

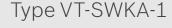
The Drive & Control Company

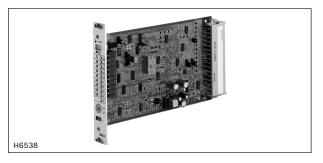


Command value and ramp card

RE 30255

Edition: 2013-04 Replaces: 06.05





- ► Component series 1X
- ► Analog, Euro-card format
- Suitable for controlling valves with integrated electronics. For controlling valves without integrated electronics, an additional suitable amplifier is necessary.
- Suitable for generating, linking and standardizing command value signals

Features

- ► Configuration and parameterization of the command value card using potentiometers
- ► Command value inputs:
 - Differential input ±10 V
 - 4 callable command value inputs ±10 V
 - Current input 4 to 20 mA (standard 0 to 100 %; switchable ±100 %)
- ► Actuating variable outputs:
 - Voltage ±10 V
 - Current 4 to 20 mA

(standard 0 to 100 %; switchable ±100 %)

- Inverting of the internal command value signal via 24 V input or jumper
- Selection of ramp time via quadrant recognition (24 V input) or ramp time call-ups (24 V inputs)
- ▶ Switching of the ramp time range via jumper
- Characteristic curve correction by means of separately adjustable step levels and maximum values
- Enable input
- ▶ "Ramp ready" output signal as auxiliary process variable
- ► "Ready for operation" output signal
- ► Switchable measuring socket
- ► Reverse polarity protection for the voltage supply

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More information:

 Product description and commissioning instructions VT-SWKA-1, see 30255-B

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Ordering code

01		02		03		04		05
VT-SWKA-1	1	1X	/	V0	1	0	/	*

01	Analog command value card	VT-SWKA-1
02	Component series 10 to 19 (10 to 19: Unchanged technical data and pin assignment)	1X
04	Version: Standard	V0
05	Standard option	0
06	Further details in the plain text	*

Suitable card holder:

► Open card holder VT 3002-1-2X/48F (see data sheet 29928)

Functional description

General

The command value card is set up as printed circuit board in Euro format, 100×160 mm, and suitable for installation in a rack. An internal power supply unit [1] supplies all internally required positive and negative supply voltages. If the power supply unit is in operation and no error is detected, the green LED on the front plate is lit and the "ready for operation" signal is set.

Current input [3]

There is no switching between current and voltage input. Both inputs are permanently available (see terminal assignment). The input signals are internally standardized and added up. The zero point and the value range of the current input can be switched using jumper J5.

Command value call-ups [4]

Four command value signals "w1" to "w4" can be called up. The external command value voltages (command values 1 to 4) are either defined directly by the regulated voltage outputs +10 V and -10 V or via external potentiometers. If these command value inputs are directly connected to the regulated voltages, the command values are set at the potentiometers "w1" to "w4". When using external potentiometers, the internal potentiometers will function as attenuators or limiters.

Only one call-up can be operated at the same time. If several call-ups are operated simultaneously, call-up "1" has the lowest priority and call-up "4" has the highest priority.

The respective active call-up is indicated via a yellow LED on the front plate.

Command value inversion [7]

The command value created internally from the input signals, the command value call-ups and the zero point offset signal can be inverted by an external signal or jumper J1. If an external inverting signal is connected, this is indicated by an LED ("-1") on the front plate.

Enable function [8]

The enable function switches the input signal of the ramp generator on or off. If enable is switched on or off, the control output changes with the set ramp time irrespective of the command value. Thus, a controlled valve does not open or close abruptly. If an error signal occurs, the ramp generator input signal is also set to 0 %. The enable signal is indicated by an LED on the front plate.

Ramp generator [9]

The ramp generator limits the rise of the control output. The downstream step functions and amplitude attenuators do not extend or shorten the ramp time.

Using jumper J2, the ramp time is set to a minimum (< 2 ms) (ramp off).

External ramp time setting:

Using an external potentiometer, the internally set ramp time can be extended. The setting can be verified by means of the measuring socket. In case of a cable break, the internal default setting will be valid automatically. Note for setting and measuring the ramp time:

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Command value and ramp card | VT-SWKA-1

Functional description (continued)

Value at n	neasuri	ng soc	ket "v			U	/ V	5	3		2
Current ra	amp tir	ne (±2	0 %)			t,	ms	20	33	3	50
Ut / V	1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.:	1	0.05	0.0	3	C	0.02
t / ms	100	200	333	500	100	00	2000	333	3	5	000

By reconnecting the jumper J3, the ramp times specified above can be increased tenfold.

Ramp status signal [11]

The "ramp ready" status signal indicates that the control output has reached the desired end value. By means of this signal (24 V output), superior sequence controls can be more easily synchronized with the valve function or the controlled hydraulic function.

Characteristic curve generator [12]

Using the adjustable characteristic curve generator, step level and maximum values for positive and negative signals can be set separately, adjusted to the hydraulic requirements. The actual development of the characteristic curve through the zero point is not stepped but linear.

Amplitude limiter [13]

The control outputs (current output and voltage output) are limited to approx. ±110 % of the nominal range.

Fault recognition [14]

The internal operating voltages and the voltage outputs are monitored and, if the jumper J7 (1-2) is connected, the current output is checked for cable break. If there is no error, the green "ready for operation" LED is lit and the "ready for operation" output is switched to 24 V (operating voltage).

Measuring points [15]

A measuring socket on the front plate is provided for verifying the settings of the command value call-up, the ramp times and further internal signals. The measuring points are selected via the measuring point selector switch which is also located on the front plate. The signal of the measuring socket is also connected to the male multipoint connector (b26).

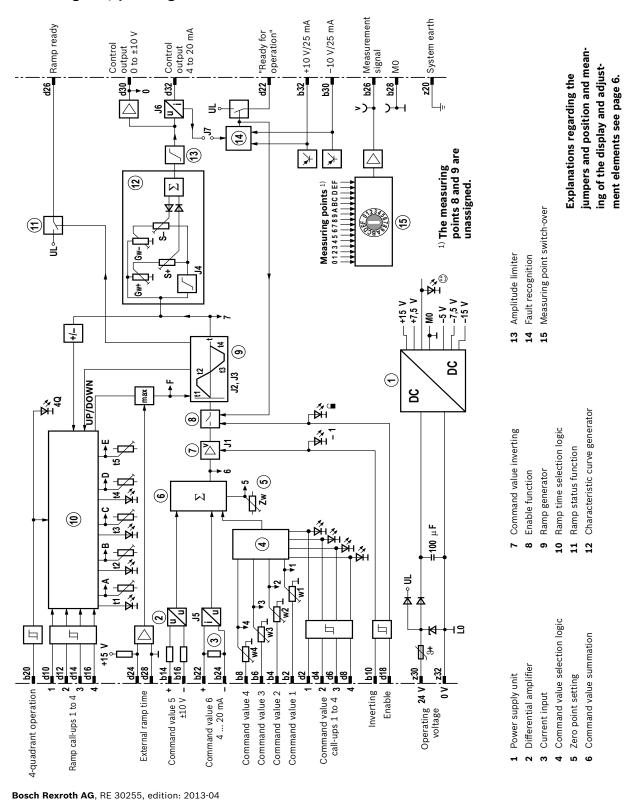
[] = references to the block diagram on page 4

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Block diagram / pin assignment



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Command value and ramp card | VT-SWKA-1

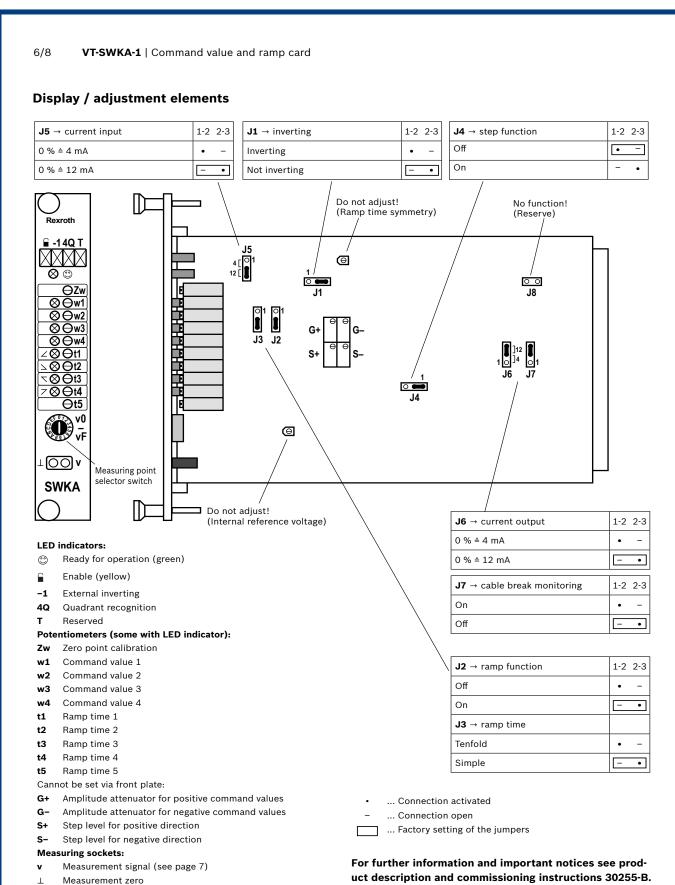
Technical data (for applications outside these parameters, please consult us!)

Operating range: Uper limit value Lower limit value Ug (t)_{min} Power consumption P_S 7 VA Current consumption P_S 7 VA Thermal overload protection; self-activating after tripping linputs, analog Command value 1 to 4 (potentiometer inputs) Command value 5 (differential input) External ramp time Ug 0 ±10 V, $R_c > 100 \text{ kΩ}$ (M0 is reference) Command value 6 (current input) External ramp time Ug 0 ±10 V, $R_c > 100 \text{ kΩ}$ (M0 is reference) Command value 6 (current input) External ramp time Ug 0 ±10 V, $R_c > 100 \text{ kΩ}$ (internally increased to ±15 V, M0 is reference) Command value (all-ups, Command value call-ups, Command value (all-ups, Command value inversion, Enable, Ramp call-ups, V 0 £5 V $U_8 > 00$, $R_0 > 100 \text{ kΩ}$ Extend ranges Zero adjustment (potentiometer "Zw") Command values (potentiometer "t1" to "t5") Step level (potentiometer "T1" to "t5") Step level (potentiometer "T1" to "t5") Step level (potentiometer "T1" to "t5") 3	Operating voltage	UR	24 VDC + 40 % - 20 %
Upper limit value U_{B} (t) U_{max} 0.00 $0.$		ОВ	24 450 1 40 70 20 70
Lower limit value $U_{\rm B}$ (t)min 18 V Power consumption $P_{\rm S}$ 7 VA Current consumption I < 0.3 A		//p (+)	35 V
Power consumption P_S < 7 VA Current consumption I < 0.3 A			
Current consumption J < 0.3 A Fuse J ₅ Thermal overload protection; self-activating after tripping Inputs, analog U _e 0 ±10 V, $R_e > 100$ kΩ (M0 is reference) Command value 5 (differential input) U _e 0 ±10 V, $R_e > 50$ kΩ Command value 6 (current input) I _e 4 20 mA, load $R_B = 100$ Ω (zero point switchable) External ramp time U _e 0 ±10 V, $R_e > 50$ kΩ Inputs, digital 0 ±10 V, $R_e = 10$ kΩ (internally increased to ±15 V, M0 is reference) Command value call-ups, 0 ±10 V, $R_e = 10$ kΩ (internally increased to ±15 V, M0 is reference) Command value call-ups, 0 ±10 V, $R_e = 10$ kΩ (internally increased to ±15 V, M0 is reference) Setting ranges 2 ±10 V, $R_e = 10$ kΩ (internally increased to ±15 V, M0 is reference) Setting ranges 2 ±10 V, $R_e = 10$ kΩ (internally increased to ±15 V, M0 is reference) Setting ranges 2 ±20 V, $R_e = 10$ kΩ (internally increased to ±15 V, M0 is reference) Setting ranges 2 ±20 V, $R_e = 10$ kΩ (internally increased to ±15 V, M0 is reference) Setting ranges 2 ±20 V, $R_e = 10$ kΩ (internally increased to ±15 V, M0 is reference) Setting range range range range range range range r			
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Command value inversion, Enable, amp call-ups, 4-quadrant operation			
Enable, Ramp call-ups, 4-quadrant operation Setting ranges Zero adjustment (potentiometer "Zw") $\pm 30 \text{ %}$ Command values (potentiometers "w1" to "w4") $0 \dots 110 \text{ %}$ Ramp times (potentiometer "S+" and "S-") $0 \dots 50 \text{ %}$ (step level reached at approx. $2 \text{ % of specified comma}$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ %}$ (applies to the step level setting of 0 %) Outputs, analog Control output voltage Control output current Measurement signal Outputs, digital Ramp ready Ready for operation Ready for operation Measuring sockets Measuring sockets Measurement signal "v" (depending on the position of the measuring point switch-over) Type of connection Setting ranges $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 6.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots 110 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{OFF}, R_e > 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $0 \dots$	• •		
Ramp call-ups, 4-quadrant operation Setting ranges Zero adjustment (potentiometer "Zw")	•	U	8.5 V U_B -> ON, R_e > 100 kΩ
4-quadrant operation Setting ranges Zero adjustment (potentiometer "Zw") ±30 % Command values (potentiometer "t1" to "t5") 0 110 % Ramp times (potentiometer "t1" to "t5") 20 ms 5 s, switchable to 0.2 50 s using J3 Step level (potentiometer "S+" and "S-") 0 50 % (step level reached at approx. 2 % of specified comma on 10 % (applies to the step level setting of 0 %) Outputs, analog Control output voltage U ±10 V ± 2 %, I _{max} = 2 mA Control output current U 4 mA 20 mA ± 2 %; R _{B max} = 500 Ω (zero point switchable) Measurement signal U ±10 V ± 2 %, I _{max} = 2 mA Outputs, digital Ramp ready > 16 V, 50 mA → ramp ready < 1 V; R = 10 kΩ → ramp on		U	0 6.5 V \rightarrow OFF, $R_e > 100 kΩ$
Setting ranges Zero adjustment (potentiometer "Zw") Command values (potentiometers "w1" to "w4") Ramp times (potentiometer "S+" and "S-") Amplitude attenuator (potentiometer "G+" and "G-") Outputs, analog Control output voltage Control output current Measurement signal Outputs, digital Ramp ready Ready for operation Ready for operation Ready for operation Measuring sockets Measurement signal "v" (depending on the position of the measuring point switch-over) Type of connection Euro-card 100 x 160 mm, DIN 41494	·		
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Control output current Measurement signal $U = 4 \text{ mA} \dots 20 \text{ mA} \pm 2 \text{ %; } R_{\text{B max}} = 500 \Omega \text{ (zero point switchable)}$ $\pm 10 \text{ V} \pm 2 \text{ %, } I_{\text{max}} = 2 \text{ mA}$ Outputs, digital Ramp ready $= 16 \text{ V, } 50 \text{ mA} \rightarrow \text{ramp ready}$ $= 10 \text{ k}\Omega \rightarrow \text{ramp on}$ Ready for operation $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ mA} \rightarrow \text{ramp on}$ Regulated voltages $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ mA} \rightarrow \text{ramp on}$ Measuring sockets Measurement signal "v" (depending on the position of the measuring point switch-over) Type of connection $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 max$	Outputs, analog		
Control output current Measurement signal $U = 4 \text{ mA} \dots 20 \text{ mA} \pm 2 \text{ %; } R_{\text{B max}} = 500 \Omega \text{ (zero point switchable)}$ $\pm 10 \text{ V} \pm 2 \text{ %, } I_{\text{max}} = 2 \text{ mA}$ Outputs, digital Ramp ready $= 16 \text{ V, } 50 \text{ mA} \rightarrow \text{ramp ready}$ $= 10 \text{ k}\Omega \rightarrow \text{ramp on}$ Ready for operation $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ mA} \rightarrow \text{ramp on}$ Regulated voltages $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ mA} \rightarrow \text{ramp on}$ Measuring sockets Measurement signal "v" (depending on the position of the measuring point switch-over) Type of connection $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $= 10 \text{ M} \times 10 max$	Control output voltage	U	±10 V ± 2 %, I _{max} = 2 mA
Measurement signal U ±10 V ± 2 %, I_{max} = 2 mAOutputs, digital Ramp ready Ramp ready (1 V; R_i = 10 kΩ \rightarrow ramp ready (1 V; R_i = 10 kΩ \rightarrow ramp on Negulated voltages> 16 V, 50 mA \rightarrow ramp ready (1 V; R_i = 10 kΩ \rightarrow ramp on U > 16 V, 50 mA (in case of a fault: $U < 1$ V, R_i = 10 kΩ)Regulated voltages U ±10 V ± 2 %, 25 mA, short-circuit-proofMeasuring sockets Measurement signal "v" (depending on the position of the measuring point switch-over) U ±10 V ± 2 %, I_{max} = 2 mAType of connection48-pin male multipoint connector, DIN 41612, design FCard dimensionsEuro-card 100 x 160 mm, DIN 41494			
Ramp ready $ \begin{array}{c} > 16 \text{ V, } 50 \text{ mA} \rightarrow \text{ramp ready} \\ < 1 \text{ V; } R_i = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \rightarrow \text{ramp on} \\ \text{Ready for operation} & \textit{U} > 16 \text{ V, } 50 \text{ mA (in case of a fault: } \textit{U} < 1 \text{ V, } R_i = 10 \text{ k}\Omega) \\ \text{Regulated voltages} & \textit{U} \pm 10 \text{ V} \pm 2 \text{ W, } 25 \text{ mA, short-circuit-proof} \\ \text{Measuring sockets} & \\ \text{Measurement signal "v" (depending on the position of the measuring point switch-over)} & \textit{U} \pm 10 \text{ V} \pm 2 \text{ W, } \textit{I}_{\text{max}} = 2 \text{ mA} \\ \text{Type of connection} & \text{48-pin male multipoint connector, DIN 41612, design F} \\ \text{Card dimensions} & \text{Euro-card } 100 \text{ x } 160 \text{ mm, DIN 41494} \\ \end{array} $			
$ < 1 \text{ V; } R_{\text{i}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \rightarrow \text{ramp on} $ $ < 1 \text{ V; } R_{\text{i}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \rightarrow \text{ramp on} $ $ V > 16 \text{ V, 50 mA (in case of a fault: } U < 1 \text{ V, } R_{\text{i}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega) $ Regulated voltages $ U \pm 10 \text{ V} \pm 2 \text{ %, 25 mA, short-circuit-proof} $ Measuring sockets $ Measurement \text{ signal "v" (depending on the position of the measuring point switch-over)} $ $ U \pm 10 \text{ V} \pm 2 \text{ %, } I_{\text{max}} = 2 \text{ mA} $ Type of connection $ 48\text{-pin male multipoint connector, DIN 41612, design F} $ Card dimensions $ Euro\text{-card } 100 \times 160 \text{ mm, DIN 41494} $	Outputs, digital		
Ready for operation U > 16 V, 50 mA (in case of a fault: U < 1 V, R_i = 10 kΩ)Regulated voltages U ±10 V ± 2 %, 25 mA, short-circuit-proofMeasuring sockets U ±10 V ± 2 %, I_{max} = 2 mAMeasuring point switch-over) U ±10 V ± 2 %, I_{max} = 2 mAType of connection48-pin male multipoint connector, DIN 41612, design FCard dimensionsEuro-card 100 x 160 mm, DIN 41494	Ramp ready		> 16 V, 50 mA → ramp ready
Regulated voltages U $\pm 10 \text{ V} \pm 2 \text{ %}, 25 \text{ mA}, short-circuit-proof}$ Measuring socketsMeasurement signal "v" (depending on the position of the measuring point switch-over) U $\pm 10 \text{ V} \pm 2 \text{ %}, I_{max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ Type of connection48-pin male multipoint connector, DIN 41612, design FCard dimensionsEuro-card 100 x 160 mm, DIN 41494			, ,
Measuring sockets Measurement signal "v" (depending on the position of the measuring point switch-over) Type of connection Card dimensions U ±10 V ± 2 %, I _{max} = 2 mA 48-pin male multipoint connector, DIN 41612, design F Euro-card 100 x 160 mm, DIN 41494	Ready for operation	U	> 16 V, 50 mA (in case of a fault: $U < 1$ V, $R_i = 10$ kΩ)
Measurement signal "v" (depending on the position of the measuring point switch-over) Type of connection Card dimensions $U \pm 10 \ V \pm 2 \%$, $I_{max} = 2 \ mA$ 48-pin male multipoint connector, DIN 41612, design F Euro-card 100 x 160 mm, DIN 41494	Regulated voltages	U	±10 V ± 2 %, 25 mA, short-circuit-proof
the measuring point switch-over) Type of connection 48-pin male multipoint connector, DIN 41612, design F Card dimensions Euro-card 100 x 160 mm, DIN 41494	Measuring sockets		
the measuring point switch-over) Type of connection 48-pin male multipoint connector, DIN 41612, design F Card dimensions Euro-card 100 x 160 mm, DIN 41494	Measurement signal "v" (depending on the position of		
Card dimensions Euro-card 100 x 160 mm, DIN 41494		U	$\pm 10 \text{ V} \pm 2 \%$, $I_{\text{max}} = 2 \text{ mA}$
,	Type of connection		48-pin male multipoint connector, DIN 41612, design F
Admissible operating temperature range 9 0 50 °C	Card dimensions		Euro-card 100 x 160 mm, DIN 41494
	Admissible operating temperature range	9	0 50 °C
Storage temperature range 9 –25 °C +85 °C	Storage temperature range	9	−25 °C +85 °C
Weight $m = 0.15 \text{ kg (net)}$	Weight	т	0.15 kg (net)

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Command value and ramp card | VT-SWKA-1

Display / adjustment elements (continued)

Measuring socket "v"

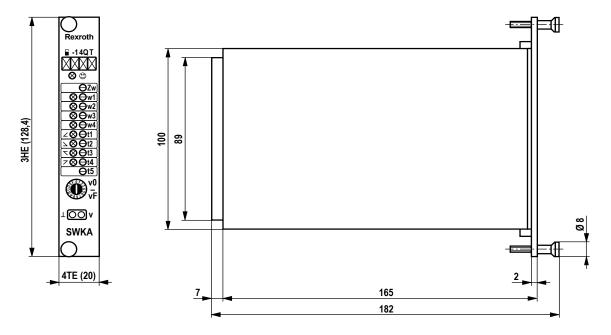
Signal designation	Measuring point selector switch	Measurement signal "v"
Internal command value	0	±100 % ≜ ±10 V
Command value call-up 1	1	±100 % ≙ ±10 V
Command value call-up 2	2	±100 % ≜ ±10 V
Command value call-up 3	3	±100 % ≜ ±10 V
Command value call-up 4	4	±100 % ≜ ±10 V
Zero point offset "Zw"	5	±30 % ≙ ±3 V
1 composite signal of the command values	6	±100 % ≜ ±10 V
Ramp output signal	7	±100 % ≙ ±10 V
Not connected	8	
Not connected	8	
Ramp time "t1"	A	10 mV 10 V
Ramp time "t2"	В	10 mV 10 V
Ramp time "t3"	С	10 mV 10 V
Ramp time "t4"	D	10 mV 10 V
Ramp time "t5"	E	10 mV 10 V
Current ramp time "t"	F	10 mV 10 V

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8/8 VT-SWKA-1 | Command value and ramp card

Dimensions (dimensions in mm)



Project planning / maintenance instructions / additional information

- ▶ The command value card may only be unplugged and plugged when de-energized.
- ▶ Do not lay lines close to power cables.
- ▶ The distance to aerial lines, radios, and radar systems has to be 1 m at least.
- ► For switching command values, relays with gold-plated contacts have to be used (small voltages, low currents).
- Always shield command value lines, connect shielding to protective earth (PE) on the card side.

Notice

If the differential input is used, both inputs must always be connected or disconnected at the same time.

For further information see "Product description and commissioning instructions VT-SWKA-1" (30255-B).

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