

Time Set Instructions (continued)

The base time is multiplied by the total value of the time set switches to arrive at the desired delay time. The time set switches can be combined to form any integer value from 1 to 31. The time delay equals the Base Time multiplied by the total value of the time set switches.

Timing Formula

The following formulas can be used to calculate the Base Time pot and switch settings:

$$\text{BASE TIME} \times \text{TOTAL SWITCH VALUE} = \text{DESIRED DELAY TIME}$$

(Set by Potentiometer) (Set by Time Set Switches)

Therefore, to set the TOTAL SWITCH VALUE for a particular delay time:

$$\text{TOTAL SWITCH VALUE} = \frac{\text{DESIRED DELAY TIME}}{\text{BASE TIME}}$$

Timing Example

The desired delay time is 60 seconds. Set the time set switches to a value of 1 in order to set the base time. This corresponds to S1-1 ON, S1-2 through S1-5 OFF. Now adjust the Base Time Potentiometer (BTP) for the selected delay (see Timing Formula). In this case, a base time of 6 seconds and multiplier (switch value) of 10 was selected, so the BTP should be set for 6 seconds. Now change the time set switches to a value of 10. This corresponds to S1-1, S1-3 and S1-5 OFF; S1-2 and S1-4 ON. The timer is now set for a delay of 60 seconds.

Sample Chart for Delay Times

Timing Formula			Time Set Switches (Values)				
Desired Time (Seconds)	Base Time (Seconds)	Total Switch Value	S1-1 (1)	S1-2 (2)	S1-3 (4)	S1-4 (8)	S1-5 (16)
6 =	6 X	1	On	Off	Off	Off	Off
12 =	12 X	1	On	Off	Off	Off	Off
18 =	18 X	1	On	Off	Off	Off	Off
24 =	12 X	2	Off	On	Off	Off	Off
30 =	6 X	5	On	Off	On	Off	Off
36 =	6 X	6	Off	On	On	Off	Off
42 =	6 X	7	On	On	On	Off	Off
48 =	6 X	8	Off	Off	Off	On	Off
54 =	6 X	9	On	Off	Off	On	Off
60 =	6 X	10	Off	On	Off	On	Off
620 =	20 X	31	On	On	On	On	On

Troubleshooting Guide

• No Relay Operation

- Verify that the correct input voltage is applied at terminals #1 and #2
- Verify that the correct jumpers are cut for the applied input voltage
- Test relay by setting up timer as a ONE-SHOT - set for minimum delay
- Verify relay transfer by checking output terminals with an ohmmeter

• Improper Relay Operation

- Verify that the proper switch settings have been selected

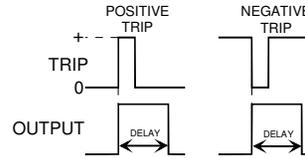
• For Further Assistance

- Call the AlarmSaf Technical Assistance Department

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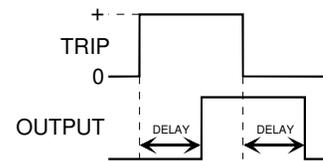
One Shot

Upon application of a trip signal, the output contacts transfer and the time delay begins. After the delay period the contacts return to their original position.



Dual Delay

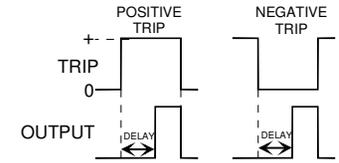
Dual Delay is a combination of Delayed Operate and Delayed Release. Upon application of a trip signal, the time delay begins. At the end of the time delay, the output contacts transfer and hold. Upon removal of the trip signal, the time delay begins again. After the delay period, the output contacts return to their original position.



Delayed Operate

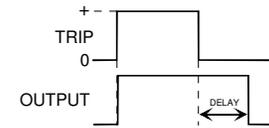
Upon application of a trip signal the time delay begins. At the end of the time delay the output

contacts transfer and hold until the trip signal is removed. The trip signal MUST remain for the entire length of the delay for the contacts to transfer. Removal of the trip signal prior to time-out will cancel the operation of the timer.



Delayed Release

Upon application of a trip signal, the output contacts transfer. The time delay begins upon REMOVAL of the trip signal. After the delay period, the output contacts return to their original position. Re-application of a trip signal during timing will extend the delay.



Note:

The programmed delay is determined by the combination of the Base Time Potentiometer and the Time Set switches. See the timing adjustment paragraph for more information.