Configuration Aid

General:

This document contains application examples for the digital indicator lights AD-LM 6 Vario, AD-LM12 Vario and AD-LM 16 Vario.

It has been drawn up to aid the customer in configuring the indicator light with simple examples.

This document does not cover the complete function extent of the devices, however, it clearly illustrates the most important application examples. All technical data and connection descriptions are described in detail in the data sheet or in the manual, and therefore they are not stated again here.

To be able to configure the digital indicator light via a PC, the configuration software AD-Studio and the programming adapter AD- VarioPass2 are necessary. Afterwards, the device must be accessible via the USB interface (install VarioPass driver!).

The following examples can also be carried out at the device for practice purposes, to achieve competent handling of the indicator lights. With the following small, simple examples, the working principle of the device can be understood and afterwards, more complex variants can be configured.

Configuration software AD- Studio:

Can be found in the download area of our homepage www.adamczewski.com.

The following application examples are dealt with:

Example 1: Input 1 acts on LED1. With active signal, LED1 lights up red and with inactive signal LED1 is off.

Example 2: Input 2 acts on LED2. With active signal, LED1 lights up green and with inactive signal LED2 lights up red.

Example 3: Input 3 acts on LED3. With active signal, LED3 flashes pink and with inactive signal LED3 lights up yellow.

Example 4: Input 4 and input 5 act on LED4. When input 4 is active, then LED4 lights up red. When input 5 is active, then LED4 lights up green. When both are active, then LED4 lights up red. When none of the two are active, then LED4 lights up blue.

Example 5: Input 6 and input 7 act on LED5. With a short, time limited, active impulse at input 6, the indicator light remembers it and the LED5 lights up continuously red. A reset button is connected at input 7, which releases an active reset impulse, with which the error message is quitted. After quitting, the LED5 is off again.

Example 6: Input 8 acts on LED6. When input 8 is active, LED6 lights up blue. Additionally, the detector relay is allocated to input 8. With active input, the relay responds and with inactive input the relay releases. Attention, the relay function is only possible with AD-LM 12 Vario and AD-LM 16 Vario!

Parameterbaum:

Parameter tree:

In the following illustration, the parameter tree of AD-LM 6 Vario is shown representative for all three indicator light types.

The texts in the following examples refer to the terms and generic terms present in the menu tree.

The build-up parameter tree of the two indicator lights AD-LM 12 Vario and AD-LM 16 Vario is identical, with the exception of the number of input allocations.

Additionally, these also have a relay, which can be freely allocated and can be used for error messages.
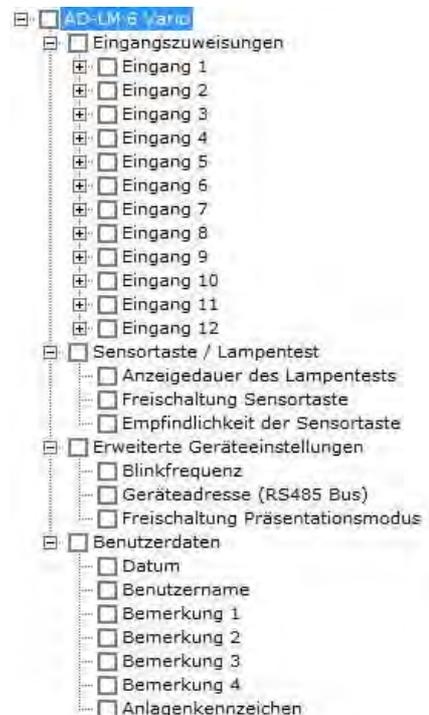
Explanations or settings for example 1:

In this example, only one input (input 1) acts on one LED (LED1). When an active signal exists between 5 and 30 VDC at the input, the LED lights up red. When the signal falls off again, the LED goes off again. This is the simplest indication variant. With only one input allocation per LED, the priority does not play a part here.

The follwoing settings must be carried out with the input allocations for input 1:

Explanation or settings for example 2:

In this example, only one input (input 2) acts on one LED (LED2). When an active signal between 5 and 30 VDC is present at the input, the LED lights up green. When the signal drops off again, the LED lights up red. With only one input allocation per LED, the priority does not play a part here.

The following settings must be carried out with the input allocations for input 2:
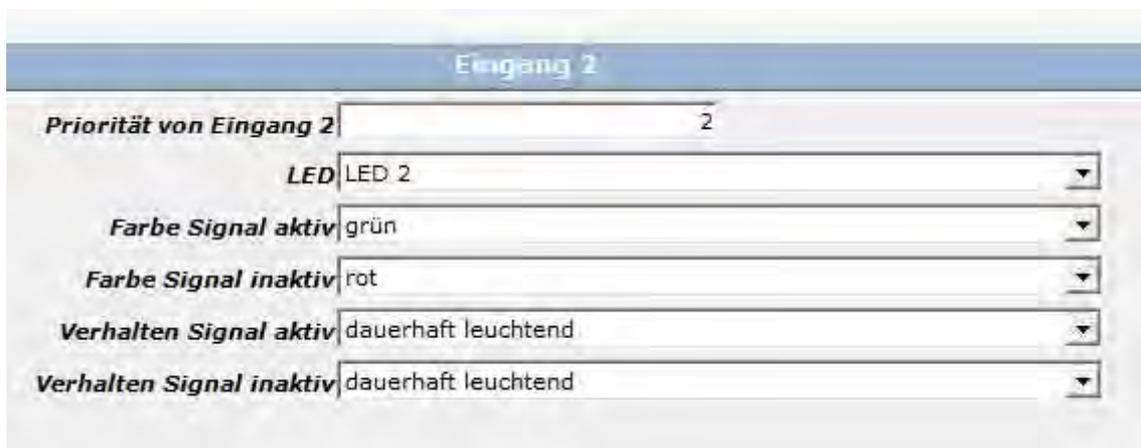
Explanation or settings for example 3:

In this example, only one input (input 3) acts on one LED (LED3). When an active signal between 5 and 30 VDC is present at the input, the LED flashes pink. When the signal drops off again, the LED lights up yellow. With only one input allocation per LED, the priority does not play a part here.

The following settings must be carried out with input allocations for input 3:

Explanation or settings for example 4:

In this example, two inputs (input 4 and input 5) act on one LED (LED4). When an active signal between 5 and 30 VDC is present at input 4, the LED lights up red. With an active signal is present at input 5, the LED lights up green. If there is a signal present at both inputs, the LED lights up red. Now the priority comes into play here. Input 4 has a higher priority as input 5, therefore input 4 is indicated and therefore it is red. Priority 1 is the highest priority and 12 is the lowest. This is the easiest way to select, which message has priority. If there is no signal at either of the two inputs, the LED lights up blue.

The following settings must be carried out with input allocations for input 4 and input 5:

Important: Input 4 must be set to „no allocation" with „colour signal inactive", otherwise it would, due to higher priority, always overwrite input 5.
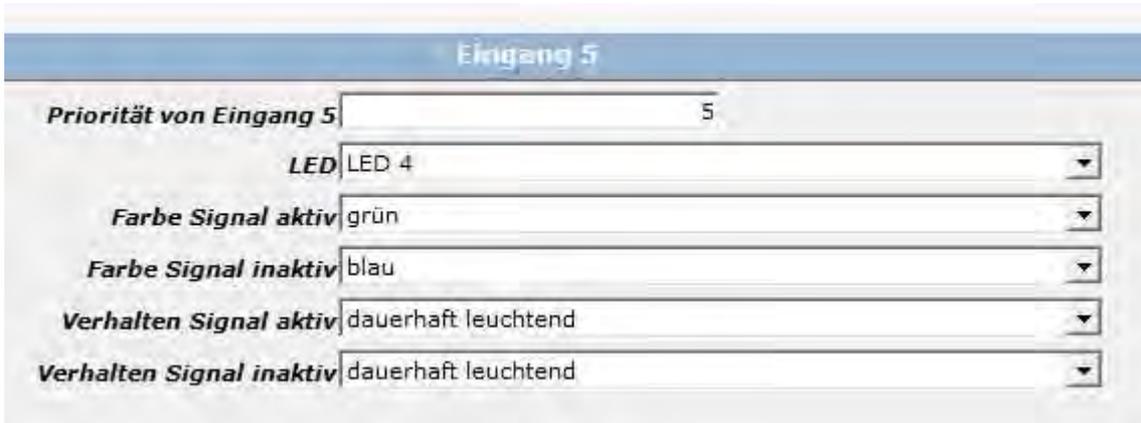
Attention, if the same priority stage is allocated here for both or several inputs, then the input with the higher priority (default hardware priority) wins. Input 1 has the highest and input 12 has the lowest hardware priority stage.

Explanation or settings for example 5:

In this example, two inputs (input 6 and input 7) act on one LED (LED5). When an acrtive signal between 5 and 30 VDC is present briefly at input 6 (impulse), then the indicator light saves this impulse and lets the LED light up red continuously. This way, for example, briefly ocurring error messages can be caught. An external reset button is connected at input 7, with which this saved error message can be quitted. The botton gives an active signal to input 7 under pressure (short quitting impulse).

The following settings must be carried out with input allocations for input 6 and input 7:

As the indicator lights are always equipped with twice as many inputs as LEDs, a reset button can be connected to each input signal and LED, if necessary.

Explanation or settings for example 6:

In this example, only one input (input 8) acts on one LED (LED6). When an active signal between 5 and 30 VDC is present at the input, the LED lights up blue. When the signal drops off again, the LED goes off again. Additionally, the detector relay has been allocated to input 8. When input 8 is active, the relay responds. With an inactive input, it releases again. One or several inputs can be allocated to this detector relay.

This relay function is only contained in AD-LM 12 Vario and AD-LM 16 Vario. With only one input allocation per LED, the priority does not play a part here.

The following settings must be carried out with input allocations for input 8: