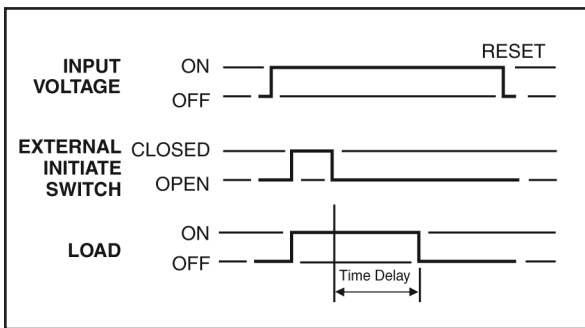


Delay On Make

Delay On Make

also called On Delay, Delay on Operate, Delay on Energization

Application of power to the timer input voltage terminals starts the time delay cycle. At the end of the preset delay, the output transfers until it is reset by interrupting the input voltage.

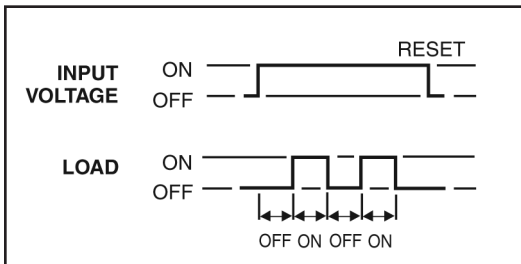


Delay On Break

Delay On Break

also called Off Delay, Delay on Release, Delay on De-Energization

Power is continuously applied to the input terminals of the timer. Upon closure of a Normally Open (N.O.) external initiate switch, the load transfers immediately and remains transferred as long as the external initiate switch is closed. Commencement of the time delay is deferred by maintaining closure of the external initiate switch. Opening the initiate switch starts the time delay. At the end of the delay period, the load de-energizes and the timer is ready for another cycle. Delay time may be reset to beginning, prior to the end of the delay period, by momentarily reclosing (pulsing) the initiate switch.

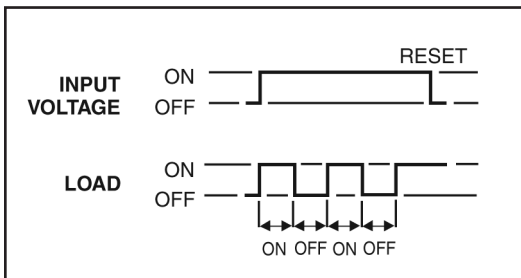


Repeat Cycle Off/On Delay

Repeat Cycle

also called Recycle Timer, Recycling Timer, Flasher

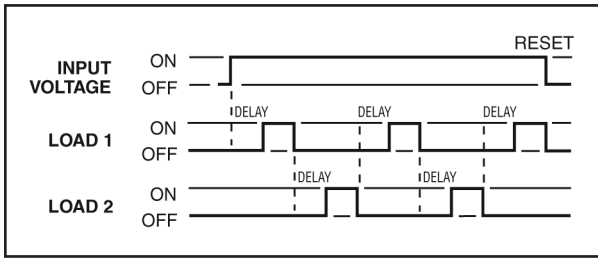
Repeat Cycle Off/On Delay Application of power to the input voltage terminals starts the "Off" delay cycle. At the end of the "Off" delay period, the load is energized and the "On" delay starts. At the end of the "On" cycle, the load is de-energized, the timer returns to the "Off" cycle and the cycling is repeated as long as input voltage is applied. Removal of input voltage will reset the timer to its pre-power condition.



Repeat Cycle On/Off Delay

Repeat Cycle On/Off Delay (Similar to "Repeat Cycle Off/On Delay" except that the "On" cycle is initiated first when power is applied.) Application of power to the input voltage terminals starts the "On" delay cycle. At the end of the "On" delay period, the load is de-energized and the "Off" delay starts. At the end of the "Off" cycle the load is energized, the timer returns to the "On" cycle and the cycling is repeated as long as input voltage is applied. Removal of input voltage will reset the timer to its pre-power condition.

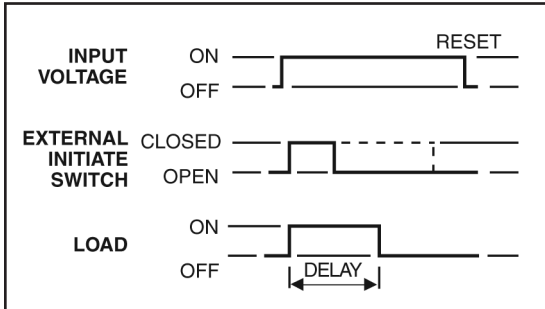
TIMING MODES DEFINED



Repeat Cycle CONTINUED

Alternating Recycle Application of power to the input voltage terminals starts the "Off" delay cycle. At the end of the "Off" cycle, load 1 is energized; this is the "On" cycle. At the end of the "On" cycle, load 1 de-energizes and another "Off" cycle starts. At the end of this "Off" cycle, load 2 is energized for an "On" cycle. This alternating output action continues until power is removed.

Alternating Recycle



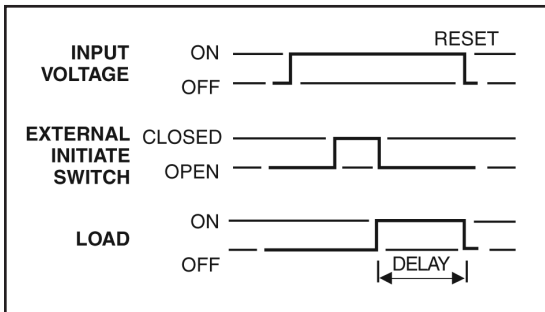
Single Shot

also called One Shot

The term "Single Shot" signifies a single pulse output of some duration.

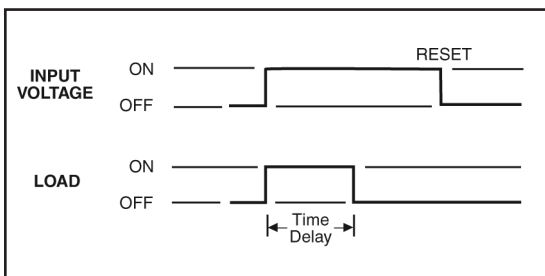
Single Shot on Make

Single Shot on Make Power must be applied to the input voltage terminals continuously. Upon closure of a Normally Open (N.O.) external initiate switch, the load is instantaneously energized and the time delay cycle starts. Maintained closure or actuation of the external initiate switch during the delay cycle will not affect the time delay period. When the delay period expires, the timer will reset to its original position and is ready for another cycle.



Single Shot on Break

Single Shot on Break Power must be applied to the input voltage terminals continuously. Upon closing and opening an external initiate switch, the load is instantaneously energized and the time delay cycle starts. When the delay period expires, the timer will reset to its original position and is ready for another cycle.

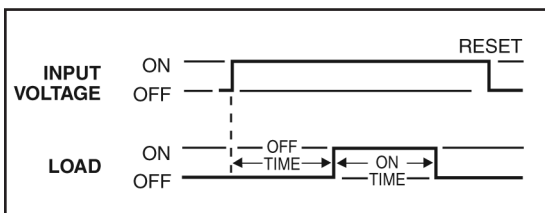


Interval On

also called Interval, Interval Delay

When power is applied to the input voltage terminals, the load is energized immediately and the time delay cycle starts. At the end of the delay period, the timer transfers back to its pre-power position. Removal and re-application of input voltage resets the timer.

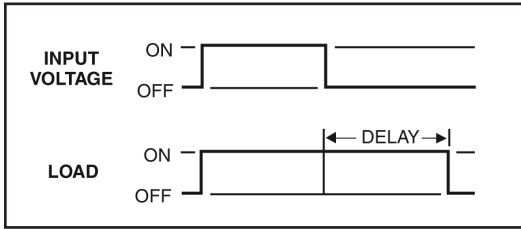
Interval On



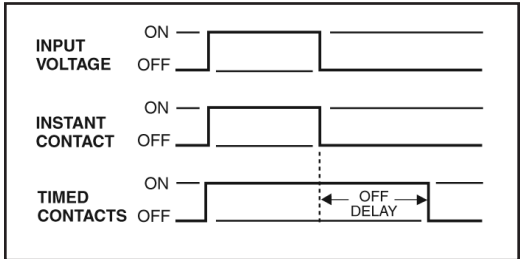
Delayed Interval Application of power to the input terminals starts the "Off" time. When this time is complete, the load energizes for the "On" time. At the end of the "On" time, the load de-energizes and remains in this state until the input power is removed and reapplied to start a new timing cycle. Both time periods can be individually adjusted.

Delayed Interval

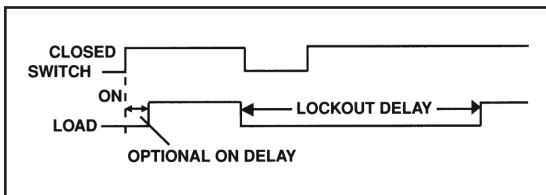
TIMING MODES DEFINED



True Off



True Off / IC



Anti-Short-Cycle

True Off

also called True Off Delay

Application of the supply voltage energizes the output relay. The timing period begins upon removal of the supply voltage. At the conclusion of the timing period, the output relay is de-energized. Reapplication of input voltage before the delay expires resets the time period.

Instantaneous Contact option Application of supply voltage for a minimum of 100 milliseconds initiates time out. Instantaneous contact and timed contacts transfer. Upon removal of supply voltage, instantaneous contact drops out, and timed contacts remain closed for duration of selected time (off-delay) then drop out. Reapplication of power starts the cycle.

Anti-Short-Cycle

Anti-short-cycle timer prevents premature cycling of compressors in refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pumps, thereby reducing nuisance tripping of fuse or circuit breaker.

When power is applied (i.e. thermostat closes), the load energizes. Removal of power begins the "lockout" and the time delay begins (i.e. locking out the compressor). The load is energized after the time delay expires.

S1 option provides a 1-second delay before the load is energized.

Delay On Make option delays the initial load output for up to 5 minutes.

Airotronics standard series offer specifications and variables which suit innumerable products, processes and industries. We also offer a complete custom design program, including:

- **Engineering Assistance with Product Application**
- **Quick Turnaround on Design, Prototype and Production**
- **Agency Approval**

For applications to meet your specific needs, please call 315-655-8476 (or fax 315-655-3862) for engineering assistance.