byte <br> 2 byte |
| :--- | :--- |

The threshold value function data type determined here. All of the parameters associated with it which will change.

| Threshold value | $0 . . . * 128 \ldots 255 \quad$ (for 1 byte) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $0 . . .20000 . . .65535$ (for 2 byte) |

Threshold limit value enters here. This parameter is dependent 'Object size' parameter.

| Threshold reaction | *OFF (0) below threshold, ON (1) above threshold <br>  <br> ON (1) below threshold, OFF (0) above threshold |
| :--- | :--- |

This parameter determines the switch state. If the value of the 'Threshold input' communication object value bellows or above the threshold limit value, the relay switched on or off position.

| Threshold value can be changed <br> by object | yes <br> *no |
| :--- | :--- |

If the parameter selects 'yes', 'Threshold value' communication object is visible. Threshold value can be changed by this object.

| Threshold hysteresis | yes <br> *no |
| :--- | :---: |

Hysteresis is dependence of a system not only its current value but also on its past value.
If the parameter selects 'yes';

```
Hysteresis percentage (1...10) %1... *%5...%11
```

For example: Hysteresis percentage parameter selected \%10. You can see this state below graphic. Threshold hysteresis value measure formula $100 * 10 / 100=10$ and threshold high and low limit 100 +- 10.

### 4.4.6 Operating Hour Function



Operating Hour Parameters

The operating hours count the relay on time. The operating hours sums up to determine on time. The accumulated operating hours are stored in the 2 byte counter. The counter value sends to bus cyclically or after request. If the voltage fails or ETS programming, all operating hour counter stored in the devices. After the bus voltage returns, the device updates communication object value.

NOTE: User changed relay position by hand; device cannot detect it so operating hour doesn't start the counting.

| Counter type | *up counter <br> down counter |
| :--- | :--- |

Up counter: The operating hours start the count from ' 0 '. The maximum counting value is 65535 hours. When the operating hour reached limit value, 'Operating hour runout' telegram sends to bus. Then the operating hours counter stop.

Down counter: The operating hours preset value counting down. When the counter reached ' 0 ', the counting status is reported to the bus via 'Operating hour runout'.

| Limit value preset | no preset <br> *set with parameter <br> set with object |
| :--- | :--- |

The start or limit value preset here. A limit value can be preset as an option.

- No preset

For up/down counter the limit value set to 65535. This is the maximum value both of operating hour.

- Set with parameter

This parameter selects; ‘Limit value/Counter start' parameter is visible. This parameter is used for setting limit value of up counter, start value of down counter.

- Set with object

This parameter defines whether the start/limit value can be individually adapted from the bus.

| Send counter value | cyclic sending <br> *after request <br> cyclic sending and after request |
| :--- | :--- |

The current count of the operating hours can be learned three way 'cyclic sending', 'after request' and 'cyclic sending and after request'.

### 4.4.7 Sweep Function

| General |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 - General |  |
| 1 - Function |  |
| 1 - Staircase function | Blink count |
| 1 - External logic |  |
| 1 - Internal logic | Blink on time |
| 1 - Threshold |  |
| 1 - Operating Hour | Blink off time |
| 1 - Sweep |  |
| 2 - General |  |
| 2 - Function |  |
| 3 - General |  |
| 3 - Function |  |
| 4 - General |  |
| 4 - Function |  |
| 5 - General |  |
| 5 - Function |  |
| 6 - General |  |
| 6 - Function |  |
| 7 - General |  |
| 7 - Function |  |
| 8 - General |  |
| 8 - Function |  |

Sweep function only starts to operate if the relay is switched ON. It's an alternative way for turning off the relay with pre-warning. The sweep function is desired to warn a person that lights will go out shortly.

## Send counter value <br> 1... *3... 10

The lamps connected to the relay will then be switched off as many times. Enter the number of how many blink doing in the warning.

| Blink on time | $0,5 \mathrm{sec} . .$. *1sec... 5 sec |
| :--- | :--- |

How long the lights shall be switched on in the period.

## Blink off time

*300ms... 1 sec
How long the lights shall be switched off in the period.

```
Wait time after blinks (sec) 0... *30...255
```

How long the lights shall be switched on after sweep blink finished.

## 5 Process Priority Table



