

## Function diagram



Circuit diagram


[^0]- According to DIN EN 61 812-1
- 8 time ranges from 0.05 s to 300 h selectable via rotational switches
- Voltage range AC/DC 12 ... 240 V
- Adjustment aid for quick setting of long time values
- Suitable for 2-wire proximity sensor control
- 2 changeover contacts, one programmable as instantaneous contact
- As option connection of a remote potentiometer
- As option with time interruption / time adding input
- LED indicators for operation, contact position and time delay
- $22,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ width


## Approvals and marking

## C

## Application

Time-dependent controllers

| Indications |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| green LED: | on when voltage connected <br> sellow LED "R/t": <br> shows status of output relay and time <br> delay: |
| - Flashing (long on, short off) | output relay not active; <br> time delay <br> output relay active after time delay |
| - Continuously on: |  |

## Notes

## Adjustment assistance

The flashing period of the yellow LED is $1 \mathrm{~s} \pm 4 \%$ and can be used to adjust the time. Especially on the lower end of scale and for long times it is suitable as the mutiplication factors between the different time ranges are exact without tolerance.
Example:
The required time is 40 min . It has to be adjusted within the range 3 ... 300 min . The time check takes too long as several timing cycles would be necessary for a precise value.

For faster adjustment the setting is made to $0.03 \ldots 3 \mathrm{~min}$. On this range the potentiometer should be set to $0.4 \mathrm{~min}(=24 \mathrm{sec})$. With the right potentiometer setting the LED must show 24 flashing cycles. After that the time range is switched over to 3 ... 300 min and the setting is complete.

## Time interruption / Time adding

With the model MK $9906 \mathrm{~N} .82 / 500$ the timing cycle can be interrupted by controlling input B1 (+) with control voltage. Removing the control signal will continue the timing cycle (time addition). When time is interrupted the yellow LED goes off.

## Control input B1

The control input B1 (+) has to be supplied with voltage against A2. The control signal could be the same as the auxiliary/control voltage of A1 or any other voltage between 12 and 240 V AC or DC. Operating a parallel load between B1 and A2 is also possible, which allows cost saving circuits.

## Remote potentiometers

With the variant MK 9906N. $82 / 500$ the time setting can also be made via remote potentiometer of 10 kOhms . It is connected to the terminals Z1-Z2. The corresponding potentiometer on the relay has to be set to min. If no remote potentiometer is required the terminals $\mathrm{Z} 1-\mathrm{Z} 2$ have to be linked.
The wires to the remote potentiometers should be installed separately from the lines with mains voltage. If this is not possible, a screened cable is recommendet where the shield is connected to Z 2 .


## Standard type

MK 9906N. 82 AC/DC $12 \ldots 240 \mathrm{~V} 0,05 \mathrm{~s} . . .300 \mathrm{~h}$
Article number:
0054056

- Output:
- Nominal voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ :
- Time ranges

2 changeover contacts, one programmable as instantaneous contact AC/DC $12 \ldots 240 \mathrm{~V}$
0,05 s ... 300 h

- Width:
$22,5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Variants
MK 9906N.82/500:
- Connection facility for a remote potentiometer 10 kOhms to adjust the time
- Additional control input B1 for time interruption /time addition


## Ordering example for variants



## Accessories

## AD 3:

External potentiometer $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
The external potentiometer is used for remote setting of the time delay. The internal potentiometer of the timer must be set to min. time delay.


## Connection diagrams



Control with parallel connected load


Connection with 2 different control voltages


[^0]:    MK 9906N. 82

