# Relais IV Controller – 24V DC – for max. 15 *ISOLETTE*® drives (parallel)

## /_Technical data

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|---|---|
| Supply voltage: | 24V DC from external power supply |
| Power consumption: | 20mA |
| Output: | 4A |
| Connenction: | Screw terminals, max. 15 drives in parallel |
| Types: | Relais IV Controller for flush-mounting (Art-Nr. 9113) |
| | Relais IV Controller for DIN-rail (Art-Nr. 9114) |

## /_Connenction and handling

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|---|---|
| Single command input (button): | Drive in self-locking after 2 seconds |
| Group command input Art 9113: | Drive in self-locking after 2 seconds, blind buttons can be connected to these inputs for simple control tasks. |
| Group command input Art 9114: | No self-locking, the runtime is specified, for example, via an actuator or a higher-level controller. |
| Central command input: | No self-locking, the runtime is specified, for example, via an actuator or a higher-level controller. |

## /_Dimensions

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|---|---|
| Art 9113: | D=52mm, H=29mm |
| Art 9114: | W=65mm, H=75mm |

Relais IV Art.-Nr. 9113 flush-mnt. Relais IV Art.-Nr. 9114 DIN-rail

## /_Description

The relay IV controller is used to control 24V DC motors for lifting and lowering, rotating and turning in decentralized systems. It is suitable for side drives type BA11 -300, -500, -1000 and -1200 as well as middle drives type BA11 -900 and -1200. The relay works according to the time logic principle. The installation location is always near the drives and switches, either as a flush-mounted or top-hat rail variant. The connection is made by looping the control line. This is routed from control unit to control unit and connected to them on site. The control voltage is supplied via an upstream power pack. It is possible to connect a time control, an automatic sun control or a temperature-controlled solution to the central entrance, as well as to connect a central control that decides when a blind moves into which position (UP/DOWN/TURN) based on all three criteria mentioned above. If the operation is carried out via the single button input parallel to a simultaneous counter-command from the control center, the relays are switched over with a delay via special electronics in order to prevent the relays from sticking, as is the case with conventional control units. The term time logic stands for a special sequence within the control units for carrying out group and/or individual operation within groups (= hierarchical structures with buttons). As long as a signal is present, the motors are driven in both directions according to the output voltage via the inputs. If there are signals from the control panel and the button at the same time, the central command takes precedence over the button command. The run-in command has priority if both direction signals of the control panel or the individual switch are present at the same time.

**<u>Important notice:</u> For details please regard the circuit diagram**