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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a time switch which incorporates therein a microcomputer for controlling the operation of a load in accordance with a program, and also for causing the load operated temporarily in a desired state independently of the program.

The time switch of the kind referred to can be effectively employed in setting ON and OFF state of loads used in a factory, building and so on in a relatively long term range.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

A variety of the time switch incorporating the microcomputer for controlling the ON and OFF operation of the load for a relatively long period in accordance with a predetermined program have become more often employed in recent days, the time switches of this kind are arranged for controlling the load operation with the program which is generally set for every day of the week and carried out for every week, ten days or month as one cycle. In practice, it happens that the load being in, for example, OFF state in accordance with the program is required to be turned into ON state for a predetermined period with the program ignored, and a measure for such requirement has been taken by means of a manual switch provided in the time switch or a switch connected in parallel with respect to an output of the time switch for such temporary ON operation. In turning the load temporarily into the ON state, for example, there has been, however, involved a drawback that the turning of the load into, for example, ON state as in the above requires two actions before and after the turning ON to render the operation complicated. In an event where the ON and OFF operation of the load is set by the program control to be carried out more than once in a set period, for example, and the load is demanded to be kept in ON state substantially over the entire set period from starting time t1 to terminating time t2, the load has to be turned ON subsequent to the starting time t1 and prior to the terminating time t2 according to the program control, and it becomes necessary to carry out the operation twice including the ON operation upon the starting time t1 and the OFF operation upon the terminating time t2. If the operation upon the terminating time t2 is forgotten, there arises a risk that the program control of the load is not carried out so as to cause a problem to occur in that the operation of the load involves a trouble.

In Japanese Utility Model Application Laid-Open Publication No. 59-115386, for example,

there has been disclosed a time switch made ON and OFF forcibly by an external signal, but this time switch also is to be involved in the same problem as in the above once the OFF operation is forgotten upon the termination of the set period. In another Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 61-278784, further, there has been disclosed a time switch which can set the program for every day of the week and allows a temporary input of a separate program to be utilized but cancelled after a predetermined operation. However, this time switch also involves the same problem as in the case of the manual switch employed for the temporary ON operation, and further requires a re-writing of the program so as to render the operation more complicated.

In turning the time switch into OFF state, for example, from its ON state made according to the program, on the other hand, the OFF operation may happen to be attained by means of a breaker connected to a power source. If the time switch is set to turn the load ON and OFF at a predetermined time in every one of several days, this measure may be taken in order to have the load temporarily turned hastily for more than one day. However, this measure also involves a problem that the operation thereof is similarly complicated to the foregoing time switches in respect of the twice required operation upon the OFF and ON operation of the load and, when the load requires a warming up operation, the breaker is required to be made ON considerably much earlier than starting time of ordinary business hours so as to necessitate extra early time service. Since the OFF operation of the breaker also renders the power source incorporated in the time switch to be made OFF, it becomes necessary to carry out a re-entry of input of the program upon initiation of the business hours in an event where the temporary OFF operation exceeds the back-up hours of the program memory.

FIELD OF ART

An object of the present invention is, therefore, to provide a time switch which allows the load to be temporarily made ON or OFF with the foregoing problems removed and with a simpler operation while also allowing the operation by the program control reliably restored.

According to the present invention, this object can be realized by a time switch in which the load can be operated through an output control means which controls the load operation with a program control means on the basis of a preliminarily set program, characterized in that a period for which the load is to be turned either into ON or OFF state is set by a period setting means independent of the program preliminarily set, the period setting is

detected by a setting detecting means, a timer means carries out time counting for the set period and provides to an output control means an output for maintaining the load in either the ON or OFF state for the set period, and an output of the program control means is provided again to the output control means when the set period is over.

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the time switch according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a flow chart of the operation of the time switch of FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3 and 4 are time charts of the operation of the time switch of FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a flow chart of the operation in another working aspect of the present invention;

FIGS. 7 and 7 are time charts of the operation of the working aspect of FIG. 5;

FIG. 8 is a block diagram of the time switch in another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a flow chart of the operation of the time switch in FIG. 8;

FIGS. 10 and 11 are time charts of the operation of the time switch of FIG. 8;

FIG. 12 is a block diagram of still another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a flow chart of the operation of the time switch of FIG. 12;

FIGS. 14 and 15 are time charts of the operation of the time switch of FIG. 12;

FIG. 16 is a block diagram of a further embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 17 is a flow chart of the operation of the time switch of FIG. 16;

FIGS. 18 and 19 are time charts of the operation of the time switch of FIG. 16;

FIG. 20 shows in a plan view an operating board of the time switch in a single circuit output type according to the present invention;

FIG. 21 shows in a plan view an operating board of the time switch in a two-circuit output type according to the present invention;

FIGS. 22a-22g are explanatory views for the operation of a display means in the operating board of FIG. 20 or 21;

FIGS. 23 and 24 are time charts of the operation of the time switch according to the present invention in which a manual switch is employed;

FIG. 25 is a block diagram of a still further embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 26 is a flow chart of the operation of the time switch in FIG. 25;

FIGS. 27 and 28 are time charts of the operation of the time switch in FIG. 25;

FIGS. 29-32 show in a plan view, vertically sectioned view, bottom view and rear view, respectively, the time switch in FIG. 25; and

FIGS. 33a-33g, 34, 35, 36a and 36b are explanatory views for the operation of a display means in the operating board of the time switch in FIG. 25, respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIG. 1, an embodiment of the time switch according to the present invention generally comprises a period setting means 11, a microcomputer 12 connected to the period setting means 11, and a load 13 connected through this microcomputer 12 also to the means 11. The microcomputer 12 incorporates a program control means 14 which may be of a well known type that controls the operation of the load 13 in accordance with a preliminarily set program. In the present instance, the period setting means 11 is provided to be capable of setting a period for which the load 13 is kept in either one of ON and OFF states independently of the program control means 14, and the setting operation of the period setting means 11 is detected by a setting detecting means 15 also incorporated in the microcomputer 12. An output of this setting detecting means 15 is provided to a timer means 16 in the microcomputer 12, the timer means 16 counts time during the set period of time, and an output for keeping the load 13 at either the ON or OFF state during the set period is provided from the timer means 16 to an output control means 17. The load 13 is connected directly to this output control means 17, so that the load 13 will be driven in response to an output from the program control means 14 and the output from the timer means 16.

In the above time switch, normally, the load 13 can be program-controlled for each of such various periods as weekly, 10 days, monthly and any longer cycles. When, on the other hand, the load 13 is required to be actuated temporarily to be in either the ON or OFF state, for example, in the ON state, hastily by the time switch, a period for which the load 13 is to be kept in the ON state is initially set by means of the period setting means 11 as shown in FIG. 2. As the ON period of the load 13 is set by the period setting means 11, this ON period setting is detected by the setting detecting means 15 and, in response thereto, the timer means 16 starts its time-counting. Simultaneously with the starting of the time counting of the timer 16, the load 13 is driven by an output of the timer means 16 through the output control means 17, and the load 13 is thereby caused to shift into the ON state as in time chart (b) of FIG. 3 against such program control as in time chart (a) of FIG. 3. This ON state is retained

for a set period of T, the time counting is kept continued by the timer means 16, and any control output from the program control means 14 is to be ignored during the time-counting by the timer means 16. That is, from starting time t1 to terminating time t2 of the set period T, the program control even so set as to make the ON and OFF operation twice, for example, as shown in the time chart (a) of FIG. 3 is to be ignored so that the load 13 will be maintained in the ON state over the whole of the set period T.

As the set period T is over, the time counting by means of the timer means 16 is terminated so that its output will be at low level, whereby the control means 17 is made to provide no driving output to the load 13 which is thus to be turned into the OFF state. Thereafter, the output is again provided from the program control means 14 to the output control means 17, so that the program control will be achieved.

Further, when the load 13 is to be kept in ON state over the entire set period T and in an event when the load 13 is already in the ON state at the starting time t1 of the set period T as shown in time chart (a) of FIG. 4, this ON state of the load 13 is kept continued. Even in an event where, on the other hand, the load 13 is to be kept in the ON state upon the terminating time t2, such program control output of keeping the ON state is ignored so that the load 13 will be made to shift to the OFF state, the program control is restored as the ON state keeping period of the program control is over, so as to accomplish the program control, so that such output as shown by time chart (b) of FIG. 4 will be provided out of the output control means 14.

According to the time switch of the present embodiment, it is possible to have the load 13 actuated to be in temporarily OFF state. In this case, as shown in FIG. 5, a period for which the load 13 is to be made off is set by the period setting means 11, this period setting is detected by the setting detecting means 15, and the timer means 16 is thereby made to start the time counting. As the timer means 16 starts the counting, the output of the timer means 16 is made at low level, the output of the output control means 17 is also made at low level with the output from the program control means 14 ignored, and the load 13 is turned into OFF state. That is, irrespective of such program control as shown by time chart (a) of FIG. 6, the load 13 is maintained in the OFF state for the set period T as shown by time chart (b) of FIG. 6. As the set period T is over, the time counting by the timer means 16 is terminated, the control output of the program control means 14 is provided again to the output control means 17, and the load 13 is subjected to the program control. At this time, the load 13 which has been made in the ON state

by the program control upon the starting time t1 of the set period T will be immediately placed in OFF state whereas the load 13 made by the program control in a state of being turned into ON upon the terminating time t2 will be immediately placed in ON state (see time charts (a) and (b) of FIG. 7).

In FIG. 8, there is shown another embodiment of the present invention, in which a program control means 24 is provided for transmitting a weekly program comprising daily programs set for every day of the week, while a period setting means 21 is arranged for setting the period T of several days with a full day as a unit, for which period a load 23 is to be maintained in ON state. In the present embodiment, further, there are provided at following stage to a setting detecting means 25 a period discrimination means 28 for discriminating the period T set and an "ON" period setting means 29 for setting the ON period on the basis of an output of the program control means 24. At this ON period setting means 29, it is discriminated whether or not the output of the program control means 24 is in a state of turning the load ON. Referring also to a flow chart of FIG. 9 and a time chart (a) of FIG. 10, the starting time t1 of the ON period is made to be the time when the output state of the program control means 24 has become for the first time the state of turning the load 23 ON within the set period T in an event where the output of the program control means 24 has not been in the state of turning the load 23 ON at, for example, a midnight reached, and the terminating time t2 of the ON period is made to be an output time of the program control means 24 for turning the load 23 OFF for the last time on the last day of the set period T in an event where the output of the program control means 24 has not been in a state of turning the load 23 ON upon the time when the last day of the set period T is to terminate. Further, in the above ON period, an "OFF" program transmitted from the program control means 24 to the ON period setting means 29 is to be ignored, so that the load 23 will be maintained in the ON state during the ON period. Provided here that the output of the program control means 24 would not be in the state of turning the load 23 ON at the starting time t1 of the set period T, then the starting time of the set period T would be made the starting time of turning the load 23 ON and, provided that the output of the program control means 24 would be in the state of turning the load 23 ON upon the terminating point of the last day of the set period T, the terminating time of the ON period would be the terminating time t2 of the set period T. As the set period T is over, the ignoring of the "OFF" program of the program control means 24 is released so that the time switch will be automatically returned to be subjected to the program control.

In an event where the load 23 is to be turned ON by the program control means 24 upon the starting and terminating points of the set period T as represented by a time chart (a) of FIG. 11, the ON period is set to be the period T, in which the load 23 is to be kept ON, for example, from a day before the first day of the period T to a next day of the last day of the period T, as represented by a time chart (a) of FIG. 3. Other arrangement and operation of the present embodiment are substantially the same as those in the embodiment of FIG. 1.

In FIG. 12, there is shown still another embodiment of the present invention, in which, in addition to that the period for which a load 33 is kept ON for several days in accordance with a weekly program can be set, the arrangement is so made that the period T can be set in the reservation several days before the ON period for several days of the load 33. In this case, a period setting means 31 is provided for allowing the setting reservation to be made to have the operation started, for example, on a day of a next week except the very day of the setting, while a microcomputer 32 of this time switch comprises, in addition to a period discrimination means 38 for discriminating the period T and an ON period setting means 39 for setting the ON period on the basis of an output from a program control means 34, the both means 38 and 39 being connected on rear stage side of the setting detecting means 35, a starting day of the week discriminating means 40 inserted between the setting detecting means and the period discrimination means 38. Referring further to a flow chart of FIG. 13 and time charts (a) and (b) of FIG. 4 in conjunction, it is assumed here that the load 33 is to be turned ON for two days, for example, of Friday and Saturday and also that the setting of the period and the setting of starting day of the week is to be made on Monday. In the present embodiment, too, the setting of the period and the starting day of the week is detected by the setting detecting means 35, and the set period T and starting day of the week are stored in a memory of the microcomputer 32. In the starting day of the week discrimination means 40, it is discriminated whether or not the starting day of the week as set is reached immediately after the midnight (0 a.m.) and, when the starting day of the week is discriminated to have been reached, the load 33 is placed in the ON period, upon which such operation with respect to the load 33 as represented by time charts (a) and (b) of FIG. 14 as well as time charts (a) and (b) of FIG. 15 can be attained substantially in the same manner as in the case of FIGS. 8 and 9.

According to the arrangement of the present embodiment, the operation setting of the load 33 can be realized in one week ahead, for example,

and the time switch of this embodiment is useful, in particular, when employed in controlling a device which requires human assistance only once or a few time in a week. Other arrangement and operation than those referred to in the above are substantially the same as in the foregoing embodiments.

In a further embodiment of the present invention shown in FIG. 16, a program control means 44 is provided for transmitting a three-weeks program preliminarily set for every day of the week, and a period setting means 41 is arranged for setting the period T of maintaining a load 43 in OFF state for several days, with each full day as a unit. In the present instance, an "OFF" period setting means 49 for setting the OFF period on the basis of an output of the program control means 44 is provided on later stage side of a setting detecting means 45 and period discrimination means 48, and this OFF period setting means 49 discriminates whether or not the output of the program control means 44 is in a state of turning the load OFF. Referring also in conjunction to a flow chart of FIG. 17 and time charts (a) and (b) of FIG. 18, the period T will be set as a whole to be OFF period in an event where the output of the program control means 44 in the state of turning the load 43 OFF upon reaching, for example, the midnight. During this OFF period, any program provided from the program control means 44 into the means 49 is ignored and the OFF state is maintained for the set period T. When the set period T is over, the ignoring of the program is no more continued, and the program operation is automatically restored.

When the output of the program control means 44 is in the state of turning the load 43 ON upon reaching the midnight, as shown in a time chart (a) of FIG. 19, on the other hand, the OFF period is set to be from a point when the load 43 is turned OFF by the program control means 44 in the set period T to a terminating point of the last day of the set period T. That is, while the setting of the period T by the period setting means 41 should preferably be made on a day before the starting day of the period, in the present instance, it is also possible to set the OFF period so that, when the load 43 is required to be kept in ON state from the day before the starting day over to the very starting day of the set period T, the ON state of the load 43 from the day before the set period T will continue even to a point within the set period T and the OFF state will start from the point when the ON state of the load 43 terminates to be turned OFF.

According to the present embodiment, further, the period setting means 41 allows the ON period of the load 43 so set as to automatically continue the ON state of the load 43 as required over a holiday. Accordingly, it becomes unnecessary, in

an event where a circuit breaker is employed, to have the breaker cut off prior to the holiday for turning the load 43 OFF. Since the program control of the time switch is automatically restored when the set period T is over, it is not required for an operator to attend earlier than usual to an ON operation of the breaker, so that human labor can be saved. Further, the present embodiment should involve no such risk that all program setting for the time switch must be carried out again in an event when an OFF time of the time switch due to the interruption of power supply as a result of the turning off of the load 43 by means of the breaker exceeds the backup time of the memory incorporated in the time switch. Other arrangement and operation of the present embodiment are substantially the same as those in the foregoing embodiments.

Referring next to FIG. 20, there is shown an operating board 50 of a single circuit output type which is employable in the time switch of the embodiment in FIG. 16. The operating board 50 includes a mode switch SW1, select switch SW2, adjust switch SW3 and enter switch SW4 for setting the period for which the load 43 is made OFF, together with a display means 51 of liquid-crystal display (LCD) or the like which is readily visually confirmable, so that the setting can be carried out while observing the display. In the present instance, the switches SW1 and SW2 may be employed also for setting the time or program or operating a program monitor or the like. Further, there are also provided a time change switch SW5 for adjusting ± 1 hour in respect of summer time, cancel switch SW6 for cancelling any program, and manual switch SW7 for turning the load 43 ON and OFF with a manual operation, the operation of which manual switch SW7 releasing the ON or OFF state of the load 43 to have the program control state automatically restored.

The display means 51 includes, on the other hand, hour and minute indication of time in 24 hours system, day of the week indication by means of numerals "1" through "7" at a portion below the time indication, "TIME" indication denoting that the time is presented by the time indication, "PROG" indication denoting that contents of the program are displayed by the time indication, ON indication "1" showing that the output to the load is ON, OFF indication "0" showing that the output to the load is OFF, permanent indication "P" representing that the output state is fixed to be "ON" or "OFF" by the manual switch SW7, and summer-time indication "S" denoting that the time indication is changed over to that of the summer time by means of the time change switch SW5, while a power-supply indicator 52 is further provided for showing if the power is supplied to the time switch.

In setting the period for which the load 43 is made OFF by means of the operating board 50 of the present embodiment, the mode switch SW1 is pressed first to select the mode. When a period setting mode is thereby selected, the time indication indicates at its hour indicating part a pair of characters "Ho" denoting the period setting mode and at minute indicating part a mark "--" as shown in FIG. 22a. As the select switch SW2 is depressed next, the mark "--" is made to blink at, for example, 2Hz as shown in FIG. 22b so as to indicate that the period setting is possible. The adjust switch SW3 is depressed until an optional figure of day of days is given as shown in FIG. 22c to thereby set the period, the largest figure for which being 99. After the setting of the period, the enter switch SW4 is depressed to restore the time indication which is constant mode of the indication, as shown in FIG. 22d, upon which the period setting for keeping the load in OFF state is completed. In modifying the set period, the figure of the set period is to be indicated at the minute indicating part in the same manner as in the above, and the figure may be modified as desired by means of the adjust switch SW3. In an event where the period for which the load 43 is to be OFF has not been reached upon the above modification, such time indication as in FIG. 22d is carried out, whereas, in an event where the OFF period of the load 43 has been reached, the OFF indication "0" is made blinking upon the setting modification at the time when the mode is returned from the period setting to the time indication, so as to indicate that the period setting as intended is being carried out.

At the time when a previously set period is required to be cancelled, the enter switch SW4 is to be depressed in the state where the mark "--" of the minute indicating part blinks as in FIG. 22b, and the set period is thereby cancelled at a point when the time indication is made as in FIG. 22f. The cancellation of the set period may be also carried out by controlling the operation of the load 43 by means of the manual switch SW7. In this case, the operation of the manual switch SW7 causes a permanent operation to be carried out for rendering the operating state of the load 43 to be constant continuously, irrespective of the program. When the set period starts, the load 43 is controlled to be OFF. In the event when there is present a program which turns the load 43 ON between the set period and the day before the period, as has been partly disclosed, the load 43 is placed in ON state until the same is turned OFF by the program control, upon which an indication of the set period reached is carried out with the ON indication "1" blinked at, for example, 0.5Hz as shown in FIG. 22g.

In the present embodiment, the manual switch SW7 is provided so that, in the case when the load 43 is required, for example, to be turned OFF before reaching holidays in an ON program from a day before the holidays through the period of the holidays, as represented by a time chart (a) of FIG. 23, the load 43 can be turned OFF by means of the manual switch SW7 at a time t3 prior to the holidays, as shown by a time chart (b) of FIG. 23. The arrangement also may be so made that, in such program as shown in a time chart (a) of FIG. 24 in which the set period T is made to be a part of the holidays, the load 43 will be turned ON with the manual switch SW7 operated at a time t4 immediately after starting of the set period T but, as the output from the program control means 44 turns the load 43 OFF thereafter, this OFF state will be maintained. The manual switch SW7 may also be arranged for actuating the load 43 so as to have its state reversed upon operation of the switch.

In FIG. 21, there is shown a two-circuit output type operating board 50 to be employed in the time switch in the embodiment of FIG. 16, in which arrangements and operation of the board are substantially the same as those of the board of FIG. 20, except for that two manual switches SW7A and SW7B are provided and a pair of permanent indications are included in the display means 51 in correspondence to the manual switches.

In a still further embodiment of the present invention as shown in FIG. 25, a program control means 64 is provided for transmitting a weekly program set preliminarily for every day of the week, and a period setting means 61 allows a reservation setting of the period T to be made so as to maintain the load 63 in OFF state for several days with each full day as a unit. The period setting means 61 is also provided for reservation setting of the period T so as to have the OFF state of the load started, for example, from any desired day of a next week except for the very day of the setting, while a microcomputer 62 includes, on later stage side of a setting detecting means 61, a period discrimination means 68 for discriminating the set period T, an "OFF" period setting means 69 for setting the OFF period on the basis of an output from a program control means 64 and, on earlier stage side of these means 68 and 69, a starting day of the week discrimination means 70. Referring also in conjunction to FIGS. 26 and 27, it should be appreciated that the present embodiment is substantially the same in the arrangement and operation as those in the foregoing embodiment of FIG. 16 as will be clear when FIGS. 16-18 are compared, except for that the load 63 is set in "OFF" state instead of ON state in carrying out on, for example, Monday the reservation setting of the load for two days of Friday and Saturday.

In FIGS. 29-32, outer appearance of the time switch in the embodiment of FIG. 25 is shown, in which an operating board 111 includes a display means 113 disposed in upper part of the board, a plurality of switches SW11-SW16 arranged below the display means 113, and connecting terminals 114 mounted to lower part of the board for connection thereto of wires from a power source and a load. The time switch comprises a casing of a body 120 and a cover 121 fitted onto the body 120, in which a printed circuit board 122 mounted to the body 120 carries thereon the display means 113 and output controlling relay 123 and so on. In this case, terminal plates 114a of the connecting terminals 114 are connected directly to printed circuits on the printed circuit board 122, and a shiftable lid 121a is mounted to the cover 121 at a part of covering the connecting terminals 114.

In the present operating board 111, the OFF period setting of the load 63 is carried out by means of the mode switch SW11, select switch SW12 and set switch SW13, with the display means 113 being visually confirmed. These switches SW11-SW13 may also be employed for setting the time, program, program monitoring and so on. In other switches, the switch SW14 is employed as a call switch for having contents of the program displayed at the display means 113 so as to monitor the program, the switch SW15 as a manual switch for manually making the load 63 ON and OFF, and the switch SW16 as an output state change-over switch for changing over signals for controlling the load 63 between a timer output and a pulse output, respectively. Here, the timer output is the foregoing output used upon setting the period, while the pulse output is the one for making the load pulsatingly ON, and the period setting under the use of the pulse output is also to be carried out with the foregoing switches SW11-SW13.

In the display means 113, further, there are arranged respective parts for time indication in 24 hour system with hour, minute and second displays, days of the week indication below the time indication part with "MON", "TUE", ... "SUN" displays, "TIME" indication denoting the mode of the time setting, "PROGRAM" indication denoting the mode selected for the program setting, "CALL" indication denoting the mode that the set program is being called, "MONITOR" indication denoting the mode of operation confirming in the set program, "ON" indication denoting that the output to the load 63 is in ON state, "OFF" indication denoting that the output to the load 63 is in OFF state, a permanent "P" indication representing that the load 63 is fixed by the manual switch SW16 in the ON or OFF state, and a summer time indication denoting with a sun mark that the time indication is set

to be of the summer time.

In carrying out the reservation setting of the period for which the load 63 is made OFF by means of the operating board 111 of the present embodiment, the mode switch SW11 is depressed first to select the period setting mode, upon which letters "Ho" and a mark "--" are displayed at the hour and minute displays of the time indication part of the display means 113, as shown in FIG. 33a. As the select switch SW12 is depressed here, the mark "--" of the minute display is made to blink at, for example, 2Hz as shown in FIG. 33b, whereby it is indicated that the period setting is now made possible. A depression next of the set switch SW13 allows the period to be set for an optional figure of days as shown in FIG. 33c, the largest figure of the days of the period being 99. After this period setting, the select switch SW12 is pushed again so that the "MON" display of the day of the week indication part will be blinked at, for example, 2Hz as shown in FIG. 33d so as to represent that the reservation setting of the OFF period has been made on Monday, as well as that the setting of the day of the week on which the set period should start is now settable. Here, the set switch SW13 is depressed further to select another day of the following week, except Monday (see FIG. 33e). Next, the mode switch SW11 is again depressed to change over the mode to the constant mode, whereby the setting of the period T and starting day of the week is completed, present time and operating state of the load 63 are indicated as in FIG. 33f, with the "FRI" display denoting the starting day of the week blinked at, for example, 0.5Hz and the reservation setting of the OFF period is to be confirmed.

Provided now that the starting day of the week of the set operation of the load, i.e., Friday here has been reached, the blinking of the "FRI" display at the day of the week indication part stops, whereas the "OFF" indication part starts blinking at, for example, 0.5Hz to represent that the set period for the OFF state of the load has been reached. When the manual switch SW15 is depressed, for example, to render the load to be continuously kept in OFF state and thus to carry out the permanent OFF operation, then the "P" and "OFF" indications are made as shown in FIG. 34, denoting that the permanent OFF operation has been made. Such indications are made different from an indication of the OFF state of the load in accordance with the set period, so that the OFF state of the load 63 due to the permanent OFF operation can be recognized. It is preferable here that the arrangement is so made as to have the "OFF" indication not blinked upon the permanent OFF operation.

In an event when a modification of the set OFF period is called for, this may be practiced in the

same steps as in the case of the foregoing reservation setting of the OFF period. When the set period T has already been reached upon the modification, the setting of the starting day of the week is no more required and the day of the week is not displayed, as seen in FIG. 35. In the display means 113, further, the figure of the days at the time indication part is subjected, in the period set mode, to one decrement at every moment when the midnight, i.e., 24 o'clock is passed and, as 24 o'clock of the last day of the set period is passed, the minute display is changed from the display of the day figure as in FIG. 36a to the display of the mark "--" as in FIG. 36b, so that the starting of the set OFF period can be visually confirmed.

In the time switch according to the present invention, various design modification can be made. For example, such arrangement of the operating board as shown in FIGS. 20, 21 and 29 just as examples may properly be altered in respect of the arrangements of the indication parts and various switches. The embodiment of FIG. 29 can be modified to be of the two circuit output type, and the embodiment of FIG. 20 or 29 may even be modified, if required, to be of an output type of three or more circuits, as will be readily appreciated by any person skilled in the art.

Claims

1. A time switch for operating a load through an output control means which controls the operation of said load with a program control means on the basis of a preliminarily set program, wherein a period for which said load is made in one of ON and OFF states is set by a period setting means independently of said preliminarily set program, said setting of said period by said period setting means is detected by a setting detecting means, and a timer means carries out a time counting for said period set and provides to said output control means an output for maintaining the load in one of said ON and OFF states during the set period, while an output of said program control means is provided again to said output control means when the set period is over.
2. A time switch for operating a load through an output control means which controls the operation of said load with a program control means on the basis of a preliminarily set program, wherein said program control means is provided for operating said load in accordance with said program preliminarily set for every day of the week, and said time switch comprises a period setting means for setting a period of several days for which the load is

- maintained in ON state with each full day employed as a unit, a setting detecting means for detecting said setting of the period at said period setting means, a period discrimination means for discriminating said period set at said period setting means, an "ON" period setting means for setting an ON period in accordance with outputs from said period discrimination means and said program control means, and an output control means for controlling the operation of said load in accordance with said output from said ON period setting means during said period set but in accordance with said output from said program control means at other time than the period set.
3. The time switch according to claim 2 wherein said ON period setting means is provided for setting a starting time of said ON period at a point when said output of said program control means makes for the first time said load ON in an event where the output of the program control means is not in a state of making the load ON at starting time of said period set, and for setting a terminating time of said ON period at a point when the output of the program control means makes for the last time the load OFF on the last day of the period set in an event where the output of the program control means is not in a state of making the load ON at terminating time of the last day of the period set, while, in an event where the load is to be made ON by said program control means at the starting and terminating time of the period set, periods for which the load is thus made ON at such starting and terminating time are made to be period set.
4. The time switch according to claim 3 wherein said period setting means is provided for setting a starting day of the week of a period of several days for which said load is maintained in ON state, and which further comprises a starting day of the week discrimination means for discriminating the starting day of the week set by said period setting means.
5. A time switch for operating a load through an output control means which controls the operation of said load with a program control means on the basis of a preliminarily set program, wherein said program control means is provided for operating said load in accordance with said program set preliminarily for every day of the week, and said time switch comprises a period setting means for setting a period of several days for which the load is
- maintained in OFF state with each full day employed as a unit, a setting detecting means for detecting said setting of the period at said period setting means, a period discrimination means for discriminating said period set at said period setting means, an "OFF" period setting means for setting an OFF period in accordance with outputs from said period discrimination means and said program control means, and an output control means for controlling the operation of the load in accordance with said output of said OFF period setting means during said period set but in accordance with said output of said program control means at other time than the period set.
6. The time switch according to claim 5 wherein said OFF period setting means is provided for setting a starting time of said period set to be in said period of making said load OFF in an event where said output of said program control means is in a state of making the load OFF at starting time of the period set, and setting the OFF period to be from a point when the output of the program control means is in a state of making for the first time the load OFF within the period set to a terminating point of the period set.
7. The time switch according to claim 5 wherein said period setting means is provided for setting a starting day of the week of a period of several days for which said load is maintained in OFF state, and which further comprises a starting day of the week discrimination means for discriminating the starting day of the week set by said period setting means.
8. The time switch according to one of preceding claims 1-7 which further comprises a manual switch for turning the ON and OFF operation of said load.
9. The time switch according to claim 8 wherein said manual switch makes said load OFF at a point when said output of said program control means is in a state of making for the first time the load OFF after operation of the manual switch in an event where the load is made ON in said OFF period by the manual switch.

Patentansprüche

1. Zeitschalter für den Betrieb einer Last durch eine Ausgangssteuerungseinrichtung, die den Betrieb der genannten Last mit einer Programmsteuerungseinrichtung auf der Grundlage eines voreingestellten Programms steuert, in

dem ein zeitintervall, für das die genannte Last auf einen der zustände EIN oder AUS gesetzt wird, durch eine zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung eingestellt wird, die von dem genannten voreingestellten Programm unabhängig ist; die genannte Einstellung des genannten zeitintervalls durch die genannte zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung wird von einer Einstellungserkennungseinrichtung erkannt, und eine Zeitgeberinrichtung führt eine Zeitzahlung für das genannte eingestellte zeitintervall durch und liefert an die genannte Ausgangssteuerungseinrichtung ein Ausgangssignal für das Halten der Last über das genannte zeitintervall in einem der Zustände EIN oder AUS, während ein Ausgangssignal der genannten Programmsteuerungseinrichtung wiederum an die genannte Ausgangssteuerungseinrichtung geliefert wird, wenn das eingestellte zeitintervall abgelaufen ist.

2. Zeitschalter für den Betrieb einer Last durch eine Ausgangssteuerungseinrichtung, die den Betrieb der genannten Last mit einer Programmsteuerungseinrichtung auf der Grundlage eines voreingestellten Programms steuert, wobei die genannte Programmsteuerungseinrichtung den Betrieb der genannten Last in Übereinstimmung mit dem genannten Programm, das für jeden Tag der Woche voreingestellt ist, übernimmt; und der genannte Zeitschalter verfügt über eine Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung für die Einstellung eines zeitintervalls von mehreren Tagen, an denen die Last im Zustand EIN gehalten wird, wobei jeder volle Tag als Einheit verwendet wird, sowie über eine Erkennungseinrichtung für die Erkennung der genannten Einstellung des Zeitintervalls an der genannten Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung, über eine Zeitintervallunterscheidungseinrichtung für die Unterscheidung des genannten eingestellten zeitintervalls an genannter Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung, über eine "EIN"-Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung zum Einstellen eines EIN-Zeitintervalls in Übereinstimmung mit den Ausgangssignalen von genannter Zeitintervallunterscheidungseinrichtung und genannter Programmsteuerungseinrichtung und über eine Ausgangssteuerungseinrichtung für die Steuerung des Betriebs der genannten Last in Übereinstimmung mit genanntem Ausgangssignal der genannten EIN-Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung während des genannten eingestellten Zeitintervalls, jedoch in Übereinstimmung mit dem genannten Ausgangssignal der genannten Programmsteuerungseinrichtung zu Zeitpunkten außerhalb des eingestellten Zeitintervalls.

3. Zeitschalter nach Anspruch 2, bei dem die genannte EIN-Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung für die Einstellung einer Startzeit für das genannte EIN-Zeitintervall zu einem Zeitpunkt verwendet wird, zu dem das genannte Ausgangssignal der genannten Programmsteuerungseinrichtung die Last zum ersten Mal in einem Fall auf EIN setzt, in dem das Ausgangssignal der Programmsteuerungseinrichtung sich nicht in einem Zustand befindet, in dem die Last zur Startzeit des genannten eingestellten Zeitintervalls auf EIN geschaltet wird, und für die Einstellung einer Endzeit des genannten EIN-Zeitintervalls zu einem Zeitpunkt, zu dem das Ausgangssignal der Programmsteuerungseinrichtung zum letzten Mal am letzten Tag des eingestellten Zeitintervalls die Last in einem Fall auf AUS schaltet, in dem sich das Ausgangssignal der Programmsteuerungseinrichtung nicht in einem Zustand befindet, um die Last zur Endzeit des letzten Tages des eingestellten Zeitintervalls auf EIN zu schalten, wobei in einem Fall, in dem die Last durch die genannte Programmsteuerungseinrichtung zur Start- und Endzeit des eingestellten Zeitintervalls auf EIN geschaltet werden soll, d.h. bei Zeitintervallen, für die die Last dann zu diesen Start- und Endzeiten auf EIN geschaltet wird, diese Zeitintervalle zum eingestellten Zeitintervall werden.
4. Zeitschalter nach Anspruch 3, bei dem die genannte Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung für die Einstellung eines Starttages der Woche für ein Zeitintervall von mehreren Tagen, während dessen die genannte Last im Zustand EIN verbleibt, verwendet wird und der weiterhin mit einer Unterscheidungseinrichtung für die Unterscheidung des durch die genannte zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung eingestellten Starttages der Woche ausgestattet ist.
5. Zeitschalter für den Betrieb einer Last durch eine Ausgangssteuerungseinrichtung, die den Betrieb der genannten Last mit einer Programmsteuerungseinrichtung auf der Grundlage eines voreingestellten Programms steuert, wobei die genannte Programmsteuerungseinrichtung den Betrieb der genannten Last in Übereinstimmung mit dem genannten Programm, das für jeden Tag der Woche voreingestellt ist, übernimmt; und der genannte Zeitschalter verfügt über eine Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung für die Einstellung eines Zeitintervalls von mehreren Tagen, an denen die Last im Zustand AUS gehalten wird, wobei jeder volle Tag als Einheit verwendet wird, sowie über eine Erkennungseinrichtung für die Erkennung der genannten Einstellung des Zeitintervalls an der genannten

Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung, über eine Zeitintervallunterscheidungseinrichtung für die Unterscheidung des genannten eingestellten Zeitintervalls an genannter Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung, über eine "AUS"-Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung zum Einstellen eines AUS-Zeitintervalls in Übereinstimmung mit den Ausgangssignalen von genannter Zeitintervallunterscheidungseinrichtung und genannter Programmsteuereinrichtung und über eine Ausgangsteuerungseinrichtung für die Steuerung des Betriebs der genannten Last in Übereinstimmung mit genanntem Ausgangssignal der genannten AUS-Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung während des genannten eingestellten Zeitintervalls, jedoch in Übereinstimmung mit dem genannten Ausgangssignal der genannten Programmsteuereinrichtung zu Zeitpunkten außerhalb des eingestellten Zeitintervalls.

6. Zeitschalter nach Anspruch 5, bei dem die genannte AUS-Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung für die Einstellung einer Startzeit des genannten eingestellten Zeitintervalls verwendet wird, die in dem genannten Zeitintervall liegt, in dem die Last in einem Fall auf AUS geschaltet wird, in dem sich das genannte Ausgangssignal der genannten Programmsteuereinrichtung in einem Zustand befindet, in dem es die Last zur Startzeit des eingestellten Zeitintervalls auf AUS schaltet, und der das AUS-Zeitintervall so einstellt, daß es von einem Zeitpunkt, an dem das Ausgangssignal der Programmsteuereinrichtung sich in einem Zustand befindet, um die Last zum ersten Mal innerhalb des eingestellten Zeitintervalls auf AUS zu schalten, bis zu einem Endpunkt des eingestellten Zeitintervalls dauert.
7. Zeitschalter nach Anspruch 5, bei dem die genannte Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung für die Einstellung eines Starttages der Woche für ein Zeitintervall von mehreren Tagen, während dessen die genannte Last im Zustand AUS verbleibt, verwendet wird und der weiterhin mit einer Unterscheidungseinrichtung für die Unterscheidung des durch die genannte Zeitintervalleinstelleinrichtung eingestellten Starttages der Woche ausgestattet ist.
8. Zeitschalter nach einem der Ansprüche 1-7, der darüber hinaus mit einem manuellen Schalter für das Schalten der Last in die Zustände EIN oder AUS ausgestattet ist.
9. Zeitschalter nach Anspruch 8, bei dem genannter manueller Schalter die Last zu einem Zeitpunkt in den Zustand AUS setzt, zu dem

genanntes Ausgangssignal der genannten Programmsteuereinrichtung sich in einem Zustand befindet, um die Last nach dem Betätigen des manuellen Schalters zum ersten Mal in einem Fall auf AUS zu schalten, in dem die Last im genannten AUS-Zeitintervall durch den manuellen Schalter auf EIN geschaltet wird.

Revendications

1. Commutateur horaire pour actionner une charge par l'intermédiaire d'un moyen de commande de sortie qui commande l'actionnement de ladite charge avec un moyen de commande de programme sur la base d'un programme préalablement réglé, dans lequel une période pour laquelle ladite charge est mise dans l'un des états MARCHE et ARRET est réglée par un moyen de réglage de période indépendamment dudit programme préalablement réglé, ledit réglage de ladite période par ledit moyen de réglage de période est détecté par un moyen de détection de réglage et une minuterie met en oeuvre un comptage de temps pour ladite période réglée et fournit audit moyen de commande de sortie une sortie pour maintenir la charge dans l'un desdits états MARCHE et ARRET pendant la période réglée, tandis qu'une sortie dudit moyen de commande de programme est de nouveau fournie audit moyen de commande de sortie lorsque la période réglée est terminée.
2. Commutateur horaire pour actionner une charge par l'intermédiaire d'un moyen de commande de sortie qui commande l'actionnement de ladite charge avec un moyen de commande de programme sur la base d'un programme préalablement réglé, dans lequel ledit moyen de commande de programme est prévu pour actionner ladite charge selon ledit programme préalablement réglé pour tous les jours de la semaine, et ledit commutateur horaire comprend un moyen de réglage de période pour régler une période de plusieurs jours pendant laquelle la charge est maintenue à l'état MARCHE, chaque jour complet étant employé comme unité, un moyen de détection de réglage pour détecter ledit réglage de la période au niveau desdits moyens de réglage de période, un moyen de discernement de période pour discerner ladite période réglée au niveau dudit moyen de réglage de période, un moyen de réglage de période MARCHE pour régler une période MARCHE selon les sorties dudit moyen de discernement de période et dudit moyen de commande de programme, et un moyen de commande de sortie pour comman-

- der l'actionnement de ladite charge selon ladite sortie dudit moyen de réglage de période MARCHE, pendant ladite période réglée, mais selon ladite sortie dudit moyen de commande de programme aux moments autres que la période réglée. 5
3. Commutateur horaire selon la revendication 2, dans lequel ledit moyen de réglage de période MARCHE est prévu pour régler un temps de départ de ladite période MARCHE en un point correspondant au moment auquel ladite sortie dudit moyen de commande de programme met, pour la première fois, ladite charge sur MARCHE lorsque la sortie du moyen de commande de programme n'est pas en état de mettre ladite charge sur MARCHE au moment du temps de départ de ladite période réglée, et pour régler un temps de fin de ladite période MARCHE à un moment auquel la sortie du moyen de commande de programme met, pour la dernière fois, la charge sur ARRET, le dernier jour de ladite période réglée, dans le cas où la sortie du moyen de commande de programme n'est pas en état de mettre la charge sur MARCHE au moment du temps de fin du dernier jour de période réglée, tandis que, dans le cas où la charge doit être mise sur MARCHE par ledit moyen de commande de programme au moment du temps de départ et de fin de la période réglée, des périodes pour lesquelles la charge est ainsi mise sur MARCHE à de tels moments de temps de départ et de fin sont ainsi faites pour être réglées en période. 10 15 20 25 30 35
4. Commutateur horaire selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit moyen de réglage de période est prévu pour régler un jour de départ de la semaine d'une période de plusieurs jours pour lesquels ladite charge est maintenue à l'état MARCHE et qui comprend en outre un jour de départ du moyen de discernement de semaine pour discerner le jour de départ de semaine réglé par ledit moyen de réglage de période. 40 45
5. Commutateur horaire pour actionner une charge par l'intermédiaire d'un moyen de commande de sortie qui commande l'actionnement de ladite charge avec un moyen de commande de programme sur la base d'un programme préalablement réglé, dans lequel ledit moyen de commande de programme est prévu pour actionner ladite charge selon ledit programme préalablement réglé pour tous les jours de la semaine, et ledit commutateur horaire comprend un moyen de réglage de période pour régler une période de plusieurs jours pendant laquelle la charge est maintenue à l'état ARRET, chaque jour complet étant employé comme unité, un moyen de détection de réglage pour détecter ledit réglage de la période au niveau desdits moyens de réglage de période, un moyen de discernement de période pour discerner ladite période réglée au niveau dudit moyen de réglage de période, un moyen de réglage de période ARRET pour régler une période ARRET selon les sorties dudit moyen de discernement de période et dudit moyen de commande de programme, et un moyen de commande de sortie pour commander l'actionnement de ladite charge selon ladite sortie dudit moyen de réglage de période ARRET, pendant ladite période réglée, mais selon ladite sortie dudit moyen de commande de programme aux moments autres que la période réglée. 6. Commutateur horaire selon la revendication 5, dans lequel ledit moyen de réglage de la période ARRET est prévu pour régler un temps de départ de ladite période réglée pour qu'elle soit dans ladite période de mise de la charge sur ARRET au cas où ladite sortie dudit moyen de commande de programme est en état de mettre la charge sur ARRET au moment du temps de départ de la période réglée, et pour régler la période ARRET pour qu'elle aille d'un point où la sortie du moyen de commande de programme est en état de mettre, pour la première fois, la charge sur ARRET dans la période réglée à un point de fin de la période réglée. 7. Commutateur horaire selon la revendication 5, dans lequel ledit moyen de réglage de période est prévu pour régler un jour de départ de la semaine d'une période de plusieurs jours pendant laquelle ladite charge est maintenue à l'état ARRET et qui comprend en outre un moyen de discernement de jour de départ de la semaine pour discerner le jour de départ de la semaine réglé par ledit moyen de réglage de période. 8. Commutateur horaire selon l'une des revendications précédentes 1 à 7, qui comprend en outre un commutateur manuel pour mettre l'actionnement de ladite charge sur MARCHE et ARRET. 9. Commutateur horaire selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit commutateur manuel met ladite charge sur ARRET en un point auquel ladite sortie dudit moyen de commande de programme est en état de mettre, pour la

première fois, la charge sur ARRET après l'actionnement dudit commutateur manuel au cas où la charge est mise sur MARCHE dans ladite période ARRET par le commutateur manuel.

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Fig. 1

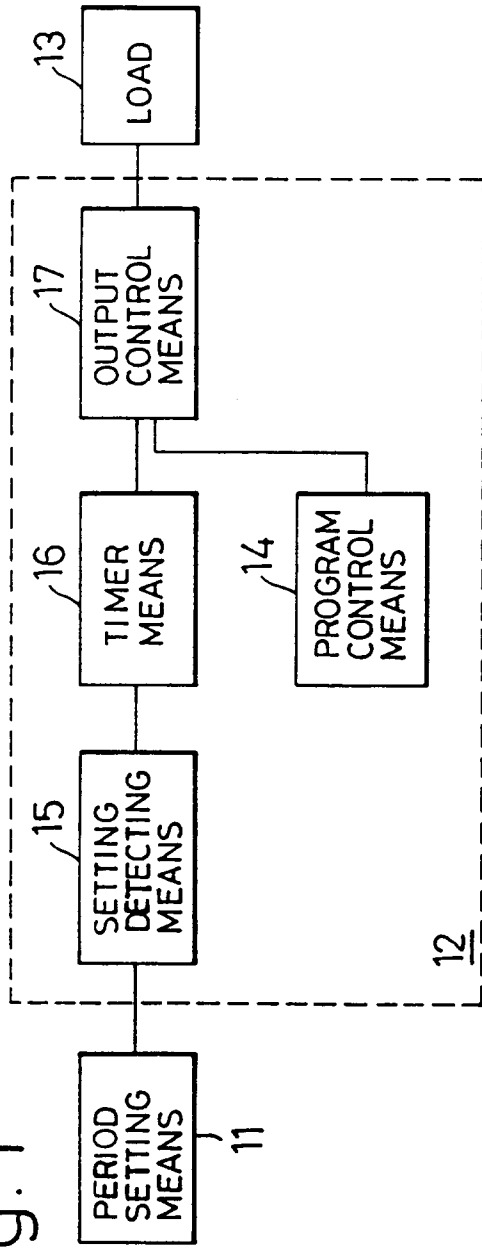


Fig. 8

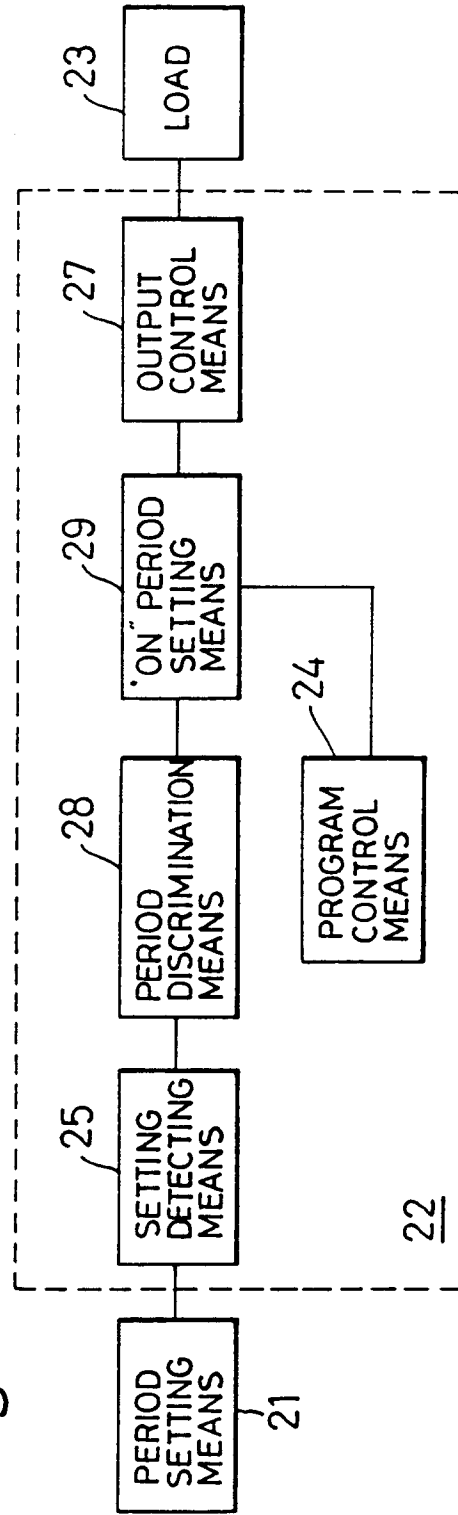


Fig. 2

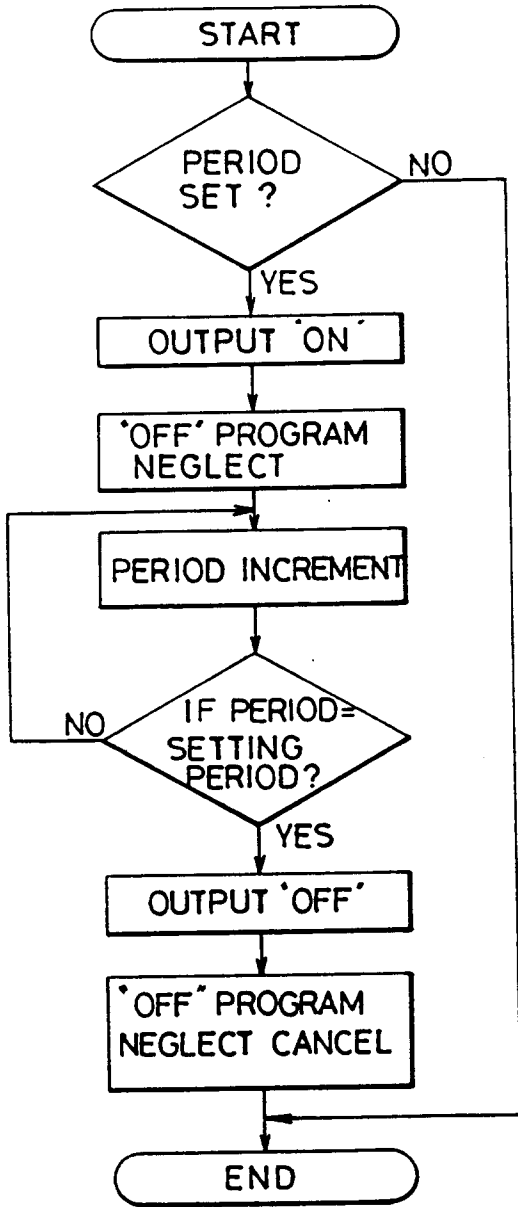
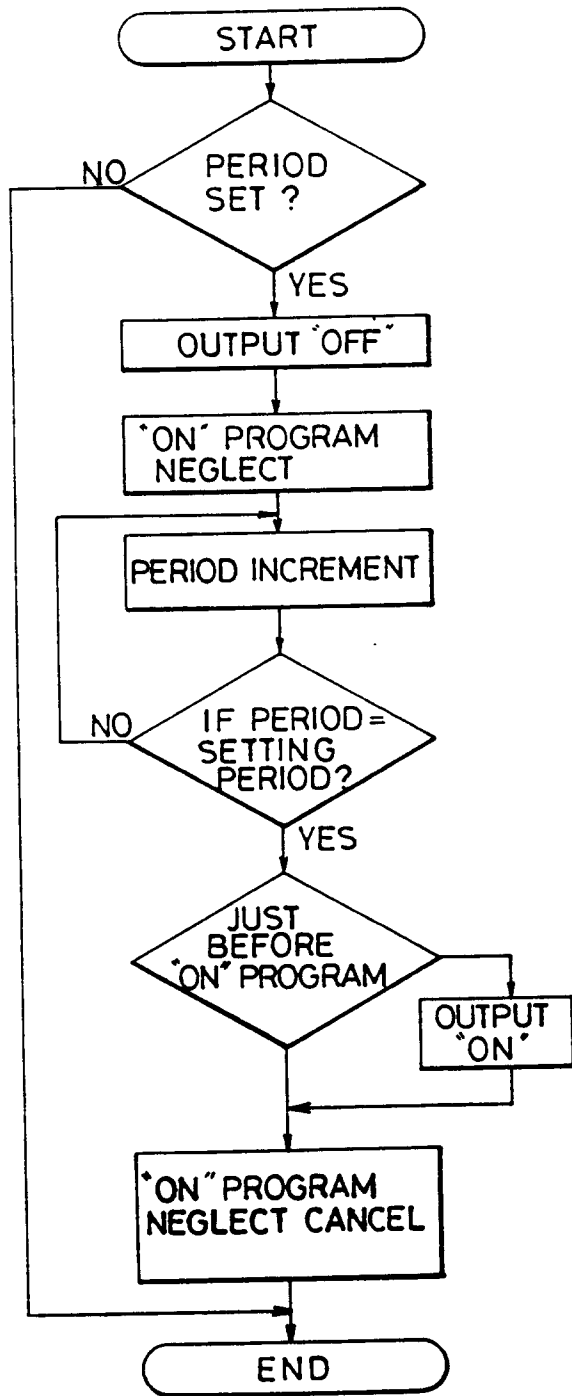


Fig. 5



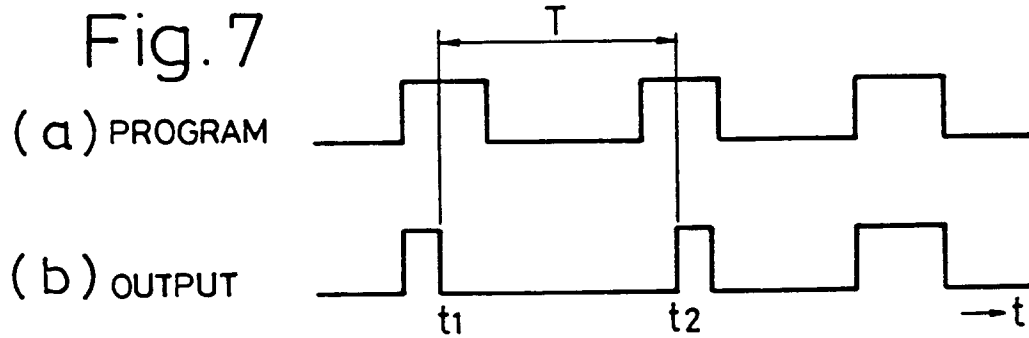
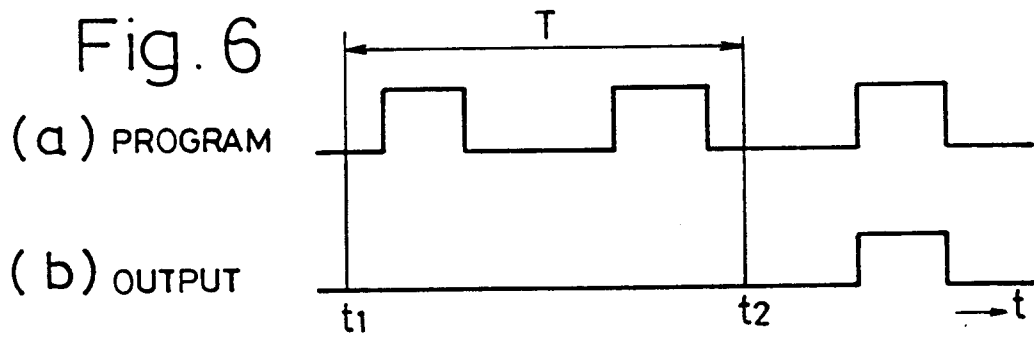
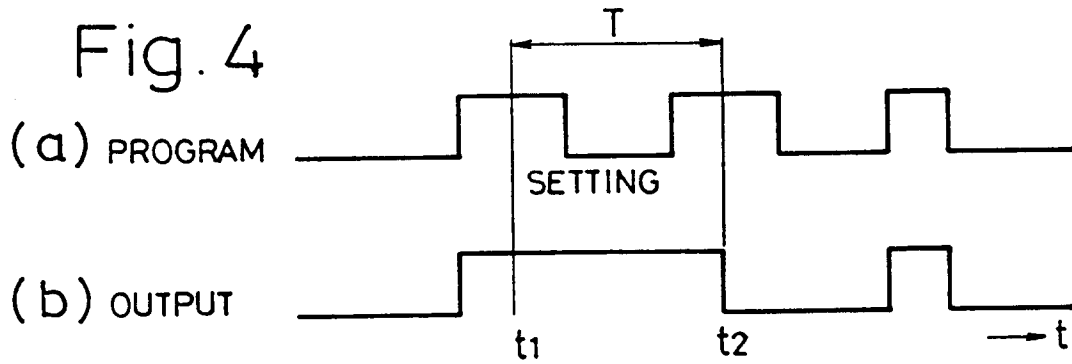
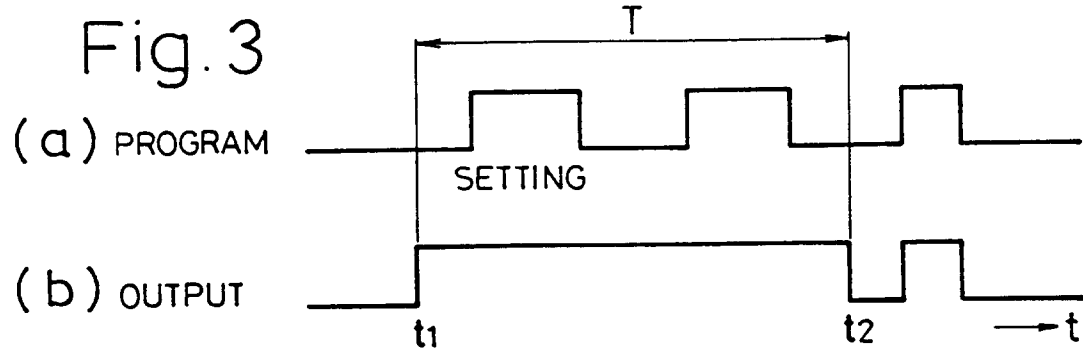
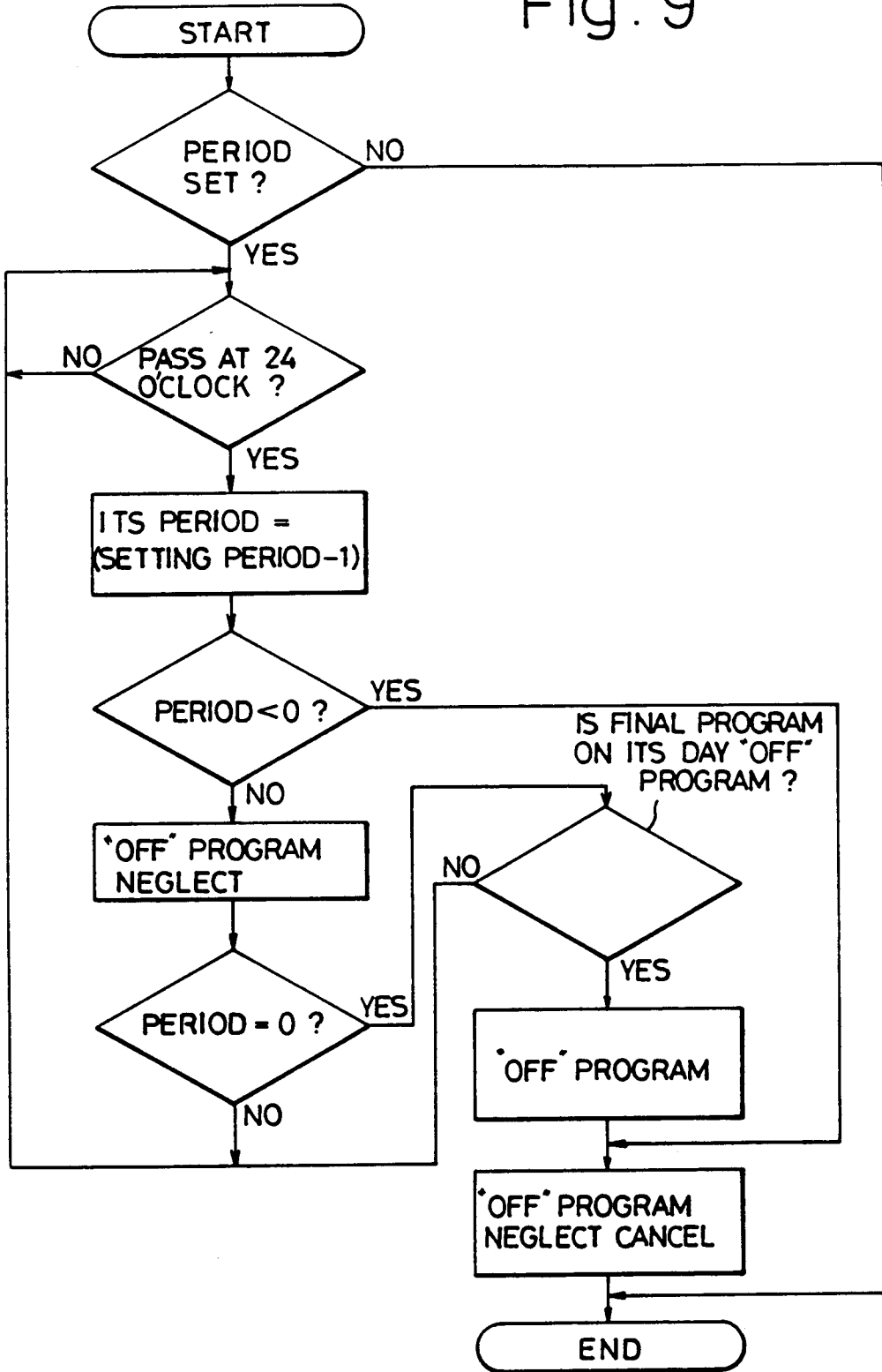


Fig. 9



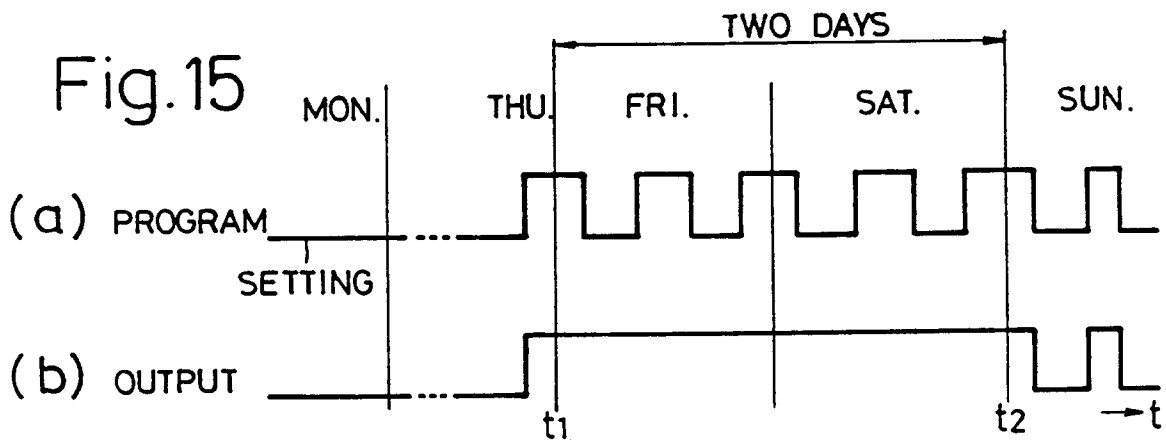
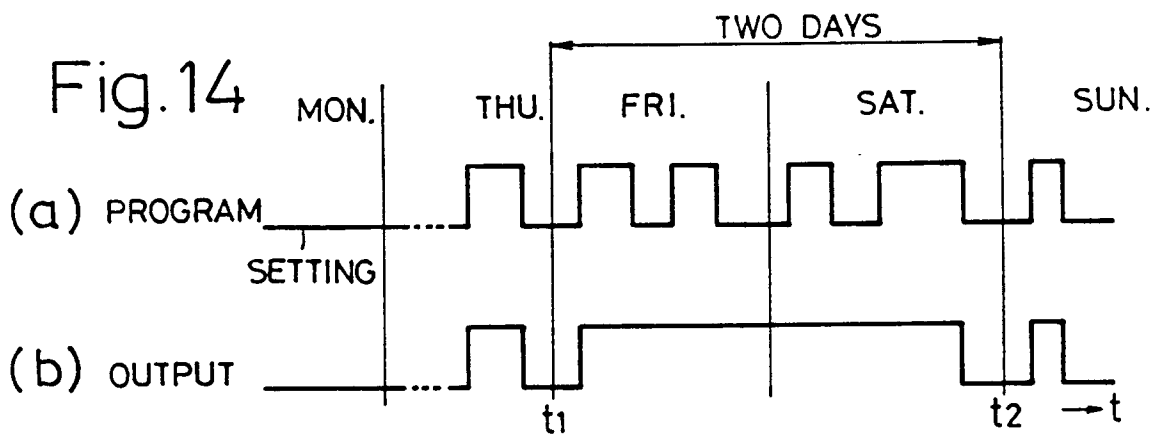
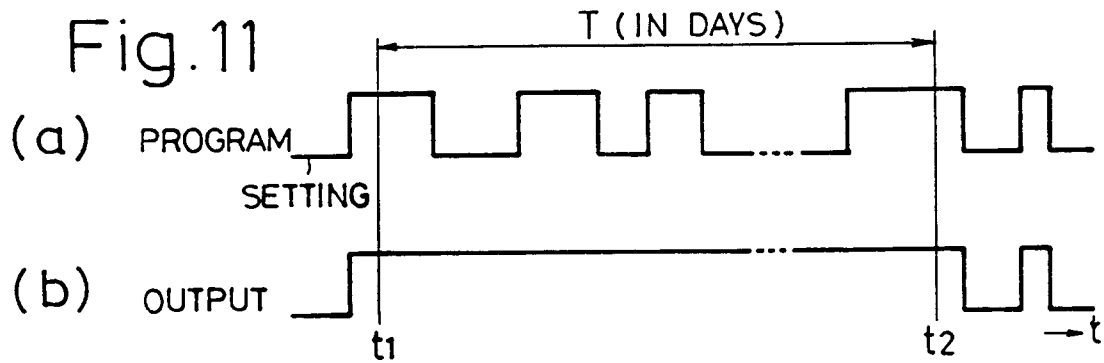
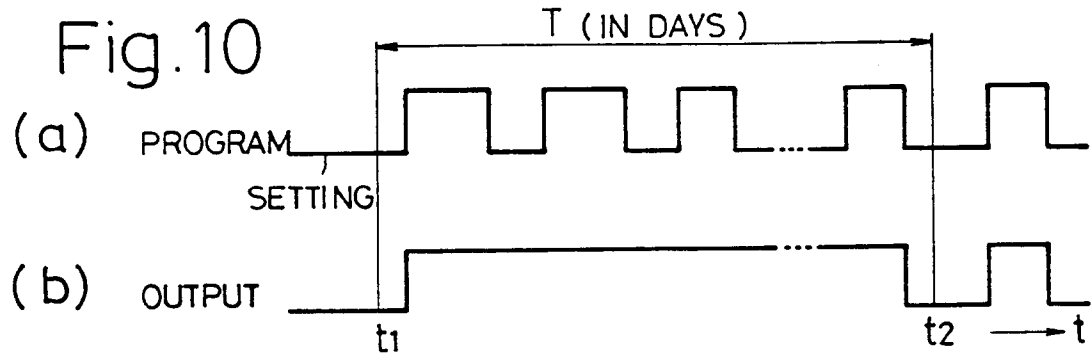


Fig. 12

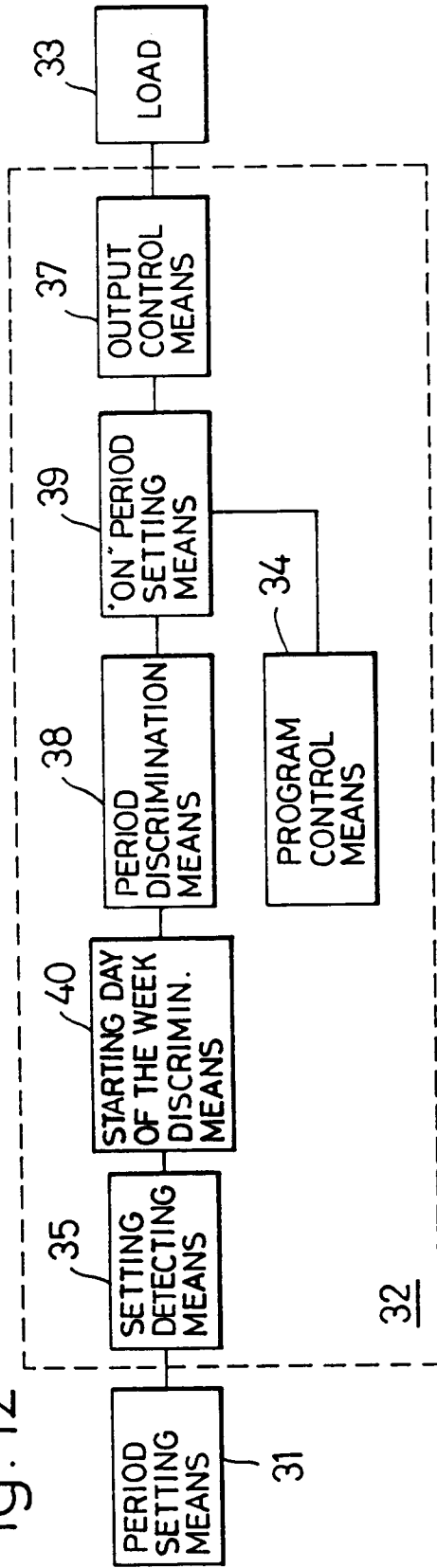


Fig. 16

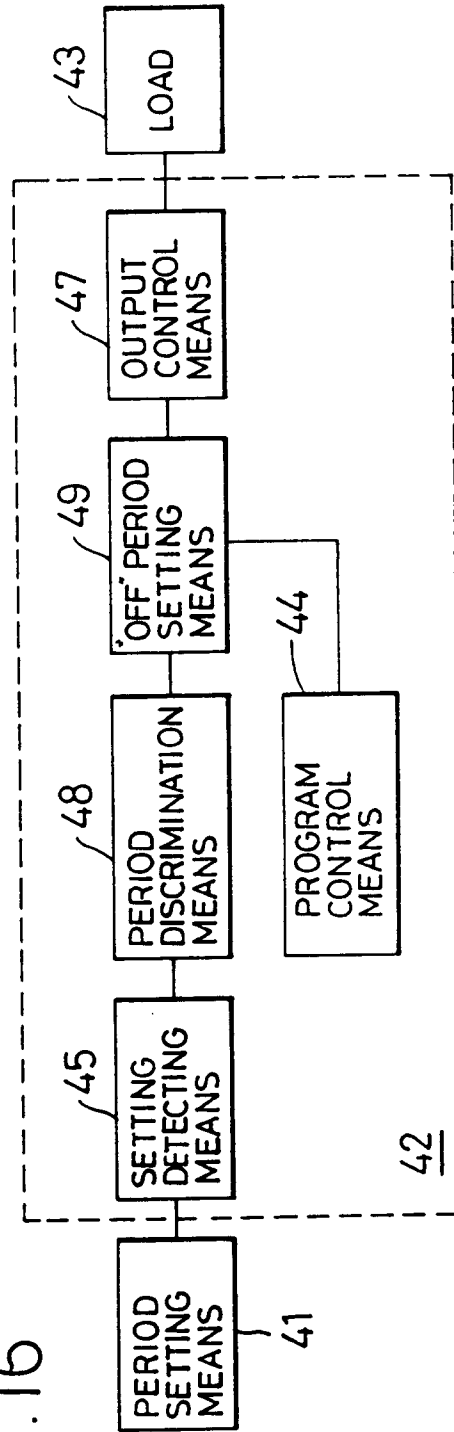


Fig.13

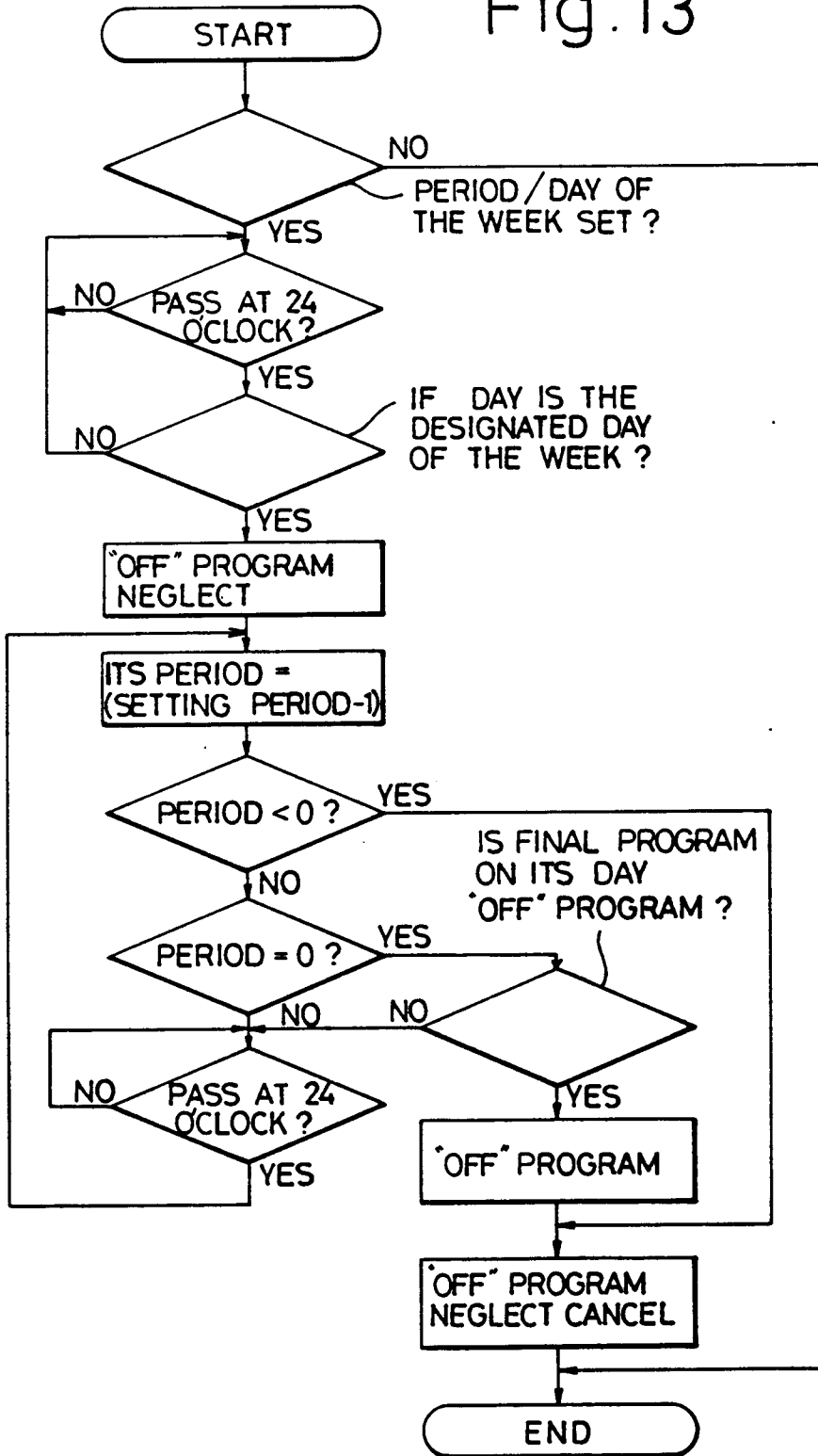
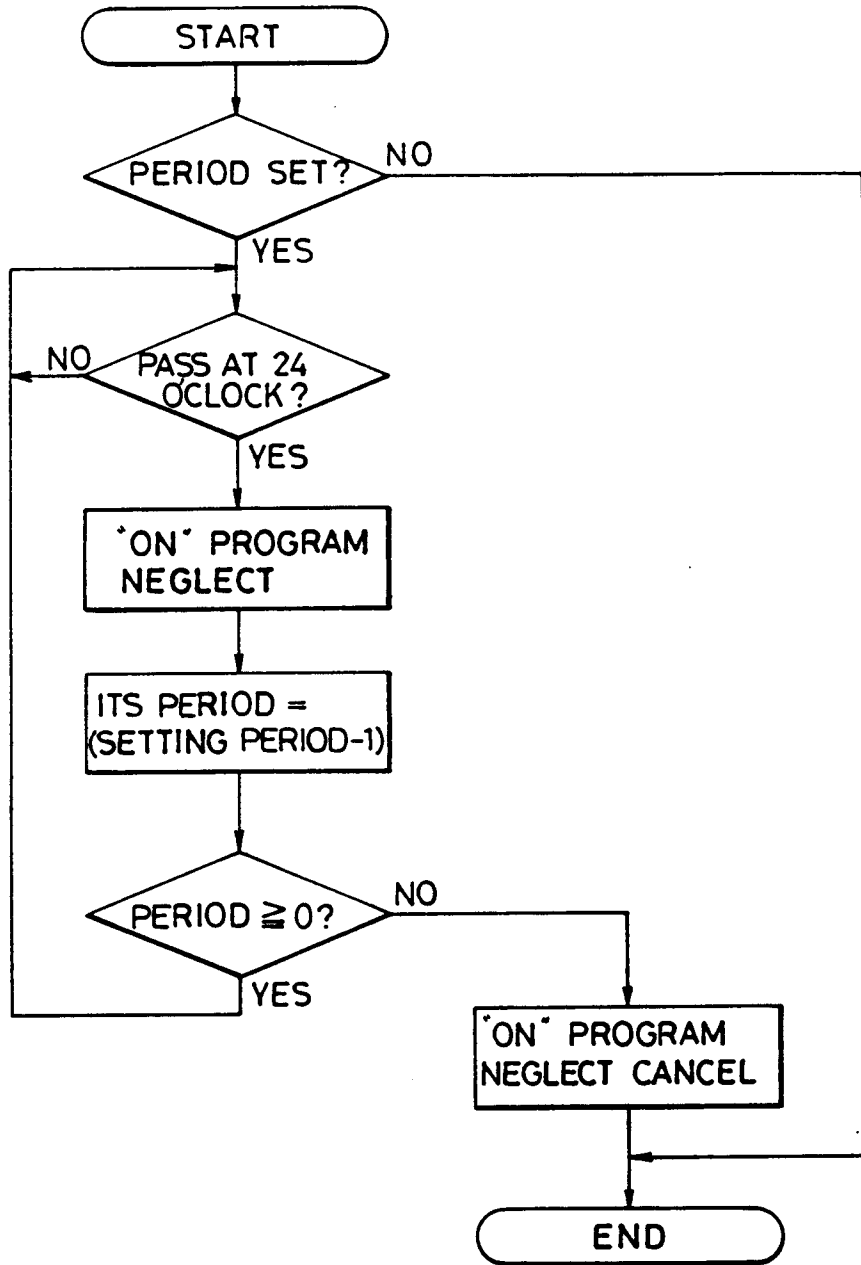


Fig.17



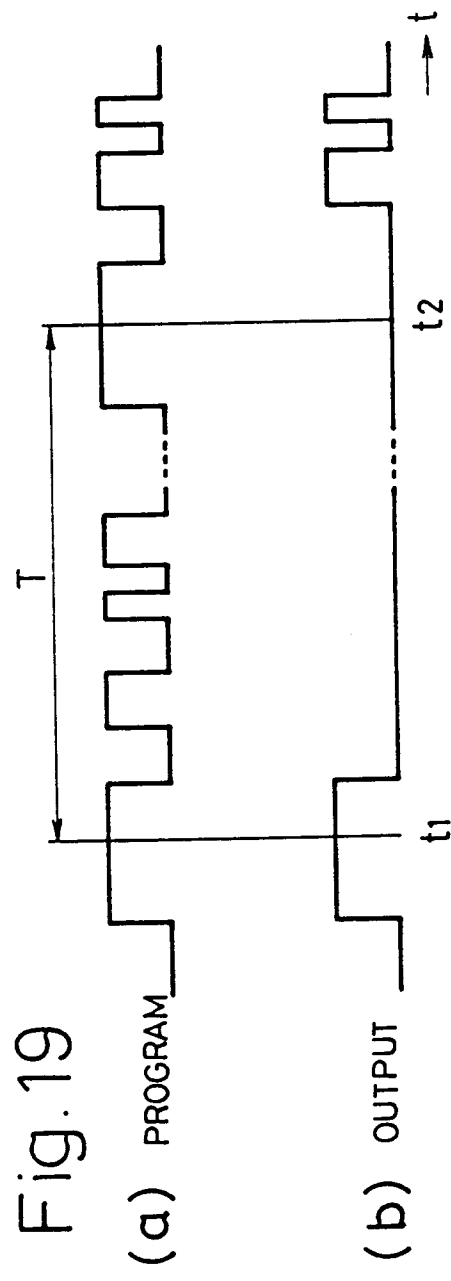
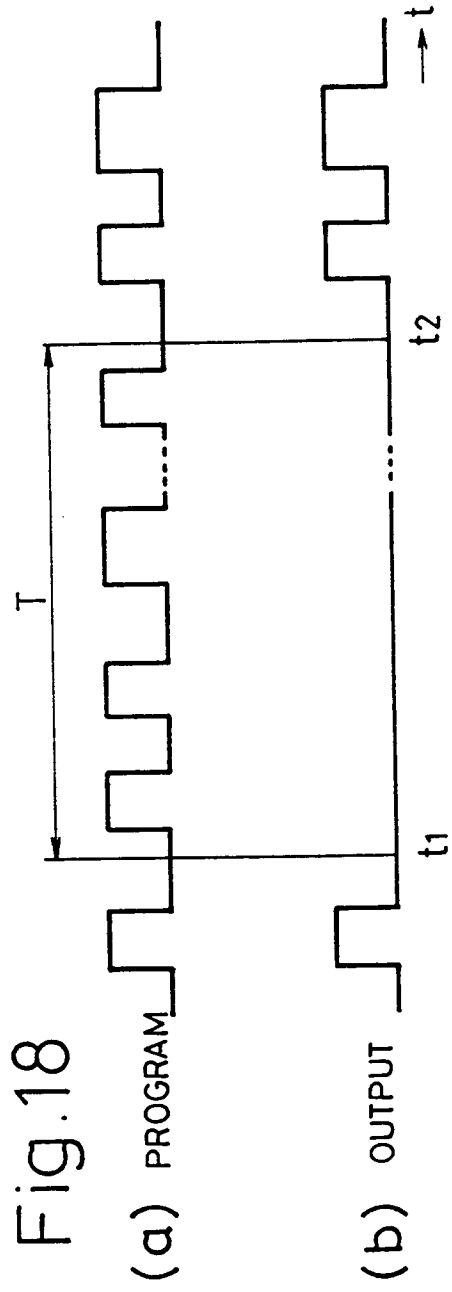


Fig. 20

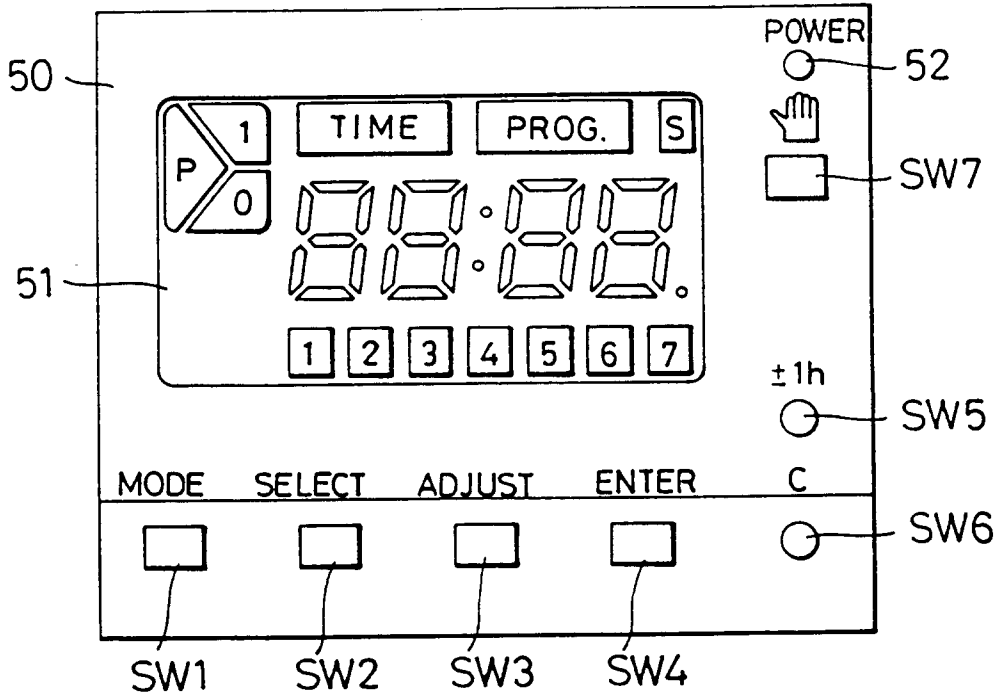


Fig. 21

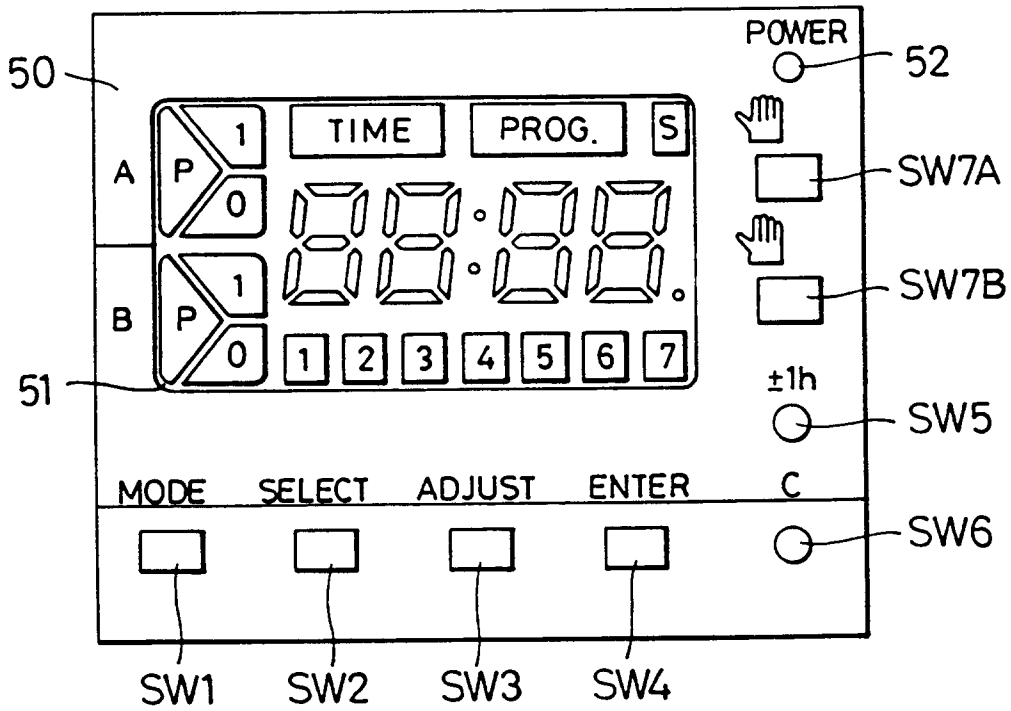



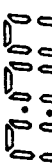

Fig. 22a  Fig. 22d  Fig. 22g 

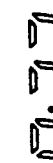
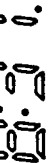
Fig. 22b  Fig. 22e 

Fig. 22c  Fig. 22f 

Fig. 25

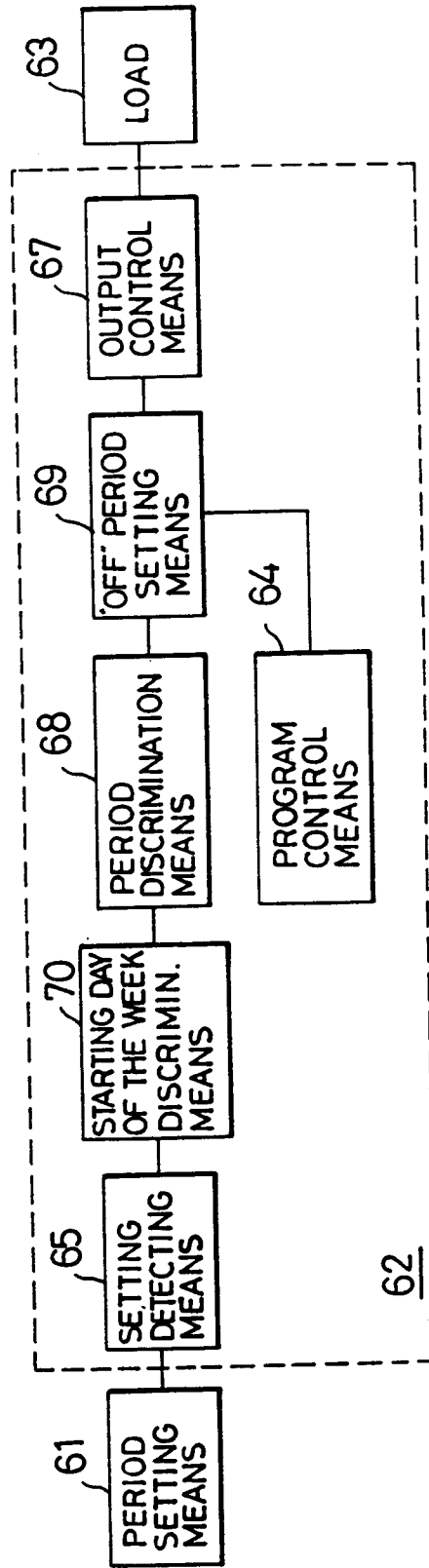


Fig. 23

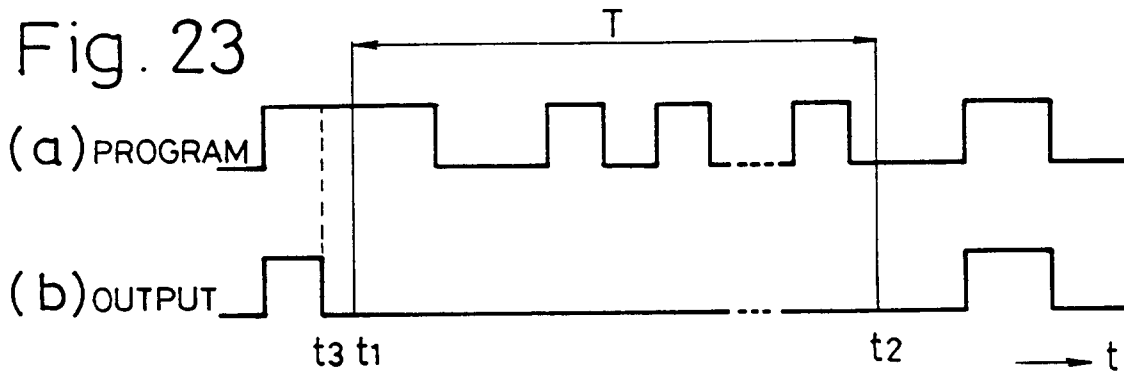


Fig. 24

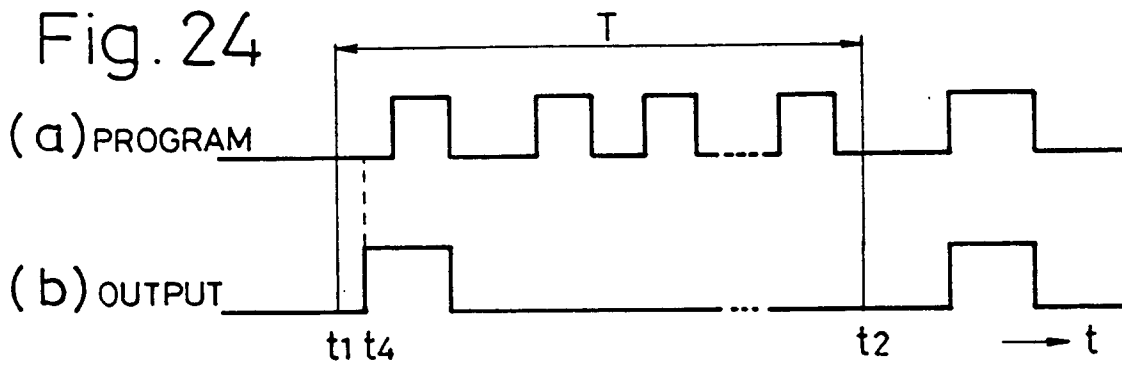


Fig. 27

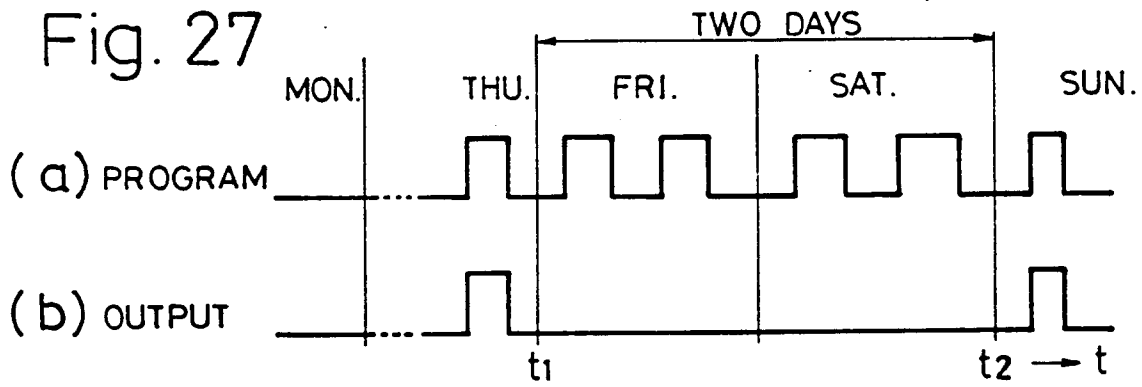


Fig. 28

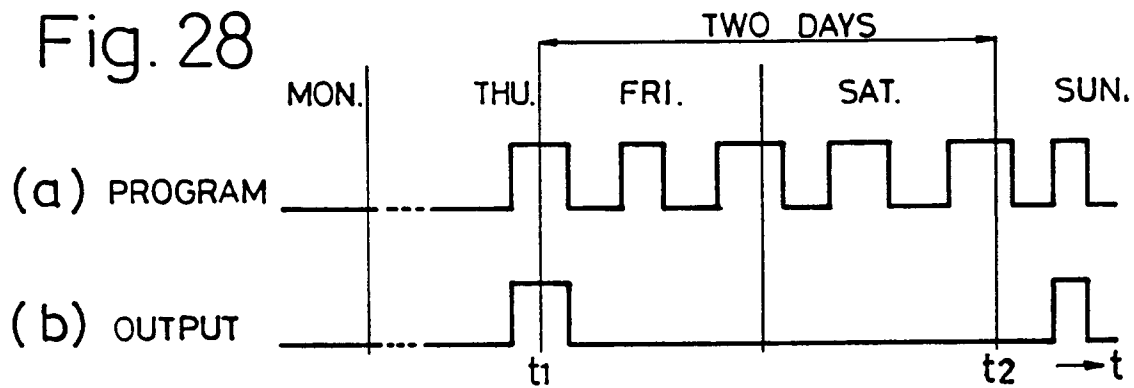


Fig. 26

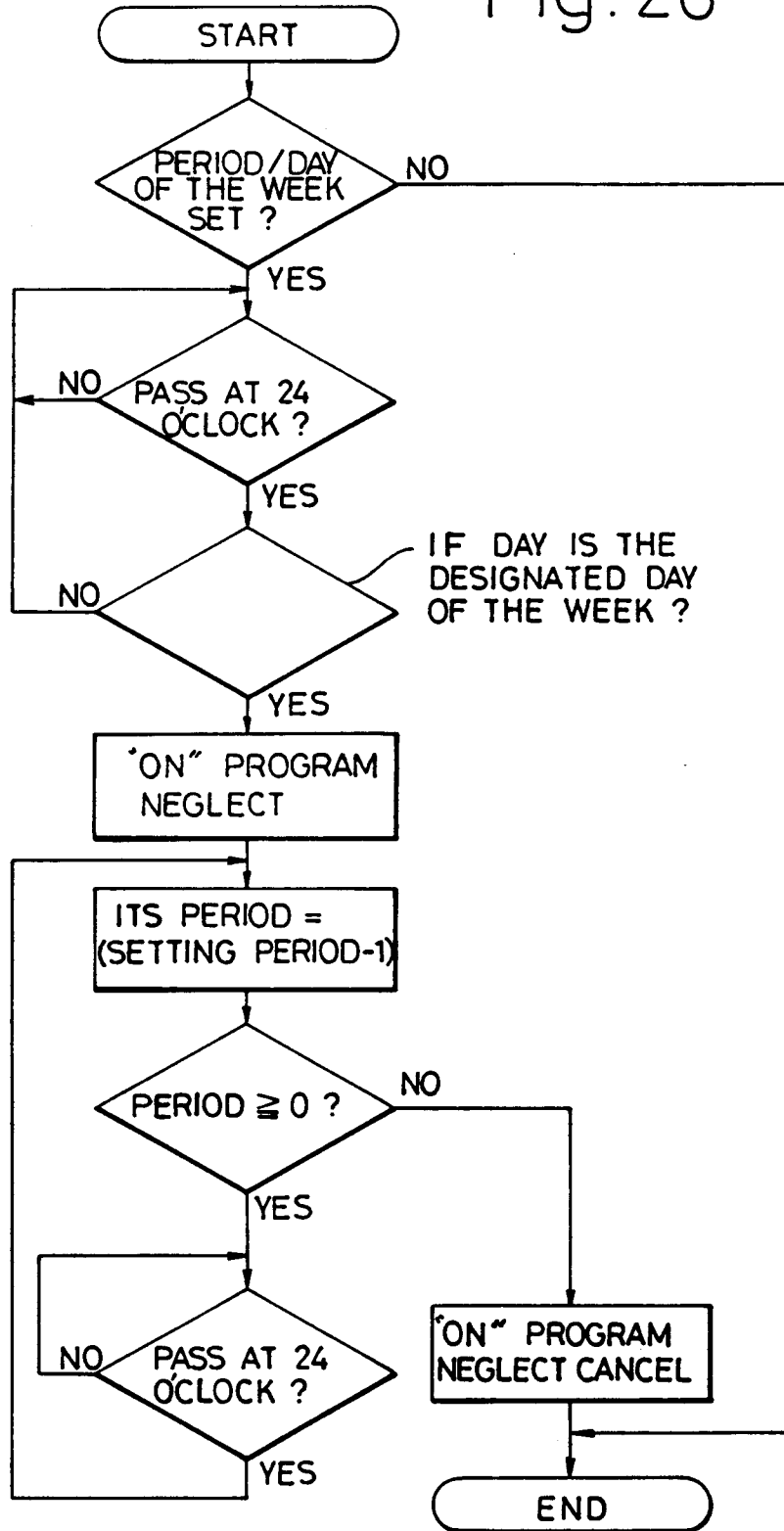


Fig. 29

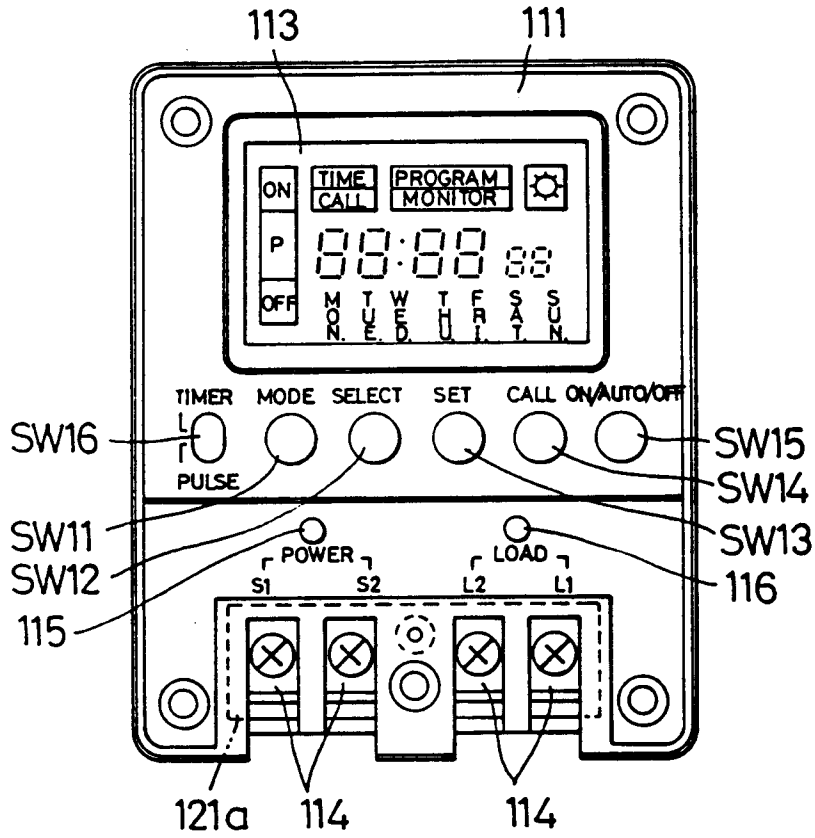


Fig. 30

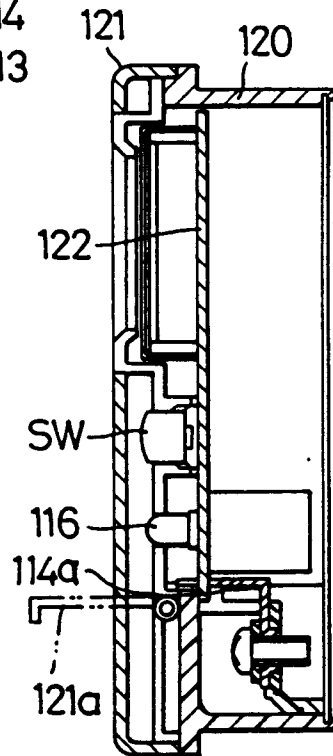


Fig. 31

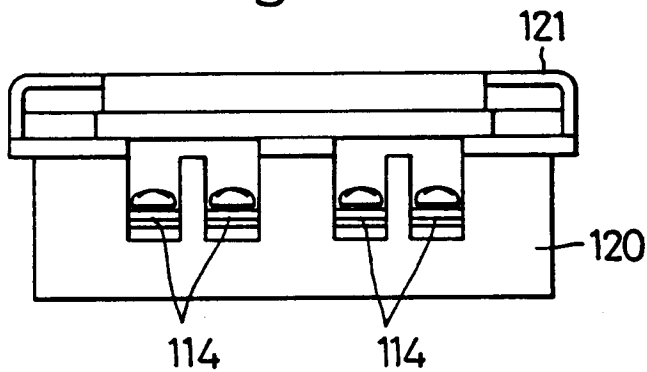


Fig. 32

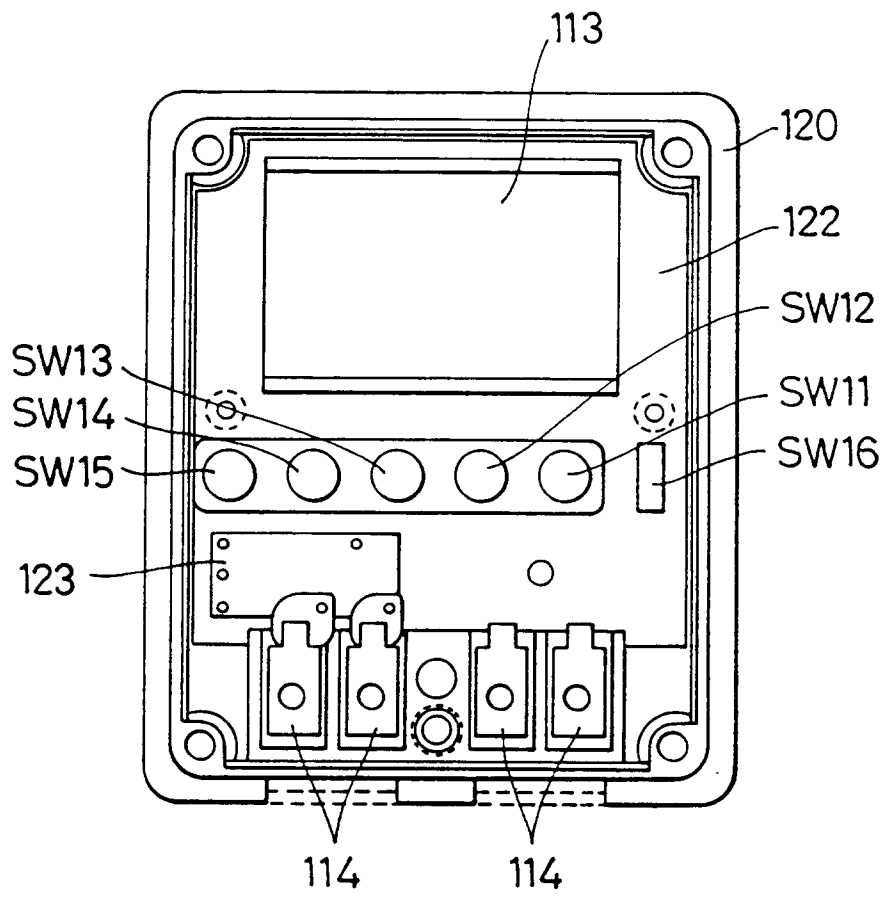


Fig. 33a

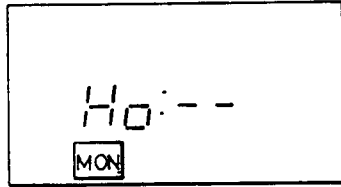


Fig. 33b

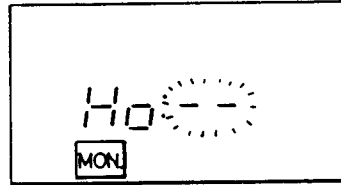


Fig. 33c

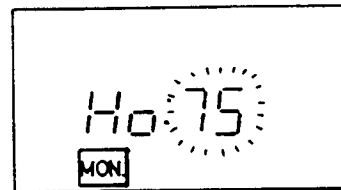


Fig. 33d

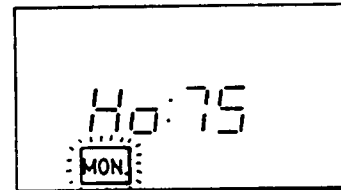


Fig. 33e

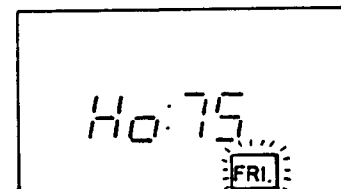


Fig. 33f

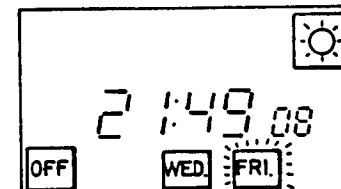


Fig. 33g

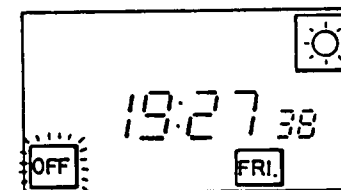


Fig. 34

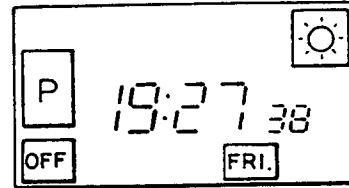


Fig. 35

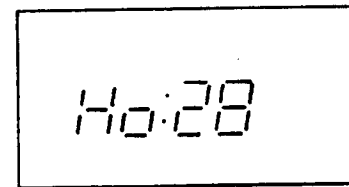


Fig. 36a

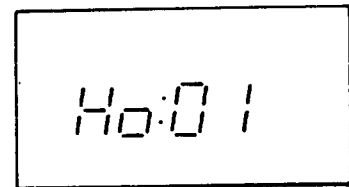


Fig. 36b

