## Schwepper GSV 9803 Solenoid

The reliable lock product for access control and monitoring giving you all the benefits of superior quality in combination with highest flexibility of integration

- usable in every system environment or as stand-alone
- optional sensorics for monitoring
- individual configuration of features
- complete stainless steel
- mechanical override from the outside by key
- mechanical emergency exit function from the inside


## Specifications and functional descriptions for GSV 9803

## General outline



Solenoid function

outer hub part blocked

outer hub part released

The electrical current actuates the Solenoid to pull the slider back and keeping it in its blocking position for the outer hub. The constant electrical current keeps the slider in that position.

The actuation of the Solenoid via RFID or else at the outside of the door cuts the Solenoid off electrical current. A spring force pushes the slider into the release position, so the handle is now free to operate and the door can opened. The time frame how long the Solenoid remains off electrical current can be individually programmed by the operator.

The opening of the door from the outside in emergencies can be realized with the counter clockwise turn with a key in the profile cylinder through the in-built function of the 'switch lever'. The same can be done with a central program to take the Solenoid off electrical current. Form the inside the door can be opened at any given time, even if the handle on the outside of the door is being blocked (so called 'divided hub function').

## sensorics hub action (only inner hub)



A circular motion of the hub shoves the on the hub mounted tongue over the actuator of the micro switch.
sensorics hub lock / Solenoid action


## Function description:

If the Solenoid is being actuated (electric current on), the slider is being moved into the position to block the outer hub. Is the Solenoid being taken off electrical current the slider moves to the position to release the outer hub and actuates the micro switch through its tongue.
permanent open position (via cylinder)


Function description:
The actuation takes place through a turning motion of the profile cylinder cam onto the tongue of the micro switch.
Note of warning:
If knob cylinders are being used, an inadvertent constant open position might occur. Meaning that the cylinder cam keeps the tongue of the micro switch constantly pushed in. This leads to an operational error upon the opening of the door via RFID, as the programmed time frame blocks the inhibition function and no further blocking of the outside handle exists. The Solenoid in this position is off electrical current and thus the outer hub is not blocking the handle any more.

Schwepper recommends the use of a single cylinder, so the opening of the door from the outside in emergencies is assured. Thereby the constant open position can only be effected by key and a permanent bearing against the micro switch tongue by the cylinder cam is being avoided, as the cylinder cam upon removal of the key has its resting position far apart from the micro switch.

# SGiHWEPPER Experience 

## setup LED for queries constant open position / hub lock

Function description:
LED is for indicating the status on/off. There are two ways of setup:

- If one LED is being used: the LED can only indicate when being powered by DC. As the Solenoid is cut off from power during the locking operation, the LED is not powered as well.
- If two LED are being used: a relay provides constant power to switch from one LED to the other for the according indication. The relay can be mounted in the door or wall. Schwepper can provide a relay on request. A product recommendation can be found on the last page.
hands of door


Outside with Solenoid function



Outside with Solenoid function

cable panel


Serves the wiring of all micro switches / Solenoid and LEDs. The circuit plan is part of the delivery package.


The following factors are to be considered, as they have a crucial influence on an immaculate functionality

- Weight of the handles and their immaculate mounting - no friction must occur that inhibits the handles to return into their horizontal position. The handles must operate friction free.
- The tolerance play of the square spindle
- Spring force regarding the resetting spring force necessary for the handles





Schaltplan 4 - Abfrage Nußaktion \& Nußsperre (Hubmagnet) circuit diagram 4 - monitoring hub action \& hub lock (Solenoid)

Durchgangsklemme

| - X 1.0 | $=\mathrm{Rot}$ | CC +24 V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - X 1.1 | $=\mathrm{Rot}$ | DC +24 V |
| - X 1.2 | $=\mathrm{Rot}$ | [C+24V |
| - X 1.3 | = Orange | Abfrage Nußaktion |
| - X 1.4 | $=\mathrm{WeiP}$ | Abfrage Nußspere (Hubmagnet) |
| -X 1.5 | = Gelb | - |
| - X 1.6 | = G「ロu | Hubmagnet DC + 24 V |
| - X 1.7 | = Blau | GND |

Circuit terminal

| $-X 1.0$ | $=$ | Red | $D[+24 V$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-X 1.1$ | $=$ Red | $D[+24 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| $-X 1.2$ | $=$ Red | $D C+24 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| $-X 1.3$ | $=$ Orange | monitoring hub action |  |
| $-X 1.4$ | $=$ White | monitoring hub lock (Solenoid) |  |
| $-X 1.5$ | $=$ Yellow | - |  |
| $-X 1.6$ | $=$ Grey | solenoid $D C+24 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| $-X 1.7$ | $=$ | Blue | $G N D$ |

$-X 1.0=\operatorname{Red} \quad D[+24 V$
$-X 1.2=\operatorname{Red} \quad D[+24 V$

- X 1.3 = Orange monitoring hub action
- X $1.4=$ White monitoring hub lock (Solenoid)
- X $1.6=$ Grey solenoid DC +24 V
- X 1.7 = Blue GND


## Durchgangsklemme



| - X 1. | $=\mathrm{Rot}$ | DC +24 V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - X 1 | $=R 0 t$ | DC +24 V |
| - X 1.2 | $=\mathrm{Rot}$ | DC + 24V |
| - X 1 | = Orange | Abfrage Nußaktion |
| - X 1 | = Weiß | - |
| - X 1 | = Gelb | Abfrage Schlüssel / Daueroffenstellung |
| - X 1. | = Grau | Hubmagnet DC +24 V |
| - X 1 | = Blau | GND |

Circuit terminal
$-X 1.0=$ Red $\quad D C+24 V$
$-X 1.1=\operatorname{Red} \quad D[+24 \mathrm{~V}$
$-X 1.2=$ Red $\quad D C+24 V$

- X 1.3 = Orange monitoring hub action
$-X 1.4=$ White
- X 1.5 = Yellow monitoring key / constant open position
- X $1.6=$ Grey solenoid DC +24 V
$-X 1.7=$ Blue GND

Schaltplan 5 - Abfragen Nußaktion \& Schlüssel / Daueroffenstellung circuit diagram 5 - monitoring hub action \& key / constant open

## Durchgangsklemme

| $-X 1.0$ | $=$ Rot |  | $D C+24 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $-X 1.1$ | $=$ Rot | $D C+24 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| $-X 1.2$ | $=$ Rot | $D C+24 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| $-X 1.3$ | $=$ Orange | - |  |
| $-X 1.4$ | $=$ Weiß |  | Abfrage Nußspere (Hubmagnet) |
| $-X 1.5$ | $=$ Gelb |  | Abfrage Schlüssel $/$ Daueroffenstellung |
| $-X 1.6$ | $=$ Grau | Hubmagnet $D C+24 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| $-X 1.7$ | $=$ Blau | GND |  |

Cirsuit terminal
$-X 1.0=\operatorname{Red} \quad \mathrm{DC}+24 \mathrm{~V}$
$-X 1.1=\operatorname{Red} \quad D[+24 V$
$-X 1.2=$ Red $\quad D[+24 V$
$-\mathrm{X} 1.3=$ Orange
-
X 1.4
monitoring hub lock (Solenoid)

- X 1.5 = Yellow monitoring key / constant open position
- X $1.6=$ Grey solenoid D[ +24 V
- X 1.7 = Blue GND


## Durchgangsklemme



| $-X 1.0$ | $=$ Rot |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $D C+24 V$ |  |  |
| $-X 1.1$ | $=$ Rot | $D[+24 V$ |
| $-X 1.2$ | $=$ Rot | $D C+24 V$ |
| $-X 1.3$ | $=$ Orange | Abfrage NuBaktion |
| $-X 1.4=$ | WeiB |  |
| Abfrage Nußspere (Hubmagnet) |  |  |
| $-X 1.5$ | $=$ Gelb |  |
| Abfrage Schlüssel / Daueroffenstellung |  |  |
| $-X 1.6$ | $=$ Grau | Hubmagnet DC $+24 V$ |
| $-X 1.7$ | $=$ Blau | GND |

Circuit terminal

| $-X 1.0$ | $=$ | Red | $D C+24 V$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-X 1.1$ | $=$ | Red | $D C+24 V$ |
| $-X 1.2$ | $=$ | Red | $D C+24 V$ |
| $-X 1.3$ | $=$ Orange | monitoring hub action |  |
| $-X 1.4$ | $=$ White | monitoring hub lack (Solenoid) |  |
| $-X 1.5$ | $=$ Yellow monitoring key / constant apen position |  |  |
| $-X 1.6$ | $=$ Grey | solenaid $D[+24 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| $-X 1.7$ | $=$ Blue | GND |  |


Durchgangsklemme

Circuit terminal

| $-\mathrm{x} 1.0=\operatorname{Red}$ | [ $[$ + 24 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.1=\operatorname{Red}$ | DC +24 V |
| $-\times 1.2=\operatorname{Red}$ | DC +24 V |
| - X 1.3 = Orange | - |
| - X $1.4=$ White | monitoring hub lock (Solenoid) |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.5=$ White | monitoring hub lock (Solenoid) |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.6=$ White | monitoring hub lock (Solenoid) |
| -X 1.7 = Yellow | - |
| -X 1.8 = Yellow | - |
| -X1.9 = Yellow | - |
| $-\mathrm{x} 1.10=$ Grey | solenoid DC + 24 V |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.11=$ Blue |  |



Schaltplan 10 - Abfrage Nußsperre (Hubmagnet) mit 2 LED circuit diagram 10 - monitoring hub lock (Solenoid) with 2 LED
Durchgangsklemme


## Circuit terminal

| $-\mathrm{x} 1.0=\operatorname{Red}$ | DC +24 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.1=\mathrm{Red}$ | DC +24 V |
| $-\mathrm{X1.2}=$ Red | $0 C+24 V$ |
| - $\mathrm{X} 1.3=$ Drange | monitaring hub action |
| -X1.4 = White | monitoring hub lock (Solenoid |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.5=$ White | monitoring hub lock (Solenoid |
| $-X 1.6=$ White | monitoring hub lock (Solenoid |
| -X 1.7 = Yellow | - |
| -X 1.8 = Yellow | - |
| -X1.9 = Yellow | - |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.10=$ Grey | solenoid DC +24 V |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.11=$ Blue |  |




Schaltplan 13 - Abfrage Schlüssel /Daueroffenstellung mit 1 LED circuit diagram 13 -monitoring key / constant open with 1 LED

Durchgangsklemme

| $-X 1.0=$ Rot | DC +24 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| $-X 1.1=$ Rot | D[ +24 V |
| - X $1.2=$ Rat | DC + 24V |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.3=$ Orange | - |
| -X1.4 = Weib | - |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.5=$ Weip | - |
| - X $1.6=$ Weib | - |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.7=$ Gelb | Abfrage Schlüssel / Daueroffenstellung |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.8=$ Gelb | Abfrage Schlüssel / Daueroffenstellung |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.9=$ Gelb | Abfrage Schlüssel / Daueroffenstellung |
| $-X 1.10=$ Grau | Hubmagnet D[ + 24 V |
| - X 1.11 = Blau | GND |

## Circuit terminal

| $-X 1.0$ | $=$ | Red | $\square[+24 V$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $-X 1.1$ | $=$ | Red | $\square[+24 V$ |
| $-X 1.2$ | $=$ | Red | $\square[+24 V$ |
| $-X 1.3$ | $=$ | Orange - |  |
| $-X 1.4$ | $=$ | White | - |
| $-X 1.5$ | $=$ | White | - |
| $-X 1.6$ | $=$ | White | - |
| $-X 1.7$ | $=$ | Yellow monitoring key / constant open position |  |
| $-X 1.8$ | $=$ | Yellow monitoring key / constant open position |  |
| $-X 1.9$ | $=$ Yellow monitoring key / constant open position |  |  |
| $-X 1.10$ | $=$ | Grey | solenoid D[ +24 V |
| $-X 1.11$ | $=$ | Blue | $G N D$ |



## Durchgangsklemme

| - X $1.0=$ Rot | DC +24 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| $-X 1.1=$ Rot | D[ +24 V |
| $-X 1.2=$ Rat | DC + 24V |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.3=$ Orange | Abfrage Nußaktion |
| - X $1.4=$ Weip | - |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.5=$ Weip | - |
| - X $1.6=$ Weir | - |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.7=$ Gelb | Abfrage Schlüssel / Daueroffenstellung |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.8=$ Gelb | Abfrage Schlüssel / Daueroffenstellung |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.9=$ Gelb | Abfrage Schlüssel / Daueroffenstellung |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.10=$ Grau | Hubmagnet D[ + 24 V |
| $-\mathrm{X} 1.11=$ Blau | GND |

Circuit terminal

| $-X 1.0$ | $=$ | Red | $\square[+24 V$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $-X 1.1$ | $=$ | Red | $\square[+24 V$ |
| $-X 1.2$ | $=$ | Red | $\square[+24 V$ |
| $-X 1.3$ | $=$ | Orange | monitoring hub action |
| $-X 1.4$ | $=$ | White | - |
| $-X 1.5$ | $=$ | White | - |
| $-X 1.6$ | $=$ | White | - |
| $-X 1.7$ | $=$ | Yellow monitoring key / constant open position |  |
| $-X 1.8$ | $=$ | Yellow monitoring key / constant open position |  |
| $-X 1.9$ | $=$ | Yellow monitoring key / constant open position |  |
| $-X 1.10$ | $=$ | Grey | solenoid DC +24 V |
| $-X 1.11$ | $=$ | Blue | $G N D$ |

Schaltplan 15 - Abfrage Schlüssel /Daueroffenstellung mit 1 LED \& Nußaktion circuit diagram 15 - monitoring key / constant open with 1 LED \& hub action


Schaltplan 16 - Abfrage Schlüssel /Daueroffenstellung mit 2 LED \& Nußaktion circuit diagram 16 - monitoring key / constant open with 2 LED \& hub action


Schaltplan 17 - Abfrage Schlüssel /Daueroffenstellung mit 1 LED \& Nußsperre mit 1 LED \& Nußaktion circuit diagram 18 - monitoring key / constant open with 1 LED \& hub lock (Solenoid) with 1 LED \& hub action



Schaltplan 19 - Abfrage Schlüssel /Daueroffenstellung mit 2 LED \& Nußsperre mit 1 LED \& Nußaktion circuit diagram 19 - monitoring key / constant open with 2 LED \& hub lock (Solenoid) with 1 LED \& hub action


Schaltplan 20 - Abfrage Schlüssel /Daueroffenstellung mit 2 LED \& Nußsperre mit 2 LED \& Nußaktion circuit diagram 20 - monitoring key / constant open with 2 LED \& hub lock (Solenoid) with 2 LED \& hub action


Function rotary switches
$\square$

Standard setting ex works.

## Typical connection



Technical data page 12-16.

## ESR61M-UC

1+1 NO contacts potential free 10 A/250 V AC. 230 V LED lamps up to 200 W, incandescent lamp load 2000 W. No standby loss.

For installation. 45 mm long, 45 mm wide, $\mathbf{3 2} \mathbf{~ m m}$ deep.
State-of-the-art hybrid technology combines advantages of nonwearing electronic control with high capacity of special relays.
Universal control voltage 12 to 230 V UC.
No permanent power supply necessary, therefore no standby loss.
By using bistable relays coil power loss and heating is avoided even in the on mode.
The switched consumer may not be connected to the mains before the short automatic synchronisation after installation has terminated.
The functions of the second rotary switch are preselected using the rotary switch ES/ER.
The setting ER selects the function in brackets. 10 different functions are selectable.
2S = Impulse switch with 2 NO contacts
(2R) = Switching relay with 2 NO contacts
WS = Impulse switch with 1 NO contact and 1 NC contact
(WR) = Switching relay with 1 NO contact and 1 NC contact
SS1 = Impulse multi circuit switch 1+1 NO contacts for switching sequence 0 - contact 1(1-2) - contact 2(3-4)- contacts $1+2$
(RR) = Switching relay (closed-circuit current relay) with 2 NC contacts
SS2 = Impulse multi circuit switch 1+1 NO contacts for switching sequence 0 - contact 1 - contacts $1+2$ - contact 2
(EW) = Impulse relay for fleeting NO contact with 1 NO contact and 1 NC contact, wiping time 1 sec
GS = Impulse group switch 1+1 NO contacts for switching sequence 0 - contact 1-0-contact 2
(GR) = Group relay $1+1$ NO contacts (relay with alternating closing contacts)
This relay is not suitable to feed back the switching voltage signal of a dimmer switch.
Use only relays ESR12DDX-UC, ESR12NP-230V+UC or ESR61NP-230V+UC for this purpose.

The electronics does not have an internal power supply and therefore no power is consumed in any contact position. A control current flows only during a short control impulse of 0.2 seconds. This activates the microcontroller, reads the last switching state from the non-voltage memory, switches the bistable relay to its opposite state accordingly and rewrites the new switching state to memory

| ESR61M-UC | Multifunction Impulse Switch with integr. relay <br> function, $1+1$ NO contacts 10 A | Art. No. 61200301 | $\mathbf{7 1 , 9 0} € / \mathbf{p c .}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

TECHNICAL DATA ELECTRONIC SWITCHING RELAYS, CONTROL RELAYS AND COUPLING RELAYS

DARD

| Type | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESR12NP- } \\ & \text { 230V+UC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESR12DDX-UC }{ }^{\text {b }} \\ & \text { ER12DX-UC }^{\text {a }} \\ & \text { ER12-200-UC }^{\text {a) }} \\ & \text { ER12-110-UC } \\ & \text { ER12-001-UC } \\ & \text { ER12-002-UC } \end{aligned}$ | ESR61NP-230V+UC ${ }^{\text {b }}$ <br> ESR61M-UC ${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br> ETR61-230V <br> ETR61NP-230V <br> ER61-UC ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ER12SSR-UC ESR61SSR-230V | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KR09 } \\ & -12 V \text { UC, } \\ & -24 V \text { UC, } \\ & -230 V \end{aligned}$ | KRW12DX-UC ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contacts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact material/contact gap | $\mathrm{AgSnO}_{2} / 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  | Opto Triac | $\mathrm{AgSnO}_{2} / 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{W}+\mathrm{AgSnO} / 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Spacing of control connections/contact | 3 mm | 6 mm | 6mm, ER61:3mm |  | 6 mm | 6 mm |
| Spacing of control connections C1-C2 or A1-A2/contact | 6 mm | 6 mm | ESR61NP+M: 6 mm | - | - | - |
| Test voltage contact/contact | - | ESR12DDX, ER12-200/110: 2000 V | ESR61M: 2000V | - | - | - |
| Test voltage control connections/contact Test voltage C1-C2 or A1-A2/contact | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 4000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $4000 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2000V } \\ & \text { ESR61NP+M+ETR61NP: } \\ & 4000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | $4000 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4000 V |
| Rated switching capacity | 16A/250V AC | $16 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}{ }^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10A/250V AC } \\ & \text { ETR61:5A/250V AC } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | - | 6A/250VAC | 16A/250V AC |
| 230 V LED lamps | up to $600 W^{5}$ <br> Ion $\leq 30 \mathrm{~A} / 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ | up to $200 W^{5}$ <br> with DXup to 600W ${ }^{51}$ <br> 1 on $\leq 120 \mathrm{~A} / 5 \mathrm{~ms}$ | up to $200 W^{5}$ <br> ESR61NP: up to $600 W^{5)}$ <br> Ion $\leq 120 \mathrm{~A} / 5 \mathrm{~ms}$ | up to $400 W^{5)}$ <br> Ion $\leq 120 \mathrm{~A} / 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { up to } 50 \mathrm{~W}^{5)} \\ & \text { I on } \leq 10 \mathrm{~A} / 10 \mathrm{~ms} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { up to } 600 \mathrm{~W}^{5)} \\ & \text { I on } \leq 500 \mathrm{~A} / 2 \mathrm{~ms} \end{aligned}$ |
| Incandescent lamp and halogen lamp load " 230 V , I on $\leq 70 \mathrm{~A} / 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ | 2300W | 2000W | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2000W } \\ & \text { ETR61:1000W } \end{aligned}$ | up to 400 W | 500W | 3300W |
| Fluorescent lamp load with KVG* in lead-lag circuit or non compensated | 1000 VA | 1000 VA | 1000VA | - | 600VA | 1000 VA |
| Fluorescent lamp load with KVG* shunt-compensated or with EVG* | 500VA | 500 VA | 500 VA | up to $400 \mathrm{VA}{ }^{5}$ | 300 VA | 500 VA |
| Compact fluorescent lamps with EVG* and energy saving lamps ESL | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \times 7 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 10 \times 20 \mathrm{~W}^{5} \end{aligned}$ | \| on $\leq 70 \mathrm{~A} / 10 \mathrm{~ms}^{2 \mid}$ <br> When using DX types: <br> 15x7W <br> $10 \times 20 \mathrm{~W}^{355}$ | \| on $\leq 70 \mathrm{~A} / 10 \mathrm{~ms}^{2 \mid}$ ESR61NP: 15x7W, $10 \times 20 W^{5}$ | up to $400 W^{5}$ | 52 W | $1 \mathrm{on} 5500 \mathrm{~A} / 2 \mathrm{~ms}^{2)}$ |
| Max. switching current DC1: $12 \mathrm{~V} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC | - | 8A | 8A(not ESR) | - | 6A | - |
| Life at rated load, $\cos \varphi=1$ or for incandescent lamps 1000 W at $100 / \mathrm{h}$ | $>10^{5}$ | $>10^{5}$ | $>10^{5}$ | $\infty$ | $>10^{5}$ | $>10^{5}$ |
| Life at rated load, $\cos \varphi=0.6$ at $100 / \mathrm{h}$ | $>4 \times 10^{4}$ | $>4 \times 10^{4}$ | $>4 \times 10^{4}$ | - | - | $>4 \times 10^{4}$ |
| Max. operating cycles | 103/h | 103/h | $10^{3} / \mathrm{h}$ | 103/h | 104/h | 103/h |
| Contact position indication | LED (not series 61) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum conductor cross-section | series 12: $6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (3- | old terminal $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ), ser | 61: $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Two conductors of same cross-section | series 12: $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (3) | (3-fold terminal $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ), | ries 61: $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Screw head | series 12: slotted/c | osshead, pozidriv, serie | 61: slotted/crosshead |  |  |  |
| Type of enclosure/terminals | series 12: IP50/IP20 | , series 61: IP30/IP20 |  |  |  |  |
| Electronics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time on | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Max./min. temperature at mounting location | $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Stand by loss (active power) | 0.5W | ESR12DDX: 0.4 W | ESR61NP: 0.7W, <br> ETR61+ETR61NP: 0.5W | ESR61SSR: 0.3 W | - | - |
| Control current 230 V control input local $\pm 20 \%$ | 10 mA | - | 10 mA , ER61 and ESR61M: - | 1 mA | - | - |
| Control current universal control voltage all control voltages $\mathrm{mA} \pm 20 \%$ | - | 4 (not ESR12DDX) | ER61: 2, ESR61M: 4 | 4 | - | 4 |
| Control current at $8 / 12 / 24 / 230 \mathrm{~V}(<10 \mathrm{~s}) \mathrm{mA} \pm 20 \%$ | 2/4/9/5(100) | only ESR12DDX: <br> 2/3/7/3(50)mA | only ESR61NP: 2/4/9/5(100) only ETR61+ETR61NP: <br> $10 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{VDC}$ | - | -/15/10/11 | - |
| Max. parallel capacitance (approx. length) of control lead at 230 V AC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ES: } 0.3 \mu F(1000 \mathrm{~m}) \\ & \text { ER: } 3 \mathrm{nF}(10 \mathrm{~m}) \\ & \text { C1-C2: } 15 \mathrm{nF}(50 \mathrm{~m}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $0.06 \mu \mathrm{~F}(200 \mathrm{~m})$ <br> ESR12DDX: <br> $0.3 \mu F(1000 \mathrm{~m})$ | $0.06 \mu \mathrm{~F}(200 \mathrm{~m})$ | $30 \mathrm{nF}(100 \mathrm{~m})$ | $0.06 \mu \mathrm{~F}(200 \mathrm{~m})$ | $0.06 \mu \mathrm{~F}(200 \mathrm{~m})$ |

*EVG $=$ electronic ballast units; KVG = conventional ballast units ${ }^{\text {al }}$ Bistable relay as relay contact. The relay contact can be open or closed when putting into operation. It will be synchronised at first operation. ${ }^{61}$ Bistable relay as relay contact. The switched consumer may not be connected to the mains before the short automatic synchronisation after installation has terminated. "For lamps with 150 W max. ${ }^{2 /} \mathrm{A} 40$-fold inrush current must be expected for electronic ballast devices. For steady loads of 1200 W or 600 W use the currentlimiting relay SBR12 or SBR61. See chapter 14 , page $14-8$. ${ }^{33}$ When using DX types close attention must be paid that zero passage switching is activated! 4) For ER12-200 maximum current across both contacts 16 A for 230 V . ${ }^{5}$ ) Usually applies for dimmable 230 V LED lamps and dimmable energy saving lamps. Due to different lamp electronics and depending on the manufacturer, the maximum number of lamps may be limited, especially if the wattage of the individual lamps is very low (e.g. with 2 W LEDs). ${ }^{6}$ ) Up to $2 \times 10^{4}$ switching cycles at 1 s on $\& 9$ s off.

Eetabo
Multifunction impulse switch with integrated relay function ESR61M-UC

## Only skilled electricians may install this electrical equipment otherwise there is the risk of fire or electric shock!

Temperature at mounting location: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Storage temperature: $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Relative humidity:
annual average value $<75 \%$.
1+1 NO contacts potential free 10A/250V AC, incandescent lamps 2000 W. No standby loss.
For installation. 45 mm long, 45 mm wide, 32 mm deep.
State-of-the-art hybrid technology combines advantages of nonwearing electronic control with high switching capacity of special relays.
Universal control voltage 12..230V UC.
No permanent power supply necessary, therefore no standby loss. By using a bistable relay causing coil power loss and heating is avoided even in the on mode.
The relay contact can be open or closed when putting into operation. It will be synchronised at first operation.
With the rotary switch ES/ER the functions of the second rotary switch will be preselected. The setting ER selects the function in brackets.

Rotary switches
(SS)

10 different functions are selectable:
2S = Impulse switch with 2 NO contacts
(2R) $\quad$ Switching relay with 2 NO contacts
WS = Impulse switch with 1 NO contact and 1 NC contact
(WR) = Switching relay with 1 NO contact and 1 NC contact
= Impulse multi circuit switch 1+1 NO contacts for switching sequence 0 - contact 1(1-2)contact 2 (3-4) - contacts $1+2$
(RR) $\quad=$ Switching relay (closed-circuit current relay) with 2 NC contacts
= Impulse multi circuit switch 1+1 NO for switching sequence 0 - contact 1 - contacts $1+2$ contact 2
= Impulse group switch 1+1 N0 for switching sequence 0 contact 1-0-contact 2
= Gruppenschalter 1+1 Schließer mit Schaltfolge 0 - Kontakt 1 0 - Kontakt 2
= Group relay 1+1 NO contacts (relay with alternating closing contacts)

This relay is not suitable to feed back the switching voltage signal of a dimmer switch. Use only relays ESR12DDX-UC, ESR12NP-230V+UC or ESR61NP-230V+UC for this purpose.

## Typical connection



## Side view



Technical Data

| Control voltage UC | $12 . .230 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Rated switching capacity | $10 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ |
| Incandescent lamp load and <br> halogen lamp load" 230 V | 2000 W |
| Fluorescent lamp load with KVG <br> in lead-lag circuit or | 1000 VA |
| non compensated |  |
| Fluorescent lamps with KVG <br> shunt-compensated or wih EVG | 500 VA |
| Compact fluorescent lamp <br> with EVG and energy saving lamps | $10 \mathrm{~ms}{ }^{2 / 2}$ |
| Standby loss (activ power) | - |

1) For lamps with 150 W max.
2) For electronic ballast gears a 40 fold inrush current has to be calculated. For steady loads of 600 W use the current-limiting relay SBR61.

Manuals and documents in further languages:

http://eltako.com/redirect/ESR61M-UC


## Must be kept for later use!

We recommend the housing for operating instructions GBA14.

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[^0]:    21/2023 Subject to change without notice.

