## Features

- 2-channel signal conditioner
- 115/230 V AC supply
- 3-wire PNP/NPN sensor or push-pull input
- Relay contact output
- DIP switch selectable functions
- Minimum/maximum control
- Up to SIL 2 acc. to IEC 61508


## Function

This signal conditioner provides the galvanic isolation between field circuits and control circuits.

The device transfers the status of 2 -wire and 3 -wire sensors to the relay contact output.
The device has 2 inputs and 2 relay contact outputs.
The device can be used either as dual channel signal conditioner or as a two-point level controller.
The device is easily configured by the use of DIP switches.
A fault is signalized by LEDs.

## Assembly



## Connection



## General specifications



## Notes

## Function

The device has two inputs and two relay outputs (change-over contact) and is usable either as dual channel isolated amplifier or as two-point control ( $\mathrm{min} / \mathrm{max}$ control).
The inputs are designed in a way, that the signals of sensors which have PNP or NPN output transistors as well as push-pull outputs, can be processed. In the case of sensors with push-pull outputs the switches S 4 or S 5 have to be set to position I. For sensors with PNP or NPN output transistors, the switches S4 or S5 have to be set to position II. The operating behaviour of the sensor can be selected: NO S1/S2 in position I; NC S1/S2 in position II.

Dual channel switching amplifier for binary sensors or contacts
With this function (S3 in position I) contact or sensor signals from the input are transmitted to the relay output.
Parallel operation (1 input, 2 outputs)
A signal duplication can be realized by the following measures:

- Jumper terminal 2 to terminal 5.
- One sensor to input I or II.


## Two-point control (min/max control) with storage of status

On this setting (S3 in position II) the information from the two inputs is combined.
When the supply voltage is switched on, relay 1 is energised until input 2 is activated (reset input). Input 1 works as an set input.
Truth table (min/max control)

| Conditions | Inputs |  | Outputs relay I and II |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | E I | E II |  |
| Activation of the supply voltage | not activated | not activated | relay energised |
|  | activated | not activated | relay energised |
|  | activated | activated | relay de-energised |
| Normal operation | activated | transition: not activated/activated | relay de-energising |
|  | transition: activated/not activated | not activated | relay energising |

## Sensor connection

## NPN output stage/contact

$S 4=11$

$\mathrm{S} 5=11$


PNP output stage/contact


Push-pull output stage


## Function of the DIP switches

| Function | Switch function | Switch/position |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating behaviour of the sensor input | input 1 is activated if sensor 1 is closed | S1/I |
|  | input 1 is activated if sensor 1 is open | S1/II |
|  | input 2 is activated if sensor 2 is closed | S2/I |
|  | input 2 is activated if sensor 2 is open | S2/II |
| Dual channel or min/max | dual channel independent | S3/I |
|  | min/max function with storage of the status | S3/II |
|  | input 1: push-pull output stage, NO | S4/I |
|  | input 1: PNP/NPN, NO | S4/II |
|  | input 2: push-pull output stage, NO | S5/I |
|  | input 2: PNP/NPN, NO | S5/II |

## Example 1: filling of a vessel (two-point level control, S3 in position II)

Min contact or min sensor is connected to input 1 (set), max contact or max sensor is connected to input 2 (reset). Dip switch S1 and S 2 are on position I. A filling pump is connected to output 1 or 2 (terminals $7 / 8$ or 10/11).

All data refer to NO sensors.

with vibration limit switch
When the supply voltage of the KFA6-SR-2.3L is switched on, the pump will also switched on as long as the Max contact is not activated. During operation the pump is switched off as soon as the level has reached max position. If the level reach min position, the pump is switched on. If the KFA6-SR-2.3L has no power supply, the pump is switched off.

Example 2: emptying of a vessel (two-point level control, S3 in position II)
Max contact or max sensor is connected to input 1 (set), min contact or min sensor is connected to input 2 (reset). Dip switch S1 and S2 are set to position I. An emptying pump is connected to output 1 or 2 (terminals 7/9 or 10/12).

All data refer to NO sensors.

with vibration limit switch

When the supply voltage of the KFA6-SR-2.3L is switched on, the pump will also switched on, if max contact is activated. During operation the pump is switched off as soon as the level has reached min position. If the level reach max position, the pump switched on. If the KFA6-SR-2.3L has no power supply, the pump is switched on.

## Comments:

1. NO with push-pull output stage means that the closing contact or transistor is connected to terminal 2 and 3 ( 5 and 6 ). NC with push-pull output stage means that the opening contact or transistor is connected to terminal 2 and 3 ( 5 and 6 ).
2. In dip switch position S3/I (dual channel, independent) an output relay is activated if the corresponding input is activated.

## Derating of the sensor currents in dependence of the ambient temperature

The maximum value of the sensor currents is controlled by a thermal overload protection of the device.


The device determines its ambient temperature and limits the sensor currents accordingly (see figure). An inadmissibly high ambient temperature can limit the function of the sensors.


