Warning!
Dangerous electrical voltage!

Before commencing the installation

- Disconnect the power supply of the device.
- Ensure that devices cannot be accidentally restarted.
- Verify isolation from the supply.
- Earth and short circuit.
- Cover or enclose neighbouring units that are live.
- Follow the operating and installation instructions of the device concerned.
- Only suitably qualified personnel in accordance with EN 50110-1/-2 (VDE 0105 Part 100) may work on this device/system.
- Before installation and before touching the device ensure that you are free of electrostatic charge.
- The functional earth (FE) must be connected to the protective earth (PE) or to the potential equalisation. The system installer is responsible for implementing this connection.
- Connecting cables and signal lines should be installed in such a way that inductive or capacitive interference does not impair the automation functions.
- Install automation devices and related operating elements in such a way that they are well protected against unintentional operation.
- Suitable safety hardware and software measures should be implemented for the I/O interface so that a line or wire breakage on the signal side does not result in undefined states in the automation devices.
- Ensure a reliable electrical isolation of the low voltage for the 24 volt supply. Only use power supply units complying with IEC 60364-4-41 (VDE 0100 Part 410) or HD 384.4.41 S2.
- Deviations of the mains voltage from the rated value must not exceed the tolerance limits given in the specifications, otherwise this may cause malfunction and dangerous operation.
- Emergency stop devices complying with IEC/EN 60204-1 must be effective in all operating modes of the automation devices. Unlatching the emergency-stop devices must not cause restart.
- Devices that are designed for mounting in housings or control cabinets must only be operated and controlled after they have been installed with the housing closed. Desktop or portable units must only be operated and controlled in enclosed housings.
• Measures should be taken to ensure the proper restart of programs interrupted after a voltage dip or failure. This should not cause dangerous operating states even for a short time. If necessary, emergency-stop devices should be implemented.

• Wherever faults in the automation system may cause damage to persons or property, external measures must be implemented to ensure a safe operating state in the event of a fault or malfunction (for example, by means of separate limit switches, mechanical interlocks etc.).
# Table of Contents

## About this manual
- Device designation 9
- Reading conventions 10

### 1 Logic relay
- Intended users 11
- Proper use 11
  - Improper use 11
- Overview 12
- Device overview 14
- CL operating principles 16
  - Keypad 16
  - Selecting menus and entering values 16
  - Selecting main and system menu 17
  - Status display logic relay 18
  - Status display for local expansion 18
  - Advanced status display 19
  - CL-LED display 19
  - Menu structure 20
  - Selecting or toggling between menu items 25
  - Cursor display 25
  - Set value 25

### 2 Installation
- Mounting 27
- Connecting the expansion device 30
- Terminals 31
  - Tools 31
  - Cable cross-sections 31
- Connecting the power supply 31
  - Cable protection 31
  - Supplying AC units 32
  - Supplying DC units 33
## Connecting the inputs
- Connect digital AC inputs 35
- Connect digital DC inputs 40
- Connect analog DC inputs 41
- Connecting high-speed counters and frequency generators 46

## Connecting outputs
- Connect relay outputs 49
- Connecting transistor outputs 51

## Expanding inputs/outputs
- Local expansion 54
- Remote expansion 55

### 3 Commissioning 57
- Switching on 57
- Setting the menu language 58
- CL operating modes 59

### Creating your first circuit diagram
- Circuit diagram display 62
- From the first contact to the output coil 63
- Wiring 64
- Testing the circuit diagram 65
- Deleting the circuit diagram 67
- Fast circuit diagram entry 67

### 4 Wiring with the logic relay 69
- CL operation 69
- Buttons for editing circuit diagrams and function relays 69
- Operating principles 70
- Relays, function relays 74
- Saving and loading circuit diagrams 76
- Working with contacts and relays 77
- Input and output contacts 77
- Creating and modifying connections 80
- Inserting and deleting a rung 82
- Switching with the cursor buttons 82
- Checking the circuit diagram 84
- Coil functions 85
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Function relays</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Example function relay with timer and counter relay</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog value comparator/threshold value switch</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Circuit diagram display with analog value comparator</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Compatibility of AC010 devices with logic relays</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Parameter display in RUN mode</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Resolution of the analog inputs</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Function of the analog value comparator function relay</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counters</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Function of the counter function relay</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed counters, CL-DC1, CL-DC2</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Frequency counter</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– High-speed counters</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text display</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Wiring a text display</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Retention</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Scaling</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Function</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Text entry</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Character set</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Entering a setpoint in a display</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-day time switch</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Parameter display and parameter set for 7-day time switch</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Changing time switch channel</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Function of the 7-day time switch</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating hours counter</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Value range of the operating hours counter</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Accuracy of the operating hours counter</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Function of the operating hours counter function block</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Timing relays 148
– Parameter display and parameter set for a timing relay 149
– Retention 150
– Timing relay modes 151
– Time range 151
– Function of the timing relay function block 154
– Examples timing relay 161
Jumps 164
– Function 164
– Power flow display 165
Year time switch 167
– Wiring of a year time switch 167
– Parameter display and parameter set for year time switch 168
– Changing time switch channel 169
– Entry rules 169
– Function of the year time switch 171
Master reset 174
– Operating modes 175
– Function of the master reset function relay 175
Basic circuits 176
– Negation (contact) 176
– Negation (coil) 177
– Maintained contact 177
– Series circuit 177
– Parallel circuit 178
– Parallel circuit operating like a series connection of n/o contacts 179
– Parallel circuit operating like a series connection of n/c contacts 180
– Two-way circuit 180
– Self-latching 181
– Impulse relay 182
– Cycle pulse on rising edge 182
– Cycle pulse on falling edge 183
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circuit examples</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Star-delta starting</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– 4x shift register</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Running light</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Stairwell lighting</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 CL settings</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password protection</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Password setup</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Selecting the scope of the password</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Activating the password</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Unlock logic relay</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the menu language</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing parameters</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Adjustable parameters for function relays</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting date and time</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Setting the time</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Setting summer time start and end</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Selection of summer time start and end</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Summer time start and end, setting the rule</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activating input delay (debounce)</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Activating debounce (input delay)</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Deactivating debounce (input delay)</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activating and deactivating the P buttons</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Activating the P buttons</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Function of the P buttons</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Deactivating the P buttons</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Startup behaviour</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Setting the startup behaviour</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Behaviour when the circuit diagram is deleted</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Behaviour during upload/download to memory module or PC</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Possible faults</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Startup behaviour for memory module</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting the cycle time</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention (non-volatile data storage)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Permissible markers and function relays</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Setting retentive behaviour</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 6 Inside the logic relay

Logic relay circuit diagram cycle
- CL operation and implications for circuit diagram creation

Delay times for inputs and outputs
- Delay times with CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 basic units
- Delay time with CL-AC1 and CL-AC2 basic units
- Delay times for the analog inputs CL-AC1, CL-DC1 and CL-DC2

Monitoring of short-circuit/overload with CL-LST, CL-LMT and CL-LET

Expanding CL-LMR/CL-LMT
- How is an expansion unit recognised?
- Transfer behaviour
- Function monitoring of expansion units

Saving and loading circuit diagrams
- CL-LSR..X.../CL-LST..X...
- CL-LMR..X.../CL-LMT..X...

- Interface
- Memory module
- Compatibility of memory modules MD001 and MD002
- Loading or saving circuit diagrams
- CL-SOFT
- Logic relay with separate display module

Device version
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>What happens if …?</th>
<th>247</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Messages from the CL system</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possible situations when creating circuit diagrams</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>251</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical data</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– General</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Special approvals</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Power supply</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Inputs</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Relay outputs</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Transistor outputs</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of the function relays</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Usable contacts</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Available function relays</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Names of relays</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Names of function relay</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Name of function block inputs (constants, operands)</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compatibility of the function relay parameters</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Parameter display of analog value comparator</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Parameter display of counters</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Parameter display 7-day time switch</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Parameter display of timing relay</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Compatibility of the memory module</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Glossary | 275 |

| Index | 279 |
About this manual

This manual describes the installation, commissioning and programming (circuit diagram generation) of the logic relays CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT.

Specialist electrical training is needed for commissioning and creating circuit diagrams. When controlling active components such as motors or pressure cylinders, parts of the system can be damaged and persons put at risk if the logic relay is connected or programmed incorrectly.

Device designation

This manual uses the following abbreviated designations for different device models:

- CL-LSR/CL-LST for
  - CL-LSR...12AC1, CL-LSR...12AC2, CL-LSR...12DC1, CL-LSR...12DC2 and CL-LST...12DC2

- CL-LMR/CL-LMT for
  - CL-LMR...18AC1, CL-LMR...18AC2, CL-LMR...18DC1, CL-LMR...18DC2 and CL-LST...20DC2

- CL-AC1 for
  - CL-LSR...12AC1
  - CL-LMR...18AC1

- CL-AC2 for
  - CL-LSR...12AC2
  - CL-LER.18AC2 and CL-LMR...18AC2

- CL-DC1 for
  - CL-LSR...12DC1
  - CL-LMR...18DC1

- CL-DC2 for
  - CL-LSR...12DC2, CL-LST...12DC2
  - CL-LMR...18DC2, CL-LMT...20DC2,
  - CL-LER.18DC2 and CL-LET.20DC2

- CL-LE... for
  - CL-LER.20, CL-LEC.CI000, CL-LER.18AC2, CL-LER.18DC2 and CL-LER.20DC2
### Reading conventions

Symbols used in this manual have the following meanings:

- ▶ indicates actions to be taken.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Triangle] | **Attention!**  
Warns of the risk of material damage. |
| ![Exclamation Mark] | **Caution!**  
 Warns of the possibility of serious damage and slight injury. |
| ![Lightning Bolt] | **Warning!**  
Indicates the risk of major damage to property, or serious or fatal injury. |

→ Draws your attention to interesting tips and supplementary information.

For greater clarity, the name of the current chapter is shown in the header of the left-hand page and the name of the current section in the header of the right-hand page. This does not apply to pages at the start of a chapter and empty pages at the end of a chapter.
1 Logic relay

**Intended users**

The logic relay must only be installed and wired up by trained electricians or other persons familiar with the installation of electrical equipment.

Specialist electrical training is needed for commissioning and creating circuit diagrams. When controlling active components such as motors or pressure cylinders, parts of the system can be damaged and persons put at risk if the logic relay is connected or programmed incorrectly.

**Proper use**

The logic relay is a programmable switching and control device and is used as a replacement for relay and contactor control circuits. The logic relay must be properly installed before use.

- The logic relay is designed to be installed in an enclosure, switch cabinet or distribution board. Both the power feed and the signal terminals must be laid and covered so as to prevent accidental contact.
- The installation must comply with regulations for electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).
- The power up of the logic relay must not cause any hazards arising from activated devices, such as unexpected motor startups or power ups.

**Improper use**

The logic relay should not be used as a substitute for safety-related controls such as burner or crane controls, emergency-stop or two-hand safety controls.
Overview

The logic relay is an electronic control relay with logic functions, timer, counter and time switch functions. It is also a control and input device rolled into one. With the logic relay you can create solutions for domestic applications as well as for tasks in machine and plant construction.

Circuit diagrams are connected up using ladder diagrams, and each element is entered directly via the CL display.

Figure 1: CL basic units and expansions

Legend for figure 1:
1. CL-LSR/CL-LST logic relays
2. CL-LER, CL-LET input/output expansion
3. CL-LER.2O output expansion
4. Coupler unit for CL-LEC.CL000 remote expansion
5. CL-LINK CL-LAS.TK011 data plug
6. CL-LMR/CL-LMT logic relays
For example, you can:

• Connect n/o and n/c contacts in series and in parallel
• Connect output relays and markers,
• Use outputs as relays, impulse relays or latching relays
• Use multi-function timing relays with different functions
• Use up and down counters
• Count high-speed counter pulses
• Measure frequencies
• Process analog inputs, CL-AC1, CL-DC1, CL-DC2,
  (CL-LSR/CL-LST: two analog inputs, CL-LMR/CL-LMT:
  four analog inputs)
• Display any texts with variables, enter setpoints
• Use year time switches, 7-day time switches CL-...C(X)...
• Count operating hours (four retentive operating hours
  counters integrated)
• Track the flow of current in the circuit diagram
• Load, save and password-protect circuit diagrams

To wire the logic relay via your PC use the CL-SOFT
programming software. This software is used to create and
test your circuit diagram on the PC. CL-SOFT enables you to
print out your circuit diagram in DIN, ANSI or CL format.
Device overview

CL basic units at a glance

Figure 2: Device overview

1. Supply voltage
2. Inputs
3. Operating status LED
4. Keypad
5. Interface for memory module or PC connection
6. Outputs
7. Display
Logic relay with remote display CL-LDD..., CL-LDC.S...

Figure 3: Device overview with remote display

1. CL-LSR/CL-LST logic relays
2. CL-LMR/CL-LMT logic relays
3. Display module CL-LDD...
4. Remote display connection module CL-LDC.S... with connection cable
**CL operating principles**

**Keypad**

DEL: Delete object in circuit diagram
ALT: Special functions in circuit diagram, status display

**Cursor buttons** ↔ ^↓:
Move cursor
Select menu items
Set contact numbers, contacts and values
OK: Next menu level, save your entry
ESC: Previous menu level, cancel

**Selecting menus and entering values**

Show system menu
Move to next menu level
Call menu item
Activate, change, store entries
Move to previous menu level
Cancel entries since last OK

^↓ Change menu item
↔ Change value
↔ Change place

P buttons function:
⟨ Input P1 ⟩ ⟩ Input P2
⟨ Input P3 ⟩ ⟩ Input P4
Selecting main and system menu

Status display

CL-LSR/CL-LST: 8 inputs, 4 outputs

Current selection flashes in CL menu
Clock menu on devices with clock

1st menu level
Main menu

1st menu level
System menu
CL-LSR/CL-LST or CL-LMR/CL-LMT
**Toggling between weekday, time display and date display**
(only on devices with clock)

![Toggling diagram]

**Status display logic relay**

![Status display diagram]

Inputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS</td>
<td>AC</td>
<td>P-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weekday/Time

MO 10:42

Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On: 1, 2, 3, 4/Off:…

CL-LSR/CL-LST: input 1 to 8,
CL-LMR/CL-LMT: input 1 to 12

or Weekday/Date

RUN/STOP mode

CL-LSR/CL-LST: output 1 to 4,
CL-LMR/CL-LMT: output 1 to 6 or 8

**Status display for local expansion**

![Status display diagram]

Inputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS</td>
<td>AC</td>
<td>P-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expansion device

Weekday/Time

MO 10:42

Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On: 1, 2, 3, 4/Off:…

RS = Expansion functioning correctly
Advanced status display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RET</th>
<th>DC</th>
<th>AC</th>
<th>GW</th>
<th>ST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12...6.89...</td>
<td>17.03.04</td>
<td>123.5.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Retention/debounce**
- RET: Retention switched on
- DC: Debounce switched on
- AC: AC expansion functioning correctly
- GW: DC expansion functioning correctly
- GW flashing: Bus coupling module detected
- GW flashing: Only CL-LEC.CI000 detected. I/O expansion not detected.
- 17.03.04: Display of actual device date
- ST: When the power supply is switched on, the logic relay switches to STOP mode

**CL-LED display**

CL-LSR.CX..., CL-LST.CX..., CL-LMR/CL-LMT, CL-LER and CL-LET feature an LED on the front which indicates the status of the power supply as well as the RUN or STOP mode (figure 2, Page 14).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LED OFF</td>
<td>No power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED continuously lit</td>
<td>Power supply present, STOP mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED flashing</td>
<td>Power supply present, RUN mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Menu structure

Main menu without password protection
▷ You access the main menu by pressing OK.

The arrows indicate that there are more than four menus.
Main menu

Parameter display

Information display of the device

Display for date and time setting
Main menu

PROGRAM...
STOP RUN ↑
PARAMETER..
INFO...
SET CLOCK.↓

SET CLOCK...
SUMMER TIME

None ↑
Rule EU
GB US

None ↑
Rule EU
GB US

SUMMER START
SUMMER END

SUMMER START
SUMMER END

SUMMER START
SUMMER END

SUMMER START
SUMMER END

Only one selection is possible.
Main menu with password protection

**Main menu**

- PASSWORD...
- STOP RUN
- PARAMETER...
- INFO...
- SET CLOCK...

Unlock logic relay

**Password entry**

- Password entry
- Example: Password only on program
- Delete ?
- Four wrong entries (if enabled)

**Status display**

- Correct entry

**System menu CL**
The system menu is accessed by simultaneously pressing DEL and ALT.

**Password setup**

**System menu**

- SECURITY
- SYSTEM...
- LANGUAGE...
- CONFIGURATOR

- Change/delete password

**Password entry**

- Change PW
- Activate PW

**Program / Parameter**

- Clock
- Operating mode
- Interface
- Del prog
System menu

SECURITY
SYSTEM...
LANGUAGE...
CONFIGURATOR

DEBOUNCE
P BUTTONS
RUN MODE
CARD MODE
CYCLE-T...
RETENTION

SECURITY
SYSTEM...
LANGUAGE...
CONFIGURATOR

ENGLISH
DEUTSCH
FRANCAIS
ESPANOL
ITALIANO
PORTUGUES
NEDERLANDS
SVENSKA
POLSKI
TURKCE
CESKY
MAGYAR

Only one selection is possible.

The further menus depend on the connected expansion device.
Selecting or toggling between menu items

Cursor display

The cursor flashes.

Full cursor /:
- Move cursor with < >,
- in circuit diagram also with ^ v

Value M/M
- Change position with < >
- Change values with ^ v

Flashing values/menus are shown in grey in this manual.

Set value

Select value ^ v
Select digit < >
Change value at digit ^ v

Store entry
Retain previous value
2 Installation

The logic relay must only be installed and wired up by trained electricians or other persons familiar with the mounting of electrical equipment.

Danger of electric shock

Never carry out electrical work on the device while the power supply is switched on.

Always follow the safety rules:

- Switch off and isolate
- Secure against reclosing
- Ensure that the device is no longer live
- Cover adjacent live parts

The logic relay is installed in the following order:

- Assemble devices if necessary
- Mounting
- Wiring up the inputs
- Wiring up the outputs
- Connecting the power supply

Mounting

Install the logic relay in a control cabinet, service distribution board or in an enclosure so that the power feed and terminal connections cannot be touched accidentally during operation.

Fit the logic relay on a top-hat rail in accordance with DIN EN 50022 or fasten the logic relay with fixing brackets. The logic relay can be mounted either vertically or horizontally.

When using the logic relay with expansion units, connect the expansion concerned before mounting (page 30).
For ease of wiring, leave a gap of at least 30 mm between the terminals and the wall or adjacent devices.

**Mounting on top-hat rail**

- Place the logic relay diagonally on the upper lip of the top-hat rail. Slightly push the device down and against the top-hat rail until it also snaps onto the bottom lip of the rail.

The logic relay will clip into place and will be secured by the built-in spring mechanism.

- Check that the device is seated firmly.

The device is mounted vertically on a top-hat rail in the same way.
**Screw mounting**

Fixing brackets that can be inserted on the rear of the logic relay are required for screw mounting. The fixing brackets are available as an accessory.

CL-LMR/CL-LMT: Fasten each device with at least three fixing brackets.

![Figure 5: Screw mounting](image)
Connecting the expansion device

Figure 6: Connecting expansion units
Open the CL-LINK connections on the side of both CL devices.
Fit the CL-LINK data plug CL-LAS.TK011 in the opening provided on the expansion device.
Plug the devices together.
Proceed in the reverse order to dismantle the device.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminals</th>
<th>Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slot-head screwdriver, width 3.5 mm, tightening torque 0.6 Nm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cable cross-sections**
- Solid: 0.2 to 4 mm²
- Flexible with ferrule: 0.2 to 2.5 mm²

### Connecting the power supply

The required connection data for device types **CL-AC1** with the voltage 24 V AC, **CL-AC2** with the standard voltage of 100 V to 240 V AC, **CL-DC1** with the voltage 12 V DC and **CL-DC2** with 24 V DC is provided in section “Technical data”, Page 254.

The CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT logic relays perform a two-second system test after the power supply voltage is applied. Either RUN or STOP mode will be activated after these two seconds, depending on the default setting.

**Cable protection**

The logic relay requires cable protection (F1) rated for at least 1 A (slow).
Supplying AC units

Supplying AC basic units
CL-LSR...12AC1, CL-LMR...18AC1, CL-LSR...12AC2, CL-LMR...18AC2

Figure 7: Supply voltage to AC basic unit

Supplying AC basic units
CL-LER.18AC2

Figure 8: Supply voltage to AC basic unit
Connecting the power supply

Applies to CL-AC devices with a power supply greater than 24 V AC:

- The voltage terminals for phase L and neutral conductor N have been reversed.
- This enables the CL interface (for memory module or PC connection) to have the full connection voltage of the phase conductor L (100 to 240 V AC).
- There is a danger of electric shock if the CL interface is not properly connected or if conductive objects are inserted into the socket.

Attention!
A short current surge will be produced when switching on for the first time. Do not switch on the logic relay with reed contacts because these could possibly burn or stick.

Supplying DC units

Supplying DC basic units
CL-LSR...12DC1, CL-LMR...18DC1, CL-LSR...12DC2, CL-LMR...18DC2

![Diagram of supply voltage to DC basic unit]

Figure 9: Supply voltage to DC basic unit
Supplying DC expansion devices
CL-LER.18DC2, CL-LER.20DC2

CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 are protected against reverse polarity. Ensure the correct polarity of the terminals to ensure that the logic relay functions correctly.

Cable protection
The logic relay requires cable protection (F1) rated for at least 1 A (slow).

When the CL device is switched on for the first time, its power supply circuit behaves like a capacitor. Ensure that reed relay contacts or proximity switches are not used as the switching device for switching on the power supply.
**Connecting the inputs**

The inputs of the logic relay switch electronically. Once you have connected a contact via an input terminal, you can reuse it as a contact in your CL circuit diagram as often as you like.

![Diagram of connecting inputs](image)

Figure 11: Connecting the inputs

Connect to the logic relay input terminals contacts such as pushbuttons, switches, relay or contactor contacts, proximity switches (three-wire).

**Connect digital AC inputs**

Caution!

Connect the inputs for AC devices in compliance with the safety regulations of the VDE, IEC, UL and CSA. The same phase conductor to which the device power supply is connected should be used for the supply of the inputs. The logic relay will otherwise not detect the switching level or may be destroyed by overvoltage.
Connect digital AC inputs to the basic unit

Figure 12: Connect digital inputs CL-AC1 and CL-AC2

Connect digital AC inputs to the expansion unit

Figure 13: Connect digital inputs CL-LER.18AC2
### Connecting the inputs

#### Table 1: Input signal values CL-AC1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage range of the input signals</th>
<th>ON signal</th>
<th>Input current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OFF signal</strong></td>
<td><strong>ON signal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Input current</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LSR/CL-LMR I1 to I6</td>
<td>0 to 6 V AC</td>
<td>14 to 26.4 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LSR/CL-LMR I7, I8</td>
<td></td>
<td>greater than 7 V AC or greater than 9.5 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LMR I9, I10</td>
<td>14 to 26.4 V AC</td>
<td>4 mA at 24 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LMR I7, I8</td>
<td>greater than 7 V AC or greater than 9.5 V DC</td>
<td>2 mA with 24 V AC and 24 V DC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cable lengths**

Severe interference can cause a “1” signal on the inputs without a proper signal being applied. Observe therefore the following maximum cable lengths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cable</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I1 to I6</td>
<td>40 m without additional circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7, I8</td>
<td>100 m without additional circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1 to I6</td>
<td>40 m without additional circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1 to R12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 2: Input signal values CL-AC2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage range of the input signals</th>
<th>ON signal</th>
<th>Input current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OFF signal</strong></td>
<td><strong>ON signal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Input current</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LSR/CL-LMR I1 to I6</td>
<td>0 to 40 V</td>
<td>79 to 264 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LSR/CL-LMR I7, I8</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 mA at 230 V AC/0.25 mA at 115 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LMR I1 to I6</td>
<td>0.5 mA at 230 V AC/0.25 mA at 115 V AC</td>
<td>6 mA at 230 V AC/4 mA at 115 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LER/CL-LET R1 to R12</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 mA at 230 V AC/0.25 mA at 115 V AC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With longer cables you can, for example, connect a 1 A diode (e.g. 1N4007) with a blocking voltage of at least 1000 V in series with the CL input. Ensure that the diode is connected in relation to the input as shown in the circuit diagram, otherwise the logic relay will not detect the 1 signal.

![Circuit Diagram](image)

**Figure 14: AC input with suppression diode for CL-AC1 and CL-AC2**

**CL-AC2:**
Inputs I7 and I8 on the CL-AC2 have a high input current. Neon bulbs with a maximum residual current of 2 mA/1 mA at 230 V/115 V can be connected to I7 and I8.

Always use neon bulbs that are operated with a separate N connection.

---

**Caution!**
Do not use reed relay contacts at I7, I8. These may burn or melt due to the high inrush current of I7, I8.

Two-wire proximity switches have a residual current in the “0” state. If this residual current is too high, the logic relay input may only detect a “1” signal.

Use therefore the inputs I7, I8. An additional input circuit is required if more inputs are needed.
**Increasing the input current**
The following input circuit can be used in order to prevent interference and also when using two-wire proximity switches:

When using a 100 nF capacitor, the drop-out time of the input increases by 80 (66.6) ms at 50 (60) Hz.

A resistor can be connected in series with the circuit shown in order to restrict the inrush current.

The increased capacitance increases the drop-off time by approx. 40 ms.
Connect digital DC inputs

Use input terminals I1 to I12, R1 to R12 to connect pushbutton actuators, switches or 3 or 4-wire proximity switches. Given the high residual current, do not use 2-wire proximity switches.

Connect digital DC inputs to the basic unit

![Diagram of CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 connections]

Figure 17: Connect digital inputs CL-DC1 and CL-DC2

Connect digital DC inputs to the expansion unit

![Diagram of CL-LE...DC2 connections]

CL-LE...DC2

Figure 18: Connect digital inputs CL-LER.18DC2, CL-LET.20DC
Connect analog DC inputs

The CL-AC1, CL-AC2 and CL-DC2 basic units are provided with analog inputs. Inputs I7 and I8, and if present I11 and I12, can be used to connect analog voltages ranging from 0 V to 10 V. A simple additional circuit also allows the analog evaluation of currents from 0 to 20 mA. The analog input signals are converted to 10-bit digital signals.

The following signals apply:

- 0 V DC corresponds to a digital 0.
- 5 V DC corresponds to a digital value of 512.
- 10 V DC corresponds to a digital value of 1023.
Safety measures with analog signals

- Use shielded twisted pair cables to prevent interference with the analog signals.
- With short cable lengths, ground the shield at both ends using a large contact area. If the cable length is more than around 30 m, grounding at both ends can result in equalisation currents between the two grounding points and thus in the interference of analog signals. In this case, only ground the cable at one end.
- Do not lay signal cables parallel to power cables.
- Connect inductive loads to be switched via the logic relay outputs to a separate power feed, or use a suppressor circuit for motors and valves. If loads such as motors, solenoid valves or contactors are operated via the same power feed, switching may give rise to interference on the analog input signals.

The following four circuits contain examples of applications for analog value processing.
Power supply of CL-AC1 devices and analog inputs

With CL-AC1 devices that process analog signals, the device must be fed via a transformer so that the device is isolated from the mains supply. The neutral conductor and the reference potential of the DC power feed of analog sensors must be electrically connected.

Ensure that the common reference potential is grounded or monitored by a ground fault monitoring device. Observe the requirements of the relevant regulations.

Figure 19: CL-AC1 analog input, connection of reference potentials
Analog setpoint potentiometer, CL-AC1, CL-DC1, CL-DC2

Figure 20: Analog setpoint potentiometer with own power feed

Use a potentiometer with a resistance of \( \leq 1 \, \text{k}\Omega \), e.g., 1 k\( \Omega \), 0.25 W.

Analog setpoint potentiometer CL-DC2

Figure 21: Analog setpoint potentiometer with 24 V DC power feed
Connecting the inputs

Brightness sensor CL-AC1, CL-DC1, CL-DC2

Figure 22: Connection of a brightness sensor, analog input

Temperature sensor, CL-DC1, CL-DC2

Figure 23: Connection of the temperature sensor, analog input
20 mA sensor

4 to 20 mA (0 to 20 mA) sensors can be connected easily without any problem using an external 500 V resistor.

![Diagram of 20 mA sensor connection](image)

Figure 24: Connection 0 (4) to 20 mA sensor output, analog input

Analog sensor

The following values apply:

- 4 mA = 1.9 V
- 4 mA = 1.9 V
- 20 mA = 9.5 V

(Based on $U = R \times I = 478 \ \Omega \times 10 \ mA \sim 4.8 \ V$).

Connecting high-speed counters and frequency generators

High-speed counter signals and frequencies on the CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 can be counted accurately on inputs I1 to I4 independently of the cycle time. These inputs are permanently assigned to counters.

The coils and contacts have the following meanings:

- I1 = C13 high-speed up/down counter
- I2 = C14 high-speed up/down counter
- I3 = C15 frequency counter
- I4 = C15 frequency counter
Connecting the inputs

Pulse shape of count signals:
the logic relay processes square wave signals.

Mark-to-space ratio of count signals:
We recommend a mark-to-space ratio of 1:1.

If this is not the case:
The minimum pulse or pause duration is 0.5 ms.

\[ t_{\text{min}} = 0.5 \times \left(\frac{1}{f_{\text{max}}}\right) \]

\( t_{\text{min}} \) = minimum time of the pulse or pause duration

\( f_{\text{max}} \) = maximum count frequency (1 kHz)

Figure 25: Connecting high-speed counters and frequency generators
Connecting outputs

The Q outputs operate inside the CL as isolated contacts.

![Diagram of output Q](image)

Figure 26: Output Q

The associated relay coils are controlled in the CL circuit diagram via the following outputs.

- Q1 to Q4 and Q1 to Q8 (Q6), basic units
- S1 to S8 (S6), expansion devices

The signal states of the outputs can be used in the CL circuit diagram as n/o or n/c contacts for other switching conditions.

The relay or transistor outputs are used to switch loads such as fluorescent tubes, filament bulbs, contactors, relays or motors. Prior to installation observe the technical limit values and data for the outputs (⇒ section “Technical data”, Page 254).

Inputs that are used as high-speed counter inputs should not be used in the circuit diagram as contacts. If the counter frequency is high:

Not all the high-speed counter signals will be measured for processing in the circuit diagram. The logic relay will only process randomly detected signals in the circuit diagram.
Connect relay outputs

CL-LSR

![CL-LSR diagram]

Figure 27: Relay outputs CL-LSR

CL-LMR and CL-LER.20

![CL-LMR and CL-LER.20 diagram]

Figure 28: Relay outputs CL-LMR and CL-LER.20
**CL-LER.18AC2, CL-LER.18DC2**

Unlike the inputs, the outputs can be connected to different phases.

**Caution!**
Do not exceed the maximum voltage of 250 V AC on a relay contact.

If the voltage exceeds this threshold, flashover may occur at the contact, resulting in damage to the device or a connected load.
Connecting outputs

Connecting transistor outputs

CL-LST

Figure 30: Transistor outputs CL-LST

CL-LMT

Figure 31: Transistor outputs CL-LMT
Figure 32: Transistor outputs CL-LET.20DC2

Parallel connection:
Up to four outputs can be connected in parallel in order to increase the output power. This enables a maximum output current of 2 A.

Caution!
Outputs within a group (Q1 to Q4 or Q5 to Q8, S1 to S4 or S5 to S8) can be switched in parallel; e.g. Q1 and Q3 or Q5, Q7 and Q8. Outputs switched in parallel must be activated at the same time.

Caution!
Please note the following when switching off inductive loads.

Suppressed inductive loads cause less interference in the entire electrical system. For optimum suppression the suppressor circuits are best connected directly to the inductive load.
If inductive loads are not suppressed, the following applies: Several inductive loads should not be switched off simultaneously to avoid overheating the driver blocks in the worst possible case. If in the event of an emergency stop the +24 V DC power supply is to be switched off by means of a contact, and if this would mean switching off more than one controlled output with an inductive load, then you must provide suppressor circuits for these loads (see the following diagrams).

![Inductive load with suppressor circuit](image)

**Figure 33: Inductive load with suppressor circuit**

**Behaviour with short-circuit/overload**

A transistor output will switch off in the event of a short-circuit or overload. The output will switch back on up to the maximum temperature after a cooling time that depends on the ambient temperature and the current level. If the fault condition persists, the output will keep switching off and on until the fault is corrected or until the power supply is switched off (→ section “Monitoring of short-circuit/overload with CL-LST, CL-LMT and CL-LET”, Page 234).
Expanding inputs/outputs

You can add expansion units to the following CL models in order to increase the number of inputs and outputs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expandable CL basic units</th>
<th>Expansion units</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| CL-LMR/CL-LMT            | CL-LER.18...    | 115/230 V AC power supply
|                          |                 | • 12 AC inputs, |
|                          |                 | • 6 relay outputs |
|                          |                 | 24 V DC power supply
|                          |                 | • 12 DC inputs, |
|                          |                 | • 6 relay outputs |
| CL-LET.20DC2             |                 | • 12 DC inputs, |
|                          |                 | • 8 transistor outputs |
| CL-LER.20                |                 | 2 relay outputs |

Special expansion units
see current catalogue

Local expansion

Local expansion units are connected directly next to the basic unit.

► Connect the CL expansion unit via the CL-LINK connection.

CL-LINK

Figure 34: Connecting local expansion with CL basic unit
Expanding inputs/outputs

Warning!
The following electrical separation is implemented between the CL-LMR.C.../CL-LMT.C... basic unit and the expansion device (separation always in local connection of expansion unit)

- Basic isolation 400 V AC (+10 %)
- Safe isolation 240 V AC (+10 %)

Units may be destroyed if the value 400 V AC +10 % is exceeded, and may cause the malfunction of the entire system or machine!

The basic unit and expansion unit can be provided with different DC power supplies.

Remote expansion

Remote expansion units can be installed and run up to 30 m away from the basic unit.

Warning!
The two-wire or multi-core cable between units must have the necessary insulation voltage required for the installation environment concerned. In the event of a fault (ground leakage, short-circuit) serious damage or injury to persons may otherwise occur.

A cable such as NYM-0 with a rated operating voltage of $U_e = 300/500$ V AC is normally sufficient.
The terminals “E+” and “E-” of the CL-LEC.C1000 are protected against short-circuits and polarity reversal. Functionality is only ensured if “E+” is connected with “E+” and “E-” with “E-”.

Figure 35: Connecting remote expansion units to CL basic unit
3 Commissioning

Switching on

Before switching on, check that you have connected the power supply terminals and inputs correctly:

• 24 V AC version CL-AC1
  – Terminal L: Phase conductor L
  – Terminal N: Neutral conductor N
  – Terminals I1 to I12: Actuation via same phase conductor L

• 230 V AC version CL-AC2
  – Terminal L: Phase conductor L
  – Terminal N: Neutral conductor N
  – Terminals I1 to I12, R1 to R12: Actuation via phase conductor L

• 12 V DC version:
  – Terminal +12 V: voltage +12 V
  – Terminal 0 V: voltage 0 V
  – Terminals I1 to I12: Actuation via same +12V

• 24 V DC version:
  – Terminal +24 V: voltage +24 V
  – Terminal 0 V: voltage 0 V
  – Terminals I1 to I12, R1 to R12: Actuation via the same +24 V

If you have already integrated the logic relay into a system, secure any parts of the system connected to the working area to prevent access and ensure that no-one can be injured if, for example, motors start up unexpectedly.
**Setting the menu language**

When you switch on the logic relay for the first time, you will be asked to select the menu language.

- Use the cursor buttons ▲ or ▼ to select the language required.
  - English
  - German
  - French
  - Spanish
  - Italian
  - Portuguese
  - Dutch
  - Swedish
  - Polish
  - Turkish
  - Czech
  - Hungarian

- Press **OK** to confirm your choice and press **ESC** to exit the menu.

The logic relay will then switch to the status display.

You can change the language setting at a later date, (→ section “Changing the menu language”, Page 201).

If you do not set the language, the logic relay will display this menu every time you switch on and wait for you to select a language.
The logic relay has two operating modes – RUN and STOP.

In RUN mode the logic relay continuously processes a stored circuit diagram until you select STOP or disconnect the power. The circuit diagram, parameters and the CL settings are retained in the event of a power failure. All you will have to do is reset the real-time clock after the back-up time has elapsed. Circuit diagram entry is only possible in STOP mode.

Caution!
In RUN mode the logic relay will immediately run the saved circuit diagram in the unit when the power supply is switched on. This will happen unless STOP mode was set as startup mode. In RUN mode outputs are activated according to the switch logic of the circuit diagram.

When a memory module with a circuit diagram is fitted in a CL model with an LCD display, this circuit diagram will not start automatically if there is circuit diagram in the logic relay. You therefore have to transfer the circuit diagram from the memory module to the logic relay.

In RUN mode CL models without an LCD display load the circuit diagram on the memory module automatically and run it immediately.
Creating your first circuit diagram

The following single line diagram takes you step by step through wiring up your first CL circuit diagram. In this way you will learn all the rules, quickly enabling you to use the logic relay for your own projects.

As with conventional wiring, you use contacts and relays in the CL circuit diagram. With the logic relay, however, you no longer have to connect up components individually. At the push of a few buttons, the CL circuit diagram produces all the wiring required. All you have to do is then connect any switches, sensors, lamps or contactors you wish to use.

![Diagram of a lamp controller with relays](image)

Figure 36: Lamp controller with relays

In the following example, the logic relay carries out all the wiring and performs the tasks of the circuit diagram shown below.
Starting point: the status display

The logic relay activates the status display after it is powered up. This shows the switching state of the inputs and outputs, and indicates whether the logic relay is already running a circuit diagram.

The examples were written without the use of expansion units. If an expansion unit is connected, the status display will first show the status of the basic unit and then the status of the expansion unit before showing the first selection menu.
Press OK to switch to the main menu.

Press OK to switch to the next menu level, and press ESC to move one level back.

OK has two other functions:
- Press OK to save modified settings.
- In the circuit diagram, you can also press OK to insert and modify contacts and relay coils.

The logic relay is in STOP mode.

Press **OK** 2 × to enter the circuit diagram display via menu items PROGRAM… ⇒ PROGRAM. This is where you will create the circuit diagram.

**Circuit diagram display**

The circuit diagram display is currently empty. The cursor flashes at the top left, which is where you will start to create your diagram. The logic relay automatically proposes the first contact input **I1**.

Use the ^ v < > cursor buttons to move the cursor over the invisible circuit diagram grid.

The first three double columns are the contact fields and the right-hand columns form the coil field. Each line is a circuit connection. The logic relay automatically connects the contact to the power supply.

Now try to wire up the following CL circuit diagram.

The switches S1 and S2 are at the input whilst I1 and I2 are the contacts for the input terminals. Relay K1 is represented by the relay coil **Q1**. The symbol **Q** identifies the coil’s function, in this case a relay coil acting as a contactor. Q1 is one of up to eight CL output relays in the basic unit.
From the first contact to the output coil

With the logic relay you work from the input to the output. The first input contact is I1.

► Press OK.

The logic relay proposes the first contact I1 at the cursor position.
► I flashes and can be changed, for example, to a P for a pushbutton input using the cursor buttons ↑ or ↓. However, nothing needs to be changed at this point.
► Press OK 2 x, to move the cursor across the 1 to the second contact field.

You could also move the cursor to the next contact field using the cursor button >.
► Press OK.

Again, the CL inserts a contact I1 at the cursor position. Change the contact number to I2 so that n/c contact S2 can be connected to input terminal I2.
► Press OK so that the cursor jumps to the next position and use cursor buttons ↑ or ↓ to change the number 2.

Press DEL to delete a contact at the cursor position.
► Press OK to move the cursor to the third contact field.
You do not need a third relay contact, so you can now wire the contacts directly up to the coil field.
Wiring

The logic relay displays a small arrow in the circuit diagram when creating the wiring.

Press **ALT** to activate the arrow and press the cursor buttons ↑↓←→ to move it.

ALT also has two other functions depending on the cursor position:

- From the left contact field, press **ALT** to insert a new, empty rung.
- The contact under the cursor can be changed between a n/o and n/c contact by pressing the **ALT** button.

The wiring arrow works between contacts and relays. When you move the arrow onto a contact or relay coil, it changes back to the cursor and can be reactivated if required.

The logic relay automatically wires adjacent contacts in a circuit connection up to the coil.

> Press **ALT** to wire the cursor from I2 through to the coil field.

The cursor changes into a flashing wiring arrow and automatically jumps to the next logical wiring position.

> Press the cursor button →. Contact I2 will be connected up to the coil field.

You can use **DEL** to erase a connection at the cursor or arrow position. Where connections intersect, the vertical connections are deleted first, then, if you press **DEL** again, the horizontal connections are deleted.

> Press the cursor button → once more.

The cursor will move to the coil field.
Setting the menu language

Press OK.

The logic relay proposes the relay coil Q1. The specified coil function and the output relay Q1 are correct and do not have to be changed.

Your first working CL circuit diagram now looks like this:

Press ESC to leave the circuit diagram display.

The adjacent menu will appear.

Press OK.

The circuit diagram is now automatically saved. CANCEL exits the circuit diagram. Changes that have been made to the circuit diagram are not saved.

The logic relay saves all the necessary circuit diagram and program data retentively in the internal data memory.

Once you have connected pushbutton actuators S1 and S2, you can test your circuit diagram straight away.

Testing the circuit diagram

Switch with ESC to the main menu and select the STOP RUN menu option.

With STOP RUN and STOP RUN you switch to the RUN or STOP operating modes.

The CL is in RUN mode if the tick is present at the corresponding menu item, i.e. STOP RUN.

The tick next to a menu item indicates which operating mode or function is currently active.
Press OK.

The tick changes to “STOP RUN ✓”

The status display shows the current mode and the switching states of the inputs and outputs.

Change to the status display by pressing ESC and press pushbutton actuator S1.

The contacts for inputs I1 and I2 are activated and relay Q1 picks up.

**Power flow display**

The logic relay allows you to check rungs in RUN mode. This means that you can check your circuit diagram via the built-in power flow display while it is being processed by the logic relay.

Switch to the circuit diagram display (confirm PROGRAM menu with OK) and actuate pushbutton S1.

The relay picks up. The logic relay indicates the current flow.

Press pushbutton actuator S2, that has been connected as a n/c contact.

The rung is interrupted and relay Q1 drops out.

Press ESC to return to the status display.

With the logic relay you can test parts of a circuit diagram before it is entirely completed.

The logic relay simply ignores any incomplete wiring that is not yet working and only runs the finished wiring.
Deleting the circuit diagram

> Switch the logic relay to the STOP mode.

The display shows STOP / RUN.

The logic relay must be in STOP mode in order to extend, delete or modify the circuit diagram.

> Use PROGRAM... to switch from the main menu to the next menu level.
> Select DELETE PROGRAM

The logic relay shows the query DELETE?

> Press OK to delete the program or ESC to cancel.

Press ESC to return to the status display.

Fast circuit diagram entry

You can create a circuit diagram in several ways: The first option is to enter the elements in the circuit and then to wire all the elements together. The other option is to use the enhanced operator guidance of the CL and create the circuit diagram in one go, from the first contact through to the last coil.

If you use the first option, you will have to select some of the elements in order to create and connect up your circuit diagram.

The second, faster option is what you learned in the example. In this case you create the entire rung from left to right.
4  Wiring with the logic relay

By working through the example in chapter 3 you should now have gained an initial impression of just how simple it is to create a circuit diagram in the logic relay. This chapter describes the full range of logic relay functions and provides further examples of how to use the logic relay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CL operation</th>
<th>Buttons for editing circuit diagrams and function relays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delete rung, contact, relay or empty rung in the circuit diagram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toggle between n/c and n/o contact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect contacts, relays and rungs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add rungs,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move cursor up/down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cursor left/right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cursor buttons set as P buttons:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input P1, Input P2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input P3, Input P4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undo setting from last OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave current display, menu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change, add new contact/relay,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save setting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Operating principles

The cursor buttons in the circuit diagram perform three functions. The appearance of the flashing cursor indicates the current mode.

- **Move**
- **Enter**
- **Connect**

In Move mode you can use \( \text{\textasciitilde\textasciitilde\textasciitilde} \) to move the cursor around the circuit diagram in order to select a circuit connection, contact or relay coil. Use **OK** to switch to Entry mode so that you can enter or change a value at the current cursor position. If you press **ESC** in Entry mode, the logic relay will undo the most recent changes.

Press **ALT** to switch to Connect mode for wiring contacts and relays. Press **ALT** again to return to Move.

Press **ESC** to exit the circuit diagram and parameter display.

The logic relay performs many of these cursor movements automatically. For example, the logic relay switches the cursor to Move mode if no further entries or connections are possible at the selected cursor position.

Opening the parameter display for function relays with contacts or coils

If you specify the contact or coil of a function relay in Entry mode, the logic relay automatically switches from the contact number to the function relay parameter display when you press **OK**.

Press \( \text{\textgreater\textgreater} \) to switch to the next contact or coil field without entering any parameters.

Program

A program is a sequence of commands which the logic relay executes cyclically in RUN mode. A CL program consists of the necessary settings for the device, password, system settings, a circuit diagram and/or function relays.
Circuit diagram
The circuit diagram is that part of the program where the contacts are connected together. In RUN mode a coil is switched on and off in accordance with the current flow and the coil function specified.

Function relay
Function relays are program elements with special functions. Example: timing relays, time switches, counters. Function relays are elements provided with or without contacts and coils as required. In RUN mode the function relays are processed according to the circuit diagram and the results are updated accordingly.

Examples:
Timing relay = function relay with contacts and coils
Time switch = function relay with contacts

Relays
Relays are switching devices which are electronically simulated in the logic relay. They actuate their contacts according to their designated function. A relay consists of at least a coil and a contact.

Contacts
You modify the current flow with the contacts in the CL circuit diagram. Contacts such as n/o contacts are set to 1 when they are closed and 0 when they are opened. Every n/o or n/c contact in the CL circuit diagram can be defined as either a n/o contact or a n/c contact.
Coils
Coils are the actuating mechanisms of relays. In RUN mode, the results of the wiring are sent to the coils, which switch on or off accordingly. Coils can have seven different coil functions.

Table 5: Usable contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>CL display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n/o contact, Open in the rest state</td>
<td>I, Ø, M, N, A, B, V, C, T, O, P, :, D, Š, R, Ž</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/c contact, Closed in the rest state</td>
<td>Ī, Ř, M, Š, A, Ž, V, Č, T, Č, Ř, Ž, Š, R, Ž</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The logic relay works with different contacts, which can be used in any order in the contact fields of the circuit diagram.

In order to ensure compatibility with the AC010 devices, each CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT logically supports all possible contacts. The switching state is always zero if contacts are not supported by the device, i.e. devices without a clock. The switching states of contacts (n/o) and time switches are always logically zero.

This feature enables the same circuit diagram to be used on all CL-AC1, CL-AC2, CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 devices.
**Table 6: Contacts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact type</th>
<th>n/o</th>
<th>n/c</th>
<th>CL-LSR CL-LST</th>
<th>CL-LMR CL-LMT</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analog value comparator function relay</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1...A16</td>
<td>A1...A16</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter function relay</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C1...C16</td>
<td>C1...C16</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text marker function relay</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D1...D16</td>
<td>D1...D16</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-day time switch function relay</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O1...O8</td>
<td>O1...O8</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL input terminal</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I1...I16</td>
<td>I1...I16</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 signal</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I13</td>
<td>I13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-circuit/overload</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I15...I16</td>
<td>I15...I16</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markers, (auxiliary relay)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M1...M16</td>
<td>M1...M16</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markers (auxiliary relay)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N1...N16</td>
<td>N1...N16</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating hours counter</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O1...O4</td>
<td>O1...O4</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cursor button</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P1...P4</td>
<td>P1...P4</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL output</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Q1...Q8</td>
<td>Q1...Q8</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input terminal for expansion unit</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R1...R12</td>
<td>R1...R12</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-circuit/overload with expansion</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R15...R16</td>
<td>R15...R16</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL output (expansion or auxiliary marker S)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S1...S8</td>
<td>S1...S8</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timer function relay</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T1...T16</td>
<td>T1...T16</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jump label</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:1...:8</td>
<td>:1...:8</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year time switch</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y1...Y8</td>
<td>Y1...Y8</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master reset, (central reset)</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Z1...Z3</td>
<td>Z1...Z3</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relays, function relays

The logic relay has different types of relay for wiring in a circuit diagram.

In order to ensure compatibility with the AC010 devices, each CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT logically supports all relay types internally. If a relay type is not supported by the device, the switching state of the contacts is always set to zero. The switching states of contacts (n/o) and time switches are always logically zero.

This feature enables the same circuit diagram to be used on all CL-AC1, CL-AC2, CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 devices. Furthermore, you can use outputs that are not physically present as markers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relay</th>
<th>CL display</th>
<th>CL-LSR CL-LST</th>
<th>CL-LMR CL-LMT</th>
<th>Coil function</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analog value comparator function relay</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1...A16</td>
<td>A1...A16</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter function relay</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C1...C16</td>
<td>C1...C16</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text marker function relay</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D1...D16</td>
<td>D1...D16</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-day time switch function relay</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G1...G4</td>
<td>G1...G4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markers (auxiliary relay)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M1...M16</td>
<td>M1...M16</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markers (auxiliary relay)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N1...N16</td>
<td>N1...N16</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating hours counter</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O1...O4</td>
<td>O1...O4</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL output relay</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Q1...Q8</td>
<td>Q1...Q8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL output relay expansion, marker</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S1...S8 (as marker)</td>
<td>S1...S8</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timer function relay</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T1...T16</td>
<td>T1...T16</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional jump</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:1...:8</td>
<td>:1...:8</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year time switch</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Y1...Y8</td>
<td>Y1...Y8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master reset, (central reset)</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Z1...Z3</td>
<td>Z1...Z3</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can set the switching behaviour of these relays by means of the coil functions and parameters selected.
The options for setting output and marker relays are listed with the description of each coil function.

The coil functions and parameters are listed with the description of each function relay.

**Circuit diagram display**

In the logic relay circuit diagram, contacts and coils are connected up from left to right – from the contact to the coil. The circuit diagram is created on a hidden wiring grid containing contact fields, coil fields and rungs. It is then wired up with connections.

- You can add switching contacts in the three contact fields. The first contact field is automatically connected to the voltage.
- You add the relay coil to be controlled together with its function and designation in the coil field.
- Every line in the circuit diagram forms a circuit connection or rung. Up to 128 rungs can be wired in a circuit diagram.

- Connections are used to produce the electrical contact between switching contacts and the coils. They can be created across several rungs. Each point of intersection is a connection.
The circuit diagram display performs two functions:
• In STOP mode it is used to edit the circuit diagram.
• In RUN mode it is used to check the circuit diagram using the power flow display.

Saving and loading circuit diagrams
The logic relay provides you with two ways of saving circuit diagrams externally:
• Saving with the memory module
• Saving to a PC running CL-SOFT.

Once they have been saved, programs can be reloaded into the logic relay, edited and run.

All circuit diagram data is saved in the logic relay. In the event of a power failure the data will be retained until the next time it is overwritten or deleted.

Memory module
Each CL-LAS.MD003 memory module contains one circuit diagram and is inserted in the interface of the logic relay. The program is stored retentively on the memory module.

The way the memory module works and a description of how to transfer a program to the module is given in on section “Memory module”, Page 239.

MD001 memory modules of the AC010 devices can be read in CL-LSR/CL-LST. Memory modules MD001 and MD002 of AC010 devices can be read in the CL-LMR/CL-LMT.

Only the CL-LAS.MD003 memory module can be write accessed by CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT.

CL SOFT
CL-SOFT is a PC program with which you can create, store, test and manage CL circuit diagrams.
Completed circuit diagrams are transferred between your PC and the logic relay via the connecting cable. Once you have transferred a circuit diagram, simply run the logic relay straight from your PC.

Details on the program and transferring circuit diagrams are given in section “CL-SOFT”, Page 243.

**Working with contacts and relays**

In CL circuit diagrams, the switches, buttons and relays of conventional circuit diagrams are connected up using input contacts and relay coils.

**Conventional circuit**

**Wired with the logic relay**

**CL connection**

Connect n/o contact S1 to input terminal I2
Connect n/o contact S2 to input terminal I3
Connect load H1 to the device output Q4
S1 or S2 switch on H1.

**Input and output contacts**

First specify which input and output terminals you wish to use in your circuit.

Depending on the type and configuration, the logic relay has 8, 12 or 24 input terminals and 4, 6, 8, 10 or 16 outputs. The signal states on the input terminals are detected in the circuit diagram with the input contacts I1 to I12. R1 to R12 are the
input contacts of the expansion device. The outputs are switched in the circuit diagram with the output relays Q1 to Q8 or S1 to S8 (expansion).

**Entering and changing contacts and relay coils**

A switching contact is selected in the logic relay via the contact name and contact number.

A relay coil is defined by its coil function, name and number.

A full list of all the contacts and relays is given in the overview starting on Page 72.

Values for contacts and coil fields are changed in Entry mode. The value to be changed flashes.

If the field is empty, the logic relay will enter contact or the coil.

► Move the cursor using the buttons \( < > \) to a contact or coil field.
► Press **OK** to switch to Entry mode.
► Use \( < > \) to select the position you wish to change, or press **OK** to jump to the next position.
► Use \( \wedge \vee \) to modify the value of the position.
The logic relay will leave Entry mode when you press ◄► or OK to leave a contact field or coil field.

**Deleting contacts and relay coils**
- Move the cursor using the buttons ◄► ▲▼ to a contact or coil field.
- Press DEL.

The contact or the relay coil will be deleted, together with any connections.

**Changing n/o contacts to n/c contacts**
Every switching contact in the CL circuit diagram can be defined as either a n/o contact or a n/c contact.
Wiring with the logic relay

- Switch to Entry mode and move the cursor over the contact name.
- Press ALT. The n/o contact will change to a n/c contact.
- Press **OK** twice to confirm the change.

![Figure 38: Changing contact I3 from n/o to n/c](image)

Creating and modifying connections

Switching contacts and relay coils are connected with the wiring arrow in Connect mode. The logic relay displays the cursor in this mode as an arrow.

- Use **<** and **>** to move the cursor onto the contact field or coil field from which you wish to create a connection.

Do not position the cursor on the first contact field. At this position the **ALT** button has a different function (Insert rung).

- Press **ALT** to switch to Connect mode.
- Use **<** and **>** to move the diagonal arrow between the contact fields and coil fields and **\** to move between rungs.
- Press **ALT** to leave Connect mode.

The logic relay will leave the mode automatically when you move the diagonal arrow onto a contact field or coil field which has already been assigned.

In a rung, the CL logic relay automatically connects switching contacts and the connection to the relay coil if there are no empty fields in-between.
Never work backwards. You will learn why wiring backwards does not work in section “Example: Do not wire backwards” Page 229.

When wiring more than three contacts in series, use an M or N marker.

**Deleting connections**

- Move the cursor onto the contact field or coil field to the right of the connection that you want to delete. Press **ALT** to switch to Connect mode.
- Press **DEL**.

The logic relay will delete a connection. Closed adjacent connections will be retained.

If several circuit connections are connected to one another, the logic relay first deletes the vertical connection. If you press **DEL** again, it will delete the horizontal connection as well.

You cannot delete connections that the logic relay has created automatically.

Close the delete operation with **ALT** or by moving the cursor to a contact or coil field.
Inserting and deleting a rung

The CL circuit diagram shows four of the 128 rungs in the display at the same time. The logic relay automatically scrolls up or down the display to show hidden rungs – even empty ones – if you move the cursor past the top or bottom of the display.

A new rung is added below the last connection or inserted above the cursor position:

- Position the cursor on the first contact field of a circuit connection.
- Press ALT.

The existing rung with all its additional connections is “shifted” downwards. The cursor is then positioned directly in the new rung.

Deleting a rung

The logic relay only removes empty rungs (without contacts or coils).

- Delete all the contacts and relay coils from the rung.
- Position the cursor on the first contact field of the empty rung.
- Press DEL.

The subsequent rung(s) will be “pulled up” and any existing links between rungs will be retained.

Switching with the cursor buttons

The logic relay also allows you to use the four cursor buttons as hardwired inputs in the circuit diagram.

The buttons are wired in the circuit diagram as contacts P1 to P4. The P buttons can be activated and deactivated in the system menu.
The P buttons can also be used for testing circuits or manual operation. These button functions are also useful for servicing and commissioning purposes.

**Example 1:**
A lamp at output relay Q1 is switched on and off via inputs I1 and I2 or using cursor buttons \(\wedge \vee\).

**Example 2**
Terminal I1 is used to control output relay Q1. Terminal I5 switches to Cursor button mode and deactivates rung I1 via M1.

The P buttons are only detected as switches in the status menu. The cursor buttons are used for other functions in the menus, the power flow display and in the text display.

The status menu display shows whether the P buttons are used in the circuit diagram.

- **P**: button function wired and active.
- **P2**: button function wired, active and P2 button \(\wedge\) pressed
- **P-**: button function wired and not active.
- Empty field: P buttons not used.
Wiring with the logic relay

Checking the circuit diagram

The logic relay contains a built-in measuring device enabling you to monitor the switching states of contacts and relay coils during operation.

- Complete the small parallel connection and switch the logic relay to RUN mode via the main menu.
- Return to the circuit diagram display.

You are now unable to edit the circuit diagram.

If you switch to the circuit diagram display and are unable to modify a circuit diagram, first check whether the logic relay is in STOP mode.

The circuit diagram display performs two functions depending on the mode:

- STOP: Creation of the circuit diagram
- RUN: Power flow display

Switch on I3.

In the power flow display, energized connections are thicker than non-energized connections.

You can follow energized connections across all rungs by scrolling the display up and down.

The power flow display will not show signal fluctuations in the millisecond range. This is due to the inherent delay factor of LCD displays.
Coil functions

You can set the coil function to determine the switching behaviour of relay coils. The following coil functions are available for relays Q, M, S, D, “:”:

Table 7:  Coil function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit diagram display</th>
<th>CL display</th>
<th>Coil function</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Contactor function</td>
<td>CQ1, CD2, CS4, CM1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>Contactor function with negated result</td>
<td>JQ1, JD2, JS4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>l</td>
<td>Cycle pulse on falling edge</td>
<td>JQ3, JM4, JD8, JS1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>Cycle pulse on rising edge</td>
<td>JQ4, JM5, JD7, JS3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>Impulse relay function</td>
<td>JQ3, JM4, JD8, JS1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>Set (latching)</td>
<td>SQ8, SM2, SD3, SS4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td>Reset (unlatching)</td>
<td>RQ4, RM5, RD7, RS3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marker relays M and N are used as a flag. The S relay can be used as the output of an expansion unit or as a marker if no expansion unit is connected. The only difference between them and the output relay Q is that they have no output terminals.

The coil functions of the function relays are described in the descriptions for the appropriate relays.
The coil functions Ÿ, Ž, Ž, Ž (contactor, contactor negated, cycle pulse falling, rising edge) must only be used once for each relay coil. The last coil in the circuit diagram determines the status of the relay.

When controlling a contactor or relay, the control coil is only present once. Create parallel circuits or use Set, Reset as a coil function.

**Rules for wiring relay coils**
To ensure a clear overview of all relay states only assign the same coil function once to a relay (Ÿ, Ž, Ž). However, retentive coil functions such as Ÿ, Ž, Ž can be used several times if required by the circuit diagram logic.

Exception: When using jumps to structure a circuit diagram, this coil function can also be used effectively several times.

**Relay with contactor function Ÿ**
The output signal follows immediately after the input signal and the relay acts as a contactor.

Display in the logic relay:
- Output relays Q: ŸQ1 to ŸQ8 (depending on type)
- Markers M, N: ŽM1 to ŽM16, ŽN1 to ŽN16
- Function relays (Text) D: ŽD1 to ŽD16
- Output relays S: ŽS1 to ŽS8
- Jumps: Ž:1 to Ž:8
**Contactor function with negated result**

*inverse contactor function* \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{J}} \)

The output signal is simply an inversion of the input signal; the relay operates like a contactor with contacts that have been negated. If the coil is triggered with the 1 state, the coil switches its n/o contacts to the 0 state.

![Signal diagram of inverse contactor function](image)

Display in the logic relay:

- Output relays Q: \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{Q1}} \) to \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{Q8}} \) (depending on type)
- Markers M, N: \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{M1}} \) to \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{M16}} \), \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{N1}} \) to \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{N16}} \)
- Function relays (Text) D: \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{D1}} \) to \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{D16}} \)
- Output relays S: \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{S1}} \) to \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{S8}} \)
- Jumps: \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{1:1}} \) to \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{8:8}} \)

**Falling edge evaluation (cycle pulse) \( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{L}} \)**

This function is used if the coil is only meant to switch on a falling edge. With a change in the coil state from 1 to 0, the coil switches its n/o contacts to the 1 state for one cycle.

![Signal diagram of cycle pulse with falling edge](image)
Display in the logic relay:

- Markers M, N: \( M_1 \) to \( M_{16} \), \( N_1 \) to \( N_{16} \)
- Jumps: \( r:1 \) to \( r:8 \)

Physical outputs should not be used as a cycle pulse is generated.

**Rising edge evaluation (cycle pulse)**

This function is used if the coil is only meant to switch on a rising edge. With a change in the coil state from 0 to 1, the coil switches its n/o contacts to the 1 state for one cycle.

![Signal diagram of cycle pulse with rising edge](image)

Figure 42: Signal diagram of cycle pulse with rising edge

Display in the logic relay:

- Markers M, N: \( P_1 \) to \( P_{16} \), \( N_1 \) to \( N_{16} \)
- Jumps: \( p:1 \) to \( p:8 \)

Physical outputs should not be used as a cycle pulse is generated.
Impulse relay

The relay coil switches whenever the input signal changes from 0 to 1. The relay behaves like an impulse relay.

![Signal diagram of impulse relay](image)

Display in the logic relay:

- Output relay Q: \( Q_1 \) to \( Q_8 \) (depending on type)
- Markers M: \( M_1 \) to \( M_{16} \)
- Function relays (Text) D: \( D_1 \) to \( D_8 \)
- Relays S: \( S_1 \) to \( S_8 \)

A coil is automatically switched off if the power fails and if STOP mode is active. Exception: Retentive coils retain signal 1 (section “Retention (non-volatile data storage)”, Page 221).
**Latching relay**

The “latch” and “unlatch” relay functions are used in pairs. The relay picks up when latched and remains in this state until it is reset by the “unlatch” function.

![Latching relay diagram](image)

- Range A: The set coil and the reset coil are triggered at different times
- Range B: Reset coil is triggered at the same time as the set coil
- Range C: Power supply switched off

Display in the logic relay:

- Q output relays: SQ1 to SQ8, RQ1 to RQ8 (depending on type)
- M markers: SM1 to SM16, RM1 to RM16
- (Text) D function relays: SD1 to SD8, RD1 to RD8
- S relays: SS1 to SS8, RS1 to RS8

Use each of the two relay functions S and R once only per relay. If both coils are triggered at the same time, priority is given to the coil further down in the circuit diagram. This is shown in the above signal diagram in section B.

A latched relay is automatically switched off if the power fails or if the device is in STOP mode. Exception: Retentive coils retain signal 1 (→ section “Retention (non-volatile data storage)”, Page 221).
Function relays

Function relays allow you to simulate the functions of different conventional control engineering devices in your circuit diagram. The CL logic relay provides the following function relays:

Table 8: Function relays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CL circuit diagram display</th>
<th>Function relays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1, A2</td>
<td>Analog value comparator, threshold value switch (only useful for devices with an analog input)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1, CC1, DC1, RC1</td>
<td>Counter relay, up/down counter, high-speed counter, frequency counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2, CD2</td>
<td>Text, output user-defined texts, enter values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1, O2</td>
<td>Time switch, weekday/time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1, CO2</td>
<td>Operating hours counter with limit value entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1, TT1, RT1, HT1, X, ?X</td>
<td>Timing relay, on-delayed Timing relay, on-delayed with random switching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1, TT1, RT1, HT1, ?</td>
<td>Timing relay, off-delayed Timing relay, off-delayed with random switching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6, TT6, RT6, HT6, X, ?X</td>
<td>Timing relay, on- and off-delayed Timing relay, on- and off-delayed with random switching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2, TT2, RT2, HT2, ?</td>
<td>Timing relay, single pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3, TT3, RT3, HT3, ?</td>
<td>Timing relay, flashing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wiring with the logic relay

A function relay is started via its relay coil or by evaluating a parameter. It switches the contact of the function relay according to its function and the set parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CL circuit diagram display</th>
<th>Function relays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>:2,</td>
<td>Jump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y3</td>
<td>Year time switch, date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z1, Z3</td>
<td>Master reset, central reset of outputs, markers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current actual values are cleared if the power supply is switched off or if the logic relay is switched to STOP mode.

Exception: Retentive coils keep their logic state (section “Retention (non-volatile data storage)”, Page 221).

Attention!
The following applies to RUN mode: The logic relay processes the function relays after a pass through the circuit diagram. The last state of the coils is used for this.

Only use the coil of a function relay once. Exception: When working with jumps, the same coil can be used several times.
Example function relay with timer and counter relay

A warning light flashes when the counter reaches 10. The example shows function relays C1 and T1. The S1 pushbutton actuator is used for the count signal. The S2 pushbutton actuator resets counter P1.

Figure 45: Hardwiring with relays

The wiring of the logic relay is as follows.

Figure 46: CL wiring and circuit diagram

The counter P1 is called C1 in the logic relay.

The timing relay K1T is called T1 in the logic relay.
Complete the circuit diagram up to CC1.

CC1 is the count coil of the counter 1 function relay.

Press OK to call up the logic relay parameter display.

Move the cursor onto the 1 of CC1 and press OK.

The parameter set for the counter is displayed.

Press the cursor button until the cursor is on the plus sign on the right of the S (setpoint).

Press the OK button.

Press the > button.

Use > to move the cursor onto the tens digit.

Use < > to modify the value of the digit.

Confirm the value input with OK.

Press ESC to return to the circuit diagram, the setpoint 0010 will be stored.
The logic relay has specific parameter displays for function relays. The meaning of these parameters is explained under each relay type.

- Enter the circuit diagram up to coil $TT_1$ of the timing relay. Set the parameter for $T_1$.

The timing relay operates as a flash relay. The CL symbol for the flasher/blink relay is $\downarrow$ and is set at the top left of the parameter display. $S$ means here the time base second.

- Select the $\downarrow$ symbol by pressing the $\succ$ button.

- Use the $\succ$ to move to the first time setpoint $I_1$.

- Press the OK button.
- Press the $\succ$ button.

- Use the $\wedge \quad \vee \quad \ll \quad \gg$ buttons to enter the value $01.000$.
- Confirm with OK.

The time setpoint $I_1$ for the pause time is 1 s
Wiring with the logic relay

Use the button to enter the value of the second setpoint $I_2$.

Set this value to 0.5 s.

This is the time value for the pulse time.

Press ESC to leave the parameter entry.

The values are now stored.

Complete the circuit diagram.

Press the ESC button.

Press OK to store the circuit diagram.

Test the circuit diagram with the power flow display.

Switch the logic relay to RUN mode and return to the circuit diagram.

Each parameter set can be displayed using the power flow display for the circuit diagram.

Move the cursor onto $C_1$ and press OK.

The parameter set for the counter is displayed with actual and setpoint values.

Switch $I_5$. The actual value changes.

This is represented in the logic replay parameter display. In the last line $C: 0007$ the counter actual value is $7$. 
If the actual value is greater than or equal to the setpoint (10), the left character on the bottom row will change to $\equiv$. The contact of counter C1 switches.

The counter contact triggers the timing relay. This causes the warning light to flash at output Q1.

Power flow of the circuit diagram

Doubling the flashing frequency:

- In the power flow display select $T1$.
- Press OK.
- Change the set time $I1$ to 00.500 and $I2$ to 00.250 (0.5 and 0.25 s).
- The set time will be accepted as soon as you press OK.

The character on the left of the bottom row will indicate whether the contact has switched or not.

- □ Contact has not switched (n/o contact open).
- ■ Contact has switched (n/o contact closed).

You can also modify parameter settings via the PARAMETER menu option.

If you want to prevent other people from modifying the parameters, change the access enable symbol from + to – when creating the circuit diagram and setting parameters. You can then protect the circuit diagram with a password.
Analog value comparator/threshold value switch

The logic relay provides 16 analog comparators A1 to A16 for use as required. These can also be used as threshold value switches or comparators.

An analog value comparator or threshold value switch enables you to compare analog input values with a setpoint, the actual value of another function relay or another analog input. This enables you to implement small controller tasks such as two-point controllers very easily.

All CL-AC1, CL-AC2 and CL-DC2 devices are provided with analog inputs.

- The analog inputs of the CL-LSR/CL-LST are I7 and I8.
- The analog inputs of the CL-LMR/CL-LMT are I7, I8, I11 and I12

Compatibility with AC010 devices

If you have loaded an existing AC010 circuit diagram, the previous comparator functions and values are retained. The analog comparator function relay operates in CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT as well as in AC010 devices. The setpoints are converted to the new resolution of the analog inputs. The setpoint 5.0 (AC010) produces the setpoint 512 (CL-LSR/CL-LST, CL-LMR/CL-LMT).

The following comparisons are possible:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value at function relay input I1</th>
<th>Comparator functions</th>
<th>Mode selection at the function relay</th>
<th>Value at function relay value input I2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analog input I7, I8, I11, I12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Analog input I7, I8, I11, I12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setpoint 0000 to 9999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Setpoint 0000 to 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual value of counter relay C1 to C16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual value of counter relay C1 to C16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 9: Comparison examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value at function relay input I1</th>
<th>Comparator functions</th>
<th>Mode selection at the function relay</th>
<th>Value at function relay value input I2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual value of timing relay T1 to T16</td>
<td>Less than</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>Actual value of timing relay T1 to T16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than/equal to</td>
<td>LE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equal to</td>
<td>EQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greater than/equal to</td>
<td>GE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greater than</td>
<td>GT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **A1 function relay Value input I1**
- **A1 function relay Value input I1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I7</th>
<th>GE (greater than/equal to)</th>
<th>I8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7</td>
<td>LE (less than/equal to)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7</td>
<td>GE (greater than/equal to)</td>
<td>Setpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7</td>
<td>LE (less than/equal to)</td>
<td>Setpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I8</td>
<td>GE (greater than/equal to)</td>
<td>Setpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I8</td>
<td>LE (less than/equal to)</td>
<td>Setpoint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Circuit diagram display with analog value comparator

Analog value comparators are integrated as contacts in the circuit diagram.
In the circuit diagram above, I1 enables both analog value comparators. If a value goes below the set value, A1 switches output Q1. If another value exceeds the set value, A2 deactivates output Q1. A3 switches marker M1 on and off.

Table 10: Parameter display and parameter set for analog value comparator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Analog value comparator function relay 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EQ</td>
<td>Equal mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1</td>
<td>Comparison value 1 (positive value I7, I8, I11, I12, actual value T1 to T16, C1 to C16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>Gain factor for I1 (I1 = F1 × actual value at I1); F1 = positive value from 0 to 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2</td>
<td>Comparison value 2 (positive value I7, I8, I11, I12, actual value T1 to T16, C1 to C16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>Gain factor for I2 (I2 = F2 × actual value at I2); F2 = positive value from 0 to 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Offset for the value of I1 (I1 = OS + actual value at I1); OS = positive value from 0 to 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY</td>
<td>Switching hysteresis for value I2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value HY</td>
<td>Applies both to positive and negative hysteresis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work normally with analog inputs and setpoints as the parameters for the analog value comparator.
Compatibility of AC010 devices with logic relays

New functions were added to the parameter display of the CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT. The AC010 parameters can be found at the following points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AC010 parameter</th>
<th>Logic relay parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>I1 AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB</td>
<td>I2 BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The analog comparator of the CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT operates internally in the value range:

\[-2147483648 \text{ to } +2147483647\]

This ensures that the correct value is always calculated. This is important for multiplying values \((I1 \times F1\) or \((I2 \times F2)\).

Example:

\[I1 = 9999, F1 = 9999\]

\[I1 \times F1 = 99980001\]

The result is within the value range.

If no value is entered at F1 or F2, only the value at I1 and I2 is used (no multiplication).

If the value of a counter relay exceeds the value 9999, the value of the counter is shown in the display of the analog value comparator minus 10000.

Example: Counter actual value = 10233

Display of the analog value comparator: 233 (10000 is displayed as 0).
Parameter display in RUN mode

Parameter display and parameter set for analog value comparator in RUN mode with the display of the actual values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A1</th>
<th>EQ</th>
<th>+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I1</td>
<td>0249</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0000</td>
<td>— Actual value, e.g.: analog input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2</td>
<td>0350</td>
<td>— Factor is not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>0000</td>
<td>— Actual comparison value, e.g.: constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>0000</td>
<td>— Factor is not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY</td>
<td>0025</td>
<td>— Offset is not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>— The switching hysteresis is +/- 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resolution of the analog inputs

The analog inputs I7, I8, and on the CL-LMR/CL-LMT I11, I12 have the following resolution.

The analog signal from 0 to 10 V DC is converted to a 10-bit digital value from 0 to 1023. A digital value of 100 represents an analog value of 1.0 V (exactly 0.98 V).

![Figure 47: Resolution of the analog inputs](image-url)
Analog value comparator/threshold value switch

**Function of the analog value comparator function relay**

The GT, GE, LT, and LE comparison functions only differ in the fact that GE and LE also switch when the value is equal to the setpoint. To ensure that all analog value comparators of AC010 devices are compatible with the logic relays, the CL-LSR/CL-LST and the CL-LMR/CL-LMT have five comparison modes.

**Caution!**
Analog signals are more sensitive to interference than digital signals. Consequently, greater care must be taken when laying and connecting the signal lines.

Set the switching hysteresis to a value so that interference signals will not cause accidental switching. A value of 0.2 V (value 20 without gain) must be observed as a safety value.

**Function of the Less than comparison**
Parameter display and parameter set for Less than analog value comparator.

Circuit diagram with analog value comparator.

The values $F1 +0$, $F2 +0$ and $OS +0$ were not defined. A gain is not used with any values. No offset is used.
Wiring with the logic relay

Figure 48: Signal diagram of analog value comparator in Less than mode

1: actual value at I7
2: setpoint plus hysteresis value
3: setpoint
4: setpoint minus hysteresis

The n/o contact switches off when the actual value at I7 exceeds the setpoint plus hysteresis. If the actual value at I7 falls below the setpoint, the n/o contact switches on.

**Function of the Less than/equal to comparison**

Parameter display and parameter set for Less than/equal to analog value comparator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>LE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1 I7</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>+0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2</td>
<td>0100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>+0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>+0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY</td>
<td>0025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Circuit diagram with analog value comparator.

The values F1 +0, F2 +0 and OS +0 were not defined. No values are used with a gain factor, and no offset is used.
Analog value comparator
threshold value switch

The n/o contact switches off when the actual value at I7 exceeds the setpoint plus hysteresis. If the actual value at I7 equals or falls below the setpoint, the n/o contact switches on.

**Function of the Equal to comparison**

Parameter display and parameter set for Equal to analog value comparator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A8 EQ</th>
<th>+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I1 I8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1 0010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2 3000</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2 +0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS +0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY 0250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Circuit diagram with analog value comparator.

The values `F2 +0` and `OS +0` were not defined. No values are used with a gain factor, and no offset is used. A gain factor of 10 is used with the analog value at I8. The hysteresis is adjusted accordingly.
Figure 50: Signal diagram of analog value comparator in Equal to mode

1: actual value at I8, multiplied with gain factor F2
2: setpoint plus hysteresis value
3: setpoint
4: setpoint minus hysteresis

The n/o contact switches on if the actual value at I8 (multiplied by F1) reaches the configured setpoint. If the actual value exceeds the setpoint, the n/o contact switches off. The n/o contact switches on if the actual value at I8 (multiplied by F1) reaches the configured setpoint. If the actual value falls below the setpoint minus hysteresis, the n/o contact switches off.

**Example: Function of the Greater than/equal to comparison**

Parameter display and parameter set for Greater than/equal analog value comparator.

Circuit diagram with analog value comparator.
The values $F1 +0$, $F2 +0$, and $OS +0$ were not defined. No values are used with a gain factor, and no offset is used.

Figure 51: Signal diagram of analog value comparator in Greater than/equal to mode

1: actual value at I7
2: setpoint plus hysteresis value
3: setpoint
4: setpoint minus hysteresis

The n/o contact switches if the actual value at I7 is equal to the setpoint. The n/o contact switches off when the actual value at I7 falls below the setpoint minus hysteresis.

**Example: Function of the Greater than comparison**
Parameter display and parameter set for Greater than analog value comparator.

Circuit diagram with analog value comparator.
The values $F_1 +0$, $F_2 +0$ and $OS +0$ were not defined. No values are used with a gain factor, and no offset is used.

Figure 52: Signal diagram of analog value comparator in Greater than mode

1: actual value at I7
2: setpoint plus hysteresis value
3: setpoint
4: setpoint minus hysteresis

The n/o contact switches if the actual value at I7 reaches the setpoint. The n/o contact switches off when the actual value at I7 falls below the setpoint minus hysteresis.

Example: Analog value comparator as two-step controller

If, for example, the temperature goes below a value, A1 switches on the output Q1 with the enable input I5. If the temperature exceeds the set value, A2 will switch off. If there is no enable signal, output Q1 will always be switched off by I5.
Parameter settings of both analog value comparators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switching on</th>
<th>Switch off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1</strong> LT +</td>
<td><strong>A2</strong> GT +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I1</strong> I7 +</td>
<td><strong>I1</strong> I7 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F1</strong> +0</td>
<td><strong>F1</strong> +0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I2</strong> 0500 +</td>
<td><strong>I2</strong> 0550 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F2</strong> +0</td>
<td><strong>F2</strong> +0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OS</strong> +0</td>
<td><strong>OS</strong> +0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HY</strong> +0</td>
<td><strong>HY</strong> 0015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A simple circuit can be implemented if a switching point of the controller is assigned to the digital switching point of the analog input. This switching point is 8 V DC (CL-DC1, CL-DC2) and 9.5 V (CL-AC1).

Parameter settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switching on</th>
<th>Switch off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1</strong> LT +</td>
<td>The switch point is implemented via I7 (digital switching signal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I1</strong> I7 +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F1</strong> +0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I2</strong> 0500 +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F2</strong> +0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OS</strong> +0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HY</strong> +0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Analog value comparator, detection of operating states

Several analog value comparators can be used to evaluate different operating states. In this case 3 different operating states are evaluated.

Parameter settings of three analog value comparators:
Example: Analog value comparator, comparison of two analog values

To compare two analog values, you can use the following circuit. In this case, the comparison determines whether \( I_7 \) is less than \( I_8 \).

Parameter settings of the analog value comparator.
The logic relay provides 16 up/down counters C1 to C16 for use as required. The counter relays allow you to count events. You can define an upper threshold value as a comparison value. The contact will switch according to the actual value.

**High-speed counters, frequency counters up to 1 kHz counter frequency.**

CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 feature four high-speed counters C13 to C16. The function is defined by the mode selected. The counter input is connected directly to a digital input. The high-speed digital inputs are I1 to I4.

Possible applications include the counting of components, lengths, events and frequency measurement.

The counters of CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT function in the same way as the counters of the AC010 devices. If required, the same counters can also be used for retentive data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counters</th>
<th>Operating mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1 to C12</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Up/down counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C13, C14</td>
<td>N or H</td>
<td>Up/down counters or high-speed up counters (CL-DC1, CL-DC2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C15, C16</td>
<td>N or F</td>
<td>Up/down counters or frequency counters (CL-DC1, CL-DC2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wiring of a counter
You integrate a counter into your circuit in the form of a contact and coil. The counter relay has different coils.

To prevent unpredictable switching states, use each coil of a relay once only in the circuit diagram.

Do not use the input of a high-speed counter as a contact in the circuit diagram. If the counter frequency is too high only a random input value will be used in the circuit diagram.

CL circuit diagram with counter relay
The coils and contacts have the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Coil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1 to C12</td>
<td>The contact switches if the actual value is greater than or equal to the setpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC1 to CC16</td>
<td>Counter input, rising edge counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC1 to DC16</td>
<td>Counting direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coil not triggered: up counting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coil triggered: down counting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC1 to RC16</td>
<td>Reset, coil triggered: actual value reset to 00000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter display and parameter set for counter relays:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C2</th>
<th>Counter function relay number 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>• Mode N: up/down counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mode H: high-speed up/down counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mode F: frequency counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>• + appears in the PARAMETER menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• – does not appear in the PARAMETER menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>Setpoint, constant from 00000 to 32000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the parameter display of a counter relay you change the mode, the setpoint and the enable of the parameter display.
Compatibility of AC010 with CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT: Counter parameter display

The CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT parameter display has been provided with new functions. The AC010 parameters are at the following points.

**Value range**

The counter relay counts between 0 and 32000.

**Behaviour when value range is reached**

The CL logic relay is in RUN mode

If the value of 32000 is reached, this value will be retained until the count direction is changed. If the value of 00000 is reached, this value will be retained until the count direction is changed.

Parameter display in RUN mode:

- Current setpoint, constant (0309)
- Contact has not switched.
- Contact has switched.
- Actual value (00042)

**Retention**

Counter relays can be operated with retentive actual values. You can select the retentive counter relays in the SYSTEM... → RETENTION... menu. C5 to C7, C8 and C13 to C16 can be selected.

If a counter relay is retentive, the actual value is retained when the operating mode changes from RUN to STOP as well as when the power supply is switched off.

If the logic relay is started in RUN mode, the counter relay operates with the retentively saved actual value.
**Determining counter frequency**

The maximum counter frequency depends on the length of the circuit diagram in the logic relay. The number of contacts, coils and rungs used determines the run time (cycle time) required to process the CL circuit diagram.

Example: When using CL-LST.C12DC2 with only three rungs for counting, resetting and outputting the result via the output, the counter frequency may be 100 Hz.

The maximum counter frequency depends on the maximum cycle time.

The following formula is used to determine the maximum counter frequency:

\[
\frac{1}{2 \times t_c} \times 0.8
\]

\( f_c \) = maximum counter frequency  
\( t_c \) = maximum cycle time  
0.8 = correction factor

**Example**

The maximum cycle time is \( t_c = 4000 \ \mu s \) (4 ms).

\[
\frac{1}{2 \times 4 \ms} \times 0.8 = 100 \text{ Hz}
\]
Function of the counter function relay

1: Count pulses at the count coil CC...
2: Count direction, direction coil DC...
3: Reset signal at the reset coil RC...
4: Counter setpoint (the setpoint in the figure = 6)
5: Actual value of the counter
6: Contact of the counter, C

- Range A: The relay contact of counter C with setpoint value 6 switches when the actual value is 6.
- Range B: If the counting direction is reversed, the contact is reset when the actual value is 5.
- Range C: Without count pulses the current actual value is retained.
- Range D: The reset coil resets the counter to 0.

Example: Counters, counting unit quantities, manual counter value reset
The input I6 contains the necessary counter information and controls the count coil CC1 of counter 1. Q4 is activated if the setpoint is reached. Q4 remains switched on until I7 resets counter C1 to zero with the RC1 coil.
Example: Counting unit quantities, automatic counter value reset
The input I6 contains the necessary counter information and controls the count coil CC2 of counter 2. M8 will be switched on for one program cycle if the setpoint is reached. The counter C2 is automatically set to zero by the reset coil RC2.

Circuit diagram display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit diagram display</th>
<th>Parameter settings of the counter C1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I6---------CC1</td>
<td>C1 N +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1---------Q4</td>
<td>S  00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7-Q4------RC1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit diagram display</th>
<th>Parameter settings of the counter C2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I6---------CC2</td>
<td>C2 N +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2---------M8</td>
<td>S  01000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of a two counter cascade

Another counter is added to the previous example. As the contact of counter C2 is only set to 1 for one program cycle, the carry of counter C2 is transferred to counter C3. The counter C3 prevents further counting when its setpoint is reached.

Circuit diagram display

Parameter settings of the counter C2

Parameter settings of the counter C3

25,000 pulses are counted. $25 \times 1000 = 25,000$

Example: Up/down counting with a scan for actual value = zero

The input I6 contains the necessary counter information and controls the count coil CC6 of counter 6. Marker N2 is set if the setpoint is reached. Marker N2 controls the direction coil DC6 of counter C6. If N2 is 1 (activated), counter C6 counts down. If the actual value of the counter is 00000, the analog
value comparator A6 resets mark N2. The direction coil DC6 of counter C is switched off. Counter C6 only operates as an up counter.

Circuit diagram display

Parameter settings of the counter C6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit diagram display</th>
<th>Parameter settings of the counter C6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Circuit diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Parameter settings" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter settings of the analog value comparator A6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter settings of the analog value comparator A6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Parameter settings" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above example scans the value zero. However, any permissible value within the range of the analog value comparator function block can be entered.

**Example: Counter with retentive actual value**

Select a retentive counter if you wish to retain the actual value of a counter, even after a power failure or a change from RUN to STOP.

- Select the required counter in the SYSTEM… → RETENTION… menu.
The example shows the counters C5 to C7 as retentive counters.

Circuit diagram display

Parameter settings of the counter C5

The counter has the value 450 before the power supply is switched off.

Figure 54: Retentive counter

1 The numerical value 450 is retained even after a power outage.

U = Supply voltage of the device

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High-speed counters, CL-DC1, CL-DC2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The logic relay provides various high-speed counter functions. These counter function blocks are coupled directly to digital inputs. The following functions are possible:

- Frequency counters: C15 and C16
- High-speed counters: C13 and C14.

**Frequency counter**

The logic relay provides two frequency counters C15 and C16 for use as required. The frequency counters can be used for measuring frequencies. The high-speed frequency counters are permanently connected to the digital inputs I3 and I4.

Applications such as speed monitoring, volume measurement using a volume counter, the monitoring of machine running can be implemented with the frequency counter.
The frequency counter allows you to enter an upper threshold value as a comparison value. The C15 and C16 frequency counters are not dependent on the cycle time.

**Counter frequency and pulse shape**
The maximum counter frequency is 1 kHz.

The minimum counter frequency is 4 Hz.

The signals must be square waves. We recommend a mark-to-space ratio of 1:1.

If this is not the case:

The minimum mark-to-space ratio is 0.5 ms.

$$t_{\text{min}} = 0.5 \times \frac{1}{f_{\text{max}}}$$

$t_{\text{min}}$ = minimum time of the pulse or pause duration
$f_{\text{max}}$ = maximum count frequency (1 kHz)

Frequency counters operate independently of the program cycle time. The result of the actual value setpoint comparison is only transferred once every program cycle for processing in the circuit diagram.

The reaction time in relation to the setpoint/actual value comparison can therefore be up to one cycle in length.

**Measurement method**
The pulses on the input are counted for one second irrespective of the cycle time, and the frequency is determined. The measurement result is provided as an actual value.

**Wiring of a frequency counter**
The digital inputs have the following assignment:

- I3 counter input for frequency counter C15.
- I4 counter input for frequency counter C16.
If you use C15 or C16 as frequency counters, coils DC15 or DC16 will have no function. The counter signals are transferred directly from the digital inputs I3 and I4 to the counters. A frequency counter measures the actual value and does not measure a direction.

You only integrate a frequency counter into your circuit in the form of a contact and enable coil. The coils and contacts have the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Coil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C15 to C16</td>
<td>The contact switches if the actual value is greater than or equal to the setpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC15, CC16</td>
<td>Enable of the frequency counter on “1” state, coil activated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC15, RC16</td>
<td>Reset, coil triggered: actual value reset to 00000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The frequency counter can also be enabled specifically for a special operating state. This has the advantage that the cycle time of the device is only burdened with the frequency measurement when it is taking place. If the frequency counter is not enabled, the cycle time of the device is shorter.

Parameter display and parameter set for frequency counter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C15</th>
<th>Counter function relay number 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Mode F: frequency counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>• + appears in the PARAMETER menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• − does not appear in the PARAMETER menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>Setpoint, constant from 00000 to 01000 (32000 is a possible setting, the maximum frequency is 1 kHz)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the parameter display of a counter relay you change the mode, the setpoint and the enable of the parameter display.
**Value range**
The counter relay counts between 4 and 1000 [Hz].

Parameter display in RUN mode:

- Current setpoint, constant (0309)

- ☐ Contact has not switched.
- ■ Contact has switched.

Actual value (0153)

**Retention**
Setting retention on the frequency counter serves no purpose since the frequency is continuously remeasured.
Function of the frequency counter

Figure 55: Signal diagram of frequency counter

1: counter input I3 or I4
2: upper setpoint
3: enable coil CC...
4: reset coil RC...
5: contact (n/o contact) C... upper setpoint value reached.

t_g: gate time for the frequency measurement

- Range A: The counter is enabled. After a frequency above the setpoint was measured for the first time, contact C15 (C16) switches.
- Range B: If the actual value falls below the setpoint, the contact is reset. The removal of the enable signal resets the actual value to zero.
- Range C: The counter is enabled. After a frequency above the setpoint was measured for the first time, contact C15 (C16) switches.
- Range D: The reset coil resets the actual value to zero.
**Example: Frequency counter**

Frequency counters with different switch points

The frequency measured at input I3 is to be classified in different value ranges. The analog value comparator is used as an additional comparison option.

The counter is enabled via the marker N3. The value 900 or higher is detected by frequency counter C15 as the upper limit value. This triggers the coil of marker N4.

If the frequency is higher than 600 Hz, analog value comparator A1 indicates this and triggers marker N5.

If the frequency is higher than 400 Hz, analog value comparator A2 indicates this and triggers marker N6.

Circuit diagram display

Parameter settings of the counter C15

| N3 ------ CC15 | C15 F + |
| C15 ------ CN4 | S 00900 |
| A1 ------ CN5 | |
| A2 ------ CN6 | |

Parameter settings of the analog value comparator A1

| A1 GE + |
| I1 C15 + |
| F1 +0 |
| I2 0600 + |
| F2 +0 |
| OS +0 |
| HY +0 |

Parameter settings of the analog value comparator A2

| A2 GE + |
| I1 C15 + |
| F1 +0 |
| I2 0400 + |
| F2 +0 |
| OS +0 |
| HY +0 |
High-speed counters

You can use the high-speed counters to count high frequency signals reliably.

The logic relay provides two high-speed up/down counters C13 and C14 for use as required. The high-speed counter inputs are permanently connected to the digital inputs I1 and I2. This counter relay allows you to count events independently of the cycle time.

The high-speed counters allow you to enter an upper threshold value as a comparison value. The C13 and C14 high-speed counters are not dependent on the cycle time.

Counter frequency and pulse shape

The maximum counter frequency is 1 kHz.

The signals must be square waves. We recommend a mark-to-space ratio of 1:1.

If this is not the case:

The minimum mark-to-space ratio is 0.5 ms.

\[ t_{\text{min}} = 0.5 \times \frac{1}{f_{\text{max}}} \]

\( t_{\text{min}} \) = minimum time of the pulse or pause duration  
\( f_{\text{max}} \) = maximum count frequency (1 kHz)

High-speed counters operate independently of the program cycle time. The result of the actual value setpoint comparison is only transferred once every program cycle for processing in the circuit diagram.

The reaction time in relation to the setpoint/actual value comparison can therefore be up to one cycle in length.

Wiring of a high-speed counter

The digital inputs have the following assignment:

- I1: high-speed counter input for counter C13.
- I2: high-speed counter input for counter C14.
You integrate a high-speed counter into your circuit in the form of a contact and coil.

The coils and contacts have the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Coil</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C13 to C14</td>
<td></td>
<td>The contact switches if the actual value is greater than or equal to the setpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC13, CC14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enable of the high-speed counter on 1 signal coil activated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC13, DC14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Counting direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Status 0, not activated, up counting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Status 1, activated, down counting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC13, RC14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reset, coil triggered: actual value reset to 00000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The high-speed counter can also be enabled specifically for a special operating state. This has the advantage that the cycle time of the device is only burdened with the counting when it is taking place. If the high-speed counter is not enabled, the cycle time of the device is shorter.

Parameter display and parameter set for the high-speed counter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C13</th>
<th>Counter function relay number 13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>High-speed counter mode (H = high speed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>• + appears in the PARAMETER menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• − does not appear in the PARAMETER menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>Setpoint, constant from 00000 to 32000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the parameter display of a counter relay you change the mode, the setpoint and the enable of the parameter display.
Value range
The counter relay counts between 0 and 32000.

Behaviour when value range is reached
The logic relay is in RUN mode.

The value is retained if the counter reaches 32000. If the counter counts down and reaches 0, this value is retained.

Parameter display in RUN mode:

- Current setpoint, constant (1 250)

- Contact has not switched.
- Contact has switched.

Actual value (877)

Retention
The high-speed counter can be run with the retentive actual value. You can select the retentive counter relays in the SYSTEM… → RETENTION… menu. C5 to C7, C8 and C13 to C16 can be selected.

If a counter relay is retentive, the actual value is retained when the operating mode changes from RUN to STOP as well as when the power supply is switched off.

If the logic relay is started in RUN mode, the counter relay operates with the retentively saved actual value.
Function of the high-speed counter function block

Figure 56: Signal diagram of high-speed counter
1: count pulses at counter input I1(I2)
2: setpoint of the counter
3: actual value of the counter
4: enable of the counter, CC13 (CC14)
5: count direction, direction coil DC13 (DC14)
6: reset coil of the counter RC13 (RC14)
7: contact of the counter, C13 (C14)
High-speed counters,
CL-DC1, CL-DC2

- Range A: The relay contact C13 (C14) of the counter with setpoint value 512 switches as soon as the actual value is 512.
- Range B: When new count pulses or the counter enable are not present, the actual value is retained.
- Range C: If the count direction is reversed DC13 (DC14), the contact is reset when the actual value is 511.
- Range D: The count direction is set to up counting
- Range E: The reset coil RC13 (RC14) resets the counter to 0. No pulses are counted.
- Range F: The reset coil is not active, pulses are counted.

In the examples it must be remembered that there may be a time difference of up to one program cycle between the setpoint/actual value comparison and the processing of the result. This may cause deviations in values.

**Example: Counting measuring pulses and setting an output**
Measuring pulses can represent lengths, rotations, angles or other values. These program sections are required for applications involving the filling of sacks, bags or the cutting of foil.

The count signals are continuously present at I1. The high-speed counter C13 counts these pulses. The counter is automatically set to zero if the actual value equals the setpoint. Contact C13 is then set for one program cycle. The output Q3 is set at the same time. This is then reset by input I8.

Circuit diagram display

```
N1-------CC13  C13-------SQ13  C13-------RC13  I8-------RQ13
```

Example: Counting measuring pulses and setting an output

Parameter settings of the counter C13

```
C13 H +
S  1000
```

**Example: Running motors or spindles in parallel**
Applications may involve motion control with the parallel control of two drives. Only certain deviations are permissible so that the mechanical system does not jam.
These tasks can be implemented with the following solution.

I8 starts the drives. I7 and I6 carry the feedback signals of the motor-protective circuit-breakers. The drives are stopped if a motor-protective circuit-breaker trips. The analog value comparators control the difference of the path distance. The appropriate drive is stopped temporarily if one path distance is outside of the set tolerance. The coils and contacts have the following meanings:

- M8 = enable for all drives
- Q1 = drive 1, counter drive 1 is connected with input I1 and this with high-speed counter C13.
- Q2 = drive 2, counter drive 2 is connected with input I2 and this with high-speed counter C14.
- A1 = comparison, if C13 is less than C14, drive 2 is too fast.
- A2 = comparison, if C14 is less than C13, drive 1 is too fast.
- A3 = comparison, if C13 and C14 are equal, both drives can be activated.
- The hysteresis value of A1, A2 and A3 depends on the resolution of the transducer and the mechanical system.
CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT are able to display 16 freely editable texts. These texts can be triggered by the actual values of function relays such as timing relays, counters, operating hours counters, analog value comparators, date, time or scaled analog values. The setpoints of timing relays, counters, operating hours counters, analog value comparators can be modified when the text is displayed. The text display can only be edited with CL-SOFT (from Version 6.xx). The texts are stored in the CL-SOFT file or on the CL-LAS.MD003 memory module for CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT.
Compatibility with AC010

If you wish to load an existing AC010 circuit diagram, the available text display functions are retained. The text display operates in CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT in the same way as in AC010.

Wiring a text display

You integrate a text display into your circuit in the form of a contact and coil.

The coils and contacts have the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Coil</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1 to D16</td>
<td>D2, D3, T5</td>
<td>If a coil is triggered, the text is shown in the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coils of the corresponding text display are triggered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The text display does not have a parameter display in the PARAMETER menu.

Retention

The texts D1 to D8 can be operated with retentive actual values (contacts).

If the text displays are retentive, the actual value is retained when the operating mode changes from RUN to STOP as well as when the power supply is switched off.

When the logic relay is restarted in RUN mode, the text displays D1 to D8 continue with the retentively stored actual value.
Example of a text display:
The text display can display the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12 characters, a setpoint or actual value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12 characters, a setpoint or actual value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12 characters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scaling

The values of the analog inputs can be scaled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Selectable display range</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to +10 V</td>
<td>0 to 9999</td>
<td>0000 to 0100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to +10 V</td>
<td>± 999</td>
<td>−025 to 050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to +10 V</td>
<td>± 9.9</td>
<td>−5.0 to 5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Function

The D text output function block (D = Display, text display) operates in the circuit diagram like a normal M marker. If a text is assigned to a marker, this is displayed in the CL display when the coil is set to 1. For this to take place, the logic relay must be in RUN mode and the status display must be activated before the text is displayed.

D2 to D16:
If several texts are present and are triggered, each text is automatically displayed in turn every 4 s. This process will be repeated until

- No other text display function block is set to 1.
- STOP mode is selected.
The power supply of the logic relay is no longer present.

The **OK** or **DEL + ALT** buttons are used to switch to a menu.

A setpoint is entered.

The text for D1 is displayed.

D1:
D1 is designed as an alarm text. If D1 is activated, the text assigned to it will be displayed until

The coil D1 is reset to 0.

STOP mode is selected.

The power supply of the logic relay is no longer present.

The **OK** or **DEL + ALT** buttons are used to switch to a menu.

**Text entry**

Text entry is only possible using CL–SOFT.

**Character set**

All ASCII characters in upper and lower case are permissible.

- A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
- a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

The following special characters are permissible:

! " # $ % & ' ( ) * + , – . / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

**Counter with actual value**

- QUANTITY
- PCE: 0042
- !COUNTING!

**Analog input scaled as temperature value**

- TEMPERATURE
- OUT: 01.0 DEG
- IN: +01.8 DEG

**D1 as error message on fuse failure**

- FUSE FAULT
- HOUSE 1
- FAILED!

Figure 57: Text output examples
Entering a setpoint in a display

A text can contain two values such as actual values and setpoints of function relays, analog input values and time and date. The position of setpoints and actual values is fixed to the centre of lines 2 and 3. The length depends on the value to be displayed. Setpoint entries in the text display are useful if the PARAMETER menu is not available for display or entry. Also when the operator is to be shown which setpoint is being modified.

The example shows the following.

The setpoint of timing relay T1 is to be changed from 12 minutes to 15 minutes.

- Line 2: setpoint of timing relay T1, can be edited
- Line 3, setpoint can be edited
- Line 4

The appropriate text function block must be available in order to modify a setpoint. The setpoint must be a constant.

When values are being entered, the text is retained statically on the display. The actual values are updated.

The example shows the following.

The setpoint of timing relay T1 is to be changed from 12 minutes to 15 minutes.

- Line 2: setpoint of timing relay T1, can be edited.
- Line 3: actual value of timing relay T1.

The text is displayed.
Pressing the **ALT** button will cause the cursor to jump to the first editable value.

In this operating mode, you can use the cursor buttons \( \uparrow \downarrow \) to move between different editable constants.

Press the **OK button**, the cursor will jump to the highest digit of the constant to be modified.

In this operating mode use the cursor buttons \( \uparrow \downarrow \) to modify the value. Use the cursor buttons \( < > \) to move between digits. Use the **OK** button to accept the modified value. Use the **ESC** button to abort the entry and leave the previous value.

Press the **OK button**, the cursor will move from constant to constant.

The modified value is accepted.

Press the **ESC** button to leave Entry mode.
### 7-day time switch

Types CL-LSR.C.../CL-LST.C... and CL-LMR.C.../CL-LMT.C... are provided with a real-time clock. The time switches can only be used properly in these devices.

The procedure for setting the time is described under section “Setting date and time” on Page 205.

The logic relay offers eight 7-day time switches Ö1 to Ö8 for up to 32 switch times.

Each time switch has four channels which you can use to set four on and off times. The channels are set via the parameter display.

The timer has a back-up battery. This means that it will continue to run in the event of a power failure, although the time switch relays will not switch. When the logic relay is in a de-energized state, the timer contacts remain open.

Information on the battery back-up time are provided on Page 256.

### Compatibility with AC010

If you wish to load an existing AC010 circuit diagram, the existing 7-day time switch functions are retained. The 7-day time switches in the CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT operate in the same way as in the AC010.

A 7-day time switch can be integrated into your circuit in the form of a contact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Coil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ö1 to Ö8</td>
<td>Contact of the 7-day time switch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter display and parameter set for 7-day time switch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ø1</th>
<th>7-day time switch function relay 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A,B,C,D</td>
<td>Time switch channels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| + | • + appears in the PARAMETER menu,  
• – does not appear in the PARAMETER menu |
| D | Day setting, from -- to -- |
| ON | On time |
| OFF | Off time |

The parameter display for a 7-day time switch is used to modify the weekdays, the on time, the off time and to enable the parameter display.

Compatibility of AC010 with CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT: 7-day time switch parameter display

The CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT parameter display has been modified. The AC 010 parameters are at the following points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AC010 parameter</th>
<th>CL-LSR/CL-LST, CL-LMR/CL-LMT parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø1</td>
<td>Ø1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>AA-BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

fAA-BBG

n d Ø1

ON s--:--n A
OFFy--:--b +
7-day time switch

Table 12: On and off times

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Meaningful values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day of the week</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, SA, SU, --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On time</td>
<td>Hours: Minutes, No time set at “--:--”</td>
<td>00:00 to 23:59, --:--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off time</td>
<td>Hours: Minutes, No time set at “--:--”</td>
<td>00:00 to 23:59, --:--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter display in RUN mode:

Selected channel, current time (only in RUN)
Weekday(s) from – to
On time
Off time
℃ Contact has not switched.
■ Contact has switched.

Changing time switch channel

You can change time switch channel in either RUN or STOP mode by selecting the channel required with the cursor buttons ▲▼.

Example:

The parameter display of the 7-day time switch is active. The cursor is flashing on channel A.

▶ Press the ▲ button to move the cursor to channel B.

Press the ▼ button to reach any value that can be edited.

Function of the 7-day time switch

The following examples illustrate the function of the 7-day time switch.

...
**Work days example**
The time switch Ö1 switches on Monday to Friday between 06:30 and 09:00 and between 17:00 and 22:30.

Figure 58: Work days signal diagram

**Weekends example**
Time switch Ö2 switches on at 16:00 on Friday and switches off at 06:00 on Monday.

Figure 59: Signal diagram of “weekend”
Night switching example
Time switch $\mathbb{E}$ switches on at 22:00 on Monday and switches off at 06:00 on Tuesday.

$$\begin{array}{c|cc}
D & MO & \text{on} \\
\text{ON} & 22:00 & \text{on} \\
\text{OFF} & 06:00 & \\
\end{array}$$

Figure 60: Night switching signal diagram

If the Off time is before the On time, the logic relay will switch off on the following day.

Time overlaps example
The time settings of a time switch overlap. The clock switches on at 16:00 on Monday, whereas on Tuesday and Wednesday it switches on at 10:00. On Monday to Wednesday the switching-off time is 22:00.

$$\begin{array}{c|cc}
\mathbb{A} & D & \text{on} \\
\text{MO-MI} & 16:00 & \text{on} \\
\text{ON} & 22:00 & \\
\text{OFF} & 00:00 & \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc}
\mathbb{B} & D & \text{on} \\
\text{TU-WE} & 10:00 & \text{on} \\
\text{ON} & 00:00 & \\
\text{OFF} & 00:00 & \\
\end{array}$$

Figure 61: Time overlaps signal diagram
Wiring with the logic relay

On and off times always follow the channel which switches first.

**Power failure example**
The power is removed between 15:00 and 17:00. The relay drops out and remains off, even after the power returns, since the first off time was at 16:00.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>MO-SU</td>
<td>MO-SU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>12:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>18:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When switched on, the logic relay always updates the switching state on the basis of all the available switching time settings.

**24 hour switching example**
The time switch is to switch for 24 hours. Switch-on time at 00:00 on Monday and switch-off time at 00:00 on Tuesday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>MO</td>
<td>TU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>--:--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>--:--</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Operating hours counter

The logic relay provides 4 independent operating hours counters. These operating hours counters enables you to record the operating hours of systems, machines and machine parts. An adjustable setpoint can be selected within the value range. In this way, maintenance times can be logged and reported. The counter states are retained even when the device is switched off. As long as the count coil of the operating hours counter is active, the logic relay counts the hours in one second cycles.

You integrate an operating hours counter into your circuit in the form of a contact and coil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Coil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 to 04</td>
<td>£01 to £04 Count coil of the operating hours counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RO1 to RO4 reset coil of the operating hours counter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter display and parameter set for the operating hours counter function block:

| 04 | Operating hours counter number 04 |
| + | • + appears in the parameter display |
| - | • − appears in the parameter display |
| $ | Setpoint in hours |
| 0: | Actual value of the operating hours counter [h] |

In the parameter display of an operating hours counter you change the setpoint in hours and the enable of the parameter display.
Parameter display in RUN mode:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O1</th>
<th>+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>0:00309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Set time in hours
- Actual time in hours
- Contact has not switched.
- Contact has switched.

**Value range of the operating hours counter**

The operating hours counter counts in the range from 0 hours up to more than 100 years.

**Accuracy of the operating hours counter**

The operating hours counter counts in seconds. When the device is switched off, up to 999 ms can be lost.

**Function of the operating hours counter function block**

When the coil of the O operating hours counter is set to 1, the counter increments its actual value by 1 (basic pulse: 1 second).

If the actual value of the operating hours counter reaches the setpoint of S, the contact O… switches for as long as the actual value is greater than or equal to the setpoint.

The actual value is kept stored in the device until the reset coil RO… is triggered. The actual value is then set to zero.

Operating mode change RUN, STOP, power On, Off, delete program, change program, load new program. All these functions do not clear the actual value of the operating hours counter.
Example: Operating hours counter
Operating hours counter for the operating time of a machine. The time in which a machine (logic relay) is energized is to be measured.

Circuit diagram display

Parameter settings of operating hours counter O1

Example: Maintenance meter for different machine sections
Machine sections have to be maintained after different times have elapsed. Markers N1 and N2 are the On markers of two different machine sections. These markers control the associated operating hours counters. Output Q4 switches on a warning light if the setpoint of an operating hours counter has been reached. A keyswitch at input I8 resets the associated operating hours counter after maintenance has been completed.

Circuit diagram display

Parameter settings of operating hours counter O2

Parameter settings of operating hours counter O3
Example: Maintenance meter for different machine sections, with text output
The entire machine operating time is to be counted. Machine sections have to be maintained after different times have elapsed. Markers N1 and N2 are the On markers of two different machine areas. These markers control the associated operating hours counters. Output Q4 switches on a warning light if the setpoint of an operating hours counter has been reached. This should flash. A keyswitch at input I8 resets the associated operating hours counter after maintenance has been completed.

The entire machine operation time is to be displayed continuously. The run time of the machine sections should only be displayed once the maintenance interval has elapsed.

Circuit diagram display

Parameter settings of operating hours counter O1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O1</th>
<th>+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter settings of operating hours counter O2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O2</th>
<th>+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>000500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter settings of operating hours counter O3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O3</th>
<th>+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>000800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter setting of timing relay T1

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
T_1 & S + \\
I_1 & 02.000 \\
I_2 & 01.500 \\
T & \\
\end{array}
\]

Text of text display D2

MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
HRS: 000501
MACHINE 01

Text of text display D3

MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
HRS: 000800
MACHINE 02

Text of text display D4

RUNTIME
MACHINE
HRS: 001955
Timing relays

The logic relay provides 16 timing relays from T1 to T16.

A timing relay is used to change the switching duration and the make and break times of a switching contact. The delay times can be configured between 2 ms and 99 h 59 min. You can use positive values, values of analog inputs, actual values of counter relays and timing relays.

You can also use the logic relay as a multi-function relay in the application. The logic relay is more flexible than any hardwired timing relay since you can wire all the functions at the push of a button as well as program additional functions.

You integrate a timing relay into your circuit in the form of a contact and coil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Coil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1 to T16</td>
<td>Contact of a timing relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1 to TT16</td>
<td>Enable, timing relay trigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT1 to RT16</td>
<td>reset coil of the timing relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT1 to HT16</td>
<td>stop coil of the timing relay (H = Stop , S means the set coil function)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To prevent unpredictable switching states, use each coil of a relay once only in the circuit diagram.

The timing relays of CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT function in the same way as the timing relays of the AC010 devices.

Exception: The “flasher” function starts on the CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT with the pulse. With the AC010, the “flasher” function starts with the pause. If required, the same timing relays can also be used for retentive data.
Parameter display and parameter set for a timing relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T1</th>
<th>Timing relay number 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>On-delayed mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>Time range in seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| +  | • + appears in the PARAMETER menu.  
    • - does not appear in the PARAMETER menu |
| I1 | Time setpoint 1:       
    • Positive value, I7, I8, I11, I12  
    • Actual value T1 to T16, C1 to C16 |
| I2 | Time setpoint 2 (with timing relay with 2 setpoints): 
    • Positive value, I7, I8, I11, I12  
    • Actual value T1 to T16, C1 to C16 |
| T: | Display of actual value in RUN mode |

In the parameter display of a timing relay you can change the mode, the time base, the time setpoint 1, time setpoint 2 (if necessary) and the enable of the parameter display.

Compatibility of AC010 with CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT: Timing relay parameter display

The CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT parameter display has been provided with new functions. The AC010 parameters are at the following points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AC010 parameter</th>
<th>CL-LSR/CL-LST-, CL-LMR/CL-LMT parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>T1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>TRG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRES</td>
<td>T1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1 AA.BB</td>
<td>I1 AA.BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter display in RUN mode:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T1 X S +</th>
<th>— Mode, time base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I1 10.000</td>
<td>— Time setpoint 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2 00.000</td>
<td>— Time setpoint 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ T:03.305</td>
<td>— Actual value of elapsed time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Contact has not switched.
- Contact has switched.

**Retention**

Timing relays can be run with retentive actual values. Select the number of retentive timing relays in the SYSTEM... → RETENTION... menu. T7, T8, T13 to T16 can be used as retentive timing relays.

If a timing relay is retentive, the actual value is retained when the operating mode is changed from RUN to STOP and when the power supply is switched off.

If the logic relay is started in RUN mode, the timing relay operates with the retentively saved actual value.

> When the device is restarted, the status of the trigger pulse must be the same as on disconnection.

Status 1 with all operating modes:

- on-delayed,
- single pulse,
- flashing.

Status 0 with all operating modes: off-delayed.

Status 1 or 0 (as with disconnection): on-delayed: on/off-delayed
## Timing relay modes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Switch function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Switch with on-delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?X</td>
<td>Switch with on-delay and random time range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Switch with off-delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?I</td>
<td>Switch with off-delay and random time range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>On- and off-delayed, two time setpoints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?XI</td>
<td>On- and off-delayed switching with random time, 2 time setpoints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Single-pulse switching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Flash switching, mark-to-space ratio = 1:1, 2 time setpoints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Flash switching, mark-to-space ratio ≠ 1:1, 2 time setpoints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Time range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Time range and setpoint time</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S 00.00</td>
<td>Seconds: 0.00 to 99.99 s</td>
<td>10 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M:S 00:00</td>
<td>Minutes: Seconds 00:00 to 99:59</td>
<td>1 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H:M 00:00</td>
<td>Hours: Minutes, 00:00 to 99:59</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum time setting:
If a time value is less than the logic relay’s cycle time, the elapsed time will not be recognised until the next cycle. This may cause unforeseeable switching states.

Variable values as time setpoint (I7, I8, I11, I12, actual value T1 to T16, C1 to C16)

If the value of the variable is greater than the maximum permissible value of the configured time range, the maximum value of the time range will be used as the setpoint.
You can only use analog values as setpoints if the value of the analog input is stable. Fluctuating analog values reduce the reproducibility of the time value.

The following conversion rules apply if you are using variable values such as an analog input:

**s time base**

Equation: Time setpoint = (Value × 10) in [ms]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value, e.g. Analog input</th>
<th>Time setpoint in [s]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>00.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>01.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>03.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>05.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1023</td>
<td>10.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**M:S time base**

Rule:
Time setpoint = Value divided by 60, integer result = Number of minutes, remainder is the number of seconds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value, e.g. Analog input</th>
<th>Time setpoint in [M:S]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>01:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>05:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>08:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1023</td>
<td>17:03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Time base H:M

Rule:
Time setpoint = Value divided by 60,
integer result = Number of hours, remainder is the number of minutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value, e.g. Analog input</th>
<th>Time setpoint in [H:M]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>01:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>05:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606</td>
<td>10:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1023</td>
<td>17:03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Function of the timing relay function block

Timing relay, on-delayed with and without random switching

Random switching: The contact of the timing relay switches randomly within the setpoint value range.

![Signal diagram of timing relay, on-delayed (with and without random switching)](image)

Figure 62: Signal diagram of timing relay, on-delayed (with and without random switching)

1: Trigger coil TTx
2: Stop coil HTx
3: Reset coil RTx
4: Switching contact (n/o contact) Tx

$t_s$: Setpoint time

- **Range A**: The set time elapses normally.
- **Range B**: The entered setpoint does not elapse normally because the trigger coil drops out prematurely.
- **Range C**: The stop coil stops the time from elapsing.
Timing relays

Figure 63: Signal diagram of timing relay, on-delayed (with and without random switching)

- Range D: The stop coil is inoperative after the time has elapsed.
- Range E: The reset coil resets the relay and the contact.
- Range F: The reset coil resets the time during the timeout sequence. After the reset coil drops out, the time elapses normally.

Timing relay, off-delayed with and without random switching
Random switching: The contact of the timing relay switches randomly within the setpoint value range.

Figure 64: Signal diagram of timing relay, off-delayed (with and without random switching)
1: Trigger coil TTx
2: Stop coil HTx
3: Reset coil RTx
4: Switching contact (n/o contact) Tx

$t_s$: Setpoint time

- **Range A**: The time elapses after the trigger coil is deactivated.
- **Range B**: The stop coil stops the time from elapsing.
- **Range C**: The reset coil resets the relay and the contact. After the reset coil drops out, the relay continues to work normally.
- **Range D**: The reset coil resets the relay and the contact when the function block is timing out.

![Signal diagram of timing relay, off-delayed (with/without random switching with retriggering)](image)

- **Range E**: The trigger coil drops out twice. The actual time $t_1$ is cleared and the set time $t_s$ elapses completely (retriggerable switch function).
Timing relay, on- and off-delayed with and without random switching

Time value I1: on-delay time
Time value I2: off-delay time

Random switching: The contact of the timing relay switches randomly within the setpoint value ranges.

Figure 66: Signal diagram timing relay, on and off-delayed 1

1: Trigger coil TTx
2: Stop coil HTx
3: Reset coil RTx
4: Switching contact (n/o contact) Tx

$t_{s1}$: Pick-up time
$t_{s2}$: Drop-out time

- Range A: The relay processes the two times without any interruption.
- Range B: The trigger coil drops out before the on-delay is reached.
- Range C: The stop coil stops the timeout of the on-delay.
- Range D: The stop coil has no effect in this range.
Wiring with the logic relay

Figure 67: Signal diagram timing relay, on and off-delayed 2

- Range E: The stop coil stops the timeout of the off-delay.
- Range F: The reset coil resets the relay after the on-delay has elapsed
- Range G: The reset coil resets the relay and the contact whilst the on-delay is timing out. After the reset coil drops out, the time elapses normally.

Figure 68: Signal diagram timing relay, on- and off-delayed 3

- Range H: The Reset signal interrupts the timing out of the set time.
Timing relay, single pulse

Figure 69: Signal diagram of timing relay, single pulse 1
1: Trigger coil TTx
2: Stop coil HTx
3: Reset coil RTx
4: Switching contact (n/o contact) Tx

- Range A: The trigger signal is short and is lengthened
- Range B: The trigger signal is longer than the set time.
- Range C: The stop coil interrupts the timing out of the set time.

Figure 70: Signal diagram timing relay, pulse shaping 2
- Range D: The reset coil resets the timing relay.
- Range E: The reset coil resets the timing relay. The trigger coil is still activated after the reset coil has been deactivated and the time is still running.
**Timing relay, flashing**

You can set the mark-to-space ratio to 1:1 or \( \neq 1:1 \).

Time value I1: mark time
Time value I2: space time

Mark-to-space ratio = 1:1 flashing: S1 equals S2.
Mark-to-space ratio \( \neq 1:1 \) flashing: S1 not equal S2.

![Diagram of timing relay signal](image)

**Figure 71: Timing relay signal diagram, flashing**

1: Trigger coil TTx
2: Stop coil HTx
3: Reset coil RTx
4: Switching contact (n/o contact) Tx

- Range A: The relay flashes for as long as the trigger coil is activated.
- Range B: The stop coil interrupts the timing out of the set time.
- Range C: The reset coil resets the relay.
Examples timing relay

Example: Timing relay, on-delayed
In this example a conveyor starts 10 s after the system is powered up.

Circuit diagram display  Parameter settings of timing relay T1

Example: Timing relay, off-delayed
The off-delayed function is used to implement a rundown time on the conveyor if required.

Circuit diagram display  Parameter settings of timing relay T2

Example: Timing relay, on- and off-delayed
The on/off-delayed function is used to implement the delay of both the startup and the disconnection if required.

Circuit diagram display  Parameter settings of timing relay T3
Example: Timing relay, single pulse
The input pulses present may vary in length. These pulses must be normalised to the same length. The single pulse function can be used very simply to implement this.

Example: Timing relay, flashing
This example shows a continuous flash pulse function. Outputs Q3 or Q4 flash according to the marker states of M8 or M9.

Example: On-delayed timing relay with retentive actual value
Select a retentive timing relay if you wish to retain the actual value of a timing relay, even after a power failure or a change from RUN to STOP.
Select the required timing relay in the SYSTEM… → RETENTION… menu.

The example shows the timing relays T7, T8 as retentive timing relays. Markers M9 to M12 were also selected as retentive.

Circuit diagram display

Parameter settings of timing relay T8

Figure 72: Function of the circuit

1: Power supply
2: Status of marker M9 and thus trigger signal T8
3: Status of n/o contact T8
Jumps

Jumps can be used to optimise the structure of a circuit diagram or to implement the function of a selector switch. Jumps can be used for example to select whether manual/automatic operation or other machine programs are to be set.

You integrate "1" jumps into your circuit in the form of a contact and coil. Jumps consist of a jump location and a jump label.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Coil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>:1 to :8 (can only be used as first leftmost contact)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:1 to :8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Function

If the jump coil is triggered, the rungs after the jump coil are no longer processed. The states of the coils before the jump will be retained, unless they are overwritten in rungs that were not missed by the jump. Jumps are always made forwards, i.e. the jump ends on the first contact with the same number as that of the coil.

- Coil = Jump when 1
- Contact only at the first leftmost contact = Jump label

The jump label contact point is always set to "1".

Backward jumps are not possible with the logic relay due to the way it operates.

If the jump label does not come after the jump coil, the jump will be made to the end of the circuit diagram. The last rung will also be skipped.

Multiple use of the same jump coil and jump contact is possible as long as this is implemented in pairs, i.e.:

Coil :1 /jumped range/Contact:1, Coil :1 /jumped range/Contact :1 etc.
Attention!
If circuit connections are skipped, the states of the coils are retained. The time value of timing relays that have been started will continue to run.

Power flow display
Jumped sections are indicated by the coils in the power flow display.

All coils after the jump coil are shown with the symbol of the jump coil.

Example
A selector switch allows two different sequences to be set.

- Sequence 1: Switch on motor 1 immediately.
- Sequence 2: Switch on Guard 2, wait time, then switch on motor 1.

Contacts and relays used:
- I1 sequence 1
- I2 sequence 2
- I3 guard 2 moved out
- I12 motor-protective circuit-breaker switched on
- Q1 motor 1
- Q2 guard 2
- T1 wait time 30.00 s, on-delayed
- D1 text “Motor-protective circuit-breaker tripped”
Wiring with the logic relay

Circuit diagram:

Power flow display: I1 selected:

Section from jump label 1 processed.

Jump to label 8.
Section to jump label 8 skipped.

Jump label 8, circuit diagram processed from this point on.
Types CL-LSR.C…/CL-LST.C… and CL-LMR.C…/CL-LMT.C… are provided with a real-time clock that can be used as a 7-day time switch and year time switch in the circuit diagram. If you have to implement special on and off switching functions on public holidays, vacations, company holidays, school holidays and special events, these can be implemented easily with the year time switch.

The logic relay offers eight year time switches Y1 to Y8 for up to 32 switch times.

Each time switch has four channels which you can use to set four different on and off times. The channels are set via the parameter display.

The time and date are backed up in the event of a power supply failure and continue to run. This means that it will continue to run in the event of a power failure, although the time switch relays will not switch. When the device is in a de-energized state, the timer contacts remain open. Refer to section “Technical data”, Page 256, for information on the buffer time.

The clock module integrated in the logic relay works within the date range 01.01.2000 to 31.12.2099.

Wiring of a year time switch

A year time switch can be integrated into your circuit in the form of a contact.

The coils and contacts have the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Coil</th>
<th>Contact of the year time switch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y1 to Y8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The parameter display for a year time switch is used to modify the on time, the off time and to enable the parameter display.

### Table 13: On and off times

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Meaningful values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xx.--.00</td>
<td>Date, day</td>
<td>01 to 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--.xx.00</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>01 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--.--0.00</td>
<td>Year, two-digit</td>
<td>00 to 99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter display in RUN mode:

- Selected channel
- On time
- Off time
- \(\square\) Contact has not switched.
- ■ Contact has switched.
Changing time switch channel

You can change the time switch channel in either RUN or STOP mode by selecting the channel required with the cursor buttons ← →.

Example:

The display on the left shows the parameter display of a year time switch.

- Press the ← button to move the cursor to channel B.

Press the → button to reach any value that can be edited.

Important input rules.

The year time switch only operates properly by observing the following rules.

- The on year must not be later than the off year.
- ON and OFF times must have the same parameters.

Example: ON = Year, OFF = Year; ON = Year/Month, OFF = Year/Month

Entry rules

The following nine entry rules are possible.

Display format: XX = digit used

Rule 1

ON: Day
OFF: Day
Wiring with the logic relay

**Rule 2**
ON: Month
OFF: Month

**Rule 3**
ON: Year
OFF: Year

**Rule 4**
ON: Day/month
OFF: Day/month

**Rule 5**
ON: Month/year
OFF: Month/year

**Rule 6**
ON: Day/month/year
OFF: Day/month/year

**Rule 7**
Two-channel
Channel A ON: Day/month
Channel B OFF: Day/month
Rule 8
Two-channel
Channel ON: Day/month/year

Channel D OFF: Day/month/year
With this rule, the same year number must be entered in each channel in the ON and OFF entry area.

Rule 9
Overlapping channels:
The first ON date switches on and the first OFF date switches off.

Function of the year time switch
The year time switch can switch ranges, individual days, months, years or combinations of all three.

Years
ON: 2002 to OFF: 2010 means: Switch on at 00:00 on 01.01.2002 and switch off at 00:00 on 01.01.2011.

Months
ON: 04 to OFF: 10 means:
Switch on at 00:00 on 1 April and switch off at 00:00 on 1 November

Days
ON: 02 to OFF: 25 means:
Switch on at 00:00 on day 2 and switch off at 00:00 day 26

Avoid incomplete entries. It hinders transparency and leads to unwanted functions.

Example: Selecting year range
The year time switch Y1 is required to switch on at 00:00 on January 1 2004 and stay on until 23:59 December 31 2005.
Wiring with the logic relay

Example: Selecting month ranges
The year time switch Y2 is required to switch on at 00:00 on March 1 and stay on until 23:59 September 30.

Example: Selecting day ranges
The year time switch Y3 is required to switch on at 00:00 on day 1 of each month and switch off at 23:59 on day 28 of each month.

Example: Selecting public holidays
The year time switch Y4 is required to switch on at 00:00 on day 25.12 of each year and switch off at 23:59 on day 26.12 of each year. “Christmas program”
Example: Selecting a time range
The year time switch Y1 is required to switch on at 00:00 on day 02.05 of each year and switch off at 23:59 on day 31.10 of each year. “Open air season”

Example: Overlapping ranges
The year time switch Y1 channel C switches on at 00:00 on day 3 of months 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and remains on until 23:59 on day 25 of these months.

The year time switch Y1 channel D switches on at 00:00 on day 2 of months 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and remains on until 23:59 on day 17 of these months.
Wiring with the logic relay

Total number of channels and behaviour of the contact Y1:
The time switch will switch on at 00:00 from 3 May and off at 23:59 on 25 May.
In June, July, August, September, October, the time switch will switch on at 00:00 on day 2 of the month and switch off at 23:59 on day 17.
In November and December, the time switch will switch on at 00:00 on day 2 of the month and switch off at 23:59 on day 17.

Master reset

The master reset function relay enables you to set with one command the status of the markers and all outputs to “0”. Depending on the operating mode of this function relay, it is possible to reset the outputs only, or the markers only, or both. Three function blocks are available.

Wiring of the master reset function relay

You integrate a master reset function relay into your circuit in the form of a contact and coil.

The coils and contacts have the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Coil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z1 to Z3</td>
<td>Contact of the master reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ1 to CZ3</td>
<td>Coil of the master reset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Operating modes

The different coils of the master reset have different operating modes

- Z1: For Q outputs: controls outputs Q1 to Q8 and S1 to S8.
- Z2: For markers M, N: controls the marker range M1 to M16 and N1 to N16.
- Z3: for outputs and markers: controls Q1 to Q8, S1 to S8, M1 to M16 and N1 to N16.

Function of the master reset function relay

A rising edge or the 1 signal on the coil will reset the outputs or markers to 0, depending on the operating mode set. The location of the coil in the circuit diagram is of no importance. The master reset always has the highest priority.

The contacts Z1 to Z3 follow the status of their own coil.

Example: Resetting outputs

All outputs that you have used can be reset to 0 with one command.

A rising edge at the coil of Z1 will cause all Q and S outputs to be reset.

Example: Resetting markers

All markers that you have used can be reset to 0 with one command.

A rising edge at the coil of Z2 will cause all markers M and N to be reset.
**Example: Resetting outputs and markers**

All outputs and markers that you have used can be reset to 0 with one command.

A rising edge at the coil of Z3 will cause all Q and S outputs and all M and N markers to be reset.

---

**Basic circuits**

The values in the logic table have the following meanings:

For switching contacts:

- 0 = n/o contact open, n/c contact closed
- 1 = n/o contact closed, n/c contact open

For Q...: relay coils

- 0 = coil not energized
- 1 = coil energized

---

**Negation (contact)**

Negation means that the contact opens rather than closes when it is actuated (NOT circuit).

In the CL circuit diagram, press the **ALT** button to toggle contact I1 between n/c and n/o contact.

---

**Table 14: Negation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Negation (coil)

Negation means in this case that the coil opens when the n/o contact is actuated (NOT circuit).

In the CL circuit diagram example, you only change the coil function.

Table 15: Negation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maintained contact

To energize a relay coil continuously, make a connection of all contact fields from the coil to the leftmost position.

Table 16: Maintained contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>---</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Series circuit

Q1 is controlled by a series circuit consisting of three n/o contacts (AND circuit).

Q2 is controlled by a series circuit consisting of three n/c contacts (NOR circuit).

In the CL circuit diagram, you can connect up to three n/o or n/c contacts in series within a rung. Use M marker relays if you need to connect more than three n/o contacts in series.
Wiring with the logic relay

Table 17: Series circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>I2</th>
<th>I3</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Parallel circuit

Q1 is controlled by a parallel circuit consisting of several n/o contacts (OR circuit).

A parallel circuit of n/c contacts controls Q2 (NAND circuit).

Table 18: Parallel circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>I2</th>
<th>I3</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Parallel circuit operating like a series connection of n/o contacts

A series circuit with more than three contacts (n/o contacts) can be implemented with a parallel circuit of n/c contacts on a negated coil.

In the CL circuit diagram you can switch as many rungs in parallel as you have rungs available.

Table 19: Parallel connection of n/c contacts on a negated coil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>I2</th>
<th>I3</th>
<th>I4</th>
<th>I5</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parallel circuit operating like a series connection of n/c contacts

A series circuit with more than three contacts (n/c contacts) can be implemented with a parallel connection of n/o contacts on a negated coil.

In the CL circuit diagram you can switch as many rungs in parallel as you have rungs available.

Table 20: Parallel connection of n/o contacts on a negated coil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>I2</th>
<th>I3</th>
<th>I4</th>
<th>I5</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two-way circuit

A two-way circuit is made in the logic relay using two series connections that are combined to form a parallel circuit (XOR).

An XOR circuit stands for an “Exclusive Or” circuit. The coil is only energized if one contact is activated.
Table 21: Two-way circuit (XOR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>I2</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Self-latching

A combination of a series and parallel connection is used to wire a latching circuit.

Latching is established by contact Q1 which is connected in parallel to I1. If I1 is actuated and reopened, the current flows via contact Q1 until I2 is actuated.

Table 22: Self-latching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>I2</th>
<th>Contact Q1</th>
<th>Coil Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Latching circuits are used to switch machines on and off. The machine is switched on at the input terminals via n/o contact S1 and is switched off via n/c contact S2.

S2 breaks the connection to the control voltage in order to switch off the machine. This ensures that the machine can be switched off, even in the event of a wire break. I2 is always closed when not actuated.
Alternatively the latching circuit can also be set up with the wire break function using the “Set” and “Reset” coil functions.

Coil Q1 latches if I1 is activated. I2 inverts the n/c contact signal of S2 and only switches if S2 is activated in order to disconnect the machine or in the event of a wire break.

Make sure that both coils are wired up in the correct order in the CL circuit diagram: first wire the S coil and then the R coil. This will ensure that the machine will be switched off when I2 is actuated, even if I1 is switched on.

**Impulse relay**

An impulse relay is often used for controlling lighting, such as stairwell lighting.

Table 23: Impulse relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>Status of Q1</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cycle pulse on rising edge**

You can create a cycle pulse on a rising edge if you use the appropriate coil function.

This is very useful for count pulses, jump pulses.
Table 24: Cycle pulse on rising edge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>Status of Q1 cycle n</th>
<th>Status of Q1 cycle n + 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cycle pulse on falling edge

You can create a cycle pulse on a falling edge if you use the appropriate coil function.

This is very useful for count pulses, jump pulses.

Table 25: Cycle pulse on falling edge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1</th>
<th>Status of Q1 cycle n</th>
<th>Status of Q1 cycle n + 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Circuit examples**

**Star-delta starting**

Two star-delta circuits can be obtained with the logic relay. The advantage of the logic relay is that you can select any changeover time between star and delta contactors and any wait time between switching off the star contactor and switching on the delta contactor.

![Star-delta circuit with conventional contactors](image)

**Figure 73:** Star-delta circuit with conventional contactors
Figure 74: Star-delta circuit with the logic relay
Function of the CL circuit diagram:
Start/Stop of circuit with the external actuators S1 and S2. The mains contactor starts the timing relay in the logic relay.

- I1: Mains contactor switched on
- Q1: Star contactor ON
- Q2: Delta contactor ON
- T1: Star-delta changeover time (10 to 30 s, X)
- T2: Wait time between star off, delta on (30, 40, 50, 60 ms, X)

If your logic relay has an integral time switch, you can combine star-delta starting with the time switch function. In this case, use the logic relay to switch the mains contactor as well.

4x shift register
You can use a shift register for storing an item of information, such as for the sorting of parts into good and bad, for two, three or four transport steps further on.

A shift pulse and the value (0 or 1) to be shifted are needed for the shift register.

The shift register’s reset input is used to clear any values that are no longer needed. The values in the shift register go through the register in the order: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th storage location.

Figure 75: Block diagram of the 4x shift register
Table 26: Shift register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pulse</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Storage position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assign the information “bad” to value 0. If the shift register is cleared accidentally, no bad parts are used further.

- I1: Shift pulse (PULSE)
- I2: Information (good/bad) to be shifted (VALUE)
- I3: Clear content of the shift register (RESET)
- M1: 1st storage location
- M2: 2nd storage location
- M3: 3rd storage location
- M4: 4th storage location
- M7: Marker relay for cycle pulse
- M8: Cyclical pulse for shift pulse
How does the shift register work?
The shift pulse is activated for exactly one cycle. To do this, the shift pulse is generated by evaluating the change from I1 OFF to I1 ON – the rising edge.

The cyclical processing of the logic relay is used to trigger the shift pulse.

When I1 is activated for the first time, the marker relay n/c contact M7 is closed during the first pass through the cycle. Thus, the series circuit consisting of I1, n/c contact M7 (closed) and M8 is activated. Although M7 is now also activated, this does not yet have any effect on contact M7.

The contact of M8 (n/o contact) was still open during the first cycle so a shift pulse cannot yet be generated. When the relay coil M8 is activated, the logic relay transfers the result to the contacts.

The contact of M8 (n/o contact) was still open during the first cycle so a shift pulse cannot yet be generated. When the relay coil M8 is activated, the logic relay transfers the result to the contacts.

In the second cycle n/c contact M7 is open. The series circuit is opened. The contact M8 is activated from the result of the first cycle. Now, all the storage locations are either set or reset in accordance with the series circuit.
If the relay coils were activated, the logic relay transfers the result to the contacts. M8 is now open again. No new pulse can be formed until I1 has opened, since M7 is open for as long as I1 is closed.

**How does the value reach the shift register?**
When shift pulse M8 = ON, the state of I2 (VALUE) is transferred to storage location M1.

If I2 is activated, M1 is set. If I2 is deactivated, M1 is deactivated via n/c contact I2.

**How is the result shifted?**
The logic relay activates the coils in accordance with the rung and its result, from top to bottom. M4 assumes the value of M3 (value 0 or 1) before M3 assumes the value of M2. M3 assumes the value of M2, M2 the value of M1 and M1 the value of I2.

**Why are the values not constantly overwritten?**
In this example, the coils are controlled only by the S and R functions, i.e. the values are retained in on or off states even though the coil is not constantly activated. The state of the coil changes only if the rung up to the coil is activated. In this circuit, the marker relay is therefore either set or reset. The rungs of the coils (storage locations) are only activated via M8 for one cycle. The result of activating the coils is stored in the logic relay until a new pulse changes the state of the coils.

**How are all the storage locations cleared?**
When I3 is activated, all the R coils of storage locations M1 to M4 are reset, i.e. the coils are deactivated. Since the reset was entered at the end of the circuit diagram, the reset function has priority over the set function.

**How can the value of a storage location be transferred?**
Use the n/o or n/c contact of storage locations M1 to M4 and wire them to an output relay or in the circuit diagram according to the task required.
Running light

An automatic running light can be created by slightly modifying the shift register circuit.

One relay is always switched on. It starts at Q1, runs through to Q4 and then starts again at Q1.

The marker relays for storage locations M1 to M4 are replaced by relays Q1 to Q4.

The shift pulse I1 has been automated by the flasher relay T1. The cycle pulse M8 remains as it is.

On the first pass, the value is switched on once by n/c contact M9. If Q1 is set, M9 is switched on. Once Q4 (the last storage location) has been switched on, the value is passed back to Q1.

Change the times.

Figure 77: CL running light circuit diagram
Stairwell lighting

For a conventional circuit you would need at least five space units in the distribution board, i.e. one impulse relay, two timing relays and two auxiliary relays.

The logic relay requires only four space units. A fully functioning stairwell lighting system can be set up with five terminals and the CL circuit diagram.

Figure 78: Conventional stairwell lighting

Up to twelve such stairwell circuits can be implemented with one CL device.
Figure 79: Stairwell lighting with the logic relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button pressed briefly</th>
<th>Light ON or OFF. The impulse relay function will even switch off continuous lighting.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Light switches off automatically after 6 min.; with continuous lighting this function is not active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button pressed for more than 5 s</td>
<td>Continuous lighting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The CL circuit diagram for the above functions is as follows:

I1-------TT2  
T2-------SM1  
I1------Q1  
T3  
Q1-M1------TT3  
Q1--------RM1

The enhanced CL circuit diagram: after four hours, the continuous lighting is also switched off.

I1-------TT1  
TT2  
T2-------SM1  
T1------Q1  
T3  
Q1-M1------TT3  
Q1--------RM1

Figure 80: CL circuit diagram for stairwell lighting

Meaning of the contacts and relays used:

- I1: ON/OFF pushbutton
- Q1: Output relay for light ON/OFF
- M1: Marker relay. This is used to block the “switch off automatically after 6 minutes” function for continuous lighting.
- T1: Cycle pulse for switching Q1 on and off, (single-pulse with value 00.00 s)
- T2: Scan to determine how long the button was pressed. If pressed longer than 5 s, continuous lighting is switched on (on-delayed, value 5 s).
- T3: Switch off after a lighting time of 6 min. (on-delayed, value 06:00 min).
- T4: Switch off after 4 hours continuous lighting (on-delayed, value 04:00 h).

If you are using the logic relay with a time switch, you can define both the stairwell lighting and the continuous lighting periods via the time switch.
If you use the logic relay with analog inputs, you can optimise the stairwell lighting with a brightness sensor to suit the lighting conditions.
5 CL settings

All CL settings can only be carried out on models provided with keypad and LCD display.

CL-SOFT can be used to set all models via the software.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Password protection</th>
<th>The logic relay can be protected by a password against unauthorised access.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In this case the password consists of a value between 000001 and 999999. The number combination 000000 is used to delete a password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory setting:</td>
<td>0000, no password present and none active, circuit diagram area selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Password protection inhibits access to selected areas. The system menu is always protected when a password is activated.

The password can protect the following entries and areas:

- Start or modification of the program
- Transfer of a circuit diagram to the memory module
- Change of the RUN or STOP mode.
- Calling and modification of function block parameters
- All settings of the real-time clock.
- Modifications of all system parameters.
- Communication with the individual device
- Disabling of the password delete function.
A password that has been entered in the logic relay is transferred to the memory module together with the circuit diagram, irrespective of whether it was activated or not.

If this CL circuit diagram is loaded back from the memory module, the password will also be transferred to the logic relay and is activated immediately.

**Password setup**

A password can be set up via the system menu in either RUN or STOP mode. You cannot change to the system menu if a password is already activated.

- Press **DEL** and **ALT** to call up the system menu.
- Select the menu option SECURITY… to enter the password.
- Press the **OK** button and move to the PASSWORD… menu.
- Press **OK** again to enter the Password entry mode.

If no password has been entered, the logic relay changes directly to the password display and displays four XXXX characters: No password present.

- Press **OK**, four zeros will appear
- Set the password using the cursor buttons:
  - – &gt; select position in the password,
  - – &gt; set a value between 0 to 9.
- Save the new password by pressing **OK**.

Use **OK** to exit the password display and proceed with **ESC** and **✓** to the RANGE… menu.

The scope of the password has not yet been defined. The password is now valid but not yet activated.
Selecting the scope of the password

► Press the OK button.
► Select the function or the menu to be protected.
► Press the OK button in order to protect the function or menu (tick = protected).

- CIRCUIT DIAG: The password is effective on the program with circuit diagram and non-enabled function relays.
- PARAMETER: The PARAMETER menu is protected.
- CLOCK: Date and time are protected with the password.
- OPERATING MODE: The toggling of the RUN or STOP operating mode is protected.
- INTERFACE: The interface is disabled for access with CL-SOFT.
- DELETE FUNCT: The question DELETE PROG? will appear on the device after four incorrect password entries have been made. This prompt is not displayed if selected. However, it is no longer possible to make changes in protected areas if you forget the password.

Standard protection encompasses the programs and circuit diagram.

At least one function or menu must be protected.

- CIRCUIT DIAG: The password is effective on the program with circuit diagram and non-enabled function relays.
- PARAMETER: The PARAMETER menu is protected.
- CLOCK: Date and time are protected with the password.
- OPERATING MODE: The toggling of the RUN or STOP operating mode is protected.
- INTERFACE: The interface is disabled for access with CL-SOFT.
- DELETE FUNCT: The question DELETE PROG? will appear on the device after four incorrect password entries have been made. This prompt is not displayed if selected. However, it is no longer possible to make changes in protected areas if you forget the password.
Activating the password

You can activate a valid password in three different ways:

- automatically when the logic relay is switched on again
- automatically after a protected circuit diagram is loaded
- via the password menu.

Press DEL and ALT to call up the system menu.

Open the password menu via the SECURITY… menu

The logic relay will only show this password menu if a password is present.

Make a note of your password before activating it. If the password is no longer known, the logic relay can be unlocked (DELETE FUNCT is not active), but the circuit diagram and data settings are lost. The interface must not be disabled.

Attention!
The following applies if the password is not known or is lost and the delete password function is disabled: The device can only be reset to the factory setting at the manufacturers. The program and all data will be lost.

Select ACTIVATE PW and press OK.

The password is now active. The logic relay will automatically return to the status display.

You must unlock the logic relay with the password before you implement a protected function, enter a protected menu or the system menu.
Unlock logic relay

Unlocking the logic relay will deactivate the password. You can reactivate password protection later via the password menu or by switching the power supply off and on again.

► Press OK to switch to the main menu.

The PASSWORD… entry will flash.

► Press OK to enter the password entry menu.

If the logic relay shows PROGRAM… in the main menu instead of PASSWORD…, this means that there is no password protection active.

The logic relay will display the password entry field.

► Set the password using the cursor buttons:

► Confirm with OK.

If the password is correct, the logic relay will return automatically to the status display.

The PROGRAM… menu option is now accessible so that you can edit your circuit diagram.

The system menu is also accessible.

Changing or deleting the password range

► Unlock the logic relay

► Press DEL and ALT to call up the system menu.

► Open the password menu via the menu option SECURITY ➔ PASSWORD…

The CHANGE PW entry will flash.

The logic relay will only show this menu if a password is present.
Press OK to enter the password entry menu.
Press OK to move to the 4-digit entry field.
Four zeros will be displayed.

Press OK to move to the 4-digit entry field.
Modify the four password digits using the cursor buttons.
Confirm with OK.

Four zeros will be displayed.
Press ESC to exit the security area.

Delete
Use number combination 000000 to delete a password.
If a password has not been entered already, the logic relay will show four XXXX.

Password incorrect or no longer known
If you no longer know the exact password, you can try to re-enter the password several times.

The DELETE FUNCT function has not been deactivated.
Have you entered an incorrect password?
Re-enter the password.

After the fourth entry attempt the logic relay will ask whether you wish to delete the circuit diagram and data.
Press
- ESC: Circuit diagram, data or password are not deleted.
- OK: Circuit diagram, data and password are deleted.

The logic relay will return to the status display.
If you no longer know the exact password, you can press OK to unlock the protected logic relay. The saved circuit diagram and all function relay parameters will be lost.
Pressing **ESC** will retain the circuit diagram and data. You can then make another four attempts to enter the password.

### Changing the menu language

CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT provide twelve menu languages which are set as required via the system menu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>DEUTSCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>FRANCAIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>ESPANOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>ITALIANO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>PORTUGUES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>NEDERLANDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>SVENSKA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>POLSKI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>TURKCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>CESKY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>MAGYAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Language selection is only possible if the logic relay is not password-protected.

- Press **DEL** and **ALT** to call up the system menu.
- Select **LANGUAGE…** to change the menu language.
The language selection for the first entry ENGLISH is displayed.

- Use \ or \ to select the new menu language, e.g. Italian (ITALIANO).
- Confirm with OK. ITALIANO is assigned a tick.
- Exit the menu with ESC.

The logic relay will now show the new menu language.
Press ESC to return to the status display.

### Changing parameters

The logic relay allows you to change function relay parameters such as timing relay setpoint values and counter setpoints without having to call up the circuit diagram. This is possible regardless of whether the logic relay is running a program or is in STOP mode.

- Press OK to switch to the main menu.
- Start the parameter display by selecting PARAMETER.

All function relays are displayed as a list.

The following preconditions must be fulfilled in order for a parameter set to be displayed:

- A function relay must have been included in the circuit diagram.
- The PARAMETER menu must be available.
- The parameter set must have been enabled for access, indicated by the + character at the bottom right of the display.
You can enable or disable parameter access using the “+” or “−” parameter set characters in the circuit diagram.

► Select the required function block with < or >.
► Press the OK button.
► Use the cursor buttons < or > to scroll through the parameters.
► Change the values for a parameter set:
  – Press OK to enter the Entry mode,
  – Press < or > to change decimal place
  – Press < or > to change the value of a decimal place,
  – Press OK to save constants or
  – ESC Retain previous setting.

Press ESC to leave the parameter display.

Adjustable parameters for function relays

You can also modify the function relay parameters used in the circuit diagram in the PARAMETER menu.

Adjustable setpoint values are:

• With all function relays the setpoints
• On and off times with time switches.

In RUN mode the logic relay operates with a new setpoint as soon as it has been modified in the parameter display and saved with OK.

Example: Changing switch times for outdoor lighting

The outdoor lighting of a building is automatically switched on from 19:00 to 23:30 Mondays to Fridays in the CL circuit diagram.
The parameter set for the time switch function relay 1 is saved in channel A and looks like this.

From the following weekend, the outdoor lighting is now also required to switch on between 19:00 and 22:00 on Saturdays.

- Select PARAMETER from the main menu.

The first parameter set is displayed.

- Use \ or \ to scroll through the parameter sets until channel A of time switch 1 is displayed.

- Press \ to select the next empty parameter set, in this case channel B of time switch 1.

The current time is 11:30.

- Change the value for the day interval from MO to SA:
  - \ Move between the parameters
  - \ Change value.
- Press OK to acknowledge the value SA.

- Change the ON value to 19:00.
- Move to the value of ON
- Press OK.
  - \ Move between the parameters
  - \ Change value.
- Press OK to acknowledge the value 19:00.

- Set the switching off time to 22:00.
- Press OK.

The logic relay will save the new parameters. The cursor will remain in the contact field on channel identifier B.

Press ESC to leave the parameter display.

The time switch will now also switch on at 19:00 on Saturdays and switch off at 22:00.
Setting date and time

Some CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT devices are provided with a real-time clock with date and time functions. Type designation CL-LSR.C.../CL-LST.C... and CL-LMR.C.../CL-LMT.C... The time switch function relays can thus be used to implement time switch applications.

Factory setting:
“SA 0:01 01.05.2004”

Setting the time

If the clock is not yet set or if the logic relay is restarted after the backup time has elapsed, the clock will start with the setting “SA 0:01 01.05.2004”. The CL clock operates with date and time so that hour, minute, day, month and year have to be set.

► Select SET CLOCK… from the main menu.
This will open the menu for setting the time.

► Select SET CLOCK and confirm with OK.

► Set the values for time, day, month and year.
► Press the OK button to access the Entry mode.
  – ▼▼ Move between the parameters
  – ▼▼ Change the value of a parameter
  – OK Save day and time
  – ESC Retain previous setting.

Press ESC to leave the time setting display.
Setting summer time start and end

Most CL models are fitted with a real-time clock. The clock has various possibilities for starting and ending the summer time (DST) setting. These are subject to different legal requirements in the EU, GB and USA.

You can make the following settings:

- NONE: no DST setting rule.
- RULE: a user-defined date for the DST change.
- EU: date defined by the European Union; Start: last Sunday in March; End: last Sunday in October.
- GB: date defined in Great Britain; Start: last Sunday in March; End: fourth Sunday in October.
- US: date defined in the United States of America: Start: first Sunday in April; End: last Sunday in October.

The following applies to all legally stipulated DST settings:

Summer time start: On the day of time change, the clock moves forward one hour at 02:00 to 03:00.

Summer time end: On the day of time change, the clock moves back one hour at 03:00 to 02:00.

Select SET CLOCK… from the main menu. This will open the menu for setting the time.

► Select the SUMMER TIME menu option.
**Selection of summer time start and end**

The logic relay shows you the options for the DST change.

The standard setting is NONE for automatic DST changeover (Tick at NONE).

The start and end of summer time can only be set in STOP mode.

- Select the required variant and press the **OK** button.

The rule for the European Union (EU) has been selected.

**Summer time start and end, setting the rule**

If you wish to enter your own date, it is important to know what settings are possible.

The start and end of summer time is a complex calculation procedure throughout the world. For this reason, the standard rules for the EU, US, GB are provided in the logic relay.
The following rules normally apply:

Table 27: DST setting rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>Weekday</th>
<th>How</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule 1: change on a special date**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule 2: change on a defined day in the month**

- 1st (first)
- 2nd (second)
- 3rd (third)
- 4th (fourth)
- L. (last)

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule 3: change on a defined day after or before a date**

- 1st (first)

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Apart from day definitions
Table 28: Date parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Minute</th>
<th>Time difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DD.</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>HH:</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>H:M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1 (January)</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>+ 03:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2 (February)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>+ 02:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>+ 02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>12 (December)</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>+ 01:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>+ 01:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>+ 00:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>– 00:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>– 01:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– 01:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– 02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– 02:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– 03:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example with EU (European Union)
End of summer time

Menu in SUMMER END:

The following rule applies:

The clock goes back one hour (-1:00) to 2:00 at 3:00 on the last Sunday in October.

Table 29: EU Summer time end

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>Weekday</th>
<th>How</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Minute</th>
<th>Time difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAY L. (last)</td>
<td>SU (Sunday)</td>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>10 (October)</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>- 01:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Start of summer time

Menu in logic relay SUMMER START:

The following rule applies:

The clock goes forward one hour (+1:00) to 3:00 at 2:00 on the last Sunday in March.
The following start and times for summer time normally apply throughout the world (as at beginning of 2004):

### Table 30: EU Start of summer time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>Weekday</th>
<th>How</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Minute</th>
<th>Time difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAY L. (last)</td>
<td>SU (Sunday)</td>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>03 (March)</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>+ 01:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 31: Summer time rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Summer time start</th>
<th>Summer time end</th>
<th>Start time(^1)</th>
<th>End time(^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil, Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>1st Sunday in November</td>
<td>1st Sunday after the 15th February</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile, Santiago</td>
<td>1st Sunday after 8th October</td>
<td>1st Sunday after 8th March</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA/Antarctic, McMurdo</td>
<td>1st Sunday in October</td>
<td>1st Sunday after 15th March</td>
<td>02:00</td>
<td>02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham Islands</td>
<td>1st Sunday in October</td>
<td>1st Sunday after 15th March</td>
<td>02:45</td>
<td>03:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1st Sunday in October</td>
<td>1st Sunday after 15th March</td>
<td>02:00</td>
<td>03:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile, Easter islands</td>
<td>1st Saturday after 8th October</td>
<td>1st Saturday after 8th March</td>
<td>22:00</td>
<td>22:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA/Antarctic, Palmer</td>
<td>1st Sunday after 9th October</td>
<td>1st Sunday after 9th March</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran(^3)</td>
<td>1st day of Favardin</td>
<td>30th day of Shahrivar</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Last Thursday in March</td>
<td>Last Thursday in September</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>01:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Special rules according to the Hebrew calendar</td>
<td></td>
<td>01:00</td>
<td>01:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia, Howe Islands</td>
<td>Last Sunday in October</td>
<td>Last Sunday in March</td>
<td>02:04(^1)</td>
<td>02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Last Sunday in October</td>
<td>Last Sunday in March</td>
<td>02:00</td>
<td>03:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Setting date and time

1. **Relevant local time to which the clock should be set forward.**
2. **Relevant local time to which the clock should be set back.**
3. **Persian calendar**
4. **Summer time = standard time + 0.5 hours**

#### Table: Summer time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Summer time start</th>
<th>Summer time end</th>
<th>Start time $^{1)}$</th>
<th>End time $^{2)}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Last Sunday in March</td>
<td>Last Sunday in October</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Last Sunday in March</td>
<td>Last Sunday in October</td>
<td>01:00</td>
<td>01:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirgistan</td>
<td>Last Sunday in March</td>
<td>Last Sunday in October</td>
<td>02:30</td>
<td>02:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>1st April</td>
<td>1st October</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1st April</td>
<td>1st October</td>
<td>03:00</td>
<td>04:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1st Sunday after the 2nd April</td>
<td>1st Saturday in October</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>1st Sunday in September</td>
<td>1st Sunday in April</td>
<td>02:00</td>
<td>02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>1st Sunday in September</td>
<td>1st Sunday in April</td>
<td>02:00</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada, Newfoundland</td>
<td>1st Sunday in April</td>
<td>Last Sunday in October</td>
<td>00:01</td>
<td>00:01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Relevant local time to which the clock should be set forward.

The two SUMMER START (start of summer time) and SUMMER END (end of summer time) menus are shown.

- SUMMER START: set the DST time for the start of summer.
- SUMMER END: set the DST time for the end of summer.

If a standard rule has been selected, this will be accepted as the rule.

- Select the RULE menu.
- Press the OK button.
This menu appears for entering the required time settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>L. +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WD:</td>
<td>SU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD.MM:</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH:MM:</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIFF:</td>
<td>+1:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

— Rule for day, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Lst.
— Weekday
— Rule 2 MONTH, AFTER, BEFORE
— Date, day, month
— Time, hour, minute
— Time difference, summer time always + x:xx
— Time difference, winter time always - x:xx

Enter summer time start.
► Press OK to reach Entry mode for the summer time start rule.

The following menu appears:

This will open the menu for setting the time.
► Set the values for DST time change.
Setting date and time

Press the **OK** button to access the Entry mode.
- **↑↓** Select required value.
- **←→** Move between the parameters
- **↑↓** Change the value of a parameter
- **OK** Save value.
- **ESC** Retain previous setting.

Press **ESC** to leave the DST setting display.

The above rule is the EU rule for the start of summer time.

The menu for the end of summer time has the same structure. The values are now entered accordingly.

The **DIFF** time difference value can be modified both for the summer time setting and the winter time setting. The value is always the same.

Summer time means a positive value + X:XX.
Winter time means a negative value – X:XX.

**Behaviour on 29 February**

If the time change is set for 29.02. at HH.MM, the switch time for years that are not leap years will occur on 01.03 at HH.MM.

The DST time minus the time difference should not go into 28.02. The following applies:

00:15 is put back by –30 min. New time: 28.02. 23:45

**Behaviour for summer time end on 01.01.**

If 01.01. is selected for the end of summer time, ensure the following:

The DST time minus the time difference should not go into 31.12. Otherwise the time will continue to run until the set time minus the time difference 0:00 on the 01.01. The time will then continue to run with 00:00.
Activating input delay (debounce)

Input signals are evaluated by the logic relay with an input delay. This enables, for example, the trouble-free evaluation of switches and pushbutton actuators subject to contact bounce.

Factory setting:

Debounce is activated.

High-speed counter functions are evaluated independently of the debounce function.

In many applications, however, very short input signals have to be monitored. In this case, the debounce function can be switched off.

- Press **DEL** and **ALT** to call up the system menu.
- Select the **SYSTEM** menu.

If the logic relay is password-protected you cannot open the system menu until you have “unlocked” it.

The input delay (debounce) is set with the **DEBOUNCE** menu item.

Setting the time manually within the summer time end setting:

At 3:00 on summer time end the time is to be put back by one hour to 2:00.

The time is set to 3:05 at 1:30. The logic relay interprets this as 3:05 “Winter time”. A time change will not be carried out.
Activating and deactivating the P buttons

Activating debounce (input delay)

A tick ✓ next to DEBOUNCE indicates that this function is activated.

If this is not so, proceed as follows:

▷ Select DEBOUNCE and press OK.

Debounce mode will be activated and the display will show DEBOUNCE ✓.

Press ESC to return to the status display.

Deactivating debounce (input delay)

If the logic relay is showing DEBOUNCE in the display, this means that Debounce mode has already been deactivated.

▷ Otherwise select DEBOUNCE ✓ and press OK.

If Debounce mode is deactivated the display will show DEBOUNCE.

How the logic relay input and output signals are processed internally is explained in section “Delay times for inputs and outputs”, from Page 230.

Activating and deactivating the P buttons

Even though the cursor buttons (P buttons) have been set as pushbutton actuator inputs in the circuit diagram, this function is not activated automatically. This prevents any unauthorised use of the cursor buttons. The P buttons can be activated in the system menu.

If the logic relay is password-protected you cannot open the system menu until you have “unlocked” it.

Factory setting:
The P buttons are not activated.
The P buttons are activated and deactivated via the P BUTTONS menu.

- Press DEL and ALT to call up the system menu.
- Select the SYSTEM menu.
- Move the cursor to the P BUTTONS menu.

**Activating the P buttons**

If the logic relay shows P BUTTONS ✓ in the display, the P buttons are active.

- Otherwise select P BUTTONS and press OK.

The logic relay will then show P BUTTONS ✓ and the P buttons will be activated.

- Press ESC to return to the status display.

**Function of the P buttons**

The P buttons are only active in the status display. In this display you can use the P buttons to activate inputs in your circuit diagram.

- If a text is displayed, the P buttons only function if a value entry is not carried out.

**Deactivating the P buttons**

- Select P BUTTONS ✓ and press OK.

The logic relay will then show P BUTTONS and the P buttons will be deactivated.

- Deleting a circuit diagram in the logic relay will cause the P buttons to be deactivated automatically. If a circuit diagram is loaded from the memory module or from CL-SOFT, the status set there is also transferred.
The startup behaviour is an important aid during the commissioning phase. The circuit diagram which the logic relay contains is not yet fully wired up, or the system or machine is in a state which the logic relay is not permitted to control. It must not be possible to activate the outputs when the logic relay is connected to the power supply.

**Setting the startup behaviour**

- The CL models without a display can only be started in RUN mode.

Requirement: the logic relay must contain a valid circuit diagram.

- Factory setting: RUN mode is activated.

Switch to the system menu.

If the logic relay is protected by a password, the system menu will not be available until it is the logic relay “unlocked” (section “Unlock logic relay”, from Page 199).

Specify the operating mode which the logic relay must use when the supply voltage is applied.

**Activating RUN mode**

If the logic relay displays RUN MODE ✓, this means that the logic relay will start in RUN mode when the supply voltage is applied.

- Otherwise select RUN MODE and press OK.

RUN mode is activated.

- Press ESC to return to the status display.
Deactivating RUN mode

▷ Select **RUN MODE ✓** and press **OK**.

The RUN mode function is deactivated.

The default setting for the logic relay is for **RUN MODE ✓** to be displayed. In other words, starts in RUN mode when the power is switched on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Startup behaviour</th>
<th>Menu displayed</th>
<th>Status of the logic relay after startup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The logic relay starts in STOP mode</td>
<td><strong>RUN MODE</strong></td>
<td>STOP mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The logic relay starts in RUN mode</td>
<td><strong>RUN MODE ✓</strong></td>
<td>RUN mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

的行为 when the circuit diagram is deleted

The startup mode setting is a CL device function. When the circuit diagram is deleted this does not result in the loss of the setting selected.

Behaviour during upload/download to memory module or PC

When a valid circuit diagram is transferred from the logic relay to a memory module or the PC or vice versa, the setting is still retained.

The CL models without a display can only be started in RUN mode.

Possible faults

The logic relay does not start in RUN mode:

- The logic relay does not have a program in it.
- You have selected STOP mode (RUN MODE menu).
Startup behaviour for memory module

The startup behaviour using a memory module is for applications where unskilled personnel have to change the memory module with the logic relay de-energized.

The logic relay will then only start in RUN mode if a memory module with a valid program is fitted.

If the program on the memory module is different to the program in the logic relay, the program on the module is loaded first and the logic relay starts in RUN mode.

Factory setting:
Card mode is not activated.

Switch to the system menu.

If the logic relay is protected by a password, the system menu will not be available until the logic relay is “unlocked” (→ section “Unlock logic relay”, from Page 199).

Activate memory module startup
If the logic relay shows RUN MODE ✓ in the display, it will only start up in RUN mode at power on if the memory module fitted contains a valid program.

Otherwise select CARD MODE and press OK.

The logic relay will start up with the program on the module.

Press ESC to return to the status display.

Card mode is only possible with the CL-LAS.MD003 memory module. Old MD001 or MD002 memory modules do not support this function.
**Deactivating card mode**

- Select **CARD MODE ✓** and press **OK**.

The Card mode function is deactivated.

The default setting for the logic relay is for CARD MODE to be displayed. In other words, the logic relay starts in RUN mode when the power is switched on.

**Setting the cycle time**

The logic relay allows you to fix the cycle time. To do this, move to the SYSTEM menu and from there to the CYCLE TIME... menu.

- Factory setting:
  - The cycle time is set to 00 ms.

The cycle time can only be set in STOP mode.

- The logic relay is in STOP mode.

  - Select CYCLE-T and press **OK**.

The following menu appears:

- Press **OK**.

You can now enter the set cycle time.

- ◀▶ Move between the parameters
- ◀▶▷ Change value.

  - Press **OK** to acknowledge the value: e.g. 35 ms.

The set cycle time is at least 35 ms. The cycle time can be longer if the logic relay requires more time for processing the program.

- The entry of a set cycle time is only useful in applications involving two-step controllers or similar functions.
  - With a cycle time setting of 00 ms, the logic relay will process the circuit diagram and the program at the fastest possible speed (see also Inside CL, cycle time).

Set cycle time value range:
- between 00 and 60 ms.
**Retention (non-volatile data storage)**

It is a requirement of system and machine controllers for operating states or actual values to have retentive settings. What this means is that the values will be retained safely even after the supply voltage to a machine or system has been switched off and are also retained until the next time the actual value is overwritten.

Factory setting:

The retention function is not activated.

**Permissible markers and function relays**

It is possible to retentively store (non-volatile memory) the actual values (status) of markers, timing relays and up/down counters.

The following markers and function relays can be set to have retentive actual values:

- Markers: M9 to M12, M13 to M16, N9 to N16
- Up/down counters: C5 to C7, C8, C13 to C16
- Text function relays: D1 to D8
- Timing relays: T7, T8, T13 to T16

In order to ensure the full compatibility of CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT devices with the AC010 devices, the settings for the retentive data were divided into the above areas.

**Attention!**
The retentive data is kept every time the power supply is switched off. Data security is assured for 1,000,000 write cycles.
Setting retentive behaviour

Requirement: the logic relay must be in STOP mode.

- Switch to the system menu.

If the logic relay is protected by a password, the system menu will not be available until the logic relay is “unlocked” (→ section “Unlock logic relay”, from Page 199).

- Switch to STOP mode.
- Switch to the system menu.
- Move to the SYSTEM menu and continue to the RETENTION… menu.
- Press the OK button.

The first screen display is the selection of the marker range.

- Select a range.
- Press OK to select the marker, the function relay or the range that is to be retentive (tick on the line).

Press ESC to exit the input for the retentive ranges.

Example:
M9 to M12, counters C5 to C7, C8 as well as timing relays T7 and T8 are retentive. Indicated by the tick on the line.

The default setting of the logic relay is selected so that no retentive data is selected. In this setting, the logic relay works without retentive actual values if a valid circuit diagram is present. When the logic relay is in STOP mode or has been switched to a de-energized state, all actual values are cleared.
Deleting retentive actual values

The retentive actual values are cleared if the following is fulfilled (applies only in STOP mode):

- The program’s retentive actual values are reset to 0 when it is transferred to the logic relay from CL-SOFT or from the memory module. This also applies when there is no program on the memory module, in which case the old circuit diagram is retained in the logic relay.
- When the selected retentive markers, function relays or text display are deactivated.
- When the circuit diagram is deleted via the DELETE FUNCT menu.

The operating hours counters are always retentive. The actual values can only be reset by means of a special reset operation from the circuit diagram.

Transferring retentive behaviour

The setting for retentive behaviour is a circuit diagram setting; in other words, the retention setting is on the memory module and is transferred with the circuit diagram when uploading or downloading from the PC.
Changing the operating mode or the circuit diagram

When the operating mode is changed or the CL circuit diagram is modified, the retentive data is normally saved together with their actual values. The actual values of relays no longer being used are also retained.

Changing the operating mode
If you change from RUN to STOP and then back to RUN, the actual values of the retentive data will be retained.

Changing the CL circuit diagram
The actual values are retained if the CL circuit diagram is modified.

Attention!
Even if the markers and function relays that were selected as retentive are deleted from the circuit diagram, the retentive actual values are retained when switching from STOP to RUN or when switching the power supply off and on again. If these relays are used in the circuit diagram again, they will be assigned with the previous actual values.

Changing the startup behaviour in the SYSTEM menu
The retentive actual values in the logic relay are retained, irrespective of the RUN MODE or STOP MODE setting.
Displaying device information

The device information is provided for service tasks or in order to determine the performance level of the device.

This function is only available with devices featuring a display.

Exception: Terminal mode with the display system.

The logic relay allows you to show the following device information:

- Power supply AC1, AC2 or DC1, DC2,
- T (transistor output) or R (relay output)
- C (clock provided)
- LCD (display provided)
- OS: 1.10.204 (operating system version)
- CRC: 25825 (Checksum of the operating system is only displayed in STOP mode).
- Program name if this was assigned with CL-SOFT.

Switch to the main menu.

The device information is always available. The password does not prevent access.

Select the main menu.

Select the INFO... menu with the cursor button ↓.

Press the OK button.

This will display all device information.

Press ESC to exit the display.
In conventional control systems, a relay or contactor control processes all the rungs in parallel. The speed with which a contactor switches in this case depends on the components used, and ranges from 15 to 40 ms for relay pick-up and drop-out.

With the circuit diagram the logic relay is processed with a microprocessor that simulates the contacts and relays of the circuit concerned and thus processes all switching operations considerably faster. Depending on its size, the CL circuit diagram is processed cyclically every 2 to 40 ms.

During this time, the logic relay passes through five segments in succession.

How the logic relay evaluates the circuit diagram:

In the first three segments the logic relay evaluates the contact fields in succession. The logic relay checks whether contacts are switched in parallel or in series and saves the switching states of all contact fields.

In the fourth segment, the logic relay assigns the new switching states to all the coils in one pass.
The fifth segment is outside of the circuit diagram. The logic relay uses this to contact the “outside world”: output relays Q1 to Q… are switched and inputs I1 to “I…” are re-read. The logic relay also copies all new switch states to the status image.

The logic relay only uses this status image for one cycle. This ensures that each rung is evaluated with the same switching states for one cycle, even if the input signals at I1 to I12, for example, change their status several times within a cycle.

**Evaluation in the circuit diagram and high-speed counter functions**

When using high-speed counter functions, the signal state is continuously counted or measured irrespective of the processing of the circuit diagram. (C13, C14 high-speed up/down counters, C15, C16 frequency counters)

**CL operation and implications for circuit diagram creation**

The logic relay evaluates the circuit diagram in these five segments in succession. You should therefore remember two points when you create your circuit diagrams:

• The changeover of a relay coil does not change the switching state of an associated contact until the next cycle starts.
• Always wire forwards, upwards or downwards. Never wire backwards.
Example: switching in the next cycle

Start condition:
- I1, I2 switched on
- Q1 switched off.

This is the circuit diagram of a self-latching circuit. If I1 and I2 are closed, the switching state of relay coil $Q_1$ is latched via contact $Q_1$.

- **1st cycle**: Inputs I1 and I2 are switched on. Coil $Q_1$ picks up.
- Contact Q1 remains switched off since the logic relay evaluates from left to right.
- **2nd cycle**: The self-latching now becomes active. The logic relay has transferred the coil states at the end of the first cycle to contact Q1.

Example: Do not wire backwards

This example is shown in section “Creating and modifying connections”. It was used there to illustrate how NOT to do it.

In the third circuit connection, the logic relay finds a connection to the second circuit connection in which the first contact field is empty. The output relay is not switched. When wiring more than three contacts in series, use one of the marker relays.
Delay times for inputs and outputs

The time from reading the inputs and outputs to switching contacts in the circuit diagram can be set in the logic relay via the delay time.

This function is useful, for example, in order to ensure a clean switching signal despite contact bounce.

![Figure 81: CL input assigned with a switch](image)

CL-DC1, CL-DC2, CL-AC1 and CL-AC2 function with different input voltages and therefore also have different evaluation methods and delay times.

Delay times with CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 basic units

The delay time for DC signals is 20 ms.

![Figure 82: Delay times of CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 basic units](image)
An input signal $S_1$ must therefore be 15 V or 8 V (CL-DC1) for at least 20 ms on the input terminal before the switching contact will change from 0 to 1 (range A). If applicable, this time must also include the cycle time (range B) since the logic relay does not detect the signal until the start of a cycle.

The same time delay (range C) applies when the signal drops out from 1 to 0.

If the debounce is switched off, the logic relay responds to an input signal after just 0.25 ms.

![Switching behaviour with input debounce disabled](image)

**Figure 83: Switching behaviour with input debounce disabled**

Typical delay times with the debounce delay switched off are:

- **On-delay for $I_1$ to $I_{12}$**:
  - 0.25 ms (CL-DC2),
  - 0.3 ms (CL-DC1)

- **Off-delay for**
  - $I_1$ to $I_6$ and $I_9$ to $I_{12}$: 0.4 ms (CL-DC2), 0.3 ms (CL-DC1)
  - $I_7$ and $I_8$: 0.2 ms (CL-DC2), 0.35 ms (CL-DC1)

Ensure that input signals are noise-free if the input debounce is disabled. The logic relay will even react to very short signals.
Delay time with CL-AC1 and CL-AC2 basic units

The input delay with AC voltage signals depends on the frequency. The appropriate values for 60 Hz are given in brackets.

- **On-delay**
  - 80 ms at 50 Hz,
  - 66 ms at 60 Hz

- **Off-delay** for
  - I1 to I6 and I9 to I12: 80 ms (66 ms)
  - I7 and I8: 160 ms (150 ms) with CL-AC1
  - I7 and I8: 80 ms (66 ms) with CL-AC2

Figure 84: On-delay, CL-AC1 and CL-AC2

If the debounce delay is switched on, the logic relay checks at 40 ms (33 ms) intervals whether there is a half-wave present at an input terminal (1st and 2nd pulses in A). If the logic relay detects two pulses in succession, the device switches on the corresponding input internally.

If this is not the case, the input is switched off again as soon as the logic relay does not detect two successive half-waves (1st and 2nd pulses in B).

Figure 85: Pushbutton with bounce
If a button or switch bounces (A), the delay time may be extended by 40 ms (33 ms) (A).

If the debounce delay is switched off, the delay time is reduced.

- On-delay
  20 ms (16.6 ms)

- Off-delay for
  I1 to I6 and I9 to I12: 20 ms (16.6 ms)

- Off-delay for
  I7 and I8: 100 ms (100 ms) with CL-AC1, CL-AC2

The logic relay switches the contact as soon as it detects a pulse (A). If no pulse is detected, the logic relay switches off the contact (B).

The procedure for changing the delay times is described in section “Activating input delay (debounce)” on Page 214.

Delay times for the analog inputs CL-AC1, CL-DC1 and CL-DC2

The analog input values are read at 1 ms intervals. The values are continuously smoothed so that the analog values do not fluctuate excessively and remain clean. At the start of the circuit diagram cycle, the currently available analog values that have been smoothed are provided for processing in the circuit diagram.
Monitoring of short-circuit/overload with CL-LST, CL-LMT and CL-LET

Depending on the CL type in use, it is possible to use the internal inputs I15 and I16, R15, R16 to monitor for short-circuits or overloads on an output.

- **CL-LST:**
  - I16 = Group fault alarm for outputs Q1 to Q4.
- **CL-LMT:**
  - I16 = Group fault alarm for outputs Q1 to Q4.
  - I15 = Group fault alarm for outputs Q5 to Q8.
- **CL-LET:**
  - R16 = Group fault alarm for outputs S1 to S4.
  - R15 = Group fault alarm for outputs S5 to S8.

Table 33: Status of error outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of outputs</th>
<th>Status I15 or I16, R15 or R16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No fault found</td>
<td>0 = switched off (n/o contact)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least one output has a fault</td>
<td>1 = switched on (n/o contact)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following examples are for I16 = Q1 to Q4. I15 indicates in the same way short-circuits and overloads on Q5 to Q8.

**Example 1: Output with fault indication**

The circuit diagram functions as follows:

If a transistor output reports a fault, M16 is set by I16. The n/c contact of M16 switches off output Q1. M16 can be cleared by resetting the CL power supply.

**Example 2: Output of operating state**

The circuit functions as described in example 1. An additional feature is that when an overload is detected, the indicator light at Q4 is actuated. If Q4 has an overload, it would ‘pulse’.

**Example 3: Automatic reset of error signal**

The circuit diagram functions in the same way as example 2. In addition the marker M16 is reset every 60 seconds by timing relay T8 (on-delayed, 60 s). Should I16 remain at 1, M16 will continue to be set. Q1 is set briefly to 1 until I16 switches off again.
Expanding CL-LMR/CL-LMT

CL-LMR/CL-LMT can be expanded locally using the CL-LER.18AC2, CL-LER.18DC2, CL-LER.20 or CL-LET.20DC2 expansion modules, or remotely via the CL-LEC.CL000 coupler unit.

Install the units and connect the inputs and outputs as described (➡ chapter “Installation”, Page 27).

You process the inputs of the expansion devices as contacts in the CL circuit diagram in the same way as you process the inputs of the basic unit. The input contacts are assigned the operand identifiers R1 to R12.

R15 and R16 are the group fault alarms of the transistor expansion unit (➡ section “Monitoring of short-circuit/overload with CL-LST, CL-LMT and CL-LET”, Page 234).

The outputs are processed as relay coils or contacts like the outputs in the basic unit. The output relays are S1 to S8.

How is an expansion unit recognised?

The logic relay checks cyclically whether a device is sending data on CL-LINK.

Transfer behaviour

The input and output data of the expansion units is transferred serially in both directions. Take into account the modified reaction times of the inputs and outputs of the expansion units:

Input and output reaction times of expansion units

The debounce setting has no effect on the expansion unit.
Transfer times for input and output signals:

- **Central expansion**
  
  Time for inputs R1 to R12: 
  30 ms + 1 cycle time

- Time for outputs S1 to S6 (S8): 
  15 ms + 1 cycle

- **Remote expansion**
  
  Time for inputs R1 to R12: 
  80 ms + 1 cycle time

- Time for outputs S1 to S6 (S8): 
  40 ms + 1 cycle

**Function monitoring of expansion units**

If the power supply of the expansion unit is not present, no connection can be established between it and basic unit. The expansion inputs R1 to R12, R15, R16 are incorrectly processed in the basic unit and show status 0. It cannot be assured that the outputs S1 to S8 are transferred to the expansion unit.

**Warning!**

Ensure the continuous monitoring of CL expansion devices in order to prevent switching faults in machines or systems.

The status of the internal input I14 of the basic unit indicates the status of the expansion unit:

- I14 = “0”: expansion unit is functional
- I14 = “1”: expansion unit is not functional

When the power supply is switched on, basic units and expansion devices may require different power up times to reach full functionality. If the basic unit is powered up faster, the internal monitoring input I14 will have status 1, indicating that an expansion device is not functional.
Example

The expansion unit may be powered up later than the basic unit. This means that the basic unit is switched to RUN when an expansion unit is missing. The following CL circuit diagram detects if the expansion unit is functional or not functional.

As long as I14 is 1, the remaining circuit diagram is skipped. If I14 is 0, the circuit diagram is processed. If the expansion unit drops out for any reason, the circuit diagram is skipped. M1 detects whether the circuit diagram was processed for at least one cycle after the power supply is switched on. If the circuit diagram is skipped, all the outputs retain their previous state. The next example should be used if this is not desired.

Example with LCD output and reset of the outputs

Saving and loading circuit diagrams

You can either use the logic relay interface to save circuit diagrams to a memory module or use CL-SOFT and a transmission cable to transfer them to a PC.

CL-LSR..X.../CL-LST..X..., CL-LMR..X.../CL-LMT..X...

CL models without a keypad can be loaded with a CL circuit diagram via CL-SOFT or automatically from the fitted memory module every time the power supply is switched on.
Interface

The logic relay interface is covered.

**DANGER of electric shock with CL-AC units!**
If the voltage terminals for phase (L) and neutral conductor (N) are reversed, the connected 230 V/115 V voltage will be present at the CL interface. There is a danger of electric shock if the plug is not properly connected or if conductive objects are inserted into the socket.

Figure 87: Do not touch the interface

- Carefully remove the cover with a screwdriver.

Figure 88: Remove the cover

To close the slot again, push the cover back onto the slot.
The module is available as an accessory CL-LAS.MD003 for CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT.

Compatibility of memory modules MD001 and MD002

Circuit diagrams with all the data can transferred to the CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT from the MD001 and MD002 memory module. A transfer, however, in the other direction is not possible.

Each memory module saves one CL circuit diagram.

Information stored on the memory module is “non-volatile” and thus you can use the module to archive, transfer and copy circuit diagrams.

The memory module can be used for saving

- the circuit diagram
- all parameter sets of the function relays
- all display texts with functions
- the system settings,
  - Input delay
  - P buttons
  - Password
  - Retention on/off,
- card start
- summer time start/end time settings

The memory module is fitted in the opened interface provided for it.
Loading or saving circuit diagrams

You can only transfer circuit diagrams in STOP mode.

**Behaviour of CL device without integrated keypad, display when loading the memory module**

The CL modules without a keypad and LCD display transfer the circuit diagram from the inserted memory module to CL-LSR..X.../CL-LST..X... or CL-LMR..X.../CL-LMT..X.. when the power supply is switched on. The circuit diagram in the logic relay is retained if the circuit diagram on the memory module is invalid.

**Behaviour of CL device with integrated keypad, display when memory module is inserted**

If the logic relay does not contain a circuit diagram, the circuit diagram is loaded from the memory module automatically when the logic relay is switched on.
The memory module is detected when the module is inserted and you move from the main menu to the program menu.

As read access to MD001, MD002 and CL-LAS.MD003 modules are possible, the module can only be removed in the status display. This ensures that the correct module is always detected.

Only the CL-LAS.MD003 memory module can be written to.

- Switch to STOP mode.
- Select PROGRAM… from the main menu.
- Select the CARD… menu option.

The CARD… menu option will only appear if you have inserted a functional memory module.

You can transfer a circuit diagram from the logic relay to the module and from the module to the CL memory or delete the content of the module.

If the operating voltage fails during communication with the module, repeat the last step since the logic relay may not have transferred or deleted all the data.

After transmission, remove the memory module and close the cover.

### Saving a circuit diagram to the memory module

- Select CARD-DEVICE.

- Confirm the prompt with OK to delete the contents of the memory module and replace it with the CL circuit diagram.

Press ESC to cancel.
Loading a circuit diagram from the memory module
▶ Select the CARD → DEVICE menu option.
▶ Press OK to confirm the prompt if you want to delete the CL memory and replace it with the module content.

Press ESC to go back one menu.

Attention!
Once you have started the CARD → DEVICE transfer, the following operation is initiated:

• The RAM of the device is loaded from the module.
• The internal program memory is cleared.
• The data is written from the module to the internal retentive program memory.

This is carried out in blocks. A complete program is not transferred to the RAM for space reasons.

If an invalid program or an interruption occurs during the read or write operation, CL-LSR/CL-LST or CL-LMR/CL-LMT loses the program in the internal memory.

Deleting a circuit diagram on the memory module
▶ Select the DELETE CARD menu option.
▶ Press OK to confirm the prompt and to delete the module content.

Press ESC to cancel.
CL-SOFT

CL-SOFT is a PC program with which you can create, store, test and manage CL circuit diagrams.

You should only transfer data between the PC and the logic relay using the special CL-PC connecting cable, which is available as an optional accessory CL-LAS.TK001.

DANGER of electric shock with CL-AC units!
Safe isolation of the interface voltage is only ensured by using the cable CL-LAS.TK001.

Connect the PC cable to the serial PC interface.
Insert the CL plug in the opened interface.
Activate the status display on the logic relay.

The logic relay cannot exchange data with the PC while the circuit diagram display is on screen.

Use CL-SOFT to transfer circuit diagrams from your PC to the logic relay and vice versa. Switch the logic relay to RUN mode from the PC to test the program using the current wiring.

CL-SOFT provides extensive help on how to use the software.
Start CL-SOFT and click on Help.
The help provides all the additional information about CL-SOFT that you will need.
If there are transmission problems, the logic relay will display the INVALID PROG message.

- Check whether the circuit diagram is suitable for the destination device.

If the operating voltage fails during communication with the PC, repeat the last step. It is possible that not all the data was transferred between the PC and the logic relay.

Figure 91: Pull CL-LAS.TK001

- After transmission, remove the cable and close the cover.

**Logic relay with separate display module**

CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT can be operated with a separate display module. In this configuration, all the display information is transferred via the CL interface.

This has the advantage that the logic relay can be operated remotely. The texts in the logic relay are backlit and displayed on the front of the operator or control panel in twice the size. The display module has the high degree of protection IP65.

When using a display module with a keypad, the logic relay can be programmed and assigned parameters “from outside”.

Card mode operation is not possible when using a stand-alone display module. The interface can only be used once.
The display modules CL-LDD.XK (IP65) and CL-LDD.K (IP65) with the CL-LDC.S... remote display connection modules are currently available for use as stand-alone display modules.

The remote display connection module CL-LDC.S... communicates continuously with the logic relay. This increases the cycle time of the logic relay and must be taken into account during engineering.

**Device version**

Every logic relay has the device version number printed on the left of the device housing. The device version is indicated by the first two digits of the device number.

DC 20,4 ...28,8 V
3 W

01-900000042

Figure 92: Example of device version

This device is of device version 01.

The device version provides useful service information about the hardware version and the version of the operating system. The device version is important for selecting the correct logic relay for CL-SOFT.
7 What happens if …?

You may sometimes find that the logic relay does not do exactly what you expect. If this happens, read through the following notes which are intended to help you solve some of the problems you may encounter.

You can use the power flow display in the logic relay to check the logic operations in the CL circuit diagram with reference to the switching states of contacts and relays.

Only qualified persons should test the logic relay voltages while the device is in operation.

---

### Messages from the CL system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Messages from the CL system on the LCD display</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No display</td>
<td>Power supply interrupted</td>
<td>Switch on the power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LCD is faulty</td>
<td>Replace logic relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous display</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST: AC</td>
<td>Self-test aborted</td>
<td>Replace logic relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST: EEPROM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST: DISPLAY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST: CLOCK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR: I2C</td>
<td>Memory module removed or not inserted correctly before saving</td>
<td>Insert memory module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memory module is faulty</td>
<td>Change memory module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logic relay is faulty</td>
<td>Replace logic relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR: EEPROM</td>
<td>The memory for storing the retentive values or the CL circuit diagram memory is faulty.</td>
<td>Replace logic relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR: CLOCK</td>
<td>Clock error</td>
<td>Replace logic relay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Messages from the CL system on the LCD display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERROR: LCD</td>
<td>LCD is faulty</td>
<td>Replace logic relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR: ACLOW</td>
<td>Incorrect AC voltage</td>
<td>Test the voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logic relay is faulty</td>
<td>Replace logic relay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Possible situations when creating circuit diagrams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible situations when creating circuit diagrams</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cannot enter contact or relay in circuit diagram</td>
<td>Logic relay is in RUN mode</td>
<td>Select STOP mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time switch switches at wrong times</td>
<td>Time or time switch parameters not correct</td>
<td>Check time and parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message when using a memory module PROG INVALID</td>
<td>CL memory module without circuit diagram</td>
<td>Change CL type or change the circuit diagram in the memory module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circuit diagram on the memory module uses contacts/relays that the logic relay does not recognise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power flow display does not show changes to the rungs</td>
<td>Logic relay is in STOP mode</td>
<td>Select RUN mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Association/connection not fulfilled</td>
<td>Check and modify circuit diagram and parameter sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relay does not activate coil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incorrect parameter values/time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Analog value comparison is incorrect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Time value of timing relay is incorrect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Function of timing relay is incorrect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay Q or M does not energize</td>
<td>Relay coil has been wired up several times</td>
<td>Check coil field entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible situations when creating circuit diagrams</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Remedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input not detected</td>
<td>Loose terminal contact</td>
<td>Check installation instructions, check external wiring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No voltage to switch/button</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wire breakage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CL input is faulty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay output Q does not switch and activate the load</td>
<td>Logic relay in STOP mode</td>
<td>Select RUN mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No voltage at relay contact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logic relay power supply interrupted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CL circuit diagram does not activate relay output</td>
<td>Check installation instructions, check external wiring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wire breakage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CL relay is faulty</td>
<td>Replace logic relay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The actual values are not being stored retentively.</td>
<td>Retention has not been switched on.</td>
<td>Switch on retention in the SYSTEM menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The RETENTION… menu is not displayed in the SYSTEM menu.</td>
<td>Logic relay is in RUN mode</td>
<td>Select STOP mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The SYSTEM menu is not displayed.</td>
<td>This CL model does not have this menu.</td>
<td>Exchange logic relay if you need retention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic relay starts in STOP mode only</td>
<td>No circuit diagram in logic relay</td>
<td>Load, input circuit diagram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Startup behaviour is set to the function “Startup in operating mode STOP”.</td>
<td>Set the startup behaviour in the SYSTEM menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCD display showing nothing.</td>
<td>No power supply</td>
<td>Switch on the power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logic relay is faulty</td>
<td>Press the OK button. If no menu appears, replace the logic relay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Text displayed with too many spaces</td>
<td>Enter text or do not select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GW flashes on the status display</td>
<td>CL-LEC.C1000 coupler unit detected without I/O expansion.</td>
<td>Connect I/O expansion to external CL-LINK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix

Dimensions

Figure 93: Dimensions CL-LEC.CI000 and CL-LER.2O in mm
(specifications in inches see table 34, page 253)
Figure 94: Dimensions CL-LSR/CL-LST in mm
(specifications in inches see table 34, page 253)
Figure 95: Dimensions CL-LMR/CL-LMT in mm
(specifications in inches see table 34)

Table 34: Dimensions in inches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mm</th>
<th>inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>0.295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.75</td>
<td>0.423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.25</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.75</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Technical data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>CL-LEC.CI000 CL-LER.20</th>
<th>CL-LSR, CL-LST</th>
<th>CL-LMR, CL-LMT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions W × H × D</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[mm]</td>
<td>35.5 × 90 × 56.5</td>
<td>71.5 × 90 × 56.5</td>
<td>107.5 × 90 × 56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[inches]</td>
<td>1.4 × 3.54 × 2.08</td>
<td>2.81 × 3.54 × 2.08</td>
<td>4.23 × 3.54 × 2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Space units (SU) width</strong></td>
<td>2 SU (space units) wide</td>
<td>4 SU (space units) wide</td>
<td>6 SU (space units) wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[g]</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[lb]</td>
<td>0.154</td>
<td>0.441</td>
<td>0.661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mounting</strong></td>
<td>Top-hat rail DIN 50022, 35 mm or screw mounting with 3 CL-LAS.FD001 fixing brackets (accessories); only 2 fixing brackets required for CL-LEC.CI000 and CL-LER.20.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Climatic environmental conditions

(Cold to IEC 60068-2-1, Heat to IEC 60068-2-2)

| **Ambient temperature during operation** | –25 to 55 °C, –13 to 131 °F |
| **Installed horizontally/vertically**   |                             |
| **Condensation**                        | Prevent condensation with suitable measures |
| **LCD display (reliably legible)**      | 0 to 55 °C, 32 to 131 °F   |
| **Storage/transport temperature**        | –40 to +70 °C, –40 to 158 °F |
| **Relative humidity (IEC 60068-2-30)**   | 5 to 95 %, non-condensing  |
| **Air pressure (operation)**             | 795 to 1080 hPa            |
| **Corrosion resistance**                |                             |
| IEC 60068-2-42                          | SO₂ 10 cm³/m³, 4 days      |
| IEC 60068-2-43                          | H₂S 1 cm³/m³, 4 days       |
| **Inflammability class to UL 94**       | V 0                        |

## Ambient mechanical conditions

| **Pollution degree** | 2 |
| **Degree of protection (EN 50178, IEC 60529, VBG4)** | IP 20 |
### Technical data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Technical data</strong></th>
<th><strong>Value</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oscillations (IEC 60068-2-6)</strong></td>
<td>10 to 57 Hz (constant amplitude 0.15 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57 to 150 Hz (constant acceleration 2 g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shock (IEC 60068-2-27)</strong></td>
<td>18 shocks (semi-sinusoidal 15 g/11 ms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drop (IEC 60068-2-31)</strong></td>
<td>Drop height 50 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free fall, when packed (IEC 60068-2-32)</strong></td>
<td>1 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Value</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrostatic discharge (ESD), (IEC/EN 61000-4-2, severity level 3)</td>
<td>8 kV air discharge, 6 kV contact discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electromagnetic fields (RFI), (IEC/EN 61000-4-3)</td>
<td>Field strength 10 V/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emitted interference Interference immunity (EN 55011, EN 55022) IEC 61000-6-1,2,3,4</td>
<td>Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast transient burst (IEC/EN 61000-4-4, severity level 3)</td>
<td>2 kV power cables, 2 kV signal cables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-energy pulses (surge) CL-AC (IEC/EN 61000-4-5)</td>
<td>2 kV power cable symmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-energy pulses (surge) CL-DC1, CL-DC2, CL-AC1 (IEC/EN 61000-4-5, severity level 2)</td>
<td>0.5 kV power cable symmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunity to line-conducted interference to (IEC/EN 61000-4-6)</td>
<td>10 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insulation resistance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Value</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearance and creepage distances</td>
<td>EN 50178, UL 508, CSA C22.2, No 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation resistance</td>
<td>EN 50178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overvoltage category/degree of pollution</td>
<td>II/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tools and cable cross-sections</strong></td>
<td><strong>Value</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solid core</td>
<td>min. 0.2 mm², max. 4 mm²/AWG:22 – 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexible with ferrule</td>
<td>min. 0.2 mm², max. 2.5 mm²/AWG: 22 – 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Factory wiring: to AWG 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot-head screwdriver, width</td>
<td>3.5 × 0.8 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tightening torque</td>
<td>0.6 Nm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Backup/accuracy of real-time clock
(only with CL-LSR..X.../CL-LST..X..., CL-LMR..X.../CL-LMT..X...)

Clock battery back-up

\[ \begin{align*}
    \text{(1)} &= \text{backup time in hours} \\
    \text{(2)} &= \text{service life in years}
\end{align*} \]

Accuracy of the real-time clock

Repetition accuracy of timing relays

Accuracy of timing relays

Resolution

Range “s”

10 ms

Range “M:S”

1 s

Range “H:M”

1 min.

Retentive memory

Write cycles of the retentive memory (at least)

1,000,000

Rungs (logic relay)

CL-LSR/CL-LST, CL-LMR/CL-LMT

128

Special approvals

CSA

Hazardous Locations CLASS I Division 2 Groups A, B, C and D

Temperature Code T3C –160 °C in 55 °C ambient.
### Power supply

**CL-LSR...AC1, CL-LMR...AC1, CL-LSR...AC2, CL-LMR...AC2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CL-LSR...AC1, CL-LMR...AC1</th>
<th>CL-LSR...AC2, CL-LMR...AC2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated value (sinusoidal)</strong></td>
<td>24 V AC</td>
<td>100/110/115/120/230/240 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating range</strong></td>
<td>+10/-15 % 20.4 to 26.4 V AC</td>
<td>+10/-15 % 85 to 264 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frequency, rated value, tolerance</strong></td>
<td>50/60 Hz, ± 5 %</td>
<td>50/60 Hz, ± 5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input current consumption</strong></td>
<td>CL-LSR...AC1 CL-LMR...AC1</td>
<td>CL-LSR...AC2 CL-LMR...AC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 115/120 V AC 60 Hz</td>
<td>Normally 40 mA Normally 70 mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 230/240 V AC 50 Hz</td>
<td>Normally 20 mA Normally 35 mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 24 V AC 50/60 Hz</td>
<td>Normally 200 mA Normally 300 mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voltage dips</strong></td>
<td>20 ms, IEC/EN 61131-2</td>
<td>20 ms, IEC/EN 61131-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power loss</strong></td>
<td>CL-LSR...AC1 CL-LMR...AC1</td>
<td>CL-LSR...AC2 CL-LMR...AC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 115/120 V AC</td>
<td>Normally 5 VA Normally 10 VA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 230/240 V AC</td>
<td>Normally 5 VA Normally 10 VA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 24 V AC</td>
<td>Normally 5 VA Normally 7 VA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CL-LSR...DC1, CL-LMR...DC1, CL-LS...DC2, CL-LM...DC2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CL-LSR...DC1, CL-LMR...DC1</th>
<th>CL-LSR...DC2, CL-ST...DC2, CL-LMR...DC2, CL-LMT...-DC2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated voltage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal value</td>
<td>12 V DC, +30 %, −15 %</td>
<td>24 V DC, +20 %, −15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissible range</td>
<td>10.2 to 15.6 V DC</td>
<td>20.4 to 28.8 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual ripple</td>
<td>≤ 5 %</td>
<td>≤ 5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input current at rated voltage</strong></td>
<td>CL-LSR...DC1 CL-LMR...DC1</td>
<td>CL-LS...DC2 CL-LM...DC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normally</td>
<td>140 mA</td>
<td>80 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voltage dips</strong></td>
<td>10 ms, IEC/EN 61 131-2</td>
<td>10 ms, IEC/EN 61 131-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power loss</strong></td>
<td>CL-LS...DC1 CL-LM...DC1</td>
<td>CL-LS...DC2 CL-LM...DC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normally</td>
<td>2 W</td>
<td>2 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normally 3.5 W</td>
<td>Normally 3.5 W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inputs

**CL-LSR...AC1, CL-LMR...AC1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CL-LSR...AC1</th>
<th>CL-LMR...AC1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Digital inputs 24 V AC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status display</td>
<td>LCD (if provided)</td>
<td>LCD (if provided)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 inputs (I7, I8) usable as analog inputs</td>
<td>4 inputs (I7, I8, I11, I12) usable as analog inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potential isolation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To power supply</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between each other</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the outputs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Technical data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CL-LSR...AC1</th>
<th>CL-LMR...AC1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated voltage L (sinusoidal)</strong></td>
<td>24 V AC</td>
<td>24 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At state “0”</td>
<td>0 to 6 V AC</td>
<td>0 to 6 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At state “1”</td>
<td>(I7, I8) &gt; 8 V AC, &gt; 11 V DC (I1 to I6, I9 to I12) 14 to 26.4 V AC</td>
<td>(I7, I8, I11, I12) &gt; 8 V AC, &gt; 11 V DC (I1 to I6, I9, I10) 14 to 26.4 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated frequency</strong></td>
<td>50/60 Hz</td>
<td>50/60 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input current for state “1”</strong></td>
<td>4 mA at 24 V AC 50 Hz</td>
<td>4 mA at 24 V AC 50 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1 to I6 (CL-LMR also I9 to I10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input current for state “1”</strong></td>
<td>2 mA at 24 V AC 50 Hz, 2 mA at 24 V DC</td>
<td>2 mA at 24 V AC 50 Hz, 2 mA at 24 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7, I8 (CL-LMR also I11, I12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delay time for 0 to 1 and 1 to 0 for I1 to I8, CL-LMR also I9 to I12</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debounce ON</td>
<td>80 ms (50 Hz), 66²/₃ ms (60 Hz)</td>
<td>80 ms (50 Hz), 66²/₃ ms (60 Hz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debounce OFF</td>
<td>20 ms (50 Hz), 16²/₃ ms (60 Hz)</td>
<td>20 ms (50 Hz), 16²/₃ ms (60 Hz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max. permissible cable length (per input)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1 to I8 (CL-LMR also I9 to I10)</td>
<td>Normally 40 m</td>
<td>Normally 40 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CL-LSR...AC2, CL-LER.18AC2, CL-LMR...AC2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CL-LSR...AC2</th>
<th>CL-LER.18AC2, CL-LMR...AC2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Digital inputs 115/230 V AC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status display</td>
<td>LCD (if provided)</td>
<td>LCD (if provided)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential isolation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To power supply</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between each other</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the outputs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated voltage L (sinusoidal)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At signal “0”</td>
<td>0 to 40 V AC</td>
<td>0 to 40 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At signal “1”</td>
<td>79 to 264 V AC</td>
<td>79 to 264 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated frequency</strong></td>
<td>50/60 Hz</td>
<td>50/60 Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**
- All values refer to sinusoidal voltage conditions unless specified otherwise.
- All times are in milliseconds unless specified otherwise.
- All currents are in milliamperes (mA).
- All voltages are in volts (V).
# Appendix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input current for state “1”</th>
<th><strong>CL-LSR...AC2</strong></th>
<th><strong>CL-LER.18AC2, CL-LMR...AC2</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1 to R12, I1 to I6 (CL-LMR also I9 to I12)</td>
<td>$6 \times 0.5 \text{ mA at 230 V AC 50 Hz}$ $6 \times 0.25 \text{ mA at 115 V AC 60 Hz}$</td>
<td>$10 (12) \times 0.5 \text{ mA at 230 V AC 50 Hz}$ $10 (12) \times 0.25 \text{ mA at 115 V AC 60 Hz}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input current for state “1”</td>
<td><strong>CL-LSR...AC2</strong></td>
<td><strong>CL-LER.18AC2, CL-LMR...AC2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7, I8</td>
<td>$2 \times 6 \text{ mA at 230 V AC 50 Hz}$ $2 \times 4 \text{ mA at 115 V AC 60 Hz}$</td>
<td>$2 \times 6 \text{ mA at 230 V AC 50 Hz}$ $2 \times 4 \text{ mA at 115 V AC 60 Hz}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay time for 0 to 1 and 1 to 0 for I1 to I6, I9 to I12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debounce ON</strong></td>
<td>80 ms (50 Hz), 66$^{2/3}$ ms (60 Hz)</td>
<td>80 ms (50 Hz), 66$^{2/3}$ ms (60 Hz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debounce OFF</strong> (also R1 to R12)</td>
<td>20 ms (50 Hz), 16$^{2/3}$ ms (60 Hz)</td>
<td>20 ms (50 Hz), 16$^{2/3}$ ms (60 Hz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay time I7, I8 for 1 to 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debounce ON</strong></td>
<td>160 ms (50 Hz), 150 ms (60 Hz)</td>
<td>80 ms (50 Hz), 66$^{2/3}$ ms (60 Hz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debounce OFF</strong></td>
<td>100 ms (50 Hz/60 Hz)</td>
<td>20 ms (50 Hz), 16$^{2/3}$ ms (60 Hz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay time I7, I8 for 0 to 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debounce ON</strong></td>
<td>80 ms (50 Hz), 66$^{2/3}$ ms (60 Hz)</td>
<td>80 ms (50 Hz), 66$^{2/3}$ ms (60 Hz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debounce OFF</strong></td>
<td>20 ms (50 Hz), 16$^{2/3}$ ms (60 Hz)</td>
<td>20 ms (50 Hz), 16$^{2/3}$ ms (60 Hz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. permissible cable length (per input)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1 to I6, R1 to R12 (CL-LMR also I9 to I12)</td>
<td>Normally 40 m</td>
<td>Normally 40 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7, I8</td>
<td>Normally 100 m</td>
<td>Normally 100 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CL-LSR...DC1, CL-LMR...DC1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital inputs</th>
<th>CL-LSR...DC1</th>
<th>CL-LMR...DC1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inputs usable as analog inputs</td>
<td>I7, I8</td>
<td>I7, I8, I11, I12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status display</td>
<td>LCD (if provided)</td>
<td>LCD (if provided)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential isolation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To power supply</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between each other</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the outputs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal value</td>
<td>12 V DC</td>
<td>12 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At state “0”</td>
<td>4 V DC (I1 to I8)</td>
<td>4 V DC (I1 to I12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At state “1”</td>
<td>8 V DC (I1 to I8)</td>
<td>8 V DC (I1 to I12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input current for state “1”</td>
<td>3.3 mA at 12 V DC (I1 to I6)</td>
<td>3.3 mA at 12 V DC (I1 to I6, I9 to I12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7, I8</td>
<td>1.1 mA at 12 V DC</td>
<td>1.1 mA at 12 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay time for 0 to 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debounce ON</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debounce OFF</td>
<td>Normally 0.3 ms (I1 to I16) Normally 0.35 ms (I7, I8)</td>
<td>Normally 0.3 ms (I1 to I6, I9, I10) Normally 0.35 ms (I7, I8, I11, I12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay time from 1 to 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debounce ON</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debounce OFF</td>
<td>Normally 0.3 ms (I1 to I16) Normally 0.15 ms (I7, I8)</td>
<td>Normally 0.4 ms (I1 to I6, I9 to I12) Normally 0.2 ms (I7, I8, I11, I12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable length (unscreened)</td>
<td>100 m</td>
<td>100 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CL-LS...DC2, CL-LE...DC2, CL-LM...DC2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital inputs</th>
<th>CL-LSR...DC2, CL-LST...DC2</th>
<th>CL-LER...DC2, CL-LET...DC2</th>
<th>CL-LMR...DC2, CL-LMT...DC2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inputs usable as analog inputs</td>
<td>I7, I8</td>
<td></td>
<td>I7, I8, I11, I12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status display</td>
<td>LCD (if provided)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential isolation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To power supply</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between each other</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the outputs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal value</td>
<td>24 V DC</td>
<td>24 V DC</td>
<td>24 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At state “0”</td>
<td>&lt; 5 V DC (I1 to I8)</td>
<td>&lt; 5 V DC (R1 to R12)</td>
<td>&lt; 5 V DC (I1 to I12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At state “1”</td>
<td>&gt; 8 V DC (I7, I8)</td>
<td>&gt; 15 V DC (I7, I8)</td>
<td>&gt; 15 V DC (I7, I8, I11, I12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 15 V DC (I1 to I6)</td>
<td>&gt; 15 V DC (R1 to R12)</td>
<td>&gt; 15 V DC (I1 to I6, I9, I10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input current for state “1”</td>
<td>3.3 mA at 24 V DC (I1 to I6)</td>
<td>3.3 mA at 24 V DC (R1 to R12)</td>
<td>3.3 mA at 24 V DC (I1 to I6, I9, I10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7, I8 (CL-LM...DC2, also I11, I12)</td>
<td>2.2 mA at 24 V DC</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 mA at 24 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay time for 0 to 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debounce ON</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debounce OFF</td>
<td>Normally 0.25 ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LS...DC2 I1 to I8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LE...DC2 R1 to R12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LM...DC2 I1 to I12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Technical data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CL-LSR...DC2, CL-LST...DC2</th>
<th>CL-LER...DC2, CL-LET...DC2</th>
<th>CL-LMR...DC2, CL-LMT...DC2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delay time from 1 to 0</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debounce ON</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debounce OFF</td>
<td>• Normally 0.4 ms (I1 to I6)</td>
<td>Normally 0.4 ms (R1 to R12)</td>
<td>• Normally 0.4 ms (I1 to I6, I9, I10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Normally 0.2 ms (I7, I8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable length (unshielded)</td>
<td>100 m</td>
<td>100 m</td>
<td>100 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### High-speed counter inputs, I1 to I4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CL-LSR...DC1, CL-LSR...DC2, CL-LST...DC2, CL-LMR...DC1, CL-LMR...DC2, CL-LMR...DC2, CL-LMT...DC2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable length (shielded)</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### High-speed up and down counter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>kHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counting frequency</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse shape</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse pause ratio</td>
<td>1:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frequency counter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>kHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counting frequency</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse shape</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse pause ratio</td>
<td>1:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Analog inputs I7, I8, I11, I12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>I7, I8</th>
<th>I11, I12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potential isolation</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To power supply</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the digital inputs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the outputs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input type</strong></td>
<td>DC voltage</td>
<td>DC voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signal range</strong></td>
<td>0 to 10 V DC</td>
<td>0 to 10 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resolution analog</strong></td>
<td>10 mV</td>
<td>10 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resolution digital</strong></td>
<td>0.01 (10-bit, 1 to 1023)</td>
<td>0.01 (10-bit, 0 to 1023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input impedance</strong></td>
<td>11.2 kΩ</td>
<td>11.2 kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accuracy</strong></td>
<td>± 3 % of actual value</td>
<td>± 3 % of actual value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two CL devices</td>
<td>± 2 % of actual value (I7, I8), ± 0,12 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within a single device</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conversion time, analog/digital</strong></td>
<td>Debounce ON: 20 ms</td>
<td>Debounce OFF: every cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input current at 10 V DC</strong></td>
<td>1 mA</td>
<td>1 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cable length (shielded)</strong></td>
<td>30 m</td>
<td>30 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Technical data

### Relay outputs

**CL-LSR, CL-LMR, CL-LER.18AC2, CL-LER.18DC2, CL-LER.20**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CL-LSR</th>
<th>CL-LMR, CL-LER.18AC2, CL-LER.18DC2</th>
<th>CL-LER.20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of outputs</strong></td>
<td>Relay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In groups of</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parallel switching of outputs to increase performance</strong></td>
<td>Not permissible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protection of an output relay</strong></td>
<td>Miniature circuit-breaker B16 or 8 A fuse (slow)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potential isolation for mains current supply, inputs</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>300 V AC (safe isolation)</td>
<td>600 V AC (basic isolation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanical lifespan (switching operations)</strong></td>
<td>$10 \times 10^6$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mains relays</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conventional therm. current</strong></td>
<td>8 A (10 A UL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommended for load</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 500 mA, 12 V AC/DC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short-circuit resistance $\cos \varphi = 1$</strong></td>
<td>16 A characteristic B (B16) at 600 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short-circuit resistance $\cos \varphi = 0.5$ to 0.7</strong></td>
<td>16 A characteristic B (B16) at 900 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated impulse withstand voltage</strong></td>
<td>$U_{\text{imp contact coil}}$</td>
<td>4 kV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated insulation voltage</strong> $U_{i(t)}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated operational voltage</strong> $U_e$</td>
<td>250 V AC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safe isolation to EN 50178 between coil and contact</strong></td>
<td>300 V AC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safe isolation to EN 50178 between two contacts</strong></td>
<td>300 V AC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Making capacity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AC-15 250 V AC, 3 A (600 Ops/h)</strong></td>
<td>300000 operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DC-13 L/R $\leqslant$ 150 ms 24 V DC, 1 A (500 Ops/h)</strong></td>
<td>200000 operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Breaking capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CL-LSR</th>
<th>CL-LMR, CL-LER.18AC2, CL-LER.18DC2</th>
<th>CL-LER.20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC-15 250 V AC, 3 A (600 Ops/h)</td>
<td>300 000 operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC-13 L/R ≤ 150 ms 24 V DC, 1 A (500 Ops/h)</td>
<td>200 000 operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filament bulb load</td>
<td>1000 W at 230/240 V AC/25000 operations 500 W at 115/120 V AC/25000 operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorescent tube with ballast</td>
<td>10 × 58 W at 230/240 V AC/25000 operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventional fluorescent tube, compensated</td>
<td>1 × 58 W at 230/240 V AC/25000 operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorescent tube, uncompensated</td>
<td>10 × 58 W at 230/240 V AC/25000 operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operating frequency, relays

- **Mechanical switching operations**: 10 million (1 × 10⁷)
- **Mechanical switching frequency**: 10 Hz
- **Resistive lamp load**: 2 Hz
- **Inductive load**: 0.5 Hz

### UL/CSCA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uninterrupted current at 240 V AC/24 V DC</th>
<th>10/8 A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AC</strong></td>
<td>Control Circuit Rating Codes (Utilization category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max. rated operational voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max. uninterrupted thermal current ( \cos \varphi = 1 ) at B 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum make/break capacity ( \cos \varphi \neq 1 ) (Make/break) with B300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DC</strong></td>
<td>Control Circuit Rating Codes (Utilization category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max. rated operational voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max. thermal uninterrupted current with R300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum apparent on/off power with R300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Transistor outputs

### CL-LST, CL-LMT, CL-LET.20DC2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CL-LST</th>
<th>CL-LMT, CL-LET.20DC2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of outputs</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contacts</strong></td>
<td>Semiconductors</td>
<td>Semiconductors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated voltage $U_e$</strong></td>
<td>24 V DC</td>
<td>24 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permissible range</strong></td>
<td>20.4 to 28.8 V DC</td>
<td>20.4 to 28.8 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residual ripple</strong></td>
<td>$\leq 5 %$</td>
<td>$\leq 5 %$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply current</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At state “0”</strong></td>
<td>Normally 9 mA, max. 16 mA</td>
<td>Normally 18 mA, max. 32 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At state “1”</strong></td>
<td>Normally 12 mA, max. 22 mA</td>
<td>Normally 24 mA, max. 44 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reverse polarity protection</strong></td>
<td>Yes, Attention! If voltage is applied to the outputs when the polarity of the power supply is reversed, this will result in a short circuit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potential isolation to mains supply, inputs</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rated current $I_e$ on 1 signal</strong></td>
<td>max. 0.5 A DC</td>
<td>max. 0.5 A DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lamp load</strong></td>
<td>5 Watts without $R_V$</td>
<td>5 Watts without $R_V$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residual current on 0 state per channel</strong></td>
<td>$&lt; 0.1 \text{ mA}$</td>
<td>$&lt; 0.1 \text{ mA}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max. output voltage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On 0 state with ext. load &lt; 10 MΩ</strong></td>
<td>2.5 V</td>
<td>2.5 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On 1 state, $I_e = 0.5 \text{ A}$</strong></td>
<td>$U = U_e - 1 \text{ V}$</td>
<td>$U = U_e - 1 \text{ V}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short-circuit protection</strong></td>
<td>Yes, thermal (analysis via diagnostics input I16, I15; R16, R15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short-circuit tripping current for $R_a \leq 10 \text{ mΩ}$</strong></td>
<td>$0.7 \text{ A} \leq I_e \leq 2 \text{ A per output}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max. total short-circuit current</strong></td>
<td>8 A</td>
<td>16 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peak short-circuit current</strong></td>
<td>16 A</td>
<td>32 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thermal cutout</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inductive load (without external suppressor circuit)

General explanations:
\[ T_{0.95} = \text{time in milliseconds until 95 \% of the stationary current is reached.} \]

\[ T_{0.95} \approx 3 \times T_{0.65} = 3 \times \frac{L}{R} \]

Utilisation category in groups for:

- Q1 to Q4
- Q5 to Q8
- S1 to S4
- S5 to S8
### Technical data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$T_{0.95}$</th>
<th>$R$</th>
<th>$L$</th>
<th>Utilization factor</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Relative duty factor</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Maximum switching frequency</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>Operations/h</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Maximum duty factor</th>
<th>DF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1SVC 440 795 M0100</td>
<td>1 ms</td>
<td>48 $\Omega$</td>
<td>16 mH</td>
<td>g = 0.25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC13</td>
<td>72 ms</td>
<td>48 $\Omega$</td>
<td>1.15 H</td>
<td>g = 0.25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other inductive loads:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 ms</td>
<td>48 $\Omega$</td>
<td>0.24 H</td>
<td>g = 0.25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inductive loading with external suppressor circuit for each load

(→ section “Connecting transistor outputs”, Page 51)
## List of the function relays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact type</th>
<th>Usable contacts</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Analog value comparator function relay</strong></td>
<td>A1...A16</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Counter function relays</strong></td>
<td>C1...C16</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text display function relay</strong></td>
<td>D1...D16</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Week time switch function relay</strong></td>
<td>E1...E16</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CL input terminal</strong></td>
<td>I13</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>0 signal</strong></td>
<td>I14</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expansion status</strong></td>
<td>I16</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short-circuit/overload</strong></td>
<td>I15...I16</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Markers, (auxiliary relay)</strong></td>
<td>M1...M16</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Markers (auxiliary relay)</strong></td>
<td>N1...N16</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating hours counter</strong></td>
<td>O1...O4</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cursor button</strong></td>
<td>P1...P4</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CL output</strong></td>
<td>Q1...Q8</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input terminal for expansion unit</strong></td>
<td>R1...R12</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short-circuit/overload with expansion</strong></td>
<td>R15...R16</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CL output (expansion or auxiliary marker S)</strong></td>
<td>S1...S8</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timer function relays</strong></td>
<td>T1...T16</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jump label</strong></td>
<td>:1...:16</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year time switch</strong></td>
<td>Y1...Y8</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Master reset, (central reset)</strong></td>
<td>Z1...Z8</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Available function relays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relay</th>
<th>CL display</th>
<th>CL-LSR/CL-LST</th>
<th>CL-LMR/CL-LMT</th>
<th>Coil function</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analog value comparator function relay</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1...A16</td>
<td>A1...A16</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter function relays</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C1...C16</td>
<td>C1...C16</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text marker function relay</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D1...D16</td>
<td>D1...D16</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week time switch function relay</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Ø1...Ø8</td>
<td>Ø1...Ø8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markers (auxiliary relay)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M1...M16</td>
<td>M1...M16</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markers (auxiliary relay)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N1...N16</td>
<td>N1...N16</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating hours counter</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O1...O4</td>
<td>O1...O4</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL output relay</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Q1...Q8</td>
<td>Q1...Q8</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL output relay expansion, markers</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S1...S8</td>
<td>S1...S8</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timer function relays</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T1...T16</td>
<td>T1...T16</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional jump</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:1...:8</td>
<td>:1...:8</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year time switch</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y1...Y4</td>
<td>Y1...Y4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master reset (central reset)</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Z1...Z8</td>
<td>Z1...Z8</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Names of relays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relay</th>
<th>Meaning of abbreviation</th>
<th>Function relay designation</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Analog value comparator</td>
<td>Analog value comparator</td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Counter</td>
<td>Counter</td>
<td>111</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Display</td>
<td>Text display</td>
<td>131</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Operating time (week, Software)</td>
<td>Week time switch</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Operating time</td>
<td>Operating hours counter</td>
<td>143</td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Timing relays</td>
<td>Timing relay</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Year time switch</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Zero reset,</td>
<td>Master reset</td>
<td>174</td>
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</table>
# Names of function relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function relay coil</th>
<th>Meaning of abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>count input</td>
<td>Counter input, counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>direction input</td>
<td>Counter direction, counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>hold, stop</td>
<td>Stopping of timing relay, stop, timing relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>reset</td>
<td>Reset of actual value to zero, operating hours counters, counters, text displays, timing relays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>trigger</td>
<td>Timing coil, timing relay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Name of function block inputs (constants, operands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Meaning of abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>Factor 1</td>
<td>Gain factor for I1 (I1 = F1 × Value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>Factor 2</td>
<td>Gain factor for I2 (I2 = F2 × Value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY</td>
<td>Hysteresis</td>
<td>Switching hysteresis for value I2 (Value HY applies to positive and negative hysteresis.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1</td>
<td>Input 1</td>
<td>1st setpoint, comparison value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2</td>
<td>Input 2</td>
<td>2nd setpoint, comparison value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Setpoint</td>
<td>Setpoint, limit value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compatibility of the function relay parameters

The functions of the CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT units were extended to integrate the function relays of the AC010 units. The parameter displays were adapted for the additional functions.

Parameter display of analog value comparator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AC010 parameter</th>
<th>CL-LSR/CL-LST-, CL-LMR/CL-LMT parameter</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANALOG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB</td>
<td>GE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA = I1 AA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB = I2 BB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 = A1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ = +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ = GE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter display of counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AC010 parameter</th>
<th>CL-LSR/CL-LST-, CL-LMR/CL-LMT parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{ AAAA }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA = $AAAA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 = C1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ = +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 N +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$AAAAA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter display 7-day time switch

AC010 parameter | CL-LSR/CL-LST, CL-LMR/CL-LMT parameter
---|---
AA-BB | AA-BB
B1 | B1
A | A
ON --:-- | ON --:--
OFF --:-- | OFF --:--
+ | +

Parameter display of timing relay

AC010 parameter | CL-LSR/CL-LST, CL-LMR/CL-LMT parameter
---|---
AA-BB | AA-BB
X | X
S | S
TRG | T1
RES | T1
+ | +

Compatibility of the memory module

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of memory module</th>
<th>CL-LSR, CL-LST</th>
<th></th>
<th>CL-LMR, CL-LMT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>Reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD001</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD002</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL-LAS.MD003</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

Analog input
The CL-AC1, CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 devices are provided with the two (CL-LSR/CL-LST) or four (CL-LMR/CL-LMT) analog inputs I7, I8 and I11, I12. The input voltages are between 0 V and 10 V. The measuring data is evaluated with the integrated function relays.

Circuit diagram elements
As in conventional wiring, the circuit diagram is made up of circuit elements. These include input, output and marker relays, plus function relays and P buttons.

Connect mode
Connect mode is used to wire up the circuit elements in your CL circuit diagram.

Contact behaviour
The contact behaviour of any circuit element can be defined as either a n/c contact or a n/o contact. n/c contact elements are identified by a line above the identifier (Exception: jump).

Decentralized expansion
I/O expansion with the expansion device (e.g. CL-LET.20DC2) is installed up to 30 m away from the basic unit. The CL-LEC.CI000 coupler is fitted centrally on the basic unit. A two-wire cable is used to exchange the input and output data between the expansion device and the basic unit.

Entry mode
Entry mode is used to input or modify values when creating circuit diagrams or setting parameters, for example.
Function relay

Function relays can be used for complex control tasks. The logic relay features the following function relays:

- Timing relay
- 7-day time switch
- Year time switch
- Counter, up/down, high-speed, frequency
- Analog value comparator/threshold value switch
- Operating hours counter
- Master reset
- Text marker relay

Impulse relay

An impulse relay is a relay which changes its switching state and retains its new state (latched) when a voltage is applied to the relay coil for a short time.

Input

The inputs are used to connect up external contacts. In the circuit diagram, inputs are evaluated via contacts I1 to I12 and R1 to R12.

CL-AC1, CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 can receive additional analog data via the inputs I7, I8 and I11, I12.

Interface

The CL interface is used to exchange and save circuit diagrams to a memory module or PC.

A memory module stores a circuit diagram and the CL settings.

The CL-SOFT PC software allows you to control the logic relay from the PC. For this the PC and the logic relay are connected via the CL-LAS.TD001 cable.

Local expansion

I/O expansion with the expansion device (e.g. CL-LET.20DC2) is installed directly on the basic unit. The connector is always supplied with the expansion unit.
Memory module

The memory module is used to store your CL circuit diagram, together with its parameter and CL settings. The data on the memory module will be retained without an external power supply.

The memory module is fitted in the interface provided for it.

Non-volatile data

See Retention.

Operating buttons

The logic relay has eight operating buttons. These are used to select menu functions and create circuit diagrams. The large round button in the middle is used to move the cursor.

DEL, ALT, ESC and OK all perform additional functions.

Operating mode

The logic relay has two operating modes: RUN and STOP. RUN mode is used to process your CL circuit diagram (with the controller running continuously). In STOP mode you can create your circuit diagrams.

Output

You can connect various loads to the logic relay outputs, such as contactors, lamps or and motors. In the circuit diagram the outputs are controlled via the corresponding output relay coils Q1 to Q8 or S1 to S8.

Parameter

Parameters enable the user to set the behaviour of function relays. The relevant parameters apply for switch times or counter setpoints. They are set in the parameter display.

P buttons

The P buttons can be used to simulate four additional inputs which are controlled directly by the four cursor buttons, rather than via external contacts. The switching contacts of P buttons are connected up in the circuit diagram.
Power supply

CL-AC1 is powered by AC voltage at 24 V AC. The terminal designations are “L” and “N”.

CL-AC2 is powered by AC voltage at 85 to 264 V AC, 50/60 Hz. The terminals are labelled with “L” and “N”.

CL-DC1 is powered by DC voltage at 12 V DC. The terminals are labelled “+12 V” and “0 V”.

CL-DC2 is powered by DC voltage at 24 V DC. The terminals are labelled “+24 V” and “0 V”.

The terminals for the power feed are the first three terminals on the input side.

Retention

Data is retained even after the logic relay power supply is switched off. (retentive data)

The following data is retentive:

- CL circuit diagram
- Parameters, setpoint values
- Texts
- System settings
- Password
- Actual values of marker relays, timing relays, counters (selectable)

Rung

Each line in the circuit diagram is a rung. CL-LSR/CL-LST and CL-LMR/CL-LMT can take 128 rungs.
Index

A  Accuracy of real-time clock .........................256
    Actual values, deleting retentive ................223
    Add rung .............................................64
    Ambient conditions .................................254
Analog
    Comparing two values ..............................110
    Input ..................................................41, 275
    Input power supply ................................43
    Input, resolution .................................102
    Setpoint potentiometer .............................44
    Signals ................................................42
    Value comparator ..................................98
    Value comparator parameter compatibility .273
    Value comparator, two-step controller .......108
    Value scaling ........................................133
AND circuit ..............................................177
Annual timer ............................................167
Approvals ..............................................256
Auxiliary relay ...........................................85

B  Basic circuit ..........................................176
    Changeover circuit .................................180
    Latching .............................................181
    Negation ............................................176, 177
    Parallel circuit ..................................178
    Permanent contact ................................177
    Series circuit .......................................177
Button
    ALT .......................................................64
    DEL .......................................................64
    OK .........................................................62, 70
Buttons for circuit diagram processing ..........69
Index

Cable cross-sections ............................................31
Cable lengths ......................................................37
Cables .................................................................31
Change channel
7-day time switch ...............................................139
Annual timer ......................................................169
Change language ...................................................201
Circuit diagram ...................................................71
CL function ..........................................................228
Coil field .............................................................75
Contact fields ....................................................75
Controlling ...........................................................84
Creation, troubleshooting .......................................248
Cycle .................................................................227
Delete .................................................................67
Detection .............................................................228
Display ...............................................................62, 75
Elements ..............................................................275
Enter .................................................................60
Fast entry ............................................................67
Grid .................................................................62, 75
Internal processing ...............................................227
Load .................................................................76, 237, 242, 243
Operating buttons ...............................................69
Overview ............................................................75
Rung .................................................................75
Save .................................................................76, 237, 240, 241, 243
Testing ..............................................................65, 84
Wiring ...............................................................64, 80
Circuit examples ..................................................184
CL basic units at a glance .......................................14
Clock backup time ...............................................256
Coil .................................................................72
Coil field ............................................................75
Coil function
Contactor .............................................................86
Impulse relay .......................................................89
Latching relay .....................................................90
Negate ...............................................................87
Overview ...........................................................85
Commissioning ....................................................57
Comparator functions ...........................................98
Comparison
  “Equal to” ..................................................105
  “Greater than/equal to” ................................106
  “Greater than” ..........................................107
  “Less than/equal to” ..................................104
  “Less than” ..............................................103
  Two analog values .....................................110
Compatibility of parameters ..............................273
Connect mode ..................................................275
Connecting
  20 mA sensor ..............................................46
  Alternating voltage .....................................32
  Analog inputs ............................................41
  Analog setpoint potentiometer .......................44
  Brightness sensor ......................................44, 45
  Contactors and relays ................................48
  Cross-sections ..........................................31
  DC voltage ................................................33
  Digital input ............................................40
  Expansion ..................................................30
  Frequency encoder .....................................46
  High-speed counters ..................................46
  Input .......................................................35
  Neon bulbs ................................................38
  Output .....................................................48
  Power supply ............................................31
  Proximity switches ....................................40
  Pushbuttons and switches ............................40
  Relay outputs ..........................................49
  Setpoint potentiometer ...............................44
  Temperature sensor ....................................45
  Transistor outputs ....................................51
Connections
  Changing ....................................................80
  Creating ....................................................80
  Delete .......................................................81
  Position in the circuit diagram ......................75
Contact ............................................................... 71
   Behaviour .................................................... 275
   Field ........................................................... 75
   First ............................................................. 63
   List all ........................................................ 270
Contactor function, invert ........................................ 87
Counter ........................................................... 111, 115, 116, 119
   Cascading ..................................................... 117
   Component quantities ....................................... 115
   Counter frequency .......................................... 114
   Fast, circuit diagram evaluation .......................... 228
   High-speed .................................................... 46, 125
Maintenance .......................................................... 145
Operating time/hours ............................................. 143
Parameter compatibility ......................................... 273
Retentive actual value ........................................... 118
Scan for actual value = zero ................................... 117
Counter relay ...................................................... 111
   Parameter set ................................................ 122, 127
Counter value automatic reset .................................. 116
Counting unit quantities ......................................... 115
Current
   Increasing input ............................................. 39
   Input ............................................................ 37, 41
Cursor buttons .................................................... 16, 82
   Activating ..................................................... 216
   Deactivating .................................................. 216
   See „P buttons“ ................................................ 277
Cursor display ..................................................... 25, 70
Cycle ................................................................. 227
Cycle pulse ......................................................... 87, 88, 182, 183
Index

D  Date setting ............................................................205
  Delay times
    for CL-AC1 and CL-AC2 ..................................232
    for CL-AC1, CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 .....................233
    for CL-DC1 and CL-DC2 ..................................230
  Inputs and outputs ...........................................230
  Deleting retentive actual values ......................223
  Detecting operating states ..............................109
  Device information .........................................225
  Device overview ............................................14
  Device version ..............................................245
  Dimensions ....................................................251
  Display module ...............................................244
  DST setting ....................................................206

E  Edge
  Evaluate falling ..............................................87
  Evaluate rising ...............................................88
  Falling ........................................................183
  Rising ........................................................182
  Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) .................255
  Entry mode ....................................................275
  Error handling
    See „What happens if“ ....................................247
  Expanding CL-LMR/CL-LMT ..................................235
  Expansion .....................................................235
    Connecting ..................................................30
    Detecting ...................................................235
    Local .........................................................276
    Monitoring ..................................................236
    Remote .......................................................275
    Transfer behaviour ......................................235
  Expansion units ..............................................54
Index

F
Fixing brackets .................................................... 29
Flashing ............................................................ 160
Frequency ......................................................... 119
Frequency counter ............................................. 119
Function block inputs, list of names ............... 272
Function relays .......................... 71, 119, 131, 143, 276
Counter ...................................................... 111
Example ....................................................... 93
High-speed counter ........................................ 125
Master reset .................................................. 174
Overview ...................................................... 91
Overview lists ............................. 270, 271, 272
Parameter .................................................. 203
Retention ................................................... 221
Time switch ........................................ 137, 167
Timing relays .............................................. 148

H
Hours-run meter .................................................. 143

I
Improper use ....................................................... 11
Impulse relay ........................................ 89, 182, 276
Input ................................................................. 276
Analog connecting ....................................... 41
Analog resolution ........................................ 102
Analog, power supply .................................. 43
Connecting .................................................. 35
Contacts ...................................................... 77
Current ............................................ 37, 39, 41
Debounce setting ....................................... 214
Delay time .................................................. 230
Digital connecting ........................................ 40
Expanding .................................................... 54
Response time ........................................... 235
Technical data ............................................ 258
Terminals ..................................................... 77
Voltage range ................................................. 37, 41
Inrush current limitation .................................. 39
Inside .............................................................. 227
## Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>..........................................................27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation resistance</td>
<td>..........................................255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intended users</td>
<td>.....................................................11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>....................................................238, 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interference</td>
<td>.........................................................37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invert</td>
<td>..........................................................79</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Jumps .................................................................164</th>
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<th>Keypad .................................................................16</th>
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<th>L</th>
<th>Latching ............................................................181</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latching relay</td>
<td>....................................................90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED display</td>
<td>..........................................................19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line protection</td>
<td>....................................................31, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List</td>
<td>Contacts ..........................................................270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function relays</td>
<td>....................................................271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relays</td>
<td>..........................................................271</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logic relays at a glance</td>
<td>....................................................15</td>
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<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>Main menu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>....................................................20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selecting</td>
<td>....................................................17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance meter</td>
<td>....................................................145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marker</td>
<td>..........................................................85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marker relay</td>
<td>....................................................229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marker reset</td>
<td>....................................................175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master reset</td>
<td>....................................................174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory module</td>
<td>....................................................76, 239, 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>....................................................242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert</td>
<td>....................................................239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>....................................................242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>....................................................241</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Menu
   Change language ........................................... 201
   Changing level ............................................ 62
   Guidance .................................................... 16
   Language setting ........................................... 58
   Selecting main menu ..................................... 17
   Selecting system menu ................................... 17

Message
   INVALID PROG ............................................. 244, 248
   System ...................................................... 247

Mode .......................................................... 277
   Change ......................................................... 65

Monitoring expansion ....................................... 236
Mounting .......................................................... 27
Screwing ......................................................... 29
Top-hat rail ....................................................... 28

N
   n/c contact ................................................. 72, 73, 270
   Invert .......................................................... 79
   n/o contact ................................................. 72, 73, 270
   Invert .......................................................... 79

NAND circuit ..................................................... 178

Neon bulbs .......................................................... 38
Non-volatile data (retention) ............................. 221

NOT circuit .................................................... 176, 177

O
   Operating buttons ......................................... 69, 277
   Operating modes .......................................... 59
   Operation .................................................... 16, 69, 70
   OR circuit ...................................................... 178
Index

Output ...............................................................277
Connecting ............................................................48
Connecting relay ...................................................49
Connecting transistor ...........................................51
Contacts ....................................................................77
Delay time ................................................................230
Expanding ..................................................................54
Relay ..........................................................................77
Reset .........................................................................175
Response time ..........................................................235
Overload ....................................................................53
monitoring with CL-LST, CL-LMT, CL-LET ....234
Overview ....................................................................12

P
P buttons .................................................................277
Activating ...............................................................216
Activating and deactivating ..................................215
Deactivating ............................................................216
See “Cursor buttons” .................................................82
Parameter
Block access ............................................................203
Change .......................................................................202
Change switch time ..................................................203
Display .......................................................................202
Function relay ............................................................203
Power flow display .....................................................96
Parameter display .........................................................70
Timing relay ............................................................122, 127
Parameters ....................................................................277
Compatibility ............................................................273
Password
Activate ....................................................................198
Changing ....................................................................199
Deactivating, see “Unlock logic relay” ........199
Deleting .......................................................................200
Range ..........................................................................197
Remove protection ......................................................200
Set up ..........................................................................196
Password protection ....................................................195
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Real-time clock, accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Real-time clock, backup time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reed relay contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relay coil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coil function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connecting output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contactor function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Impulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>List all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output, technical data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reset counter value manually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Response time input/output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Permissible markers and function relays ................221
Power flow display ...........................................66, 84, 96
Power supply ..................................................31, 278
  Analog input ................................................43
  Technical data .............................................257
Program ................................................................70
Proper use .....................................................11
Pulse shaping ...................................................159

Retention ........................................................221, 278
Memory ..........................................................256

Response time input/output ................................235
Index

Retentive behaviour
  Setting .......................................................222
  Transferring ................................................223
  Transferring the circuit diagram ..................224
RUN, start behaviour ...........................................59
RUN/STOP switching ...........................................65
Rung .................................................................278
  Add new ......................................................64
  Delete ..........................................................82
  Insert ............................................................82
Running light .....................................................190

S
  Scaling ..............................................................133
  Screw mounting ..................................................29
  Sensor (20 mA)
    Connecting ...................................................46
  Set .......................................................................90
  Setpoints ...........................................................203
  Setting summer time rule ..................................207
  Setting the cycle time ........................................220
  Settings .............................................................195
  Shift register ....................................................186
  Short-circuit .....................................................53
    monitoring with CL-LST, CL-LMT, CL-LET ....234
  Signals, analog ....................................................42
  Stairwell lighting ...............................................191
  Star-delta starting ..............................................184
  Startup behaviour ......................................217, 219
    After deleting circuit diagram .....................218
    Basic setting ..................................................218, 220
    Memory module ..............................................219
    Possible faults ..............................................218
    Setting ..........................................................217
    Upload/download to memory module or PC 218
  Status display ................................................17, 18
  Status image register ........................................228
  Statusanzeige ......................................................18
Supply voltage
- Alternating voltage ........................................ 32
- Analog input .................................................. 43
- DC voltage ..................................................... 33
Switching contact ................................................ 79
- Changing ....................................................... 78
- Contact number ............................................... 78
- Contacting ..................................................... 78
- Cursor buttons ............................................... 82
- Delete .......................................................... 79
- Entering ......................................................... 78
- Invert ............................................................ 64
- Overview ....................................................... 72
Switching on .................................................... 57
System menu selection ........................................ 17

| T | Technical data ........................................... 254 |
|   | General .................................................. 254 |
|   | Inputs .................................................... 258 |
|   | Power supply ............................................ 257 |
|   | Relay output ............................................. 265 |
|   | Transistor output ...................................... 267 |
|   | Terminals .................................................. 31 |
|   | Text display ............................................... 131 |
|   | Threshold switch ....................................... 98 |
|   | Tightening torque ...................................... 31 |
|   | Time setting .............................................. 205 |
|   | Time switch ............................................... 137 |
|   | 7-day ....................................................... 137 |
|   | Annual ..................................................... 167 |
|   | Change channel .......................................... 139, 169 |
|   | Examples ................................................... 140 |
Timing relays .....................................................148
  Flashing .....................................................160
  Off-delayed ................................................155
  On- and off-delayed ...................................157
  On-delayed .................................................154
  Operating modes .......................................151
  Parameter compatibility ..............................274
  Pulse shaping .............................................159
  Time range ................................................151
Top-hat rail .........................................................28
Transfer behaviour expansion ............................235
Transfer cable ....................................................243
Transistor output, technical data ............................267
Troubleshooting
  During circuit diagram creation ..................248
  With result .................................................250
  Two-step controller .........................................108
  Two-wire proximity switches ............................39

U
  Unlocking ........................................................199

V
  Value entry ........................................................16
  Voltage range, Input ............................................41
  Voltage range, input ...........................................37, 41

W
  Week time switch
    Parameter compatibility ..............................274
    Weekday setting ..........................................205
    What happens if .............................................247
  Wiring ..........................................................69
    Backwards ....................................................229
    Delete ..........................................................64
    Enter ............................................................64
    Wiring rules ..................................................86

X
  XOR circuit ........................................................180