



Instructions for Use

COMBIVERT F6

Installation F6 Elevator Control

Translation of the original manual

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1 Introduction

The described devices, accessories, hardware and/or software are products of KEB. The enclosed documents correspond to conditions valid at printing. This document is subject to misprints, mistakes, and technical.

1.1 Markings

1.1.1 Warnings

Certain operations can cause hazards during the installation, operation or thereafter. There is safety information in the documentation in front of these operations.

Warnings contain signal words for the severity of the hazard, the type and/or source of the hazard, the consequence of non-compliance and the measures to avoid or reduce the hazard.

DANGER



Type and/or source of the hazard.

Leads to death or serious bodily injury if not observed.

- a) Measures to avoid the hazard.
- b) Can be supplemented by an additional danger sign or pictogram.

WARNING



Type and/or source of the hazard.

May cause death or serious injury if not observed.

- a) Measures to avoid the hazard.
- b) Can be supplemented by an additional danger sign or pictogram.

CAUTION



Type and/or source of the hazard.

May cause bodily injury if not observed.

- a) Measures to avoid the hazard.
- b) Can be supplemented by an additional danger sign or pictogram.

NOTICE



Type and/or source of the hazard.

Can cause damage to property if not observed.

- a) Measures to avoid the hazard.
- b) Can be supplemented by an additional danger sign or pictogram.

1.1.2 Information notes



Indicates to the user a special condition, prerequisite, scope or simplification.



This is a reference to further documentation. The barcode is for smartphones, the following link is for online users or for typing.

( <https://www.keb-automation.com/search>)





Notes on conformity for use in the North American or Canadian market.

1.1.3 Symbols and markers

✓	Condition
a)	Action step
⇒	Result or intermediate result
(⇒▶ Refe [▶ 7])	Reference to a chapter, table or picture with page reference
ru21	Parameter name or parameter index
(🌐▶)	Hyperlink
<Strg>	Control code
COMBIVERT	Glossary entry

1.2 Laws and guidelines

KEB confirms with the CE mark and the EU declaration of conformity that our device complies with the essential safety requirements.

The EU declaration of conformity can be downloaded on demand via our website.

1.3 Warranty and liability

The warranty and liability on design, material or workmanship for the acquired device is given in the general sales conditions.



Here you will find our general sales conditions.

(🌐▶ <https://www.kebamerica.com/terms-and-conditions>)



Further agreements or specifications require a written confirmation.

1.4 Support

Through multiple applications, not every possible case has been taken into account. If you require further information or if problems occur which are not treated detailed in the documentation, you can request the necessary information via the local KEB agency.

The use of our units in the target products is beyond of our control and therefore exclusively the responsibility of the customer.

The information contained in the technical documentation, as well as any support provided verbally, written or through testing, is made to the best of our knowledge and information regarding intended use of KEB products. However, due to technical changes, any information provided is considered non-binding and is subject to change. This also applies to any violation of industrial property rights of a third-party.

Selection of KEB devices in view of their suitability for the intended use must be done by the user.

Tests can only be carried out within the scope of the intended end use of the product (Application) by the Customer. They must be repeated, even if only parts of hardware, software or the unit adjustment are modified.

1.5 Copyright

The customer may use the instructions for use and other documents accompanying the device or parts thereof for internal purposes. Copyrights are with KEB Automation KG and remain valid in its entirety.

Other word and/or figurative marks are trademarks (™) or registered trademarks (®) of their respective owners.

1.6 Validity of this manual

This part of the instruction manual describes the control card PRO for use in lifts.

- It is an extract of the control card PRO as well as the safety module type5 according to the firmware-dependent presetting for lift applications.
- It is only valid in conjunction with the instruction manual power unit "F6 Peak Power", the programming manual "Lift" and the safety manual "Lift".
- If certain functions or properties are version-dependent, this is indicated at the appropriate place. The version number of the COMBIVERT can be found in brackets after the material number.

2 General Safety Instructions

The products are developed and built according to the state of the art and recognized safety rules. Nevertheless, their use may create dangers to life and limb of the user or third parties, or damage to the machine and other material property.

The following safety instructions have been created by the manufacturer for the area of electric drive technology. They can be supplemented by local, country or application-specific safety instructions. This list is not exhaustive. Non-observance of the safety instructions by the customer, user or other third party leads to the loss of all resulting claims against the manufacturer.

NOTICE

Hazards and risks through ignorance!

- a) Read the instructions for use.
- b) Observe the safety and warning instructions.
- c) Ask if something is unclear.

2.1 Installation

DANGER



Electrical voltage at terminals and in the device!

Danger to life due to electric shock!

- ✓ For any work on the device
 - a) Switch off the supply voltage.
 - b) Secure it against switching on.
 - c) Wait until all drives has been stopped in order that no regenerative energy can be generated.
 - d) Await capacitor discharge time (min. 5 minutes). Measure DC voltage at the terminals.
 - e) Never bridge upstream protective devices. Also not for test purposes.

NOTICE



Use of suitable voltage sources!

Electric shock!

- a) Only use voltage sources with protective separation (SELV/PELV) in accordance with VDE 0100 as per the stated specification.
- b) Pay attention to a sufficient overvoltage category of the voltage supply.
- c) With existing or newly-wired circuits the person installing the device or machine must ensure that the PELV requirements are met.

For a successful operation, please read the following instructions:

- The electrical installation shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements.
- Cable cross-sections and fuses must be dimensioned by the user according to the specified minimum/maximum values for the application.
- When using components without isolated inputs/outputs, it is necessary that equipotential bonding exists between the components to be connected (e.g. by the equipotential line). Disregard can cause destruction of the components by equalizing currents.

2.2 Start-up and operation

Before the elevator is put into operation, several automatic identification procedures must be carried out. More details can be found in the manual start-up.

⚠ WARNING

Incorrect parameterization or unintended behaviour of the drive

- ✓ For initial start-up or replacement of the drive controller:
 - a) Check that the parameter settings meet the requirements of the application.
 - b) Always operate the elevator in inspection mode first in order to check that the elevator drive has control over the motor.
-

⚠ WARNING

Do not use software protection functions as the only protection of the system.

- a) Use redundant mechanisms independent of the elevator drive to support critical safety functions.
 - b) Exception: The safety functions implemented on the safety module 5 are functionally safe. Further information can be found in the instruction manual for the safety module 5.
-

2.3 Maintenance

⚠ DANGER

Unauthorized exchange, repair and modifications**Unpredictable malfunctions**

- a) The function of the drive controller is dependent on its parameterization. Never replace without knowledge of the application.
 - b) Modification or repair is permitted only by KEB authorized personnel.
 - c) Only use original manufacturer parts.
 - d) Infringement will annul the liability for resulting consequences.
-

3 Product description

3.1 Description of the Elevator control board

The control board PRO (Elevator version) provides the following basic functions:

- Digital and analog inputs and outputs
- Serial diagnostic interface
- TCP/IP interface
- Control hardware "safely separated" according to EN 61800-5-1
- Brake control, brake supply and feedback
- Motor protection by I²t, KTY, PT1000 or PTC input
- Internal supply of the control board possible
- External supply of the control board

3.2 Variants of the control board

The 11-digit type code indicates the variants of the control board. Positions that are not listed are irrelevant for this manual.



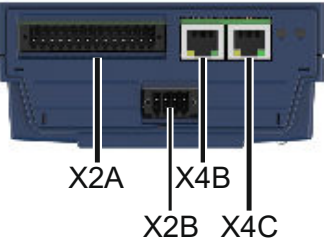
1. and 2. digit Device size	
10...33	For motor power from 2.2...450 kW
3. and 4. digit Series	
F6	COMBIVERT F6
5. digit Control type	
P	PRO
6. digit Variants	
5	Safety module type 5
7. digit Housing	
8. digit Connection, voltage, options	
9. digit Switching frequency, software current limit, overcurrent	
10. digit Control board variant	
3	PRO Multi-encoder interface, CAN®, RS485 potential-free, Ethernet TCP/IP, standard relay (form C)
11. digit Heat sink version	

3.3 Accessories

The following terminal strip set is included in the delivery:

Control board	Set contains	Material number
PRO (elevator)	Terminal strip 28-pole Terminal strip 10-pole Terminal strip 8-pole	00F6V80-005P

3.4 Connection and control elements

	<p>X1C Temperature monitoring, brake control/ monitoring</p>
	<p>X2A Control terminal block for digital inputs/ outputs; 24V supply; relay output; analog inputs and outputs; CAN bus</p>
	<p>X2B Safety module</p>
<p>FS ST</p>	<p>X3A Encoder interface channel A</p>
<p>VCC</p>	<p>X3B Encoder interface channel B</p>
<p>NET ST</p>	<p>X4A Diagnostic interface with RS232/485 interface according to DIN66019 protocol; operator slot</p>
<p>DEV ST</p>	<p>X4B RS485 potential-free</p>
<p>OPT</p>	<p>X4C Ethernet TCP/IP</p>
<p>X4A</p>	<p>FS ST LED Safety state</p>
<p>VCC</p>	<p>VCC LED voltage supply (24V)</p>
<p>NET ST</p>	<p>NET ST LED fieldbus state</p>
<p>DEV ST</p>	<p>DEV ST LED inverter/ device state</p>
<p>OPT</p>	<p>OPT LED state / limitation active</p>

Tab. 1: Overview Connection and control elements

3.5 Motor monitoring X1C (temperature, brake)

The X1C terminal strip is a 10-pin, pluggable terminal strip with spring-loaded connection. It includes:

- 2 outputs for controlling 24V motor brakes
- 2 control inputs for brakes or relays
- 1 analogue input for temperature measurement (not for variant with Hiperface)
- Hiperface DSL OCT input (depending on variant)

3.6 Control terminal strip X2A

The control terminal strip X2A is a 28-pole pluggable, double-row terminal strip with spring-cage connection. It includes:

- 8 digital inputs
- 2 digital outputs
- 1 relay output
- 2 analog inputs
- 1 analog output
- CAN bus interface
- 24V input and output

3.7 Safety terminal block X2B

Terminal block X2B contains 3 two-channel, digital safety inputs and two single-channel, digital outputs. The description is given in the manual Safety module type 5.

3.8 Encoder interfaces X3A, X3B

Der Drive Controller mit Liftsteuerung ist mit zwei universellen Geberschnittstellen ausgestattet (variantenabhängig). The interfaces can be adapted to different encoders independently of each other.

3.9 Diagnostic interface X4A

The integrated RS232/485 interface is used to connect service tools (e.g. USB or Bluetooth adapter). The interface also serves as a connection point for the F6 keyboard/display operator. DIN 66019II is used as communication protocol.

3.10 Fieldbus interface X4B

The fieldbus interface X4B supports the following protocols depending on the variant:

- RS485 potential-free
- DIN 66019II with KEB Elevator application layer
- Elevator control DCP 3

3.11 Fieldbus interface X4C

The fieldbus interface X4B supports the following protocols:

- Ethernet TCP/IP

3.12 Status LEDs

3.12.1 Boot display

Before the LEDs start their normal function, they signal the boot procedure after switching on:

LEDs	Status	Note
VCC ○	off	Device off
NET ○ ST		
DEV ○ ST		
OPT ○		

LEDs	Status	Note
VCC ● NET ○ ST DEV ○ ST OPT ○	Initialization	Control is supplied with 24 V
VCC ● NET ● ST DEV ● ST OPT ○	ready for operation	Device is ready for operation and the LEDs start with their normal function (approx. 3 s)

Tab. 2: LEDs at power on

3.12.2 VCC - LED

VCC	LED color	Description
off	-	Power supply of the control card switched off.
on	green	Control is supplied with 24 V.

Tab. 3: Function VCC LED

3.12.3 NET ST - LED

NET ST	LED color	Description
off	-	Device off or booting.
Blink code	various	depending on fieldbus => fieldbus interfaces.

Tab. 4: Function NET ST - LED

3.12.4 DEV ST - LED

DEV ST	LED color	Description
OFF	-	Device off or in boot process.
ON	Red	Error
ON	Yellow	No error, DC bus not charged.
ON	Green	No error, ready for operation.
Flashing	Green	No error, serves to identify the device (fb.32).

Tab. 5: Function DEV ST - LED

3.12.5 OPT - LED

OPT	LED color	Description
OFF	-	Idle mode – not in operation
ON	Yellow	Programming mode - operation not possible
ON	Green	Operating mode - in operation
ON	Red	Limit value reached - control limit active (current, voltage, torque)

Tab. 6: Function OPT - LED

Tip



The DEV ST and OPT LEDs can be re-programmed for diagnostic purposes (i.e., the OPT LED could be programmed to represent the status of one of the digital inputs).

Refer to the Configuration Handling parameters in the programming manual.

4 Connection of the control board

Observe the following instructions to avoid malfunctions!

- Install control and power cable separately (approx. 10..20 cm (4"-.8") distance).
- Cross high voltage conductors at a right angle.
- In case of inductive load on the relay outputs a protective wiring must be provided (e.g. free-wheeling diode).
- Electromagnetic interferences can be prevented by the following measures:
 - Always use twisted and shielded cables for analog control cables. Place the shield on one side of the source.
 - Twist digital control cables. For lengths longer than 3 m (10'), a shield may be required. In this case, place on both sides.
 - When the brake conductors or motor temperature sensor conductors are run together with the motor conductors, the brake and temperature conductors should be shielded. The shield of the brake and temperature sensor conductors should be connected to earth ground together with the motor conductor shield. The shields should be kept as long as possible to prevent cross coupling with the motor conductors.

The terminals of the control terminal blocks, encoder inputs and the communication interface are securely isolated in accordance with IEC 61800-5-1.

4.1 Assembly of wires

NOTICE

Loose and slack cable connections!

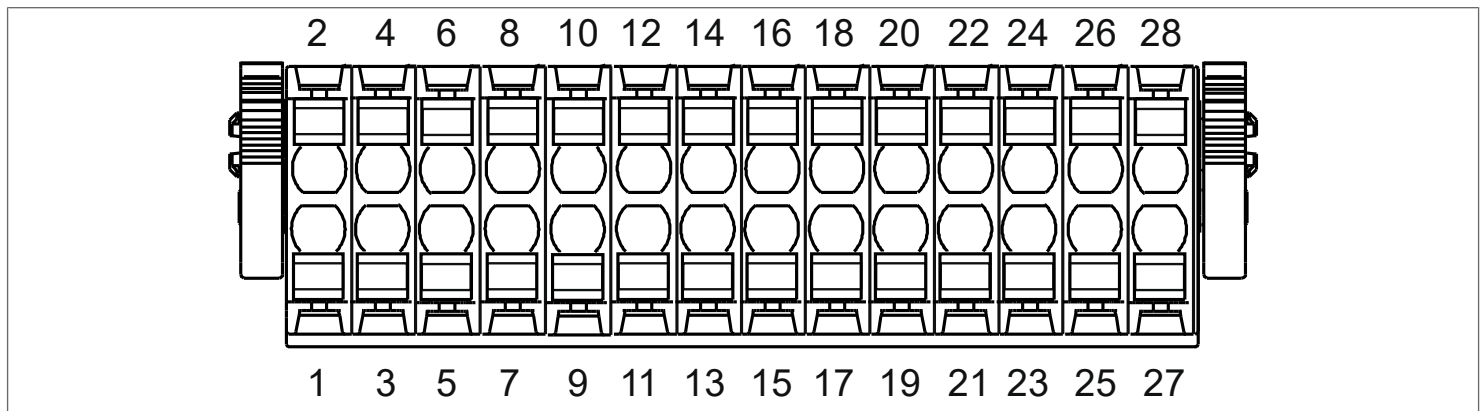
Malfunctions due to loose contacts.

- a) Observe metal sleeve length and stripping length according to table.
- b) Use a suitable pressing tool.
- c) Make sure that all wires are inserted into the wire-end sleeve.
- d) After inserting the cable into the terminal, check that it is firmly seated.

Cross section	Wire end ferrule	Metal sleeve length	Stripping length
0.5...1 mm ² (20...17 AWG)	With plastic collars	10 mm	12 mm
0.5...1.5 mm ² (20...16 AWG)	Without plastic collars	10 mm	10 mm
0.2...1.5 mm ² (24...16 AWG) Solid or fine strand	Without wire end ferrule	-	10 mm

Tab. 7: Wire end ferrules and stripping length

4.2 Terminal strip X2A



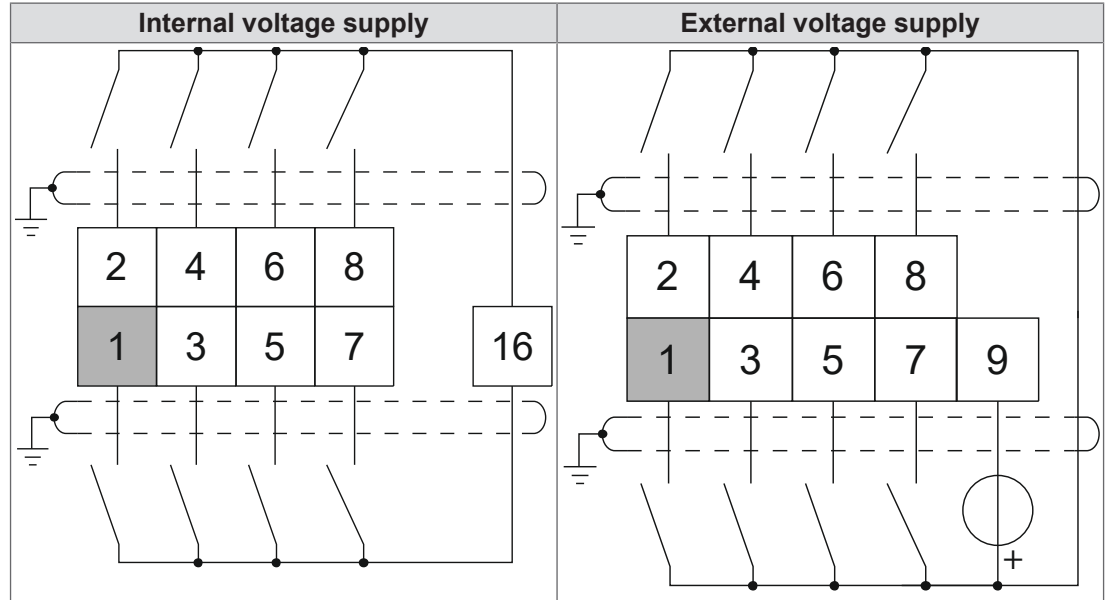
PIN	Name	Description
1	DI1	Digital input 1
2	DI2	Digital input 2
3	DI3	Digital input 3
4	DI4	Digital input 4
5	DI5	Digital input 5
6	DI6	Digital input 6
7	DI7	Digital input 7
8	DI8	Digital input 8
9	0V	Reference potential for digital inputs
10	DO1	Digital output 1
11	0V	Reference potential for digital outputs
12	DO2	Digital output 2
13	RLB	Relay output / NC contact
14	RLA	Relay output / NO contact
15	RLC	Relay output/ switching contact
16	24Vout	DC voltage output 24V (max. 100 mA together with terminal 26) for controlling the inputs (SELV).
17	AN1-	Non-isolated differential input 1
18	AN1+	Non-isolated differential input 1
19	AN2-	Non-isolated differential input 2
20	AN2+	Non-isolated differential input 2
21	0V	Reference potential for analog inputs and outputs
22	ANOUT	Analog output DC 0...10 V
23	CAN low	CAN bus ISO High Speed according to ISO/DIN 11896 => fieldbus interfaces
24	CAN high	CAN bus ISO High Speed according to ISO/DIN 11896 => fieldbus interfaces
25	CAN GND	CAN Ground (=> Fieldbus interfaces [▶ 31])
26	24VoutCtrl	DC voltage output (SELV) to supply the digital inputs. Caution, do not couple with other power supplies!
27	0V	Reference potential for P24Vin at external supply
28	P24Vin	Voltage input DC 24 V supplying the control board and the brake output

Tab. 8: Assignment of the terminal strip X2A

4.2.1 Digital inputs

Specification	Number	8
	Name	DI1...DI8
	Terminals	X2A.1...X2A.8
	Classification	Type 3 according to DIN EN 61131-2
	Low level (logical 0)	-3 ... +5 V
	High level (logic 1)	11 ... 30 V / 2 ... 6 mA

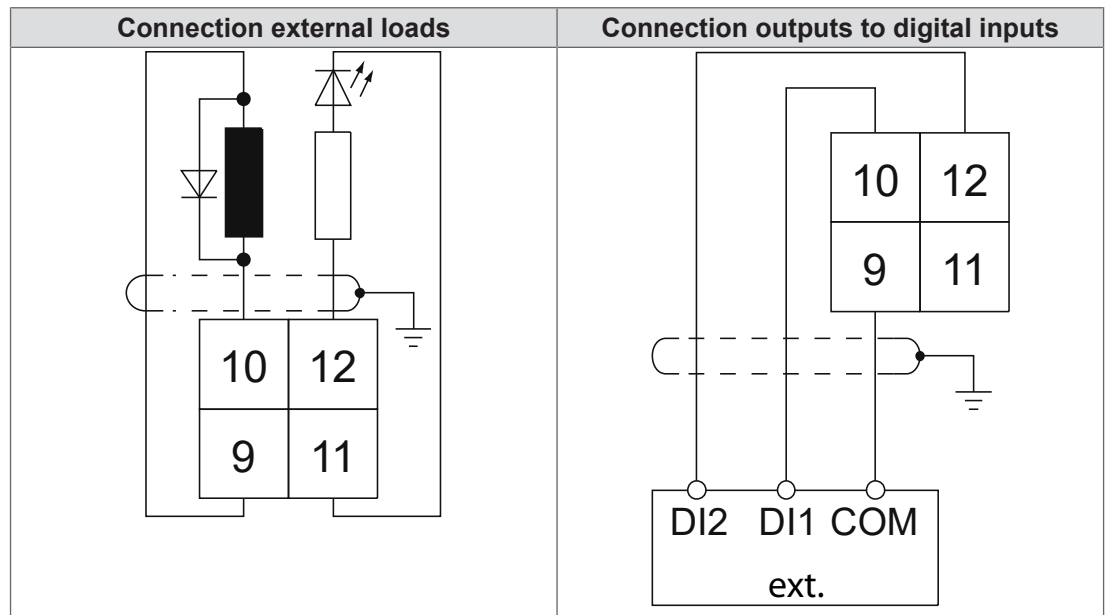
Connection



4.2.2 Digital outputs

Specification	Number	4 (2 at terminal strip X2A and 2 at terminal strip X2B)
	Name	DO1 ... DO4
	Terminals	X2A.10, X2A.12
	Type	24 V high-side Switch
	Classification	DIN EN 61131-2
	Output voltage	Minimum P24Vin – 3 V Maximum P24Vin
	Output current	Maximum 100 mA per output (short-circuit proof)
	Special features	No internal free-wheeling diode. External free-wheeling diode required for inductive load.

Connection



4.2.3 Relay output

4.2.3.1 Relay output form C

Specification relay output Form C

Number	1
Name	R1
Terminals	X2A.13 (NC contact) X2A.14 (NO contact) X2A.15 (switching contact)
Type	Form C
Voltage	Maximum DC 30 V
Current	0.01...1 A
Switching cycles	10 ⁸ mechanical 500,000 at 30 V / 1 A
Special features	No internal free-wheeling diode. External free-wheeling diode required for inductive load.

⚠ WARNING

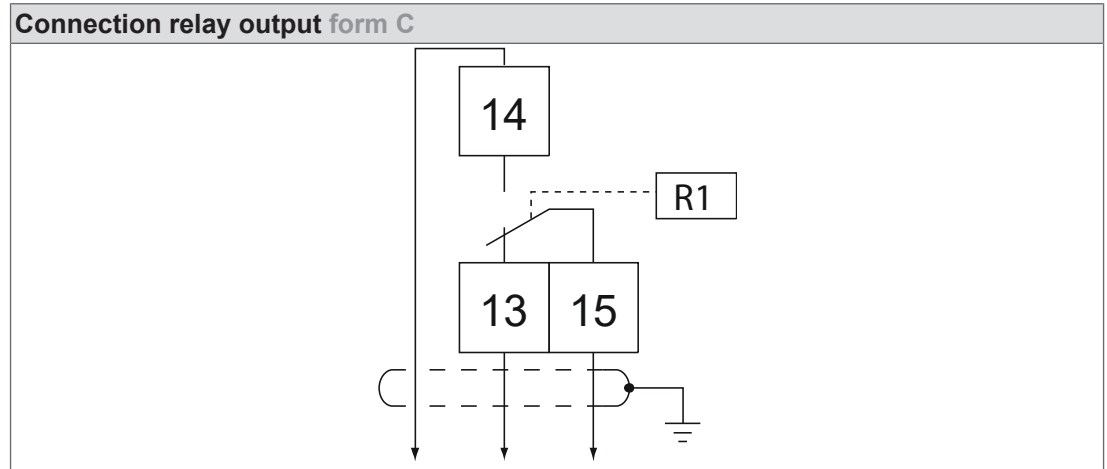


No internal fusing of the relay contacts!

Welding of the relay contacts due to inadmissible overload!

- a) Limit the current by the normally open contact to 2 A (e.g. by using a fuse type 2A gG).
- b) Observe further instructions in the safety manual.

Connection relay output form C



4.2.4 Analog input

4.2.4.1 Differential input

NOTICE

No potential separation of the analog inputs to the control voltage!

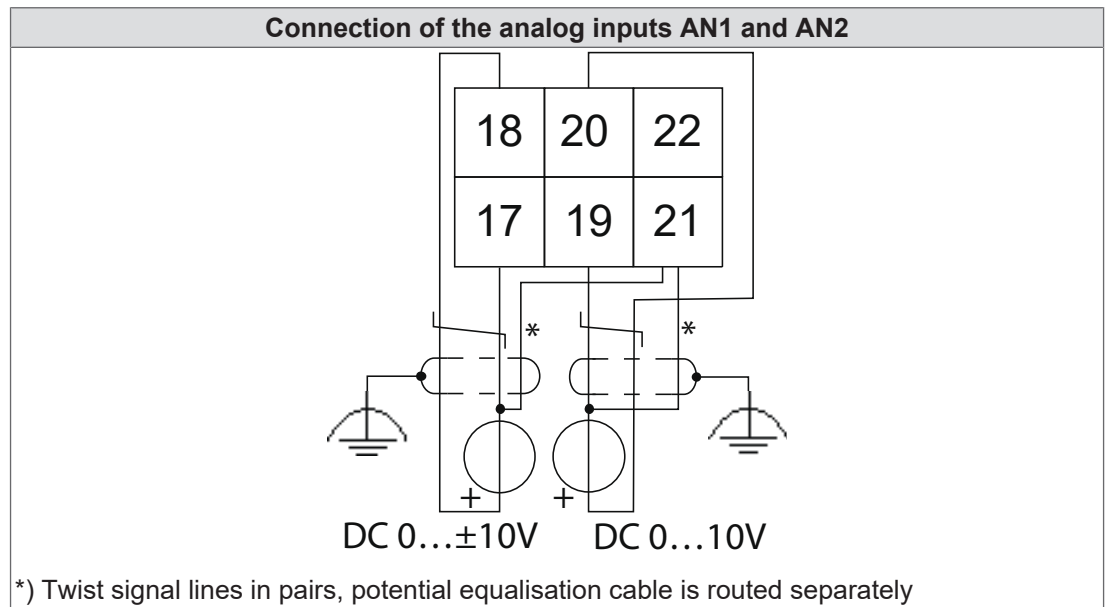
Malfunctions or defects due to voltage differences.

- a) If the analog value is outside the common mode range, a potential equalisation cable is required between the analog source and the analog input. Connect the potential equalisation cable to 0V of the control terminal block.

Specification (analog inputs)

Number	2
Name	AN1, AN2
Terminals	X2A.18 (AN1+) X2A.17 (AN1-)
Classification	non-isolated differential voltage input
Input signals	DC 0...±10 V Bi-polar differential voltage signal Accuracy ±2 % Resolution 12 bit
Terminals	X2A.20 (AN2+) X2A.19 (AN2-)
Classification	non-isolated voltage input
Input signals	DC 0...+10 V Uni-polar voltage signal Accuracy ±2 % Resolution 12 bit
Common mode range	-12.5 V...17.5 V

Connection

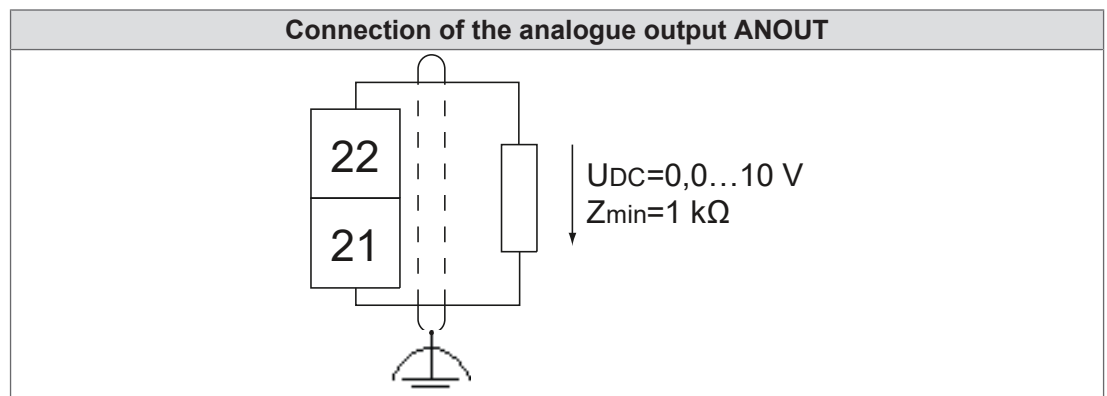


4.2.5 Analog output

Specification

Number	1
Name	ANOUT
Terminals	X2A.22 analog output X2A.21 reference potential
Classification	DIN EN 61131-2
Voltage output	DC 0.0...10 V (corresponds to 0...100 % output value)
Resolution	11 bit
Minimum load impedance	1 kΩ
Notes	In the range up to 0.1 V the output value is not linear to the output voltage.

Connection



4.2.6 Voltage supply

4.2.6.1 Voltage input

The control board can be supplied:

- externally by a central 24 V supply.
- internally, by its own switching power supply.

- in mixed operation, by external and internal supply.

To select a suitable voltage source, the maximum current consumption must always be determined.

4.2.6.1.1 Calculation the current consumption

The input P24Vin (X2A.28) supplies following components:

- Control (control board with safety module)
- Brake
- HCT
- Encoder

Consumer		Current consumption
Control		0.6 A
Power unit	Housing 2 / 3 / 4	0 A
	Housing 6	0.6 A
	Housing 7 / 8 / 9	1.0 A
Consumer	Brake	Max. 2.0 A
	Encoder	Max. 0.5 A
	Digital output DO1	Max. 0.1 A
	Digital output DO2	Max. 0.1 A
	Voltage output 24Vout	Max. 0.1 A
	Sum DO safety module	Max. 0.4 A

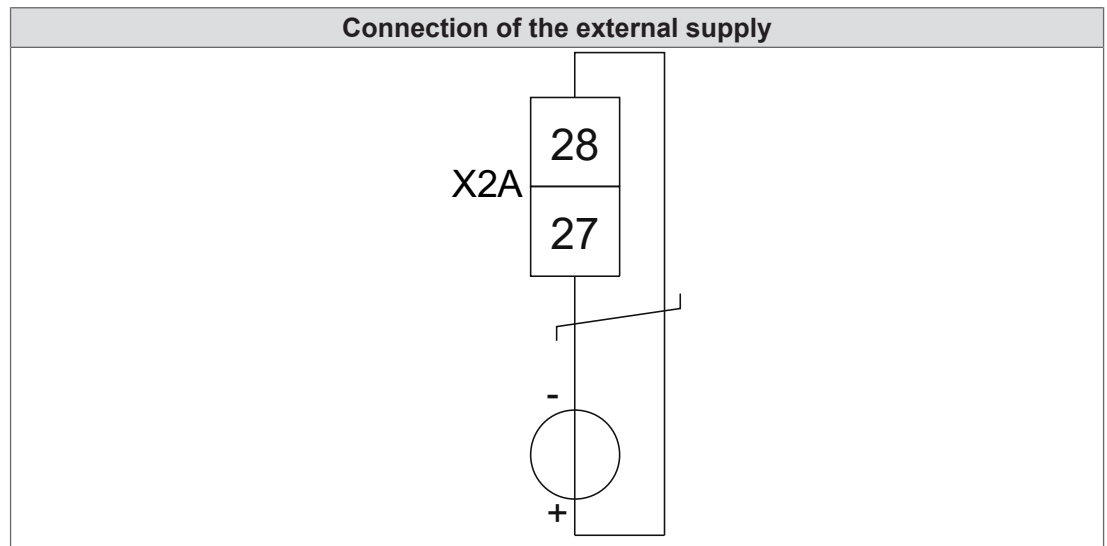
Tab. 9: Calculation the current consumption

In order to calculate the input current, the currents of the power unit, control and other loads must be added together. The actual current required can be used for the consumers. The maximum current must not be exceeded.

4.2.6.1.2 External supply

Specification external supply

Name	P24Vin, 0V
Terminals	X2A.28 (P24Vin) X2A.27 (0V)
Voltage	DC 24 V (+20 % / -17 %)
Current consumption	Calculated value up to max. 4.8 A



4.2.6.1.3 Internal supply

The internal supply occurs via the 24VoutCtrl output. This is connected with the P24Vin input. The output may only be used to supply the control board.

Specification internal supply

Name	24VoutCtrl; P24Vin
Terminals	X2A.26 (24VoutCtrl) X2A.28 (P24Vin)
Output voltage	DC 24 V (-17 % / +20 %)
Maximum output current	1.5 A (housing 2 / 3 / 4) 2.1 A (housing 6) 2.5 A (housing 7 / 8 / 9)
Reference potential	0V (terminal X2A.27)

NOTICE

Too much current load!

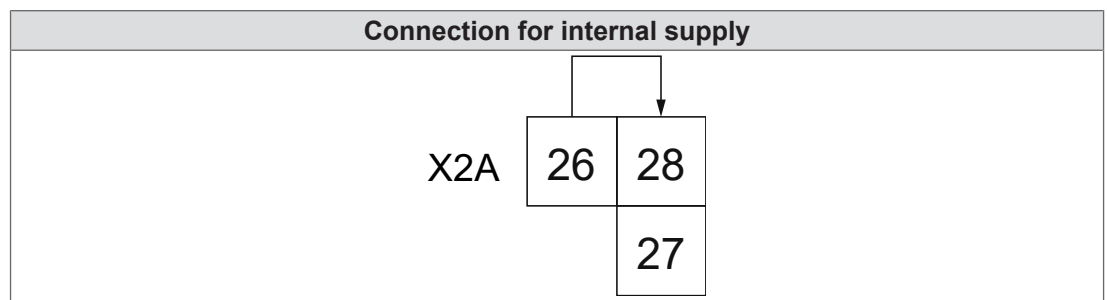
Malfunctions can occur at the device and in the application.

- a) Determine the maximum current according "Determination of the current consumption".
- b) If current consumption at P24Vin is higher than max. output current at 24VoutCtrl, then select external or mixed supply.



Observe the input voltage of the device!

- a) The connected loads must be designed for the voltage tolerance of the voltage output 24VoutCtrl.



see also

📖 Calculation the current consumption [▶ 22]

4.2.6.1.4 Mixed supply

Mixed voltage supply is used,

- if the drive controller is to remain in operation when the high voltage supply of the drive controller is switched off.
- so that the drive controller can continue to operate if the external power supply fails.



Install protective diode

- a) Diode D1 prevents the voltage output from supplying other loads if the external supply fails (see connection diagram "Connection with mixed supply").

NOTICE

Too much current load!

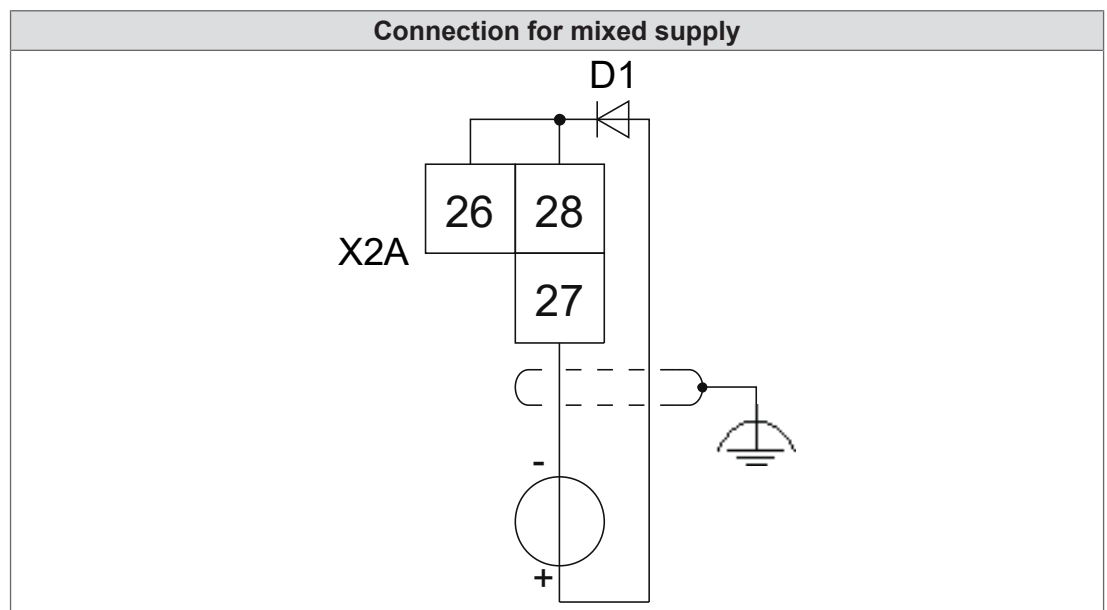
Malfunctions can occur at the device and in the application.

- a) Determine the maximum current according "Determination of the current consumption".
- b) If current consumption at P24Vin is higher than max. output current at 24VoutCtrl, then select external or mixed supply.



Observe the input voltage of the device!

- a) The connected loads must be designed for the voltage tolerance of the voltage output 24VoutCtrl.



see also

📖 Calculation the current consumption [▶ 22]

4.2.6.2 Voltage output to supply the inputs

Specification voltage output

Name	24Vout 0V (reference potential)
Terminals	X2A.16 (24Vout) X2A.27 (0V)

Output current	max. 100 mA (short-circuit proof)
Output voltage	minimum P24Vin - 3V maximum P24Vin
Notes	DC voltage output (SELV) to supply the digital inputs.
Connection see (≡▶ Digital inputs [▶ 18])	

5 Safety module X2B

Elevator devices contain a safety module type 5 with preset safety functions for STO and SBC. Further safety functions are not provided for the "Elevator" application and cannot be changed on site.

⚠ WARNING



Changed behavior during start-up due to presetting!

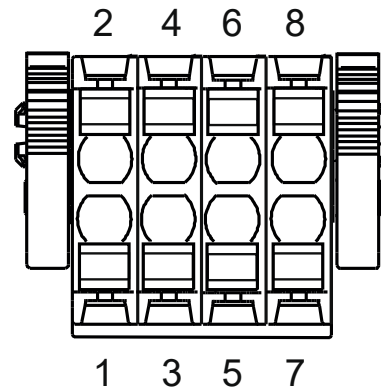
The safety module is already configured by default. The drive can rotate immediately after the safety inputs are switched on and control released.

- a) Prevent start of the drive by further measures if this behavior is not required.

To operate the F6 Elevator Drive, both STO and SBC must be enabled. For the intended use, it is essential to observe the connection examples for the inputs.

More information about the safety module can be found at the end of this chapter.

5.1 Terminal X2B



PIN	I/O	Channel	Function
1	Input 1	1	STO
2	Input 1	2	STO
3	Input 2	1	STO and SBC
4	Input 2	2	STO and SBC
5	Input 3	1	reserved - no function
6	Input 3	2	reserved - no function
7	Output 1	1	STO feedback
8	Output 2	1	SBC feedback

The voltages of all inputs and outputs refer to the 0V of the control terminal block X2A.

Tab. 10: Assignment of terminal X2B

5.2 Digital safety inputs

5.2.1 Safety inputs specification

Specification	Number	6 (4 preset, 2 reserved)
	Name	STO1 / STO2 / SBC1 / SBC2
	Terminals	X2B.1/ .2/ .3/ .4 (X2B.5 and X2B.6 reserved)
	Classification	Type 3 according to DIN EN 61131-2

Low level (logical 0) -3 ... +5 V / 15 mA
 High level (logic 1) 11 ... 30 V / 2 ... 15 mA

5.2.2 Connection example STO two-channel

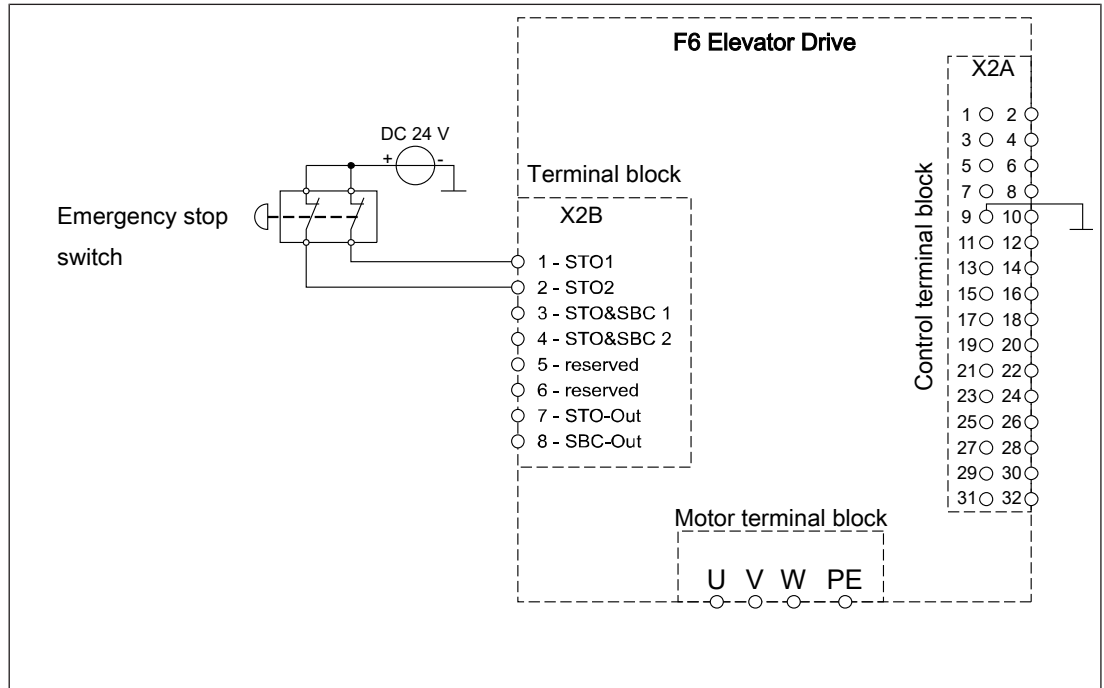


Fig. 1: Direct switching off with emergency stop switch

5.3 Digital outputs

5.3.1 Feedback outputs specification

Specification	Number	2
	Name	STO feedback SBC feedback
	Terminals	X2B.7 X2B.8 X2A.11 (reference potential control terminal block)
	Classification	Type 0.1 according to DIN EN 61131-2
	Output voltage	Min. P24Vin - 3 V Max. P24Vin
	Output current	Max. 100 mA per output (short-circuit proof)
	Others	No internal free-wheeling diode. External free-wheeling diode required for inductive load.

5.3.2 Connection example feedback outputs

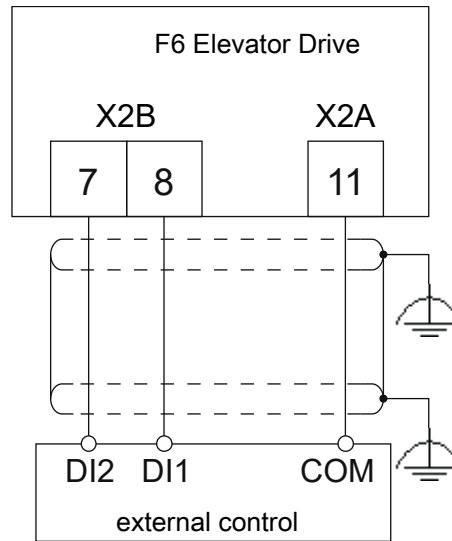



Fig. 2: Connection example feedback outputs STO and SBC

X2B.7	STO feedback output	Is set when the STO function is active.
X2B.8	SBC feedback output	Is set when the SBC function is active.
X2A.11	0V	Reference potential
DI1/DI2/COM		Inputs of external control

5.4 More information

The full range of functions of the safety module type 5 when changing the presetting for F6 Elevator drives can be found in the following documentation.

	<p>Safety manual type 5 (🌐 ► https://www.keb-automation.com/0004) Document: ma_dr_safety-typ5-20191137_en</p>	
---	---	---

6 Diagnosis/visualization X4A

The integrated serial interface provides the following functions:

- Parameterization of the device with the KEB software COMBIVIS.
- Connection for operator keyboard/display.
- Connection for Bluetooth adapter for use with Elevator Phone App.
- DIN66019II as communication protocol.

Interface	Specification
RS485	Common-mode voltage range 0...12 V
RS232	ANSI TIA/EIA-232

Tab. 11: Serial interfaces

Name	Material number
Bluetooth Adapter for Elevator Phone App	0058K60-L060

Tab. 12: Accessories

Name	Material number
RS232 PC inverter (SubD-9 coupling - SubD-9 plug)	0058025-001D
RS232/USB (USB serial converter inclusive cable)	0058060-0040

Tab. 13: Connecting cable

NOTICE

**No potential separation of the diagnostic interface to the control voltage!
Malfunction or defect can be caused by voltage differences.**

- Install equipotential bonding conductor if voltage differences > common-mode voltage range.



XML file required for COMBIVIS 6.

- A current XML file is required for the operation with COMBIVIS 6.
- The download can be done directly from COMBIVIS 6 while an Internet connection is present.

6.1 Assignment of the terminal strip X4A

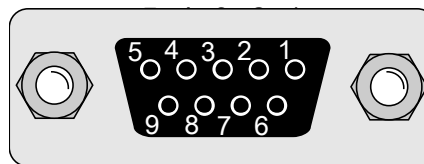


Fig. 3: Pin assignment socket D-Sub-9 (top view)

1 reserved	2 TxD (RS232)
3 RxD (RS232)	4 RxD-A (RS485)
5 RxD-B (RS485)	6 reserved
7 DGND (reference potential)	8 TxD-A (RS485)
9 TxD-B (RS485)	

6.2 Data cable RS232 PC-Drive Controller

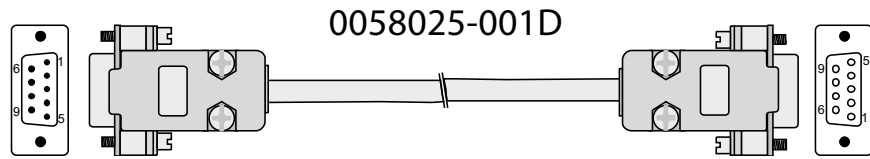


Fig. 4: Serial cable for the connection to a PC

6.3 USB-serial converter

The USB serial converter (material number 0058060-0040) is used to connect drive controllers, operators or IPC controllers with DIN 66019 interface or HSP5 interface to the USB port of personal computers. The USB-serial converter is internally electrically isolated.

6.4 Connection of the RS485 interface

The RS485 interface supports half-duplex and duplex operation. Wiring examples can be found in the following link:

	<p>Technical information - RS485 connection: (🌐) https://www.keb-automation.com/000C Document: ti_dr_tn-rs485-connection-0002_en</p>	
--	--	--

6.5 Remote control

The F6 operator with display/keypad can be operated up to 30 m away from the unit.

Recommended connection:

- Commercially available network cable 1:1 with RJ45 plugs (min. CAT5)
- Install to both ends an RJ45 socket on D-SUB DE-9 (1x female; 1x male)
- **Important!** The shielding from X4A to the operator must be connected via the CAT5 cable.

Signal	D-SUB DE-9 pin	RJ45 pin
RxD-A	4	1
RxD-B	5	2
TxD-A	8	4
TxD-B	9	5
reserved	6	3
DGND	7	6
Shielding	Housing	Housing

Tab. 14: Wiring of the DE-9 - RJ45 adapters

7 Fieldbus interfaces

7.1 Fieldbus interfaces

CAN
 Ethernet TCP/IP
 RS485 potential-free

7.2 CAN

Specification	Fieldbus type	CAN
	Transmission level	According to DIN ISO 11898; ISO High Speed
	Transmission speed	20, 25, 50, 100, 125, 250, 500, 800, 1000 kbit/s; adjustable via CN01
	Potential separation	Functional insulation between CAN terminals and to the control potential.
	Bus termination	120 Ω external between (CAN High and CAN Low) at both ends of the bus line.

Connection

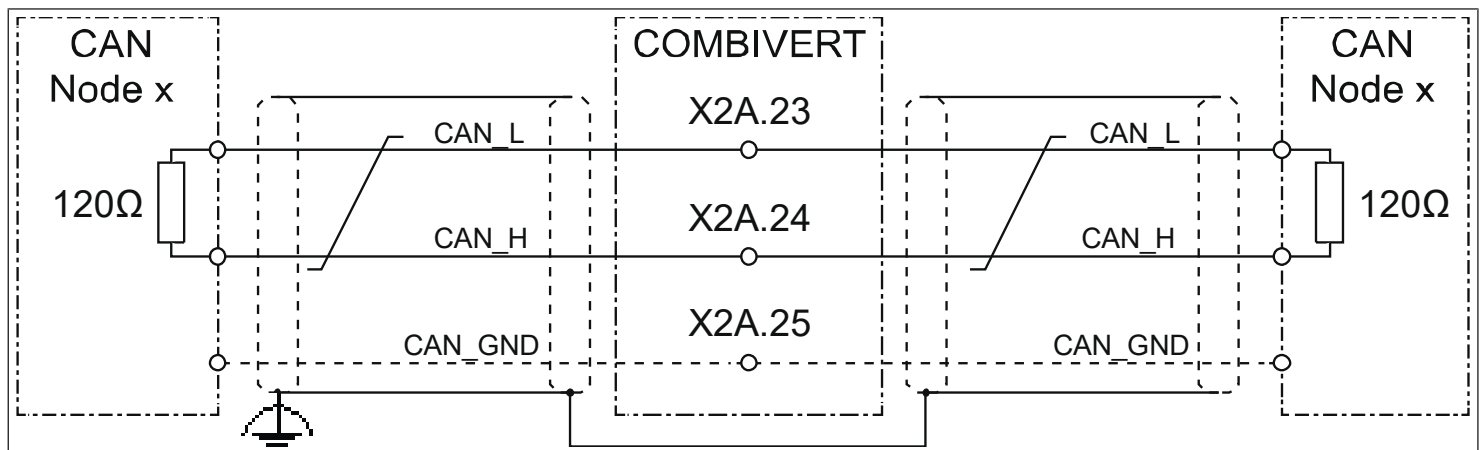


Fig. 5: Connection CAN bus

Clamp	Name	Note
X2A.23	CAN low	No internal bus termination
X2A.24	CAN high	
X2A.25	CAN GND	CAN ground (can be wired depending on the customer subscriber)

NET ST - LED in CAN mode

According to CiA 303-3, the NET ST LED is a combination of RUN and ERROR LED. The NET ST LED indicates the status of the primary fieldbus used for control. For example, if CAN speed or position control is selected in US04, the LED shows the status of the CAN bus. However, if serial speed control is selected in US04, the LED indicates the status of the serial communication bus, even if the CAN interface is used for auxiliary purposes, e.g. weighing loads.

Light pattern NET ST LED (red/green combination)

Status	Light pattern	Description
Pre-Op	g-0 (grid 200 ms)	Device in state PRE-OPERATIONAL

Status	Light pattern	Description
Stop	g-0-0-0-0-0 (grid 200 ms)	Device in state STOPPED
Op	g (continuously)	Device in state OPERATIONAL no error
Bus off	r (continuously)	CAN bus off.
Invalid Configuration	r-0 (grid 200 ms)	General configuration error.
Warning limit reached	r-0-0-0-0-0 (grid 200 ms)	The error counter has reached or exceeded a warning level.
Legend	r: Red g: Green 0: off	The signals from red/green are shifted by 180°. Red has priority for superimposition.

7.3 Ethernet TCP/IP

Specification

Fieldbus type	Ethernet
Transmission level	100Base-Tx according to IEEE802.3 with autonegotiation and auto-crossover
Connections	X4C: Ethernet TPC/IP
Device addressing	Ethernet IP address, subnet and gateway are set with LX27...LX27. Default: IP 192.168.1.2 Port 8000 Node 0
Protocol	DIN66019II via TCP/IP

Connection

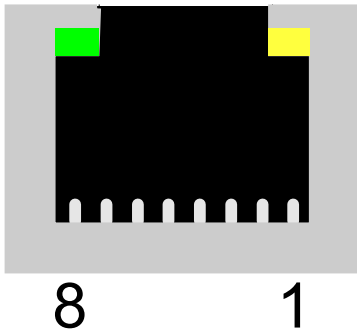


Fig. 6: RJ45 socket front view

PIN	RJ45 without supply voltage (Viewing with Auto-Cross Over)	
1	TX+	RX+
2	TX-	RX-
3	RX+	TX+
4	reserved	
5	reserved	
6	RX-	TX-
7	GND	
8	GND	

Tab. 15: PIN assignment RJ45 Ethernet

LED / light pattern	Function
Yellow (flashing)	Port available
Green	Link/Activity
Off	Port closed or not connected
On	Port opened; no data traffic
Flickering	Port opened; with data traffic

Tab. 16: Function of the LEDs

The CANopen interface is then active by default.

7.4 RS485 potential-free with bus termination

7.4.1 Specification

Specification	Interface	RS485 potential-free with bus termination 4W
	Transmission speed	9.6, 19.2, 38.4, 55.5, 57.6, 100, 115.2, 125, 250, 500 kBit/s
	Bus nodes	2
	Common-mode voltage range	0...12 V to the 'bus reference potential' BUS-COM
	Potential separation	Potential-free to reference potential 0V/COM (functional isolation)
	Bus termination	120 Ω each (pin 1 and 2; 4 and 5); integrated (cannot be switched off)
	Connection cable (minimum requirement)	S/UTP (twisted in pairs)

7.4.2 Connection

Connection X4B

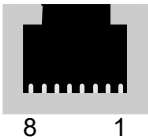


Fig. 7: RJ45 socket front view

PIN	Modbus name	EIA/TIA-485 name	Function
1	RxD0	(RxD-A) / A'	Receive signal inverted
2	RxD1	(RxD-B) / B'	Receive signal
3	n.c.	n.c.	reserved
4	TxD1	(TxD-B) / B	Transmission signal
5	TxD0	(TxD-A) / A	Transmission signal inverted
6	n.c.	n.c.	reserved
7	n.c.	n.c.	reserved
8	Common	(BUS-COM) / C/C'	Reference potential (does not have to be connected)
Housing	Shielding	Shielding	Functional earth (FE)

Tab. 17: PIN assignment RS485 potential-free to RJ45 plug

Schematic diagram 4W

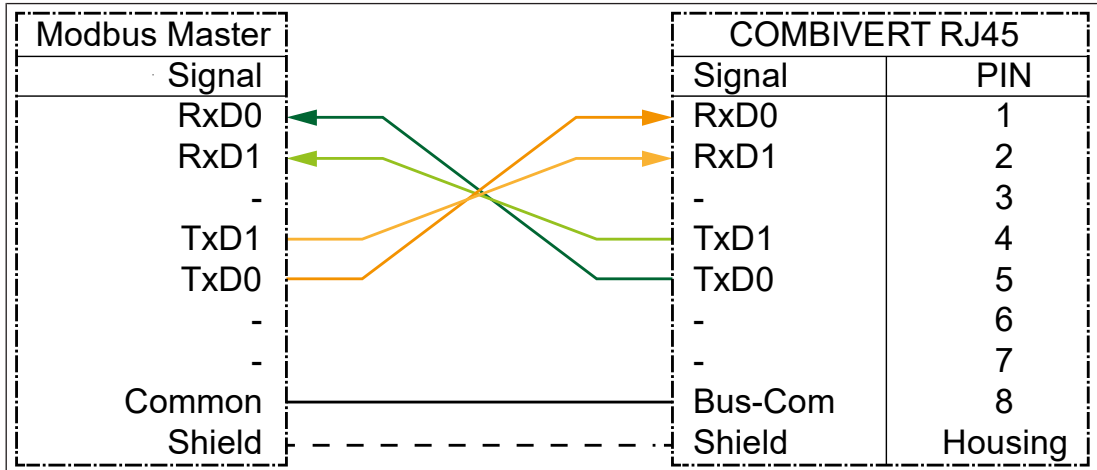


Fig. 8: Schematic diagram 4-Wire connection

7.4.3 Wiring example

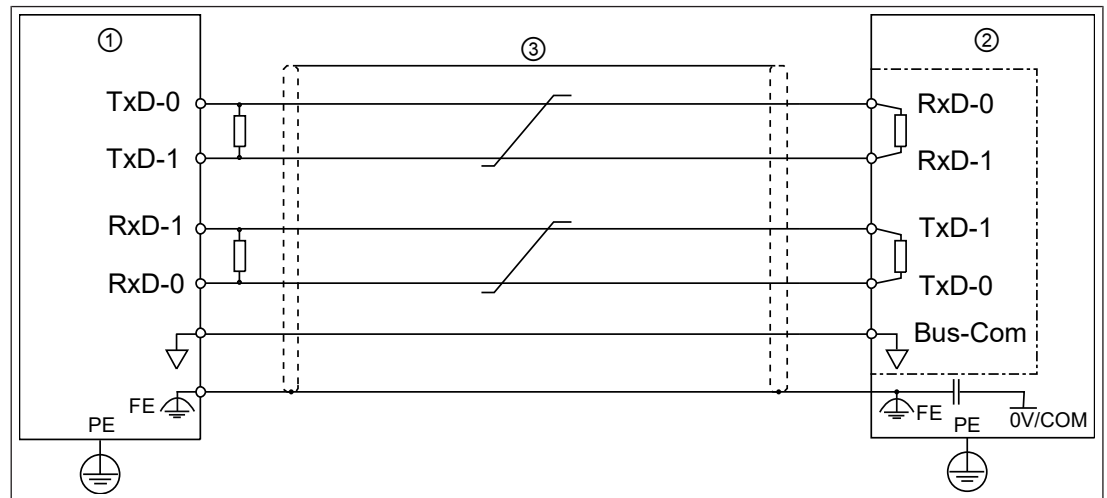


Fig. 9: Wiring example RS485 with internal terminating resistor 4-Wire 2 nodes

- ① Modbus master
- ② COMBIVERT as Modbus slave with internal bus termination
- ③ Connecting cable 4-Wire (twisted/shielded)

7.5 RS485 potential-free without bus termination

The interface RS485 potential-free without bus termination has no integrated bus termination resistors. This means that topologies with more than two participants can be realised. Optionally, external 2W or 4W wiring can be selected.

The interface RS485 potential-free without bus termination is a special variant. It cannot be retrofitted and must be taken into account when ordering. It can be recognised by the following marking on the fieldbus interface (F6) or on the nameplate (S6):



Fig. 10: No internal termination

7.5.1 Specification

Specification	Interface	RS485 without bus termination 2W/4W
	Transmission speed	9.6, 19.2, 38.4, 55.5, 57.6, 100, 115.2, 125, 250, 500 kBit/s
	Bus nodes	32 (up to 256 at min. 96 kΩ input resistance)
	Common-mode voltage range	0...12 V to "bus reference potential" BUS-COM
	Potential separation	Potential-free to reference potential 0V/COM (functional isolation)
	Bus termination	No integrated bus termination.
	Stub cable length	1.5 m
	Connection cable (minimum requirement)	S/UTP (twisted in pairs)

Stub cable

On (⇒ [Stub cables](#) [▶ 36]) must not use terminating resistors. Therefore, only COMBIVERT with RS485 potential-free interface without bus termination 2W/4W may be used. If stub cables cannot be avoided, they must be kept as short as possible.

7.5.2 Connection

Connection X4B

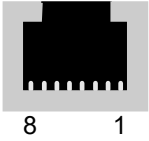


Fig. 11: RJ45 socket front view

PIN	Modbus name	EIA/TIA-485 name	Function
1	RxD0	(RxD-A) / A'	Receive signal inverted
2	RxD1	(RxD-B) / B'	Receive signal
3	n.c.	n.c.	reserved
4	TxD1	(TxD-B) / B	Transmission signal
5	TxD0	(TxD-A) / A	Transmission signal inverted
6	n.c.	n.c.	reserved
7	n.c.	n.c.	reserved
8	Common	(BUS-COM) / C/C'	Reference potential (does not have to be connected)
Housing	Shielding	Shielding	Functional earth (FE)

Tab. 18: PIN assignment RS485 potential-free without bus termination to RJ45 plug

Schematic diagram 4W

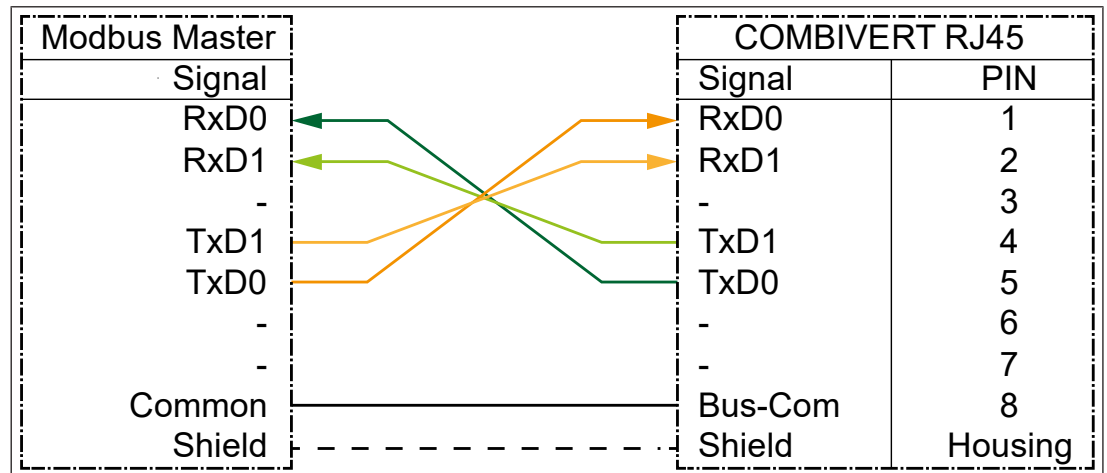


Fig. 12: Schematic diagram 4-Wire connection

Schematic diagram 2W

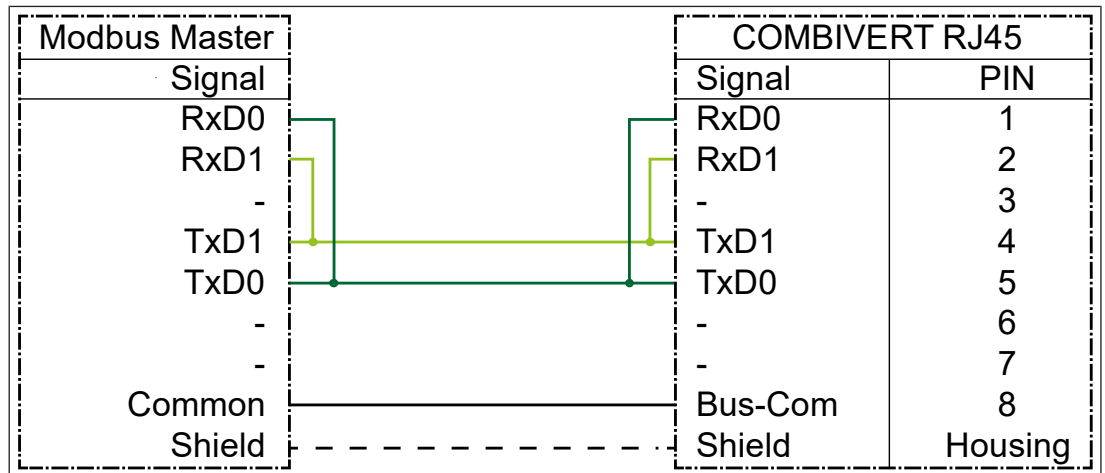


Fig. 13: Schematic diagram 2-Wire connection

7.5.3 Wiring example

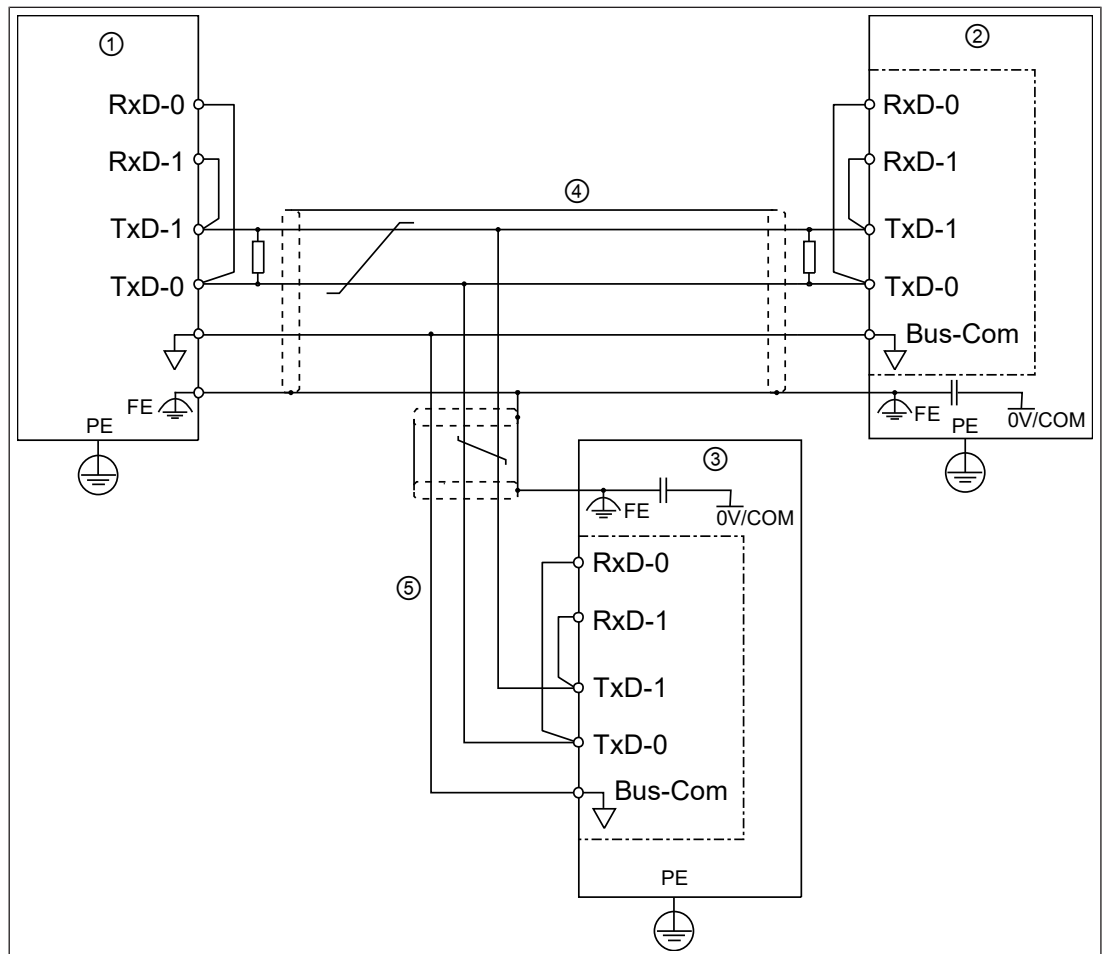


Fig. 14: Wiring example RS485 without internal terminating resistor 2-Wire 3 nodes

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① Modbus master | ② COMBIVERT as Modbus slave without bus termination |
| ③ COMBIVERT as Modbus slave without bus termination | ④ Connecting cable 2-Wire (twisted/shielded) |

⑤ Stub cable 2-Wire

8 Encoder interfaces

8.1 Multi-Encoder-Interface

The multi-encoder interface consists of two channels. Channel A supports the following encoder types:

- Incremental encoder input (RS485) with or without zero signal
- Resolver
- EnDat (digital with 1 Vpp incremental signals)
- BiSS (digital)
- Hiperface
- SinCos with/without zero signal; with/without absolute position (SSI or analogue 1 Vpp)

Channel B supports the following encoder types:

- Incremental encoder input (RS485) with or without zero signal
- Incremental encoder input (HTL)
- Incremental encoder output (RS485)
- SSI
- BiSS (digital)
- EnDat (digital)

NOTICE

Connection of analog and digital EnDat encoders!

- a) Analog EnDat encoders can only be operated on channel A.
 - b) Digital EnDat encoders can be operated on channel A and/or channel B.
 - c) Mixed operation of analog and digital EnDat encoders is not possible.
-

NOTICE

Undefined states by plugging of encoder cables during operation!

Malfunctions can be caused by incorrect speed or position values.

- a) Never plug or unplug the connector on the encoder interface during operation.
-

8.1.1 Input signals

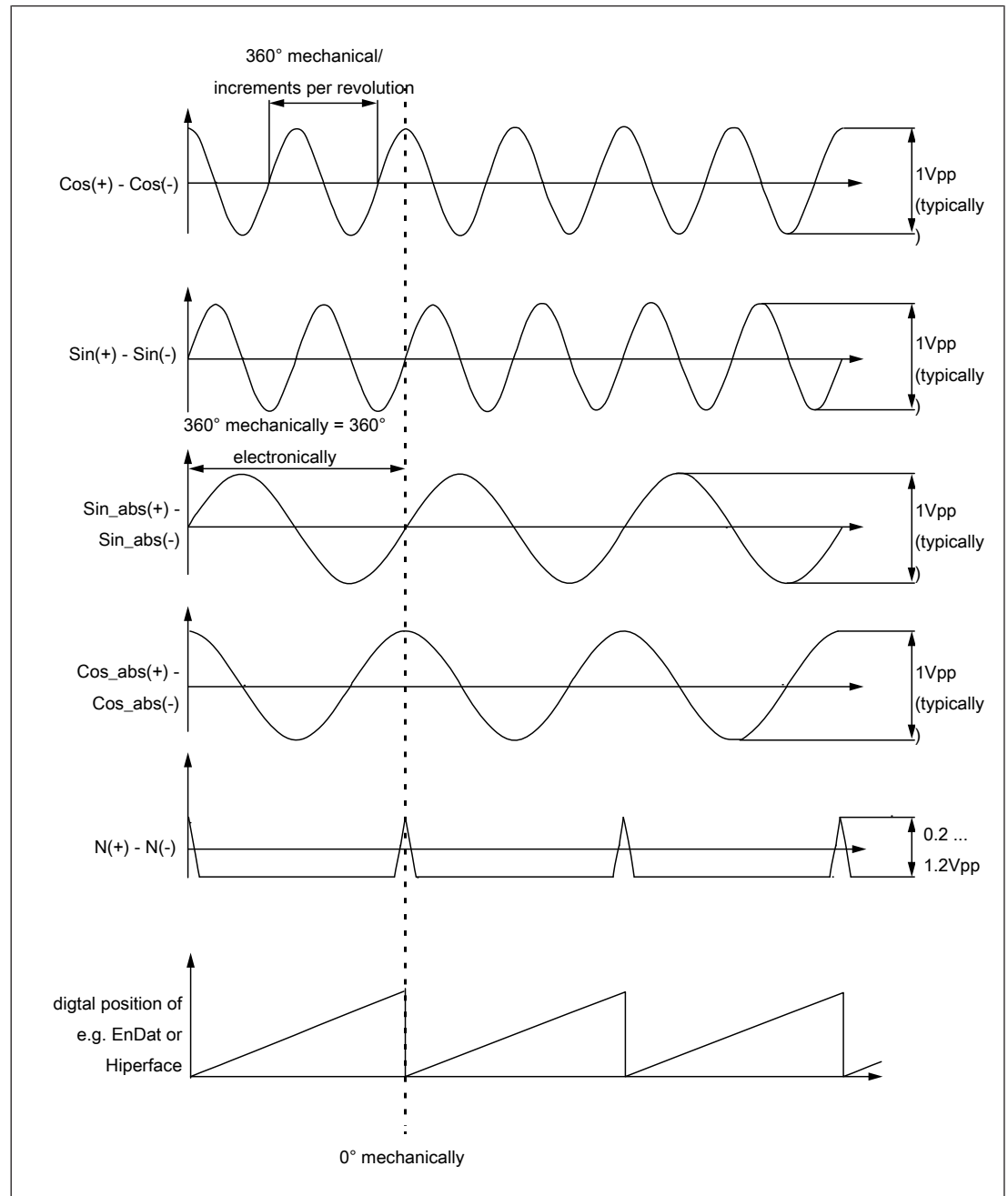


Fig. 15: Assignment of the input signals (as differential signals)



- a) For rectangular incremental signals, the characteristic of the signal corresponds to A -> COS and B -> SIN.
- b) The identification "C" and "D" for the absolute signals must be checked. Frequently signal C corresponds to -> SIN_abs and D to -> (inverted) COS_abs. Thus D+ is at COS_abs- and D- is at COS_abs+.

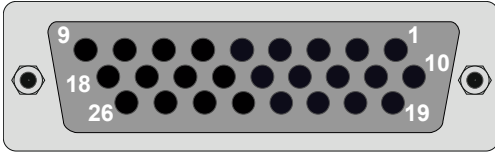
Alternative designation of encoder signals (⇒ Info)

Encoder signal	KEB signal input	Encoder signal	KEB signal input
A+	COS+	B+	SIN+
A-	COS-	B-	SIN-

Encoder signal	KEB signal input	Encoder signal	KEB signal input
R+	N+	R-	N-
C+	SIN_abs+	D+	COS_abs-
C-	SIN_abs-	D-	COS_abs+

Tab. 19: Alternative designation of encoder signals

8.1.2 Encoder sockets X3A/X3B

X3A / X3B: connector socket			(front view socket)			D-Sub DB-26 (HD), triple row					
Counterpart: connector						D-Sub DB-26 (HD), triple row, with fixing screws UNC 4.40					
Encoder	Incremental encoder RS485 and 1Vpp (only channel 1)	Incremental encoder HTL	Resolver	Hiperface	SinCos (absolute)	SSI, EnDat (digital 2.1/2.2), BiSS (digital)	Sin/Cos-SSI, EnDat (1Vpp + digital 2.1/2.2), BiSS (digital)	Incremental encoder emulation RS485			
Channel	A / B	B	A	A	A	A / B	A	B			
PIN											
1	A+			Cos+	Cos+		Cos+	A+ (out)			
2	A-			Cos-	Cos-		Cos-	A- (out)			
3	B+			Sin+	Sin+		Sin+	B+ (out)			
4	B-			Sin-	Sin-		Sin-	B- (out)			
5	N+			Data+	N+	Data+	Data+	N+ (out)			
6	N-			Data-	N-	Data-	Data-	N- (out)			
8, 9	5.25 V (available as soon as a sensor type is set)										
10			Cos+		Cos_abs+	Clock-	Clock-				
11			Cos-		Cos_abs-						
12			Sin+		Sin_abs+	Clock+	Clock+				
13			Sin-		Sin_abs-						
14			Exciter+								
15			Exciter-								
7, 16, 17	0V/COM and internal shields										
18	24 V	24 V			24 V	24 V	24 V				
19		A_HTL+									
20		A_HTL-									
21		B_HTL+									
22		B_HTL-									
23		N_HTL+									
24		N_HTL-									
25, 26	8 V (depending on parameter ec14, if an encoder type is set)										

Tab. 20: Assignment of encoder sockets X3A and X3B

Notes for PIN 25/26

Supply voltage of $U_{DC} = 8 V$ is only output if

- parameter ec14 bit 1 = "manual" and ec14 bit 0 = "8V" is set.
- parameter ec14 bit 1 = "automatic" and ec16 = "Hiperface" or "Resolver" is set.

All other voltages at these contacts are not defined and must not be used to supply encoders!

8.1.3 Encoder cable length

The maximum encoder cable length is 50 m. In addition, the value is limited by the signal frequency, cable capacity and supply voltage.

The maximum encoder cable length due to the voltage drop on the supply line is calculated as follows:

$$\text{max. encoder cable length} = \frac{\text{voltage supply} - \text{min. encoder voltage}}{\text{max. encoder current} \cdot 2 \cdot \text{wire resistor per meter}}$$

Fig. 16: Encoder cable length

The supply voltage depends on the set encoder. The other values can be found in the data sheet of the encoder and the encoder cable.

8.1.4 Encoder cable

Pre-assembled encoder cables:

- offer the best protection against interference.
- save installation time.
- are available in cable lengths of 5 m, 10 m, 15 m, 20 m, 25 m and 30 m.

Specially designed cables are available for applications with cable lengths of 40 m, 50 m, 75 m, 85 m and 110 m. The maximum length of these KEB cables is 110 m.

Installation in conduits

When routing the encoder cables through conduits, use a cross-section of at least 1½ inches so that the connectors do not need to be removed. **Cutting the cable or removing the connectors or their housings may cause electrical faults and will invalidate the warranty.**

The following encoder cables are available:

Encoder type	Mat.no. (xx=line length)	Connector inverter	Connector encoder
Resolver	00S6L50-10xx	D-Sub HD-26 (M)	M23 Speedtec 12-pole
BISS-C/EnDat 2.2/ SSI	00S5L51-20xx	D-Sub HD-26 (M)	M17 Speedtec 17-pole
BISS/EnDat/SinCos SSI	00S6L53-20xx	D-Sub HD-26 (M)	M17 Speedtec 17-pole
EnDat/SSI	00S6L53-L0xx	D-Sub HD-26 (M)	M23 Speedtec 17-pole
Hiperface	00S6L55-10xx	D-Sub HD-26 (M)	M23 Intercontec 615 12-pole
Inc	00S6L54-10xx	D-Sub HD-26 (M)	M23 Speedtec 12-pole

Encoder type	Mat.no. (xx=line length)	Connector inverter	Connector encoder
SIN/COS	00S6L56-60xx	-	M23 Speedtec 17-pole

Tab. 21: Available encoder cables

8.1.5 Description of the encoder interfaces

PIN	Signals	Description
1, 2, 3, 4	A+/- B+/- Cos+/- Sin+/-	<p>Channel A only:</p> <p>Input for two sine-wave differential signals shifted by 90° with $U_{pp}=1V$, maximum 200kHz. Ground-referenced (e.g. Cos+ against GND): DC component 2.5 V \pm0.5 V</p> <p>Differential (e.g. Cos+ versus Cos-): DC component 0 V \pm0.1 V Signal level $U_{ss}=0.6 V \dots 1.2 V$</p> <p>Channel A:</p> <p>Input for square-wave incremental signals according to RS485, maximum 200kHz.</p> <p>Channel B:</p> <p>Input for square-wave incremental signals according to RS485, maximum 500kHz.</p> <p>Incremental encoder simulation: Position changes of channel A are output to channel B with two 90° shifted RS485 signals. Maximum output frequency 500 kHz.</p>
5, 6	N+/- Data+/-	<p>Channel A only:</p> <p>Zero signal input once per revolution.</p> <p>Differential signal level (N+ ... N-):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • higher than 50 mV: Zero signal is active • from 50 mV to -50 mV: undefined • Lower than -50 mV: zero signal is inactive <p>Signal length 330°...360° of the signal length of the incremental signals.</p> <p>Channels A and B:</p> <p>. Zero signal is 1-active, if signals A and B are also 1-active.</p> <p>Channel B only:</p> <p>Output zero signal RS485. Zero signal is 1-active, if signals A and B are also 1-active. Is output, if the position on channel A is 0°.</p>
10, 11, 12, 13	Sin+/- Cos+/- Sin_abs+/- Cos_abs+/-	<p>Channel A only:</p> <p>Input for sinusoidal absolute signals $U_{pp}=1V$ for SinCos encoders $U_{pp}=3.8V$ maximum for resolvers</p>
10, 12	Clock+/-	Output for RS485 clock signal
14, 15	Exciter+/-	<p>Channel A only:</p> <p>Output of the variable excitation voltage for resolvers (default): $U_{eff}=2.54 V \pm U_{pp}=7.2 V \pm 5\%$ for a coupling factor of the resolver of $0.5 \pm 10\%$.</p> <p>Output frequency: 10 kHz Maximum output current: $i_{eff} = 30 mA$ Phase shift: $0^\circ \pm 5^\circ$</p>

PIN	Signals	Description
		Only control board APPLICATION and PRO: Further setting options for the excitation voltage can be found in the corresponding programming manual (from software version V3.3).
25, 26	5.25 V / 8 V	Output supply voltage for encoder: ec14 = 0 => 5.25 V +5%/-10% ec14 = 1 => 8 V +5%/-10% ec14 = 2 => automatic, depending on the set encoder type (ec16) Max. 500 mA in total (250 mA per channel)
8, 9	5.25 V	Output supply voltage for encoder: 5.25 V +5%/-10% Max. 500 mA total (250 mA per channel)
18	24 V	Output supply voltage for encoder: Udc=24V max. 500mA total (250mA per channel) • Minimum P24V_IN - 3V • Maximum P24V_IN
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	A_HTL+/- B_HTL+/- N_HTL+/-	Channel B only: HTL signal input 10 V...30 V maximum 150 kHz

Tab. 22: Encoder specifications

9 Brake control and temperature detection

X1C		PIN	Name	Notes
2	4	1	BR+	Brake control / output
	6	2	BR-	Brake control / output
	8	3	0V	For supplying the feedback inputs P24Vin - 0.5V / max. 1A (BR+ and 24Vout in total 2A)
	10	4	24Vout	
		5	BCF1	Feedback input for brake control
		6	BCF2	Feedback input for brake control
		7/8	reserved	
		9	TA1	Temperature measurement / input+ ¹⁾
		10	TA2	Temperature measurement / input- ¹⁾

Tab. 23: Assignment of the terminal block X1C

1) Note special assignment for Hiperface DSL® OCT variant.

9.1 Brake control

CAUTION

Incorrect dimensioning of the brake may cause malfunctions

Brake does not release or only with delay

- a) Choose the input voltage tolerance of the brake corresponding to the tolerance of the output voltage.
- b) Use an auxiliary relay or contactor if necessary.

Specification brake /relay output

Name	BR+ (X1C.1); BR- (X1C.2)
Function	Output to control one/two brake(s) or relay(s).
Output voltage (DC)	minimum P24Vin – 1.2V maximum P24Vin
Maximum output current	One brake: 2 A two brakes: 2 x 1 A
Others	Internal free-wheeling path; internal filter circuit; not short-circuit proof

Features

- Safely control one brake/relay
- Control two single brakes/relays together (it must be the same brake/relay twice).
- Internal brake feedback without additional wiring or external via two brake control feedback inputs.
- Rapid demagnetization with a counter voltage of 27.5 V (maximum every 5 s).
- Current monitoring

The adjustment of the brake control in the safety module is preset at the factory.

When using the internal supply

- the total current consumption of the control card must be observed.

9.1.1 Connection examples

9.1.1.1 Two independent brakes

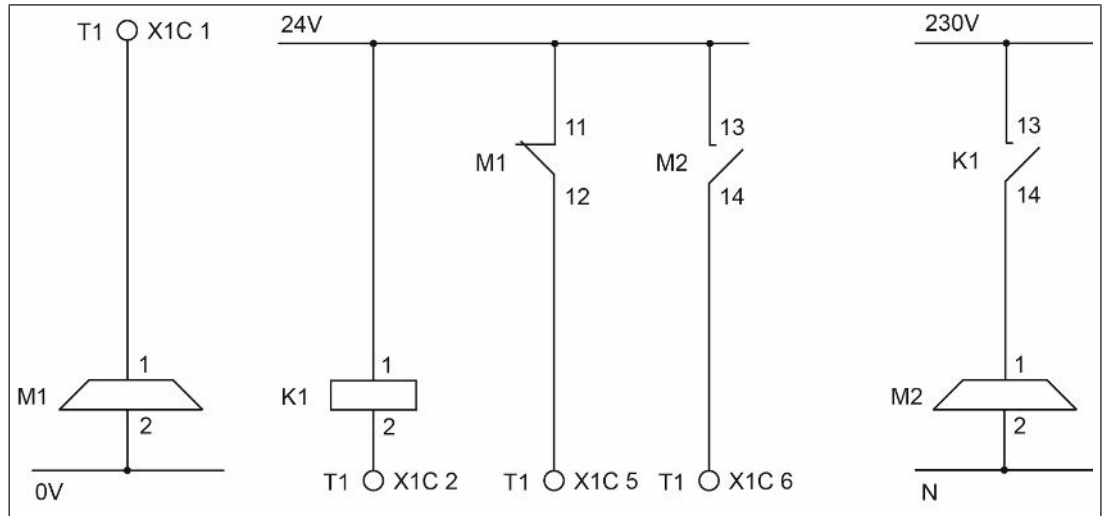


Fig. 17: Wiring proposal: Two independent brakes

M1 Brake 24V with microswitch	M2 High voltage brake 230V with microswitch
K1 Auxiliary relay	

9.1.1.2 Two-channel switch device with diagnostics

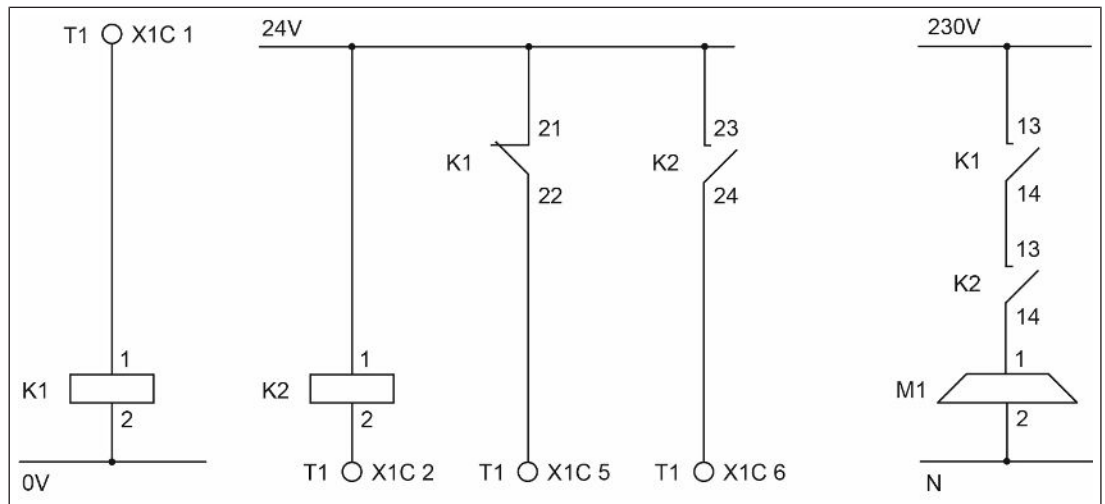


Fig. 18: Wiring proposal: „Two-channel switch device with diagnostics“

K1 Auxiliary relay with additional contacts	K2 Auxiliary relay with additional contacts
M1 High voltage brake 230V	

9.1.1.3 Single-channel switch device with high-voltage brake

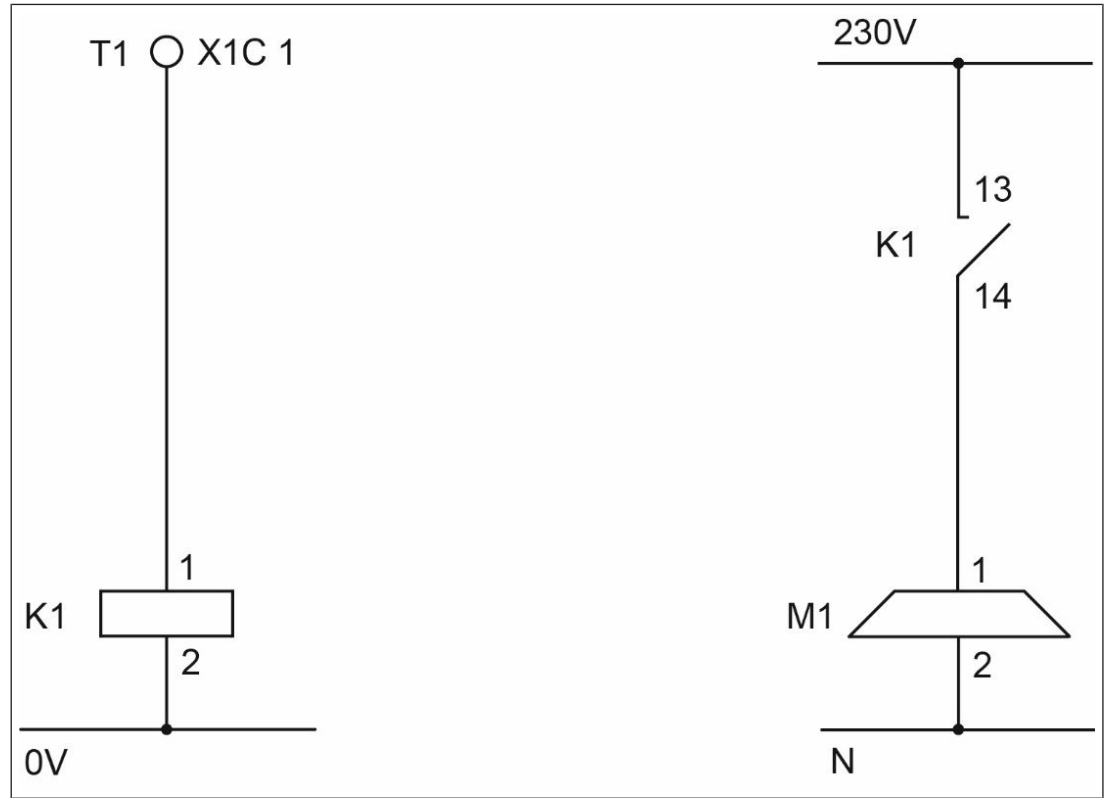


Fig. 19: Wiring proposal: "Switch device single-channel with high voltage brake"

K1 Auxiliary relay

M1 High voltage brake 230V

9.1.1.4 Direct control 24V brake

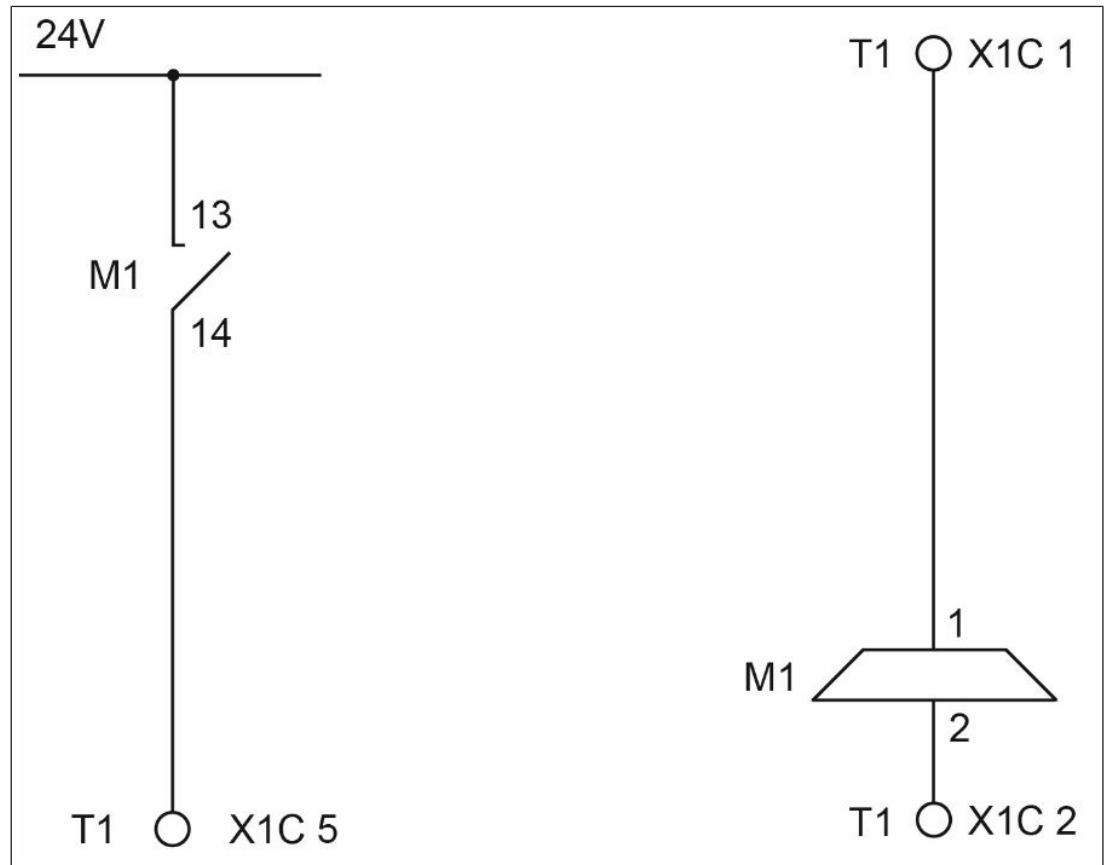


Fig. 20: Wiring proposal "Direct control with diagnosis via microswitch"

M1 Brake 24V with microswitch

9.2 Temperature detection

⚠ DANGER



NOTICE

Electric shock by sensors without protective separation!

- a) Only use sensors with basic insulation.

Malfunctions due to wrong cables or incorrect placement!

Malfunctions of the control due to capacitive or inductive coupling.

- a) Motor temperature sensor conductors must not be routed together with other low voltage control cables; even when shielded.
- b) Motor temperature sensor conductors must be double shielded when inclosed in the same overall cable containing the U,V,W motor conductors.

Specification temperature input

Name	TA1; TA2
Terminals	X1C.9 (TA1) input + X1C.10 (TA2) input -
Function	Temperature sensor input (switchable)

9.2.1 Operation without temperature detection

Use of the F6 Elevator Drive without evaluation of the temperature input:

Switch off evaluation (LM12=0) or install jumper between terminal TA1 (X1C.9) and TA2 (X1C.10).

9.2.2 Connection of a KTY sensor

NOTICE

No protection of the motor winding in case of wrong connection!

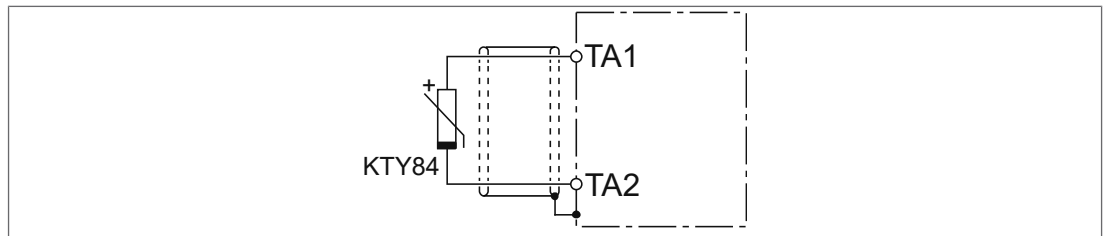
Non-observance leads to incorrect measurements and possibly to the destruction of the motor winding.

- a) Operate KTY sensors in forward direction.
- b) KTY sensors may not be combined with other sensors.

Settings KTY input

Setting LM12 = 2 => KTY84/130
 KM12 = 3 => KTY83/110

Connection KTY sensor



9.2.3 Connection of PTC, temperature switch or PT1000

Settings of PTC, temperature switch or PT1000

Setting LM12 = 1 => PTC or temperature switch
 LM12 = 4 => PT1000

Connection

Thermal contact (NC contact)	
Temperature sensor (PTC) or PT1000	
Mixed sensor chain	
<p>① Connection via shield bracket (if not available, place on mounting plate).</p>	

Tab. 24: Connection examples

10 Certification

Current certificates, declarations and revision lists for your product can be viewed or downloaded from our website at the following link:

( keb-automation.com/search)

By entering the article number, you will receive a list of the corresponding documents in the "Certificates" drop-down menu.

If you need help or further documentation, please contact our customer service.

10.1 CE marking

Conformity with the EU directives and guidelines applicable on the production date is confirmed by the CE mark on the nameplate.

The current EU Declaration of Conformity for this product is available via the link above.

10.2 UL certification

UL (Underwriters Laboratories) approval ensures that a product fulfils the safety-related requirements for the North American market. UL is an independent organisation that tests and certifies products, components and systems for safety, quality and conformity with applicable standards.

Products that have received UL approval are marked with the UL logo on the nameplate. This symbol indicates that the product has been successfully tested in accordance with UL specifications and is approved for use in the USA or Canada. Depending on the type of approval, the logo with the UL file can also be marked with additional information (e.g. "cULus" for Canada and the USA).

The approval is linked to certain requirements. These are marked accordingly in this and/or further instructions. Only the assemblies/components described in the approval may be used.

A deviation from the tested specifications or the use of non-certified parts can lead to the loss of UL approval and thus jeopardise the operating permit in the target market.

10.3 Further markings

Other markings and approvals not listed here are identified by a corresponding logo on the rating plate or device, if applicable. The corresponding certificates are available on our website.

11 Revision history

Edition	Version	Note
2023-12	00	Creation of F6-Lift based on the F6-PRO.
2024-07	01	Fieldbus interface (⇒ RS485 without bus termination [▶ 34]) inserted. Assignment (⇒ RS485 [▶ 33]) changed. Designation GND to (⇒ 0V/COM [▶ 40]) changed at encoder interfaces. Note for common-related operation of the analog differential inputs inserted. (⇒ Warning notice [▶ 19]) inserted for fuse protection for relay output form C.
2025-05	02	Resolution for analogue inputs and outputs added. Attention changed by warning for analogue inputs. Editorial changes.
2025	03	Variable excitation voltage for resolver recorded. Editorial changes.

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Glossary

2W

2-Wire; is used in the field of network technology for serial full duplex operation.

4W

4-Wire; is used in the field of network technology for serial full duplex operation.

Application

The application is the intended use of the KEB product.

Autonegotiation

Procedure for determining the max. transmission speed.

BiSS

Open source real-time interface for sensors and actuators.

CAN®

Serial bus system running protocols such as CANopen, Devicenet or J1939. CAN is a registered trademark of the CAN in AUTOMATION - International Users and Manufacturers Group e.V.

COMBIVERT

Proper name for a KEB Drive Controller.

COMBIVIS

KEB start-up and parameterizing software.

Customer

The customer has purchased a product from KEB and integrates the KEB product into his product (customer product) or resells the KEB product (reseller).

DIN 66019

Information processing; control method with the 7-bit code during data transmission.

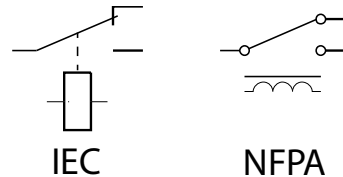
DIN EN 61131-2

Programmable controllers - Part 2: Equipment requirements and tests.

EnDat

Bidirectional encoder interface of the company Heidenhain.

Form C



Form C describes a relay with three contacts (switching contact, NC contact and NO contact). Also named as SPDT (single pole, double throw).

Functional earth

Functional earth is used exclusively to dissipate interferences. It offers no contact protection for persons.

HCT

Component for current measurement in the power circuit.

Hiperface

Bidirectional encoder interface of the company Sick-Stegmann.

HSP5

Fast, serial protocol.

HTL

Incremental signal with an output voltage (up to 30V) -> TTL.

IEC 61800-5-1

Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems. Part 5-1: Safety requirements - Electrical, thermal and energy requirements (VDE 0160-105-1, IEC 61800-5-1)

IEC 61800-5-1

Electric power drive systems with adjustable speed. Part 5-1: Safety requirements - Electrical, thermal and energy requirements. German version EN 61800-5-1.

PELV

Safe protective extra-low voltage (earthed).

RS485

RS-485 is an industry standard according to EIA-485 for a physical interface for asynchronous, serial data transmission.

SBC

Safe Brake Control.

SELV

Safe extra-low voltage (unearthed).

SinCos

Incremental encoder with sinusoidal signals.

SSI

Synchronous serial interface for encoder.

STO

Safe torque off (STO).

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