


SK08-AN2		Analog Modul 2-fold	Product Group 1
EIB/KNX, Indoor / Outdoor, IP65		Document: 3810_ex_SK08-AN2.pdf	Article No.
	SK08-AN2	KNX Dataconverter / controller for monitoring and control of two analog voltages. Input range 0 .. 12VDC.  Plastic housing: ( 115 x 65 x 55 ) mm For indoor / outdoor and damp room IP65	30806202

<b>8.1 Application Description</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.5 Product Page</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>8.2 KNX Parameter</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8.6 Technical Data</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>8.3 KNX Objects</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8.7 Startup</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>8.4 Notes</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8.8 Assembly</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Imprint</b>			

## 8.1 Application Description

### Operating Principals and Areas of Application

The production series S8 uses sensors and controllers for a number of physical and chemical measurements for indoor and outdoor areas.

The measurement system **SK08-AN2** measures and controls two analog voltage values in the range of 0 to max. 12VDC. The measured voltage value will then be digitalized and output to the KNX bus.

The upper value of the measuring range can be set using a potentiometer.  
The supply of the sensors may internally via the KNX bus or by an external supply voltage ( galvanic separation ) ensue.

**More detailed information on how to connect and adjust the measuring range can be found in the Product Page.**

A number of controller models with various functions are available.  
The controller can be switched on or off by an enable / disable object via the KNX bus.

KNX sensors are set up using the ETS ( KNX Tool Software ) with the associated application program.  
The device is delivered unprogrammed.  
All functions are parameterized and programmed by ETS.  
The controller can be switched on or off by activation or locking via the KNX bus.

## Functions

Voltage measurement with

- Two position controller with switch and pulse 1-bit output or
- PI controller with continuous 8-bit or pulse-width modulated 1-bit output
- Measured Value can be periodically displayed or when value changes
- Adjustable periodic display of control variable ( parameterized )
- Adjustable release and lock with all controllers ( parameterized )
- Threshold alarm for upper and lower thresholds
- Auxiliary quantity of set value or threshold via the bus
- Calibration of the sensor ( offset cancellation )
- Adjustment the measurement range from 0 to maximum 10VDC

## 8.2 KNX Parameter

<b>8.2.1 General Settings</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>8.2.2 Measured Value S1 .. S2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.2.3 Controller S1 .. S2</b> <b>5</b>

### 8.2.1 General Settings

**General settings**

Measured value S1  
Controller S1  
Measured value S2  
Controller S2

**General settings**

Measured value send cycle period: 1 min

Actuating value send cycle period ( Seconds ): 60

use clock timer: yes

timer from: 0

timer until: 24

### General Settings - SK08-AN2

Parameter	Setting	Description
Measured value send cycle period	1 .. 120 minutes	<p>The transmission period of the measurement values that are to be sent cyclically.</p> <p>In the parameter set „Measured value x“ you can determine if the measurement values are sent periodically.</p>

## General Settings - SK08-AN2 ( continue )

Parameter	Setting	Description
Actuating value send cycle period ( Seconds )	10 .. 250	The transmission period of the correcting variables of the controller that are to be sent cyclically.  In the parameter set „Controller x“ you can determine if the measurement values are sent periodically.
Use clock timer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> <li>Yes</li> </ul>	When the timer is used, two additional parameters ( timer from / to ) and the objects 58 „device time“ and 59 „device date“ are available.
Timer from  Timer until	0 .. 24 hours	The controller output can be locked depending on the time of day. The time in which the controller is unlocked must be entered here.  In the parameter set „Controller x“ you can determine if the timer function is to be used for a specified controller.

## 8.2.2 Measured Value S1 .. S2

General settings  
**Measured value S1**  
Controller S1  
Measured value S2  
Controller S2

**Measured value S1**  
Measured value send periodical   
Measured value send by change   
Type datapoint   
Auxiliary object is   
Auxiliary value store by change   
Lower limit   
Lower limit ( \*10^X )   
Upper limit   
Upper limit ( \*10^X )   
Multiplication mantissa   
Multiplication exponent   
Offset mantissa   
Offset exponent   
Differential gaps send/limits   
Differential gaps send/limits ( \*10^X )

## Measured Value S1 .. S2 - SK08-AN2

Parameter	Setting	Description
Measured value send cyclical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>	The transmission period can be parameterized in the parameter set „General Settings“.
Measured value send by change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>	The necessary change can be set in the parameter „Differential gab send / limits“.
Type datapoint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2-Byte float</li> <li>• 4-Byte float</li> </ul>	Measured Data Output and Auxiliary Data are defined concurrently.
Auxiliary object is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setpoint</li> <li>• Upper limit</li> <li>• Lower limit</li> </ul>	Every controller has an auxiliary object which can control either the set point of the controller or the limit values.
Auxiliary value store by change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>	When the auxiliary data is changed the new value is carried over to EEPROM and saved in case of a bus voltage breakdown. This should be used only when the data is not frequently changed as EEPROM has only a limited memory cycle.
Lower limit	-999 .. +999	Here the lower limit is set. If the lower limit is exceeded 1 is sent on the object 5 / 12 „Output, Lower Limit“ and if crossed again 0 is sent.
Lower limit ( *10 <sup>X</sup> )	-100 .. 100	Sets the exponent for the Lower limit.
Upper limit	-999 .. 999	Here the upper limit is set when the measured value blow this a 1 is set on the 4 / 11 „Output, Lower Limit“, exceeds the measured value again a 0 sent.
Upper limit ( *10 <sup>X</sup> )	-100 .. 100	Sets the exponent for the Upper limit.
If selected at “Auxiliary Object is” ( section Measured Value ), this value can be changed later by the KNX object auxiliary object.		
Multiplication mantissa	-32768 .. 32767	The measured value is multiplied by this value and is available at the Object measured Value. ( Example see after Offset Exponent )
Multiplication exponent	-100 .. 100	Sets the Exponent of the Multiplier. ( Example see after Offset Exponent )
Offset mantissa	-32768 .. 32767	This value is added to the measured value and is available at the Object measured Value. ( Example see after Offset Exponent )
Offset exponent	-100 .. 100	Sets the Exponent of the Offset.

## Measured Value S1 .. S2 - SK08-AN2 ( continue )

Parameter	Setting	Description
Example:		
Multiplication mantissa	5	With these settings, the measured value is multiplied by 5000 and then 2500 of them removed.  ( KNX-Value = ( Measured value * 5000 ) -2500 )
Multiplication exponent	3	
Offset mantissa	-25	
Offset exponent	2	
Differential gaps send/limits	-999 .. 999	To reduce the bus load when a value is changed and to avoid multiple switching between measured data and thresholds should be made accordingly a hysteresis.
Differential gaps send/limits exponent ( *10^X )	-100 .. 100	Sets the exponent for the Differential gap.
In order to limit the busload when the values change and to avoid multiple switching within the range of the limits, an appropriate hysteresis value should be applied.		

## 8.2.3 Controller S1 .. S2

General settings  
Measured value S1  
**Controller S1**  
Measured value S2  
Controller S2

### Controller S1

Locking object locked if 1

Actuating variable at rising actual value increasing

Controller Continuous PI controller

Setpoint 1

Setpoint ( \*10^X ) 2

Proportional range mantissa 1

Proportional range exponent( \*10^X ) 2

Reset time ( in minutes ) 150

Actuating variable send periodical no

Actuating variable distance to limit in % 0

use clock timer no

## Controller S1 .. S2 - SK08-AN2

Parameter	Setting	Description
Locking object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>locked if 1</li> <li>locked if 0</li> </ul>	When using the Locking object 7 „Input, enable / lock Sx“ the controller output is deactivated. The lock function can be set up for „release“ or „lock“.

## Controller S1 .. S2 - SK08-AN2 ( continue )

Parameter	Setting	Description
Actuating variable at rising actual value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing</li> <li>• decreasing</li> </ul>	The actuating direction of the controller can be adapted to the characteristics of the controlled system.
Controller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steady PI Controller</li> <li>• Switched PI Controller ( PWM )</li> <li>• Two-Position Controller</li> <li>• Two-Position Controller Pulsed</li> </ul>	The different controller types and the corresponding parameters are described in chapter 8.4 Notes .
Setpoint	-999 .. 999	Set the Setpoint value. If selected at „Auxiliary Object is“ ( section Measured Value ), this value can be changed later by the KNX object auxiliary object.
Setpoint ( *10^X )	-100 .. 100	Sets the exponent for the Setpoint.
Proportional range mantissa	-999 .. 999	see chapter 8.4 Notes - General Rules for Adjusting the PI Parameter
Proportional range exponent ( *10^X )	-100 .. 100	Exponent for proportional range
Reset time ( in minutes )	0 .. 255	see chapter 8.4 Notes - General Rules for Adjusting the PI Parameter
Actuating variable send periodical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>	The cycle period is set in „General Settings“.
Actuating value distance to limit in %	0 .. 50	When the lower threshold is surpassed 0% is set, when the upper threshold is surpassed 100% will be set. This is important for actuators which do not operate reliably at threshold levels.
Cycle duration in seconds	0 .. 65535	Total time of On and Off state.
Differential gap Controller	-999 .. 999	see chapter 8.4 Notes - Two-Position Control
Differential gap Controller ( *10^X )	-100 .. 100	Exponent for differential gap controller
Duty cycle in %	0 .. 50	duty cycle = pulse duration / cycle duration x 100 see chapter 8.4 Notes - Two-Position Control with Pulsed Output
Use clock timer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>	The use of the clock timer can be enable / disable for each channel separately.

### 8.3 KNX Objects

#### SK08-AN2 Objects

Nr.	Name	Datenpunkttyp	Funktion
0	Input, calibration object	DPT	Calibration object
1	Input, calibration	DPT	Calibration value
2	Output, measured value S1	DPT adjustable	Measured value
3	Input, auxiliary object S1	DPT adjustable	Auxiliary value
4	Output, upper limit S1	DPT 1.002 bool 1 Bit	Exceeding limit
5	Output, lower limit S1	DPT 1.002 bool 1 Bit	Undercut limit
6	Output, controller S1	DPT adjustable	Actuating value
7	Input, enable/lock S1	DPT 1.001 switch 1 Bit	Enable/lock
8	Output, Object status S1	DPT 1 Byte	Status
9	Output, measured value S2	DPT adjustable	Measured value
10	Input, auxiliary object S2	DPT adjustable	Auxiliary value
11	Output, upper limit S2	DPT 1.002 bool 1 Bit	Exceeding limit
12	Output, lower limit S2	DPT 1.002 bool 1 Bit	Undercut limit
13	Output, controller S2	DPT adjustable	Actuating value
14	Input, enable/lock S2	DPT 1.001 switch 1 Bit	Enable/lock
15	Output, Object status S2	DPT 1 Byte	Status
58	Equipment time	DPT 10.001 time of day 3 Byte	Time
59	Equipment date	DPT 11.001 day of month 3 Byte	Date

## SK08-AN2 Object Description

No.	Label	Description			
0	Input, calibration object	<p>Through these two calibration objects, it is possible to change the Parameter settings predefined multiplier and offset via KNX bus. To change this setting via the bus, proceed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Send a key (see table at the end of this section) to the object calibration object (Nr. 0). This willset the parameter changed in the next step.</li><li>2. Send the requested change to the object calibration. Thus, the mantissa of the parameter is changed.</li></ol> <p>Example: The offset of the measured value S2 should be changed. In the parameter the offset was predefined to 100 times 10 to -3. As a key 0xA2 is entered, and by repeatedly sending a +5, the value to 105 -&gt; 110 -&gt; 115 etc. changed the exponent (-3) remains unchanged.</p>			
1	Input, calibration				
	Key	Offset S1	0xA0 ( 160 <sub>d</sub> )		
		Multiplication S1	0xA1 ( 161 <sub>d</sub> )		
		Offset S2	0xA2 ( 162 <sub>d</sub> )		
		Multiplication S2	0xA3 ( 163 <sub>d</sub> )		
8	Output, Object status S1	<p>The values of the individual bits are added and transmitted to the bus. The status functions monitor the controller status for purposes of reporting and troubleshooting.</p>			
15	Output, Object status S2				
		Status:	Bit-No.	Hexadecimal	Decimal
		Upper treshold exceeded	0	0x01	1
		Lower treshold surpassed	1	0x02	2
		Actuating Variable not equal 0	2	0x04	4
		Lock active	3	0x08	8
		Save auxiliary quantity	4	0x10	16



## 8.4 Notes

Controller models available are the PI controller or a two-position controller. Both controllers are equipped with pulsed output. The pulsed two-position controller works with constant duty cycle, which like the cycle duration is parameterized. The duty cycle of the pulsed PI controller is variable and depends on the control variable ( pulse-width modulation ).

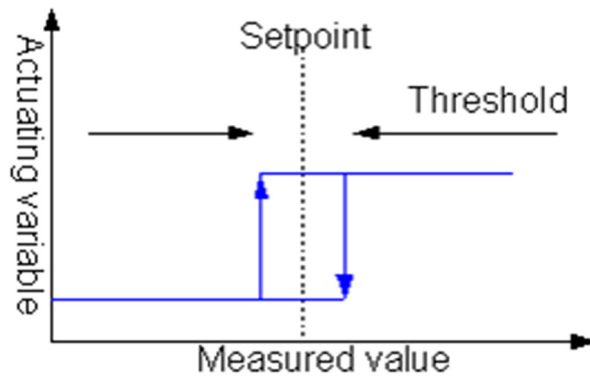
### Two-Position Control

Two-position control is a very simple way of controlling.

Once the actual value (  $\pm$  half the switching difference ) exceeds or falls below the set point a switch-on or switch-off command is sent to the bus.

Set the differential gap large enough to keep bus load to a minimum and configure the differential gap small enough to avoid extreme actual value fluctuations.

The two-position controller is parameterized using the set point and the switching threshold.

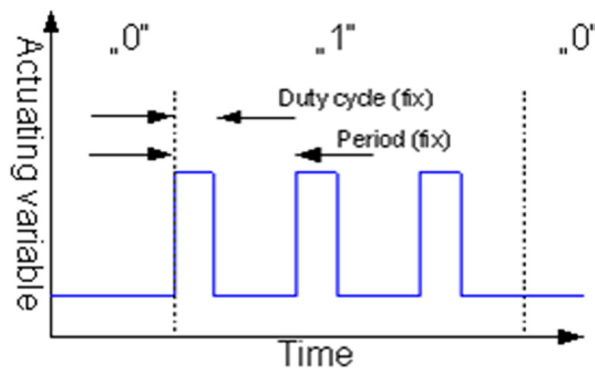


### Two-Position Control with Pulsed Output

The controller works analogous to the two-position controller.

The actuating variable emits pulses with fixed duty cycle.

When the control variable reaches 40% in a cycle time of 10 minutes it will repeatedly turned on for 4 minutes and turned off for 6 minutes.



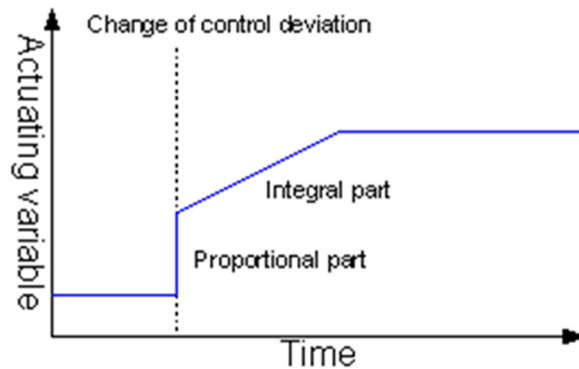
### Continuous PI Control

To understand a PI controller one should think of an algorithm consisting of a proportional and integral part. By combining these two parts it is possible to get a quick and exact adjustment of the actuating variable.

The controller calculates the control variable every second.

It can constantly be updated and is displayed periodically ( value parameterized ) by the PI controller.

Through the integral part an offset is adjusted to 0 over a certain period of time.



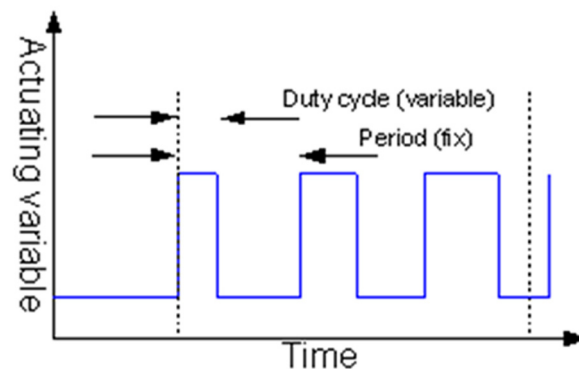
### Continuous PI Control with Pulsed Output ( PWM )

The controller works analogous to the PI controller, but the actuating variable emits pulses with a variable duty cycle.

PWM control sets the cycle duration of the transmission interval.

This allows a permanent on and off within the cycle time, which reaches an average valve position.

The duty cycle is determined indirectly via the integration time.



### General Rules for Adjusting the PI Parameter

The reset time must be significantly larger than the delay time of the control system.

The proportional area corresponds to the reinforcement of the control circuit.

The smaller the proportional area, the larger the reinforcement is.

Parameters	Effect
Low Proportional Area	Quick adjustment to the setpoint. Strong overshoot when setpoint is compensated ( continuous oscillation possible ).
High Proportional Area	Slow correction of control deviations. No or few overshoots.
Short Integration Time	Rapid correction of control deviations. Danger of continuous oscillation.
Long Integration Time	Slow correction of control deviations. Little danger of overshoots or continuous oscillation.

## 8.5 Product Page

The KNX controller **SK08-AN2** is part of the S8 device series and serves to measure two analog voltage values between 0 and max. 12VDC.

The sensor / controller has two ports, each with a ground, a signal input and a supply voltage pin ( e.g. for a sensor ).

The device has an integrated KNX bus coupler and required, depending on the measurement electronics and configure, an additional voltage between 9 and 30 volts.

The transducer is located in a high-strength, extremely robust stable impact ABS plastic housing. Cover and base have a revolving groove and tongue system with neoprene gasket. The housing is IP65.

In the application software there are several controllers available ( two-position or PI controller with continuous or pulsed output ) separately for both channels.

Additional functions include the display of upper and lower thresholds and switching between the set point and threshold.

The sensor is configured by ETS ( KNX Tool Software ) and the application program. Controlling functions such as signal threshold and other adjustments are parameterized by the ETS ( KNX Tool Software ).

Article-No.: 30806202



SK08-AN2  
2 Channel Analog Module  
0 .. 12VDC

## Areas of Application

- Measurement of two analog voltage values between 0 and 12VDC ( e.g. pressure sensors )
- Surveillance and control of chemical and physical measurements, sensor technology with voltage output.

Analog Module for measurement of two analog voltage values  
( e.g. pressure sensors etc. )

Measurement Range Input Voltage:

adjustable 0 .. max. 12VDC

Operating Voltage: 21 .. 32VDC

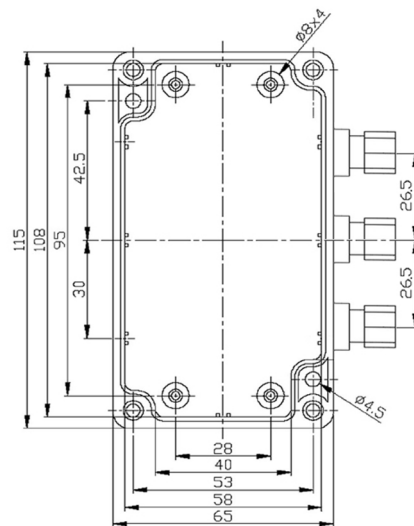
Power Consumption: approx. 240mW ( bei 24VDC )

Auxiliary Voltage: Depending on used  
measuring electronics  
( e.g. 9 .. 30VDC )

Operation Temperature: -20 .. +55°C

Storage Temperature: -20 .. +85°C

Protection Class: IP65



## 8.6 Technical Data

### Technical Data - SK08-AN2

Measured Value	Analog voltage
Sending Options	no sending, cyclical sending when change occurs
Parameter	Cyclical sending with variable periods, sending when change occurs with hysteresis
Objektyp S1 .. S2	1-Byte unsigned, 1-Byte signed 2-Byte unsigned, 2-Byte signed, 2-Byte float 4-Byte unsigned, 4-Byte signed, 4-Byte float
Controller Modi	Steady PI controller Switched PI controller (PWM) Two-Position controller Two-Position controller Pulsed
Parameter Steady PI controller	Setpoint, reset time, proportional factor, controller mode
Parameter Switched PI controller (PWM)	Setpoint, reset time, proportional factor, controller, cycle duration, threshold pitch
Parameter Two-Position controller	Setpoint, differential gap, controller mode
Parameter Two-Position controller Pulsed	Setpoint, differential gap, controller mode, cycle duration, duty cycle
Lock Function	All controller parameterizable as enable or lock
Controller Variables Output	depends on Controller Modi 1-Byte unsigned, 1-Bit Switch
Setpoint value send cyclical	None or 10-250 seconds, parameterizable
Limits S1 .. S2	Upper limit, Lower limit
Auxiliary Value	Setpoint, Lower limit or Upper limit
Bus power failure	Saving changed auxiliary quantities, parameterizable
Measurement range adjustment	Yes
Ambient Temperature Electronic Measuring Equipment Casing	Operation: -20 .. +55°C Storage: -20 .. +85°C
Ambient Humidity	0 .. 95% rH not condensating

## Technical Data - SK08-AN2 ( continue )

Operating Voltage	EIB/KNX bus voltage 21 .. 32VDC
Power Consumption	approx. 240mW ( at 24VDC )
Auxiliary voltage	Depending on used measuring electronics 9 .. 30VDC
Bus Coupler	integrated
Inbetriebnahme mit der ETS	<b>ARC_S8.VD2 Produkt: S8-AN2</b>
Circuit Points	EIB-2-pole clamps ( red / black )
Protection Class	IP65
Assembly Type Transducer	Assembly with 2 screws
Casing Transducer	Plastic grey
Casing Dimensions	( 115 x 65 x 55 ) mm ( L x W x H )
Article number	30806202

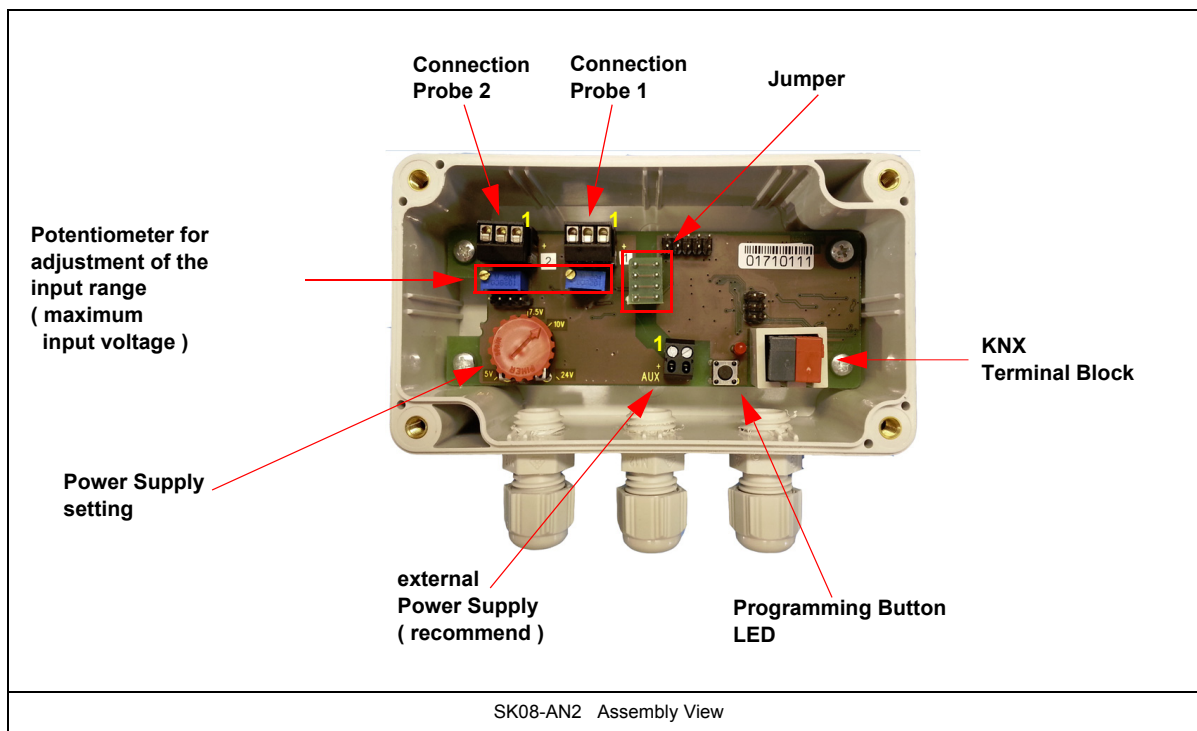
## 8.7 Startup

The KNX Sensor is set up using the ETS ( KNX Tool Software ) and the applicable application program.

The sensor is delivered unprogrammed.

All functions are programmed and parameterized with ETS.

Please read the ETS instructions.



## Connection and adjustment

### Supply voltage of the sensors

The supply voltage of the sensors can be adjusted using the potentiometer "**power supply setting**" the sensors used.  
The maximum power of both channels ( in total ) is 360mW @ 24VDC.

### Electrically isolated mode ( recommend )

In this mode, the measurement and KNX side is completely isolated.  
Benefits include lower susceptibility to interference.

**In this case, the jumper must be removed.**

The permissible supply voltage is between 9 .. 30VDC

see Connection Diagrams

### Not electrically isolated

In this mode, the measurement and KNX side is not isolated.  
Disadvantage is a higher susceptibility.

**In this case, the jumper must be present.**

see Connection Diagrams

**The selected mode and the supply voltage affects both channels equally.  
It is not possible to set the channels separately.**

Assignment of Terminals			
External supply voltage 9 .. 30VDC	Two-pole connection block	Pin 1 (+) Pin 2	Input positive ( Common )
Connection probe 1 and Connection probe 2	Three-pole connection block	Pin 1 (+) Pin 2 Pin 3	Output positive Input measuring signal ( Common )

### Adjustment of the input range

With the **potentiometer for adjustment of the input range** will be setting the **maximum of the input voltage**.  
This setting is available for each channel individually.

### Factory setting

When supplied, the supply voltage of the sensor connections on 10VDC (not isolated) is set.

The two input ranges of values are set to 0 to 10 VDC.

The default settings in the ETS application are set at levels so the maximum measurable voltage (set by potentiometer ( to factory settings 10 V ) ) corresponds to a 10 as 2 byte float on the KNX bus.

## Input Adjustment

Now if you want a range of 0-12VDC you should proceed as following:

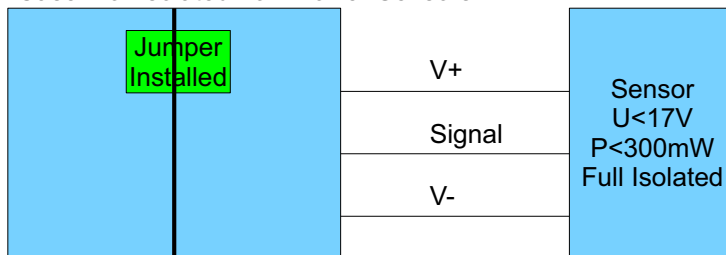
1. Connect device to KNX Bus.
2. Apply an 12VDC reference voltage between the sensor pin 2 and pin 3.
3. Open ETS with S8-AN2 application (default settings in the parameters).
4. Select desirable channel and read it.
5. Now turn the potentiometer until the value 10 is read.

For other value ranges it is exactly the same procedure only the right reference voltage has to be selected i.e. for an range of 0-3 V the reference voltage have to be 3V.

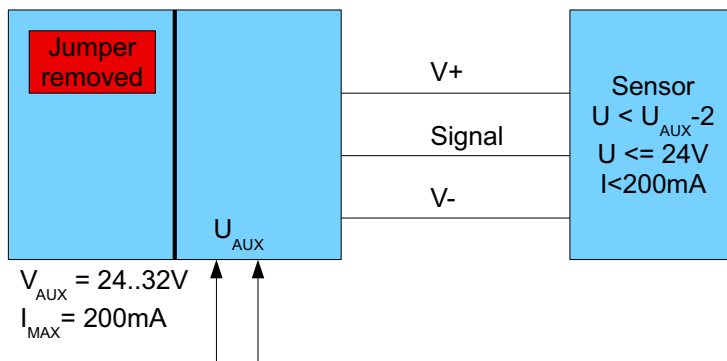
The values available on the KNX Bus can be readjusted via Parameter settings so for Example measured values between 0 and 10 V corresponds to an KNX value Range of -25 to 25.

## Connection Diagrams

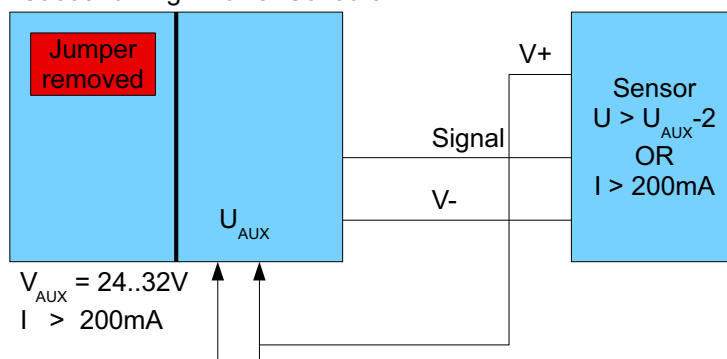
Case1 for Isolated Low-Power Sensors:



Case2 for Non-Isolated or Medium-Power Sensors:



Case3 for High-Power Sensors:





## 8.8 Assembly

The Sensor **SK08-AN2** is for outdoor and ( moist ) indoor areas. It fulfills protection class IP65.  
The sensor is attached to the wall with two screws

The cables of the measured signals are connected to the illustrated place in the Figure. Run the KNX bus cable through the housing openings ( PG Connection ), after the sensor was attached to the wall or ceiling.  
Pull the KNX bus terminal block from the device. After connecting the cable to the bus terminal block, this may again be attached to the sensor assembly.  
After programming the lid is sealed with the cover screws. In order to comply with protection class IP65, the supplied gasket is carefully inserted in the lid.

Be careful not to damage the electronics with tools and cable heads.

### In Case of Bus Voltage Recurrence

All changes made using the help key for the KNX/EIB bus are saved if the device has been correctly parameterized.  
The controller and outputs start with their current values and the ETS parameter settings are saved.

### Discharge Program and Reset Sensor

In order to delete the programming ( projecting ) and to reset the module back to delivery status, it must be switched to zero potential ( disconnect the EIB bus coupler ).  
Press and hold the programming button while reconnecting the EIB bus coupler and wait until the programming LED lights up ( approx. 5-10 seconds ).  
Now you can release the programming button.  
The module is ready for renewed projecting.  
If you release the programming button too early, repeat the aforementioned procedure.

## Imprint

Editor: Arcus-EDS GmbH, Rigaer Str. 88, 10247 Berlin

Responsible for the contents: Hjalmar Hevers, Reinhard Pegelow

Reprinting in part or in whole is only permitted with the prior permission of Arcus-EDS GmbH.

All information is supplied without liability. Technical specifications and prices can be subject to change.

## Liability

The choice of the devices and the assessment of their suitability for a specified purpose lie solely in the responsibility of the buyer. Arcus-EDS does not take any liability or warranty for their suitability. Product specifications in catalogues and data sheets do not represent the assurance of certain properties, but derive from experience values and measurements. A liability of Arcus-EDS for damages caused by incorrect operation/projecting or malfunction of devices is excluded. The operator/project developer has to make sure that incorrect operation, planning errors and malfunctions cannot cause subsequent damages.

## Safety Regulations

Attention! Installation and mounting must be carried out by a qualified electrician.

The buyer/operator of the facility has to make sure that all relevant safety regulations, issued by VDE, TÜV and the responsible energy suppliers are respected. There is no warranty for defects and damages caused by improper use of the devices or by non-compliance with the operating manuals.

## Warranty

We take over guarantees as required by law.

Please contact us if malfunctions occur. In this case, please send the device including a description of the error to the company's address named below.

## Manufacturer



## Registered Trademarks



The CE trademark is a curb market sign that exclusively directs to authorities and does not include any assurance of product properties.



Registered trademark of the Konnex Association.