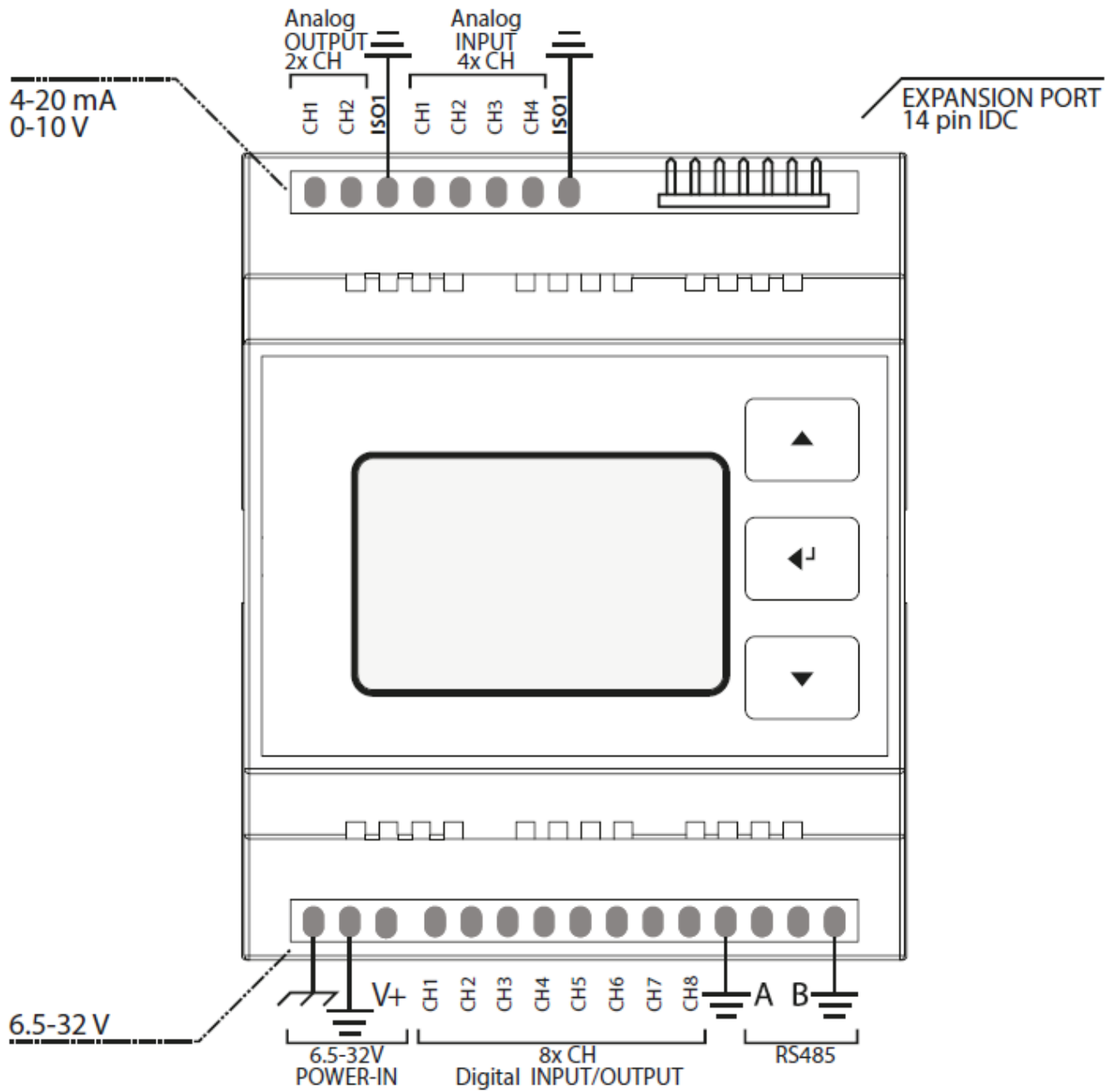
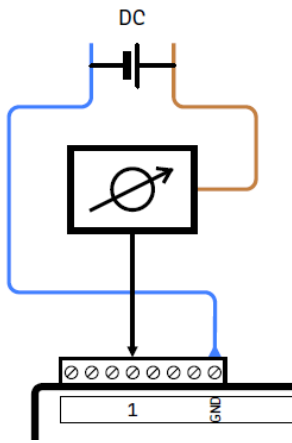


Typical Wiring Variants

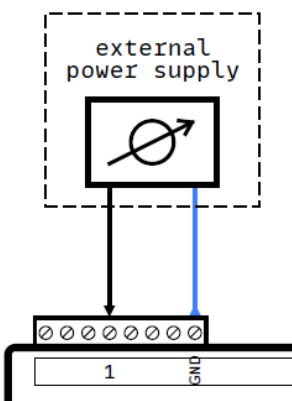




Connecting an analog sensor (AIN field) or analog actuator (AOUT field) in series

Typical application:

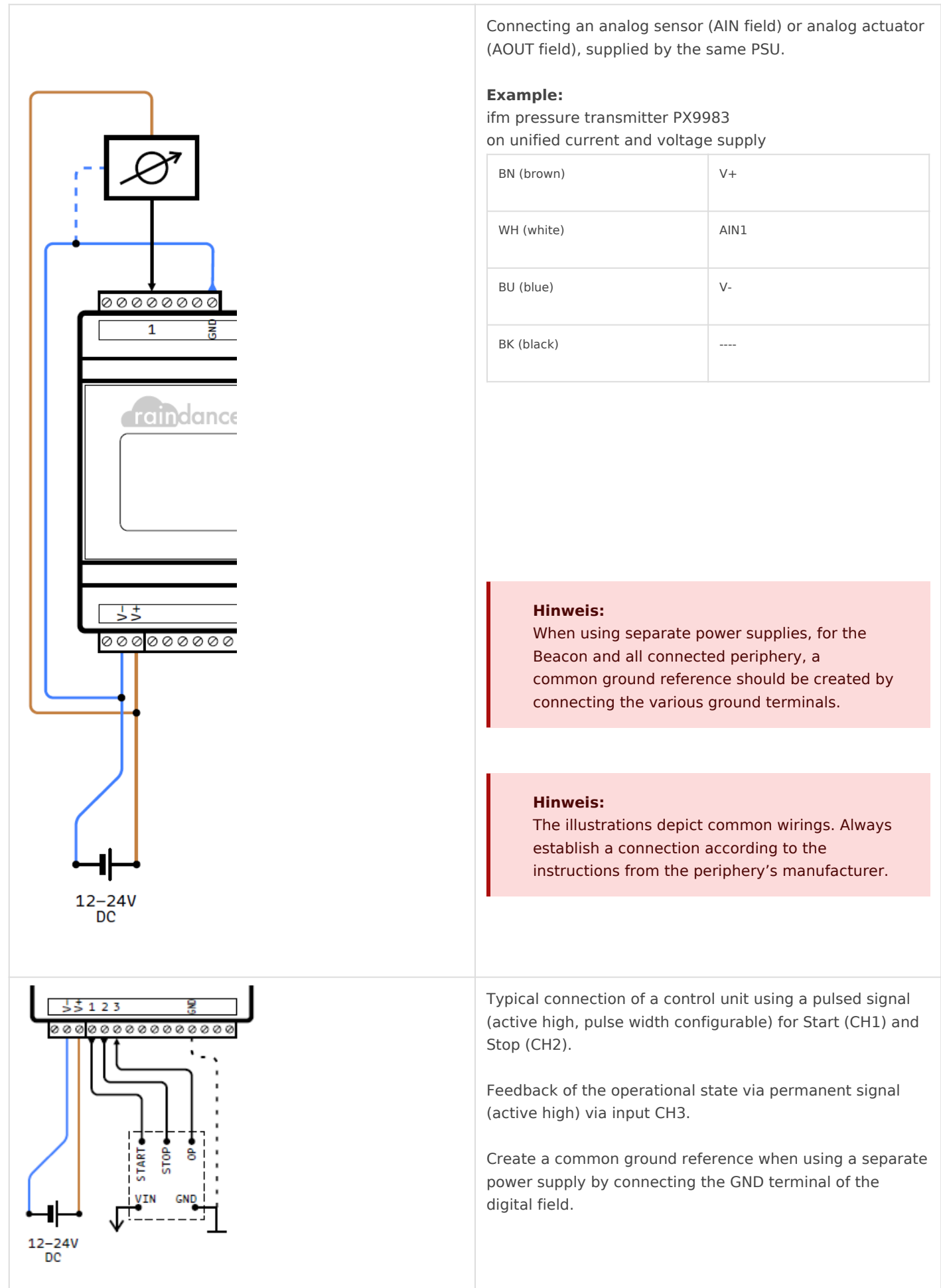
Sensors and actuators as a dual wire current loop (4–20mA) variant.

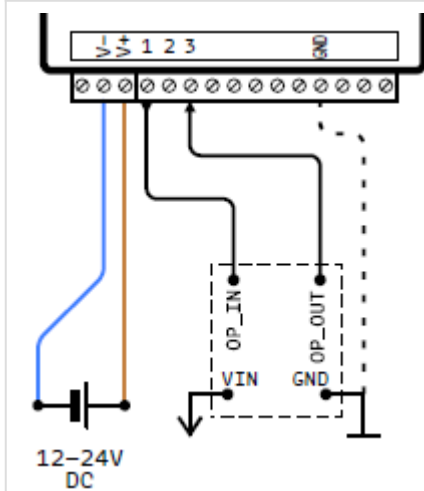


Connecting an analog sensor (AIN field) or analog actuator (AOUT field), using an external power supply unit.

Typical application:

Sensors and actuators as a voltage (0–5V, 0–10V) variant.
The analog fields GND/ISO terminal may have to be connected to the external PSU's ground terminal.

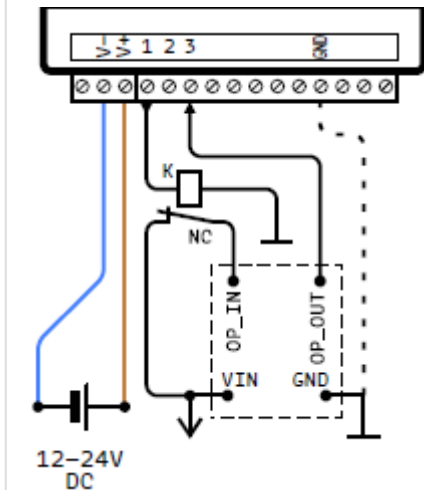




Typical connection of a control unit using a permanent signal (optionally configurable) on output CH1 (active high).

Feedback of the operational state via permanent signal (active high) via input CH3.

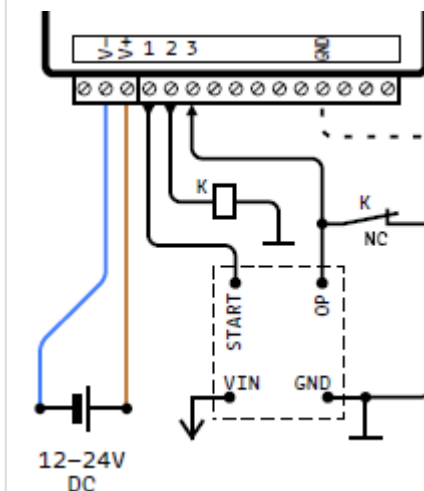
Create a common ground reference when using a separate power supply by connecting the GND terminal of the digital field.



Example adaptation to a control unit using a permanent signal (active low) via a NC switch at CH1.

Operating directly from CH2's permanent signal (inverted to that from CH1) is not recommended!

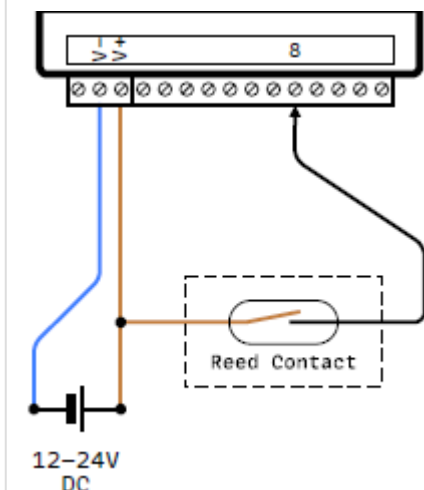
Create a common ground reference when using a separate power supply by connecting the GND terminal of the digital field.



Example adaptation for driving an NC switch to pull an active output low in order to stop the connected control.

The active output may be used as a feedback of the operational state.

Create a common ground reference when using a separate power supply by connecting the GND terminal of the digital field.



Typical connection of a counter at input CH8. The depicted example uses a simple Reed contact.

Alternatively, any kind of impulse generator can be connected to CH8 (input active high).

The impulse frequency has to be selected according to the desired application.
(Frequency, both flanks $\leq 50/s$)

Revision #5

Created 5 March 2024 16:56:22 by Jens Götze

Updated 30 April 2024 11:19:13 by Jens Götze