

PCB-mounting Counters H7E□-N□P

- Dedicated for use on PCB.
- Total Counters and Time Counter available.



Counters

Model Number Structure

Model Number Legend

H7E - N P
 1 2

1. Function

- C: Total Counter
- T: Time Counter

2. Max. Counting Speed for H7EC Models

- None: 1 kHz
- L: 30 Hz

Ordering Information

PC Board-use Counters

Count input	Display	Total counter		Time counter
		Max. counting speed		
		1 kHz	30 Hz	
No-voltage input	7-segment LCD	H7EC-NP	H7EC-NLP	H7ET-NP

Accessory (Order Separately)

Connecting Socket (28-pin)	XR2A-2801-N
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Specifications

■ General

Item	Total Counter		Time Counter
	H7EC-NP	H7EC-NLP	H7ET-NP
Operating mode	Up type		
Mounting method	Direct mounting on PC Board or mounting on 28-pin socket		
Reset	External reset, Power-OFF reset		
Number of digits	8		7
Time range	---		0.0h to 999999.9h
Max. counting speed	1 kHz	30 Hz	---
Count/Timer input	No-voltage input		
Display	7-segment LCD (character height: 8.6 mm)		
Case color	Transparent		
Approved standard	UL863, CSA C22.2 No.14		

■ Ratings

Item	H7EC-NP H7EC-NLP	H7ET-NP
Supply voltage	3 VDC (2.7 to 3.3 VDC)	
Count/Timer input	No voltage input	
Reset input	Maximum short-circuit impedance: 10 kΩ max. Short-circuit residual voltage: 0.5 V max. Minimum open impedance: 750 kΩ min.	
Max. counting speed (see note)	1 kHz: Minimum signal width of 0.5 ms 30 Hz: Minimum signal width of 16.7 ms	---
Minimum signal input width	---	1 s
Reset system	External reset: Minimum signal width of 20 ms Power-OFF reset: Minimum power OFF time of 500 ms	
Ambient temperature	Operating: -10°C to 55°C (with no condensation or icing) Storage: -25°C to 65°C (with no condensation or icing)	
Ambient humidity	Operating: 25% to 85%	

Note: ON/OFF ratio 1:1

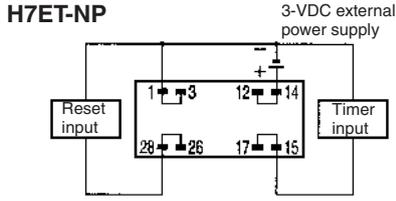
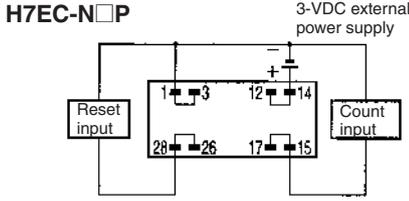
■ Characteristics

Item	H7EC-NP H7EC-NLP	H7ET-NP
Time accuracy	---	±100 ppm (25°C)
Noise immunity	Square-wave noise generated by noise simulator (pulse width: 100 ns/1 μs, 1-ns rise) ±500 V (Between count or timer input terminals/Between reset terminals)	
Static immunity	±8 kV (malfunction)	
Vibration resistance	Malfunction:0.15-mm single amplitude at 10 to 55 Hz for 10 min each in 3 directions Destruction:0.375-mm single amplitude at 10 to 55 Hz for 2 hrs each in 3 directions	
Shock resistance	Malfunction:200 m/s ² 3 times each in 6 directions Destruction:300 m/s ² 3 times each in 6 directions	
EMC	(EMI) EN61326 Emission Enclosure: EN55011 Group 1 class B (EMS) EN61326 Immunity ESD: EN61000-4-2: 4-kV contact discharge (level 2) 8-kV air discharge (level 3) Immunity RF-interference from AM Radio Waves: EN61000-4-3: 10 V/m (80 MHz to 1 GHz) (level 3) Immunity RF-interference from Pulse-modulated Radio Waves: EN61000-4-3: 10 V/m (900 MHz ± 5 MHz) (level 3) Immunity Conducted Disturbance (see note):EN61000-4-6: 10 V (0.15 to 80 MHz) (level 3) Immunity Burst (see note): EN61000-4-4: 2-kV I/O signal line (level 4)	
Weight	Approx. 20 g	

Note: The power supply terminals of the H7E□-N□P are considered as 3-VDC control terminals.

Connections

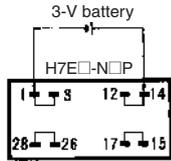
Terminal Arrangement



Connections

Power Supply and Battery Connections

Battery Connections



When designing a circuit, keep the power wiring connections shorter than 50 mm. Refer to the connection diagram above for the proper wiring polarity.

The life expectancy of a battery power supply can be calculated by the following formula:

$$t = A/I_c$$

Where,

t: Life expectancy of battery (h)

A: Battery capacity (mAh)

I_c : H7E□-N□P current consumption (mA)

Example:

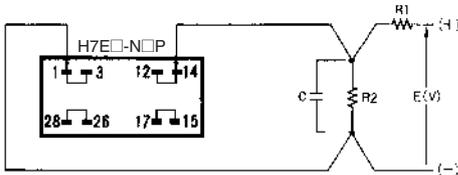
Battery life when using a 3-V lithium battery with a capacity of 1,200 mAh for the H7E□-N□P.

$$t = 1,200 \text{ [mAh]} / 20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ [mA]} = 60,000 \text{ hours (approx. 6.8 years)}$$

The battery capacity varies depending on the type of battery used; oxidized silver, mercury, or lithium battery.

Voltage Division of Power Supply Circuit

When necessary, the voltage from the battery may be divided by resistances:



When doing so, however, ensure that the following equation balances:

$$E (V) \times R_2 / (R_1 + R_2) = 3 \text{ V}$$

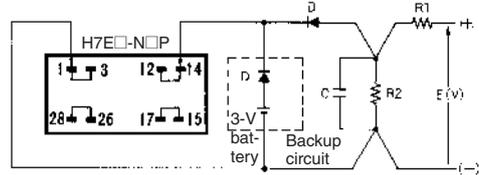
R	E		
	5 V	12 V	24 V
R_1	2 k Ω	9.1 k Ω	33 k Ω
R_2	3 k Ω	3 k Ω	4.7 k Ω

Allow a current high enough to flow through R_1 so that the H7E□-N□P receives sufficient current.

C is a film capacitor, of about 0.1 μF , and is intended to absorb noise induced by the power lines.

Keep the wiring between the H7E□-N□P and R_2 or C as short as possible (within 50 mm).

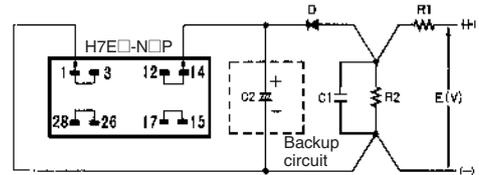
Backup Circuit for Protection Against Power Failure



Use a diode (D) having a forward voltage as small as possible (0.1 V max. at I_F of 20 μA).

Determine the ratio of R_1 to R_2 in accordance with the forward voltage of the diode to be used. Be aware that when the power supplied to the H7E□-N□P has dropped to less than the voltage of the backup circuit, the battery will discharge.

To protect the circuit against a momentary power failure, an aluminum electrolyte capacitor can be used in place of a battery, as shown below:



When a capacitor is used, its backup time can be calculated by the following formula:

$$t = C (V_1 - V_2) / I_c$$

Where,

t: Backup time (s)

C: Capacitance (μF)

V_1 : Supply voltage before power failure (V)

V_2 : Minimum operating voltage of H7E□-N□P (V)

I_c : H7E□-N□P current consumption (μA)

Example:

Backup time by an aluminum electrolytic capacitor of 100 μF . (Minimum operating voltage of H7E□-N□P is 2.6 V.)

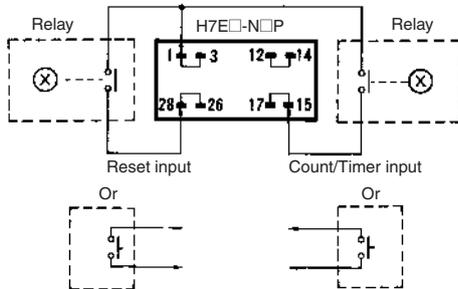
$$t = 100 \mu\text{F} \times (3 - 2.6 \text{ V}) / 20 \mu\text{A} = 100 \times 0.40 / 20 = 2.0 \text{ seconds}$$

Note that the above calculation provides an approximate value, which varies depending on the environment under which the Counter is used and also on the type of capacitors used. Provide some allowance in selecting capacitors.

Keep the wiring between the H7E□-N□P and R₂ or C as short as possible (within 50 mm).

Input Connections

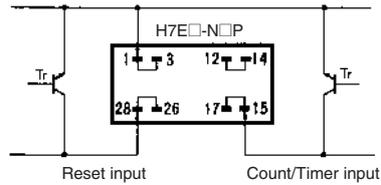
Input Connection Contact Input



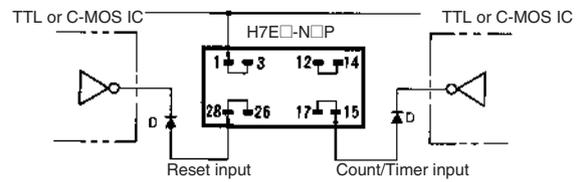
When the H7EC-NP is used, relay chattering may be counted. Use the H7EC-NLP, one of the low-speed input models.

Solid State Input

Open-collector Transistor Input



TTL or C-MOS IC Input



Use a transistor for input that satisfies the following conditions:

Collector breakdown voltage ≥ 50 V

Leakage current < 1 μA

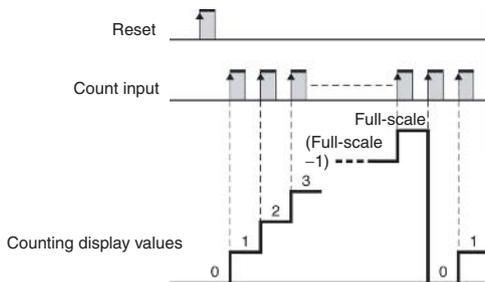
Use a diode (D) having a forward voltage as small as possible (0.1 V max. at I_F of 20 μA).

Operation

Operating Modes

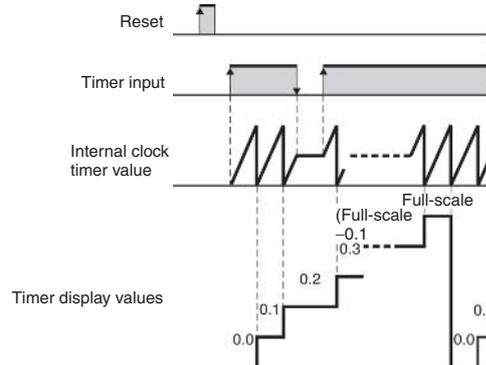
H7EC Total Counter

Incrementing Operation (Up)



H7ET Time Counter

Incrementing Operation (Up)



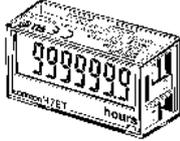
Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

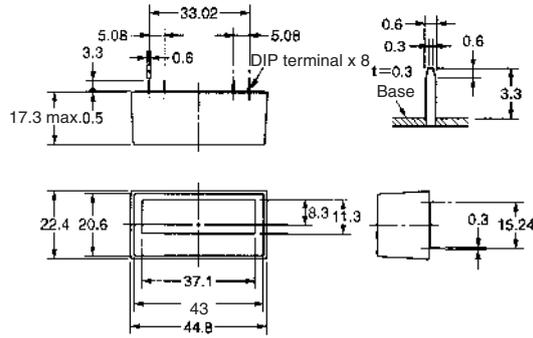
Flush Mounting H7EC-N□P



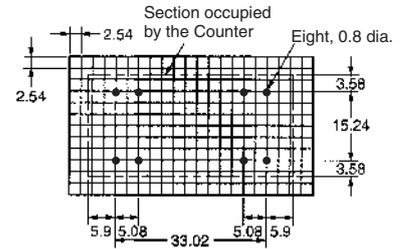
Flush Mounting H7ET-NP



DIP Terminal



PCB Processing Dimensions (Soldering Surface)



Note: Processing dimensions are for 28-pin IC socket.

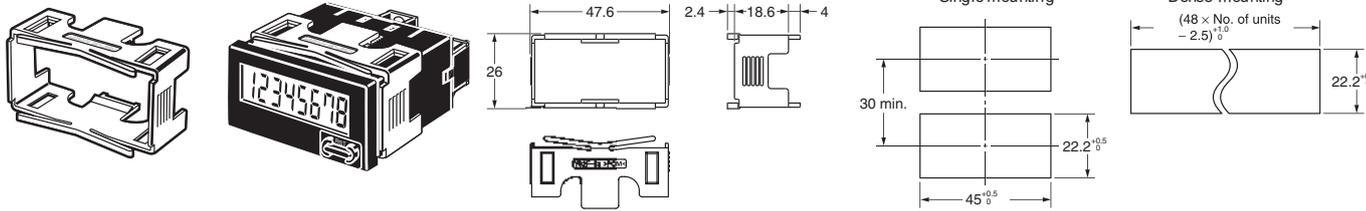
Counters

Accessories (Order Separately) (Common)

■ New H7E (Except for PCB-mounting Counter)

The New H7E models are supplied with a mounting bracket (Y92F-34) and nut. Additionally, the Y92F-75/-76/-77B Flush Mounting Adapters shown here allow the New H7E models to be fitted to existing panel cutouts.

Y92F-35 Compact Flush Mounting Bracket

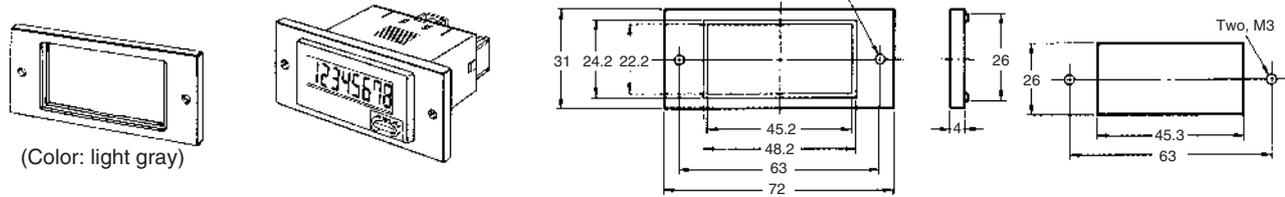


Degree of protection (front): IP40 (not waterproof)
 The Y92F-76 adapter can be used. The DIP switch of the H7E□-N can be operated in mounted condition. Vibration resistance and shock resistant are the same level as the H7E□-N series.

- The minimum mounting interval is 30 mm.
 Note: An interval of 40 mm is recommended for easier wiring.
- Do not allow the ambient temperature of the H7E□-N to exceed the specifications (55°C).
- Mounting is possible onto panels with a thickness of 1 to 5 mm.

Y92F-75 Flush Mounting Adapter for 26 × 45.3 Rectangular Cutout

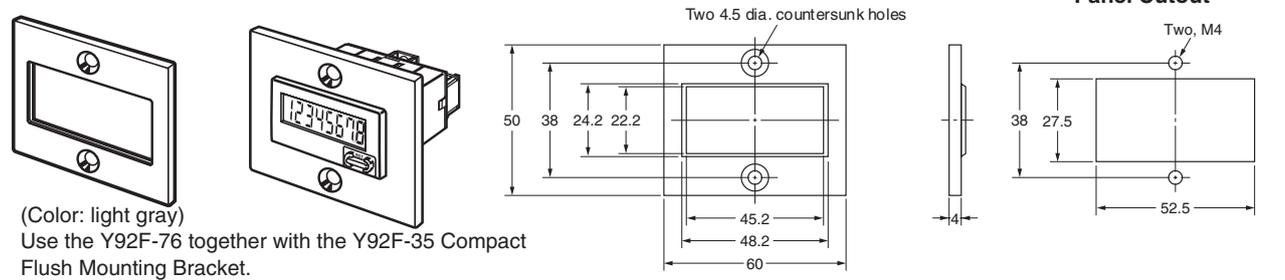
Use mounting bracket supplied with the Counter



(Color: light gray)

Y92F-76 Flush Mounting Adapter for 27.5 × 52.5 Rectangular Cutout

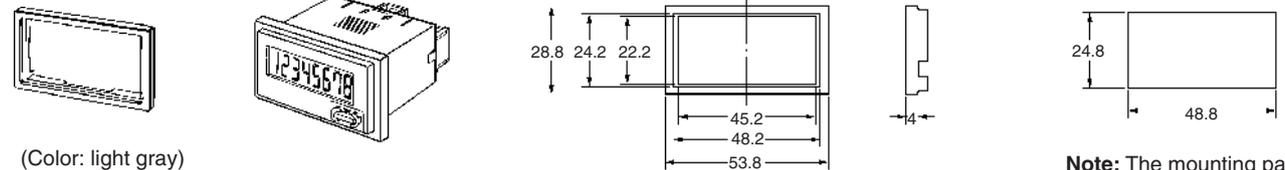
Use the Y92F-76 together with the Y92F-35 Compact Flush Mounting Bracket.



(Color: light gray)

Y92F-77B Flush Mounting Adapter for 24.8 × 48.8 Rectangular Cutout

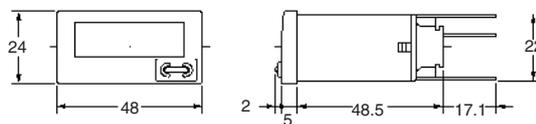
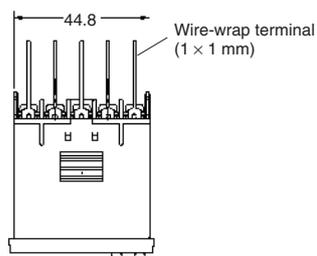
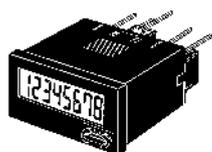
Use mounting bracket supplied with the Counter



(Color: light gray)

Note: The mounting panel thickness should be between 1 and 5 mm.

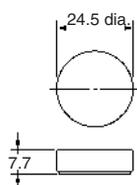
Y92S-37 Wire-wrap Terminal (Set of Two Terminals)



When using the Wire-wrap Terminal, be sure to use the correct wires and peripheral devices. (The correct wires, bits and sleeves are shown in the table on the right.)

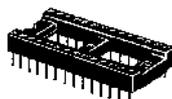
Wire	Bit	Sleeve	Wrapped state
AWG22	2-A	2-B	Normal
AWG24	1-A	1-B	Normal
AWG26	3-A	1-B	Normal

Y92S-36 Lithium Battery (3 V)



■ PCB-mounting Counters

XR2A-2801-N 28-pin Socket



Note: When using the Socket, use the PCB processing dimensions previously provided.

Precautions (Common)

■ New H7E (Except for PCB-mounting Counter)

⚠ WARNING

This product has a built-in lithium battery. Do not short-circuit the + and – terminals, charge, disassemble, deform, or expose the battery to fire. The battery may explode (break), catch fire, or cause liquid leakage.

⚠ Caution

Do not use any battery other than the specified one (Y92S-36). Using another battery may cause liquid leakage or breakage, resulting in malfunction or injury.

⚠ Caution

If a voltage other than the rated one is applied, internal elements may be damaged.

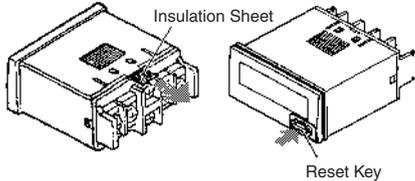
Do not use the Counter in the following places:

- Locations subject to direct sunlight.
- Locations subject to corrosive gases.
- Locations subject to dust.

Counters

Before Use

- An insulation sheet has been inserted to maintain the quality of the Totalizer in the event of a long period without use. Be sure to remove this sheet before attempting to use the product.
Remove the insulation sheet and press the Reset Key on the front panel of the Counter. (With the H7ER-N, -NV(-H), -NV1(-H), models, "0" or "0.0" will be displayed after 1 s.)

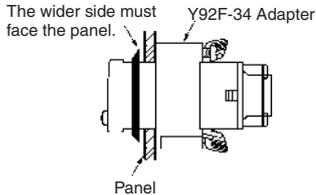


- Switch settings on the Counter must be performed before mounting it to a control panel.
- Do not use the Counter in the following locations:
 - Locations subject to severe changes in temperature.
 - Locations subject to condensation as the result of high humidity.

Mounting Precautions for Flush Mounting

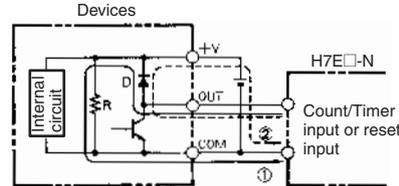
Although the operating section is watertight (conforming to NEMA4, IP66), rubber packing is provided to avoid water leakage through the gap between the Counter and panel cutout. Unless this rubber packing is tightly squeezed on, water may permeate inside the panel. Therefore, be sure to tighten the screws for fixing the Y92F-34 Flush Mounting Bracket. (Excessive tightening may also deform the rubber packing.)

Screw for the Flush Mounting Bracket



Reset Input and Count/Timer Input

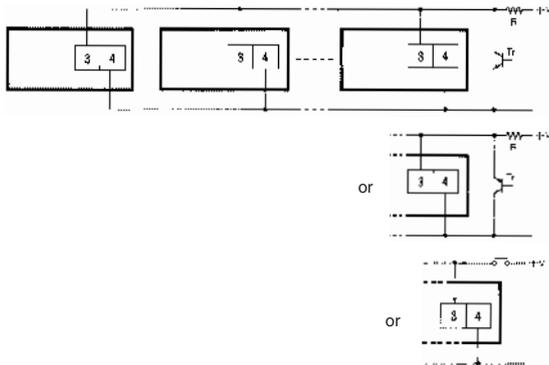
- The H7E operates using its built-in Battery. If the H7E is connected to a device that has +V and OUT terminals that are connected with a diode as shown in the circuit diagram, the circuit indicated by the arrow 1 or 2 will be formed when the device is turned OFF. As a result, the H7E may be reset or count by one. It is recommended that such devices not be connected to the H7E.



- If an excessive voltage is applied to the count/timer input or reset input terminals, the internal elements may be damaged. Ensure that the following voltages are not exceeded:
 - PNP/NPN universal voltage input model: 30 VDC
 - AC/DC voltage input model:
 - At count/timer input: 240 VAC (peak voltage: 338V) 240 VDC
 - At reset input: No voltage can be applied. (No-voltage input)
 - No-voltage input model: No voltage can be applied.
- Avoid wiring close to high-tension or large-current lines.
- Do not remove the outer case when voltage is being applied to the power supply terminals or the input terminals.
- The input for the H7E□-NFV-□ is a high-impedance circuit and so influence from an induced voltage may result in malfunction. Therefore, when the input signal wiring is longer than 10 m (line capacitance of 120 pF/m, at room temperature), it is recommended that a CR filter or a bleeder resistor is connected.

Count Input, Timer Input or Reset Input to More than One H7E Counter at a Time

- PNP/NPN Universal DC Voltage Input



Note: H (Reset ON) level must be 4.5 V minimum.

$$H = \frac{4.7 (k\Omega)/N + V}{4.7 (k\Omega)/N + R}$$

- No-voltage Input

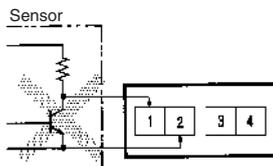


- Note:**
1. The leakage current of the transistor used for input must be less than 1 μ A.
 2. The forward voltage of the diode must be as low as possible (i.e., 0.1 V maximum with an I_F of 20 μ A) so that the voltage between terminals 3 and 4 will be 0.5 V when the reset input is ON.

Input and Power Supply

No-voltage Input Models

- Do not impose voltage on the Counter if the Counter is a model that operates with no-voltage input, otherwise the internal circuit of the Counter may be damaged. Do not connect any single input signal in parallel to Counter models operating with no-voltage input and those operating with voltage input, otherwise the Counters may malfunction.
- When connecting a sensor to the Counter that operates with no-voltage input, make sure that the sensor has open collector output.



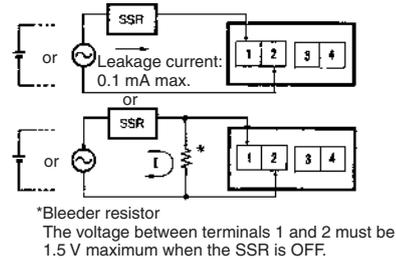
- When connecting an open collector input from a transistor to the Counter that operates with no-voltage input, make sure that the leakage current of the transistor is 1 μ A maximum.

No-voltage Input and PNP/NPN Universal DC Voltage Input Models

- The operation of the Counter may be affected if the capacitance of input lines exceeds 500 pF (about 10 m, with parallel wires of 2 x 2 mm). Keep all wires as short as possible. When using shielded wire, line capacitance may occur.

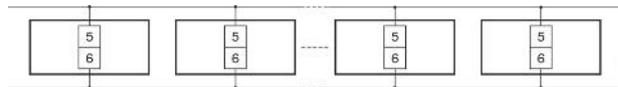
AC/DC Multi-voltage Input Models

- When connecting count/timer input from an SSR to the Counter that operates with AC/DC voltage input, use OMRON's G3TA-IA/ID SSR (for DC) whose leakage current is 0.1 mA max. or connect a bleeder resistor in parallel to the input circuit of the Counter.



Backlight Power Supply

- To reduce variation in the brightness of the backlight when using more than one H7E with a backlight, use the same power supply for all the backlights.



- When connecting the DC power supply for the backlights, be sure to connect the polarities correctly.

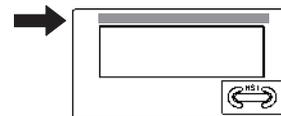
Input Verification with the H7ET Time Counter

(When the time range is not set to 0s to 999h59min59s)

The decimal point of the LCD blinks every other second while an input signal is being applied. If the decimal point is not blinking, the input signal is not being received correctly. Check the input signal connections.

Unit Label for Time Counter and Tachometer

A unit label has been packed with the Counter. Use in accordance with the application.



Battery Replacement

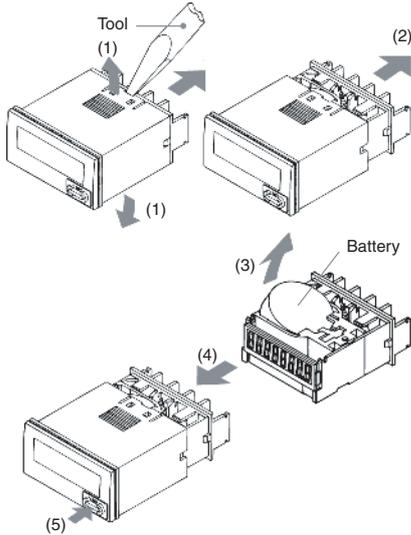
Remove the wiring when replacing the Battery. Do not come in contact with any item to which high voltage is being applied. Doing so may result in electric shock.

Before changing the Battery, the person should ensure that they are not carrying any static electric charge.

Procedure for replacing the Battery (refer to the diagrams below):

1. Using the tool, pry open the lift-tab on the case. (1)
2. Pull the body out of its outer case. (2)
3. Lift the Battery up by the edge and remove it. (3)
When removing the Battery, do not come in contact with the display area or any internal parts.
4. Wipe the back of the new Battery before inserting it.
5. Ensure that the + and - terminals are correctly oriented.
6. After replacing the Battery, re-insert the body into its case. (4)
Check that the case is securely held in by the lift-tab.

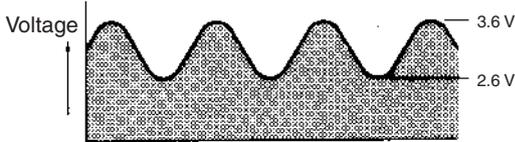
- 7. Press the Reset Key before use (not necessary for H7ER-N,-NV,-NV1). (5)



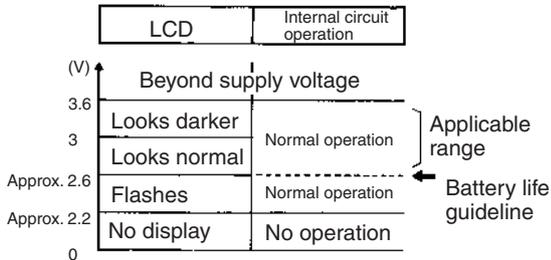
■ PCB-mounting Counter

Power Supply

- Use the power supply within the applicable range indicated by the following waveform, while considering the ripple and voltage fluctuations of the circuit power source.



- The H7E□-N□P changes its mode as shown below depending on the applied supply voltage.



EN/IEC Standards

The count or timer input, reset input, and backlight power supply terminals of the no-voltage input or PNP/NPN universal DC voltage input models (H7E□-N,-N1, H7E□-NV(-H),-NV1(-H)) are not isolated.

A SELV power supply conforming to Appendix H of IEC61010-1 should be used for the count or timer input, reset input and backlight power supply terminals. A SELV power supply is a power supply for which the input and output have double or reinforced insulation, and for which the output voltage is 30 Vrms with 42.4 V peak or 60 VDC max. (Only the H7E□-NV□-H has a backlight.)

The terminals for count or timer input and reset input for AC/DC multi-voltage input models have basic insulation.

Connect the reset input terminals to a device that does not have exposed current-carrying parts and has basic insulation for 240 VAC.

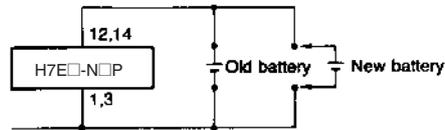
Others

If the indicator keeps flickering or is OFF, the internal battery may be close to the end of its service life. In such a case, it is suggested that the battery be replaced.

Battery Replacement

To prevent unwanted reset when replacing the battery, connect the new battery before disconnecting the old one. Otherwise, the voltage supplied to the counter circuit drops, causing the present count value to reset.

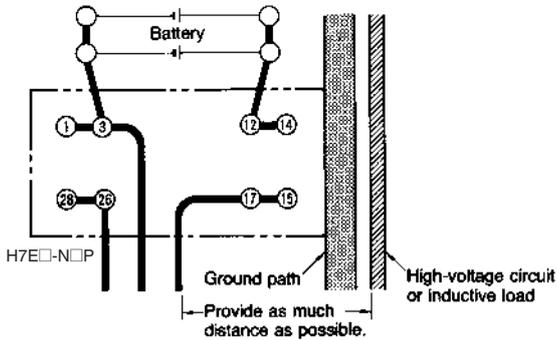
When designing the circuit board, providing two extra terminals for battery connection will make the switch must simpler. See the schematic diagram below:



Wiring polarity must be carefully observed, in order to prevent permanent damage to the Counters. Exercise caution when inserting the Counter in the socket, to prevent reversed polarity.

Inputs

Do not route the wiring of the count, timer, or reset inputs in the vicinity of, or in parallel to the wiring of high-voltage or inductive load circuits (such as motors and relays). Also, keep the wiring as short as possible.



Be careful not to apply voltages exceeding the following values to the count, timer, or reset terminals, otherwise the internal circuit may be damaged.

No-voltage input: 3 VDC

General Information

The terminals are solder-plated. Finish soldering the terminals within 5 seconds, at a solder iron tip temperature of $250^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10^{\circ}$.

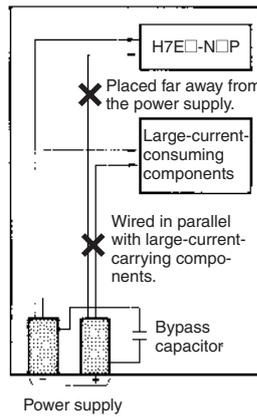
Since the Counter is not flux-tight, do not use flux when soldering.

Avoid automatic and dip soldering. Manually solder the Counter onto a PC board, and avoid cleaning as much as possible.

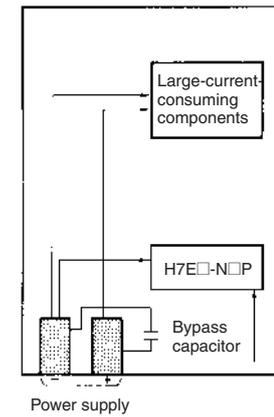
When mounting the Counter on a PC board with components which consume higher current than the H7E□-N□P, observe the following precautions.

1. Minimize the wiring (less than 50 mm) from the H7E□-N□P to the power supply section.
2. Avoid placing the H7E□-N□P power, timer, counter, or reset input circuit in parallel with circuits that consume large currents, particularly on the positive side.

PC Board (Bad Example)



PC Board (Good Example)



When using the Counter in an environment where the Counter is subject to frequent occurrences of vibration or shock, or when mounting the Counter facing downwards or sideways, it is suggested that the Counter be directly soldered to a PCB instead of using sockets.

To Conform to EN/IEC Standards

Input terminals have no insulation from power supply terminals. The power supply terminals must be supplied from a SELV source in accordance with IEC61010-1 Annex H. SELV (separated extra-low voltage) source is a power supply having double or reinforced insulation between the primary and the secondary circuit and having output voltage of 30 V rms max. and 42.4 V peak max. or 60 VDC max.

Cleaning

To prevent damage, the exterior of the Counter must not be exposed to organic solvents (3.g. paint thinner or benzene), strong alkalis, or strong acids.

Others

- No user-serviceable parts.
- Return to OMRON for all repairs.

ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937. To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527.