Honeywell

Experion LX
Series 8 Cabinet Installation Instruction

EXDOC-X290-en-500A
April 2017

Release 500

Honeywell

Document	Release	Issue	Date
EXDOC-X290-en-500A	500	0	April 2017

Disclaimer

Contents

1 About this document

This document describes how to install and configure the Series 8 cabinet and other important instructions.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
A	April 2017	Initial release of the document

2 Overview of CE Compliance

Related topics

“Related products and modules” on page 8
“Compliance statement and standards used” on page 10
“Reference to original tested configuration (in cabinet)” on page 11

2.1 Related products and modules

Products and modules

Model number	Description
8C-PCNT02	C300 Control Processor, coated
8U-PCNT02	C300 Control Processor, uncoated
8C-PAIHA1	HART Analog input module, coated
8U-PAIHA1	HART Analog input module, uncoated
8C-PAINA1	Analog input module, coated
8U-PAINA1	Analog input module, uncoated
8C-PAOHA1	HART Analog output module, coated
8U-PAOHA1	HART Analog output module, uncoated
8C-PAONA1	Analog output module, coated
8U-PAONA1	Analog output module, uncoated
8C-PDILA1	Digital input module, coated
8U-PDILA1	Digital input module, uncoated
8C-PDISA1	Digital input Sequence of Events module, coated
8U-PDISA1	Digital input Sequence of Events module, uncoated
8C-PDIPA1	Digital input Pulse Accumulation module, coated
8U-PDIPA1	Digital input Pulse Accumulation module, uncoated
8C-PDODA1	Digital output module, coated
8U-PDODA1	Digital output module, uncoated
8C-PAIMA1	TC/RTD input module, coated
8U-PAIMA1	TC/RTD input module, uncoated
8C-IP0102	PROFIBUS Gateway module, coated
8U-IP0102	PROFIBUS Gateway module, uncoated
8C-SHEDA1	Header board, coated
8U-SHEDA1	Header board, uncoated
8C-TCNTA1	C300 Controller IOTA, coated
8U-TCNTA1	C300 Controller IOTA, uncoated
8C-TAIXA1	Analog Input IOTA, coated
8U-TAIXA1	Analog Input IOTA, uncoated
8C-TAIXB1	Analog Input redundant IOTA, coated
8U-TAIXB1	Analog Input redundant IOTA, uncoated
8C-TAOXA1	Analog Output IOTA, coated
8U-TAOXA1	Analog Output IOTA, uncoated
8C-TAOXB1	Analog Output redundant IOTA, coated

Model number	Description
8U-TAOXB1	Analog Output redundant IOTA, uncoated
8C-TDILA1	Digital Input IOTA, coated
8U-TDILA1	Digital Input IOTA, uncoated
8C-TDILB1	Digital Input redundant IOTA, coated
8U-TDILB1	Digital Input redundant IOTA, uncoated
8C-TDODA1	Digital Output IOTA, coated
8U-TDODA1	Digital Output IOTA, uncoated
8C-TDODB1	Digital Output redundant IOTA, coated
8U-TDODB1	Digital Output redundant IOTA, uncoated
8C-TAIMA1	TC/RTD IOTA, coated
8U-TAIMA1	TC/RTD IOTA, uncoated
8C-TPOXA1	PROFIBUS GATEWAY IOTA, coated
8U-TPOXA1	PROFIBUS GATEWAY IOTA, uncoated
51202971-112	Combo IOLINK cable
CPS20.241 (PULS)	AC/DC power supply module
TRIO-PS/1AC/24DC/20 (Phoenix)	AC/DC power supply module
SDR-480P-24 (MEAN WELL)	AC/DC power supply module

2.2 Compliance statement and standards used

The models specified in the *Related Products* section conform to the following directives:

- 2004/108/EC Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive
- 2006/95/EC Low Voltage (LVD) Directive

The following standards are used for an **LVD directive**:

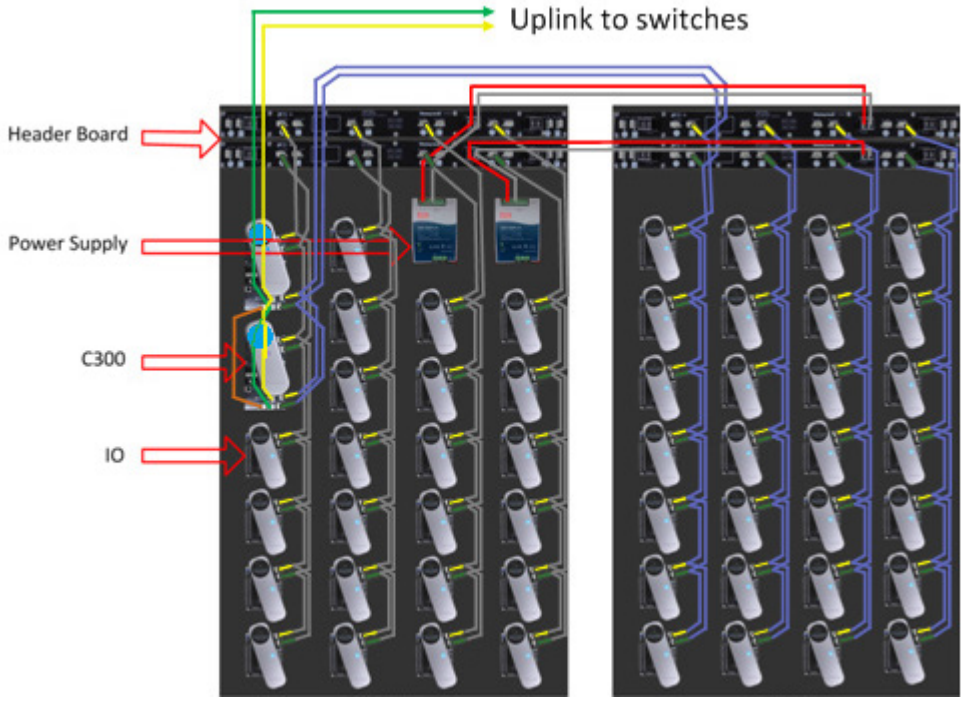
Standard Number	Standard Name
EN 61010-1:2010	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use. Part One consists of general requirements

The following standards are used for an **EMC directive**:

Standard Number	Standard Name
EN 61326-1:2006	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use. EMC requirements are Part One of general requirements

2.3 Reference to original tested configuration (in cabinet)

The C300 controller and PGM modules were tested in cabinet. Other modules were tested independently without the benefit of cabinet.



3 Mounting and segregation of wiring

This topic describes the mounting and segregation of wiring. Refer to the illustration below for more information:

Related topics

“Cabling and wiring” on page 14
“Mounting limitations within a cabinet” on page 16

3.1 Cabling and wiring

The following table describes the procedure for cabling and wiring.

1 Determine physical installation and routing. See illustration for more information:

2 Consider cable type, cable distance, and redundant cable run paths while laying cables.

3 Avoid installing cables through areas of high human traffic and high EMI/RFI.

4 Determine the maximum cable lengths and the number of drops.

5 Prepare a wiring list.

6 Maintain a blueprint with the location of wiring.

7 Plan for expansion.

8 Plan for diagnostics such as attachment spots for diagnostic tools like a protocol analyzer. See illustration below for more information:

3.2 Mounting limitations within a cabinet

The following mounting limitations within a cabinet exist for Series 8:

- The Power System provides +24 VDC power to compatible assemblies through the header board on top of one or more cabinets.
- The top connector of the topmost drop cable plugs into a connector on the header board. Use this cable to connect to all the Series 8 IOTAs. These have three kinds of dimensions: six-inches (152 mm), nine inches (229 mm) and 12 inches (305 mm).
- An extension cable is used to extend the I/O link to another cabinet side. It can plug into taps on a header board, at the end of a header board, or at the bottom of a drop cable (although this is not normally done). Extension cables are normally used to extend a header board to another cabinet side in a complex.

4 Bonding and grounding

This chapter provides more information about bonding and grounding

Related topics

“Cabinet safety ground connections” on page 18
“Power supply grounding considerations” on page 20

4.1 Cabinet safety ground connections

Adequate grounding is important for safety considerations and for reducing electromagnetic noise interference. All earth-ground connections must be permanent and provide a continuous low impedance path to earth ground for induced noise currents and fault currents. Refer to the following guidelines when considering the grounding requirements of your system:

Grounding requirements

For safe operations of your equipment, a high-integrity grounding system must be installed as part of the building's wiring system.

- An equipment ground wire must be enclosed with the circuit conductors (phase and neutral wires).
- The size of the ground conductor must be the same as, or larger, than the circuit conductors supplying the equipment.
- The ground conductor must be securely bonded to the building-ground electrode.
- Grounding provisions must be in accordance with the NEC, CEC, and any other local codes.
- Ensure that the cabinet enclosure is connected to a protective earth ground using at least a *#8 AWG* solid copper wire. There should be metal to metal contact between the grounding bus bar and the enclosure as well as the channel. See the illustration below for more information:

The following illustration and callout table identifies typical safety ground connections in the cabinet. For Honeywell assembled cabinets, all power and ground connections within the cabinet are made by Honeywell manufacturing. The illustration is not to scale nor are component positions representative of actual mounting locations within the cabinet. See illustration below for more information:

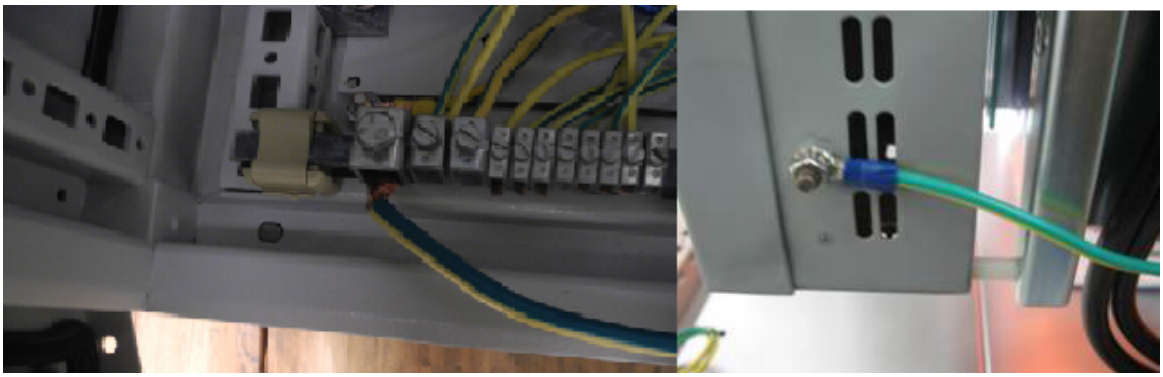


Figure 1: Power and ground connections

Callout	Description
1	The AC safety ground bar is mounted to the cabinet frame.
2	To the cabinet front or rear AC safety ground bar if required.
3	To the cabinet complex front or rear AC safety ground bar as required.
4	To a supplementary ground connection, if required.
5	The local ground bar is mounted to the cabinet frame, if required

See illustration below for more information:

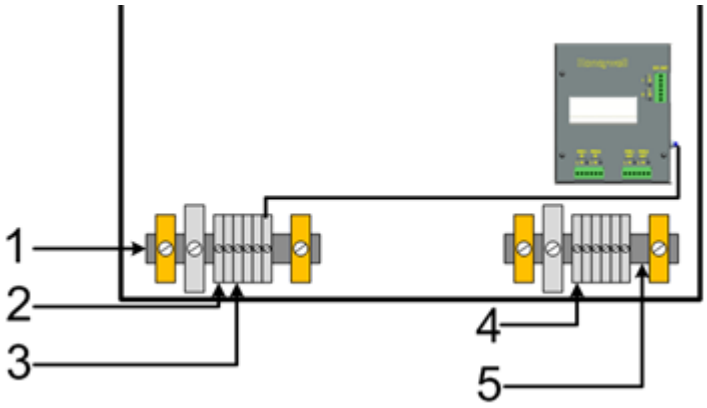
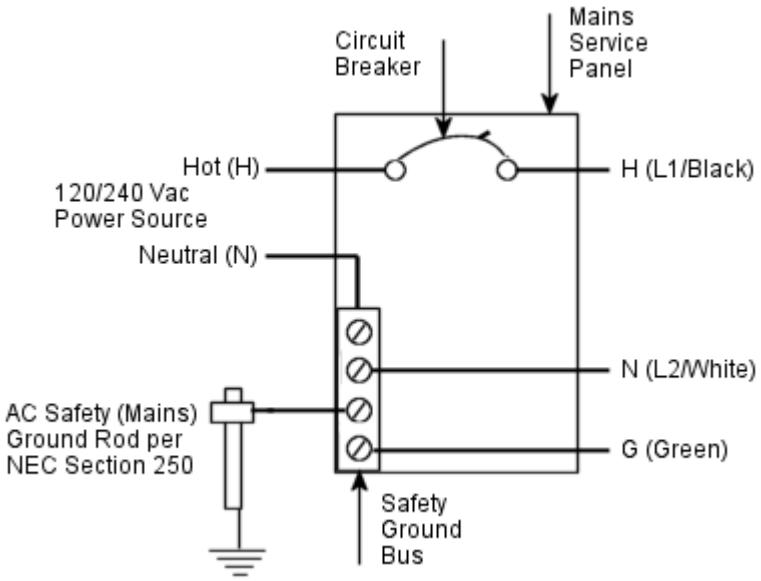


Figure 2: Typical safety ground connections in cabinet

4.2 Power supply grounding considerations

AC Safety Ground System (mains ground)

The safety ground protects the plant power system, electrical equipment, and personnel from electric shock. All metal equipment and enclosures are connected to this system through the ground wire. If insulated, the ground wire color is normally green. The ground wire and neutral wire are connected to the mains ground rods or grid located where the power enters the building or job area as shown in the following figure. It also describes a typical AC power source through the mains panel with a safety ground bus and an AC safety (mains) ground rod.



Termination of any required cable shields

The shield of the cable must be grounded.

5 Power supply selection and distribution

Series 8 system CE Compliance requires the following manufacturers and model power supplies:

Manufacturer	Model number
PULS	CPS20.241
MEAN WELL	SDR-480P-24
Phoenix	TRIO-PS/1AC/24DC/20

Refer to the corresponding manuals of each manufacturer's for installation limitations.

Related topics

"Selecting the Power System" on page 22
"Power Distribution System" on page 23

5.1 Selecting the Power System

The Power System provides +24 VDC power to compatible assemblies through the header board at the top of one or more cabinet.

Power system parts

The power systems provide 24 VDC power to assemblies that are compatible in one or more cabinet sides. Each power system includes the following:

- The metal piece that holds power supplies
- Two 20A Power Supply 120/240 VAC

See illustration below for more information:

5.2 Power Distribution System

The power distribution subsystem consists of the hardware listed in the following table. It distributes 24 VDC from a power system to one or more columns of mounting plates in one or both sides of a cabinet that contains the power system.

The following hardware requirements are prerequisites for the power distribution subsystem.

- The power system mentioned in the *Selecting Power System* section.
- Two header boards (51307186)
- Select power cables greater than or equal to 16AWG for AC. Maximum current of the header board is 20 A

See illustration below for more information:

Figure 3: Cabling for the power distribution subsystem

6 CE Limitations

The following topics provide more information about operating conditions for components, shielded twisted pair (STP) cables and ESD issues.

Related topics

“Operation environment and shielded wiring” on page 26
“ESD issues” on page 27
“Transient protection required” on page 28

6.1 Operation environment and shielded wiring

The operating conditions for components are as follows:

Attributes	Values
Storage temperature:	-40°C to +85°C (–40°F to +185°F)
Ambient temperature (T4)	0°C to +60°C (32°F to +140°F)
Relative humidity:	5% to 95% (non-condensing)
Vibration (sinosoidal):	Excitation: sine-shaped with sliding frequency • Frequency range: 10-150 Hz • Loads: 10 Hz— 57 Hz: 0.075 mm • Loads: 57 Hz-150 Hz: 1 G • Number. of axes: 3 (x, y, z) • Traverse rate: 1 oct/min.
Shock	15 G in 3 axes (shock duration: 11 ms)

Shielded wiring required

Ethernet cables are used in cabinets to interconnect C300 Controller IOTAs. Only a shielded twisted pair (STP) type cable is used. The use of unshielded twisted pair (UTP) cable is not allowed.

6.2 ESD issues

Static electrical charges

Static electricity can influence electronic equipment, and cause equipment malfunctions or damage. The effects may range from momentary glitches to outright failures, data loss, and intermittent failures that are difficult to locate and correct. The situation becomes even more acute with high-resistance materials, such as carpets and plastic seat covers, in work areas that are not environmentally controlled. Devices and techniques that can be used to reduce electrostatic discharge include:

- An increase in the relative humidity:This may be practical in only relatively small, closed work areas.
- Conductive over-covering for shoes
- Antistatic floor surfaces: These floor surfaces have all the attributes of conventional floor surfaces, except they are conductive to suppress static electrical build-up.
- Low-pile antistatic carpets: These carpets are conductive to suppress static electricity. Carpets are available in a wide variety of patterns and colors, can be placed over most existing floor surfaces and some carpets.
- Antistatic grounded pads: These pads are for operator work station areas, and can be placed over most existing floor surfaces and carpets. They are meant primarily for the immediate vicinity of the work area, and require proper grounding.
- Avoiding synthetic materials: Avoid linoleum and synthetic carpets, and other materials that generate static. If such floor coverings are already in place, antistatic mats can be installed on the floor near the terminals.

6.3 Transient protection required

Why do they occur?

Transient electromagnetic interference (EMI) can be generated whenever inductive loads (such as relays, solenoids, motor starters, or motors) are operated by hard contacts (such as pushbutton or selector switches). The wiring guidelines are based on the assumption that you guard your system against the effects of transient EMI by using surge-suppressors; these will suppress transient EMI at its source. Inductive loads switched by solid-state output devices alone do not require surge-suppression. However, inductive loads of ac output modules (that are in series or parallel with hard contacts) require surge-suppression to protect the module output circuits as well as to suppress transient EMI.

Surge-suppressors

Surge-suppressors are usually most effective when connected at the inductive loads. They are still usable when connected at the switching devices; however, this may be less effective, because the wires connecting the switching devices to the inductive loads act as antennas that radiate EMI. You can see the effectiveness of a particular suppressor by using an oscilloscope to observe the voltage waveform on the line.

7 Maintenance

Related topics

“C300 controller module and IOTA replacement” on page 30
“PGM Replacement” on page 32
“Series 8 IOTA and I/O module Replacement” on page 34

7.1 C300 controller module and IOTA replacement

To replace a non-redundant controller module, perform the following steps:

Prerequisites

- These procedures can only be performed while off process.
- We recommend that you proceed with extreme caution whenever replacing any component in a control system.
- Be sure the system is offline or in a safe operating mode.
- Component replacements may also require corresponding changes in the control strategy configuration through Control Builder, as well as downloading appropriate data to the replaced component.
- Note that all modules are keyed.

1 Loosen screws at each side of the module cover that secures the controller module to the IOTA board.

2 Carefully remove the Controller module from the IOTA board and connector.

3 Insert the new controller module onto the IOTA board making sure that the controller circuit board mates properly with the IOTA board connector.

4 Secure the controller module to the IOTA board with two screws located at each side of the plastic cover.

5 The new controller will boot-up to *ALIVE* or *NODB* state.

6 Load firmware. Ensure that the version is the same as was running on the old controller.

7 On **Control Builder**, perform a **Load with Contents** to the controller.

To replace a non-redundant controller IOTA board, perform the following steps.

1 On the defective IOTA, loosen screws at each side of the module cover that secures the controller module to the IOTA board.

2 Carefully remove the controller module from the IOTA board and connector.

3 Label and disconnect all cables from the IOTA board connectors, (yellow and green FTE cables, gray and violet I/OLink cables, and Battery cable).

4 Loosen the four mounting screws only half-way that secure the IOTA board to the channel.

5 Remove completely the four mounting screws securing the IOTA board to the channel and remove the IOTA.

6 Place screws, washers and spacers aside for reassembly.

7 Assemble screws, washers and spacers on the new IOTA board. Mount new controller IOTA board on the channel at the same position as the old IOTA board.

8 Insert and thread the four mounting screws only half-way to attach the IOTA board to the channel. Do not tighten.

9 Tighten the four mounting screws securing the IOTA board to the channel.

10 Set the Device Index address to the same address as the old IOTA using the three rotory FTE DEVICE INDEX switches.

11 Connect **FTE-A** and **FTE-B** Ethernet link cables to the **RJ-45** connectors on C300 IOTA board.

12 The **yellow** Cat5 cable connects to the **FTEA** connector on the IOTA.

13 The green Cat5 cable connects to the **FTEB** connector on the IOTA.

14 Connect I/O Link cables to IOTA board, if present.

a Connect the gray I/O LINK cable to **IOL1A** and **IOL1B** for **IOLINK 1** interface of the controller.

b Connect the violet IOLINK cable to **IOL2A** and **IOL2B** for **IOLINK 2** interface of the controller.

15 Install the two-wire twisted pair battery cables onto the **Memory Hold Up** connector on the left side of the IOTA board.

16 Insert the controller module onto the IOTA board making sure that the controller circuit board mates properly with the IOTA board connector.

17 Secure the controller module to the IOTA board with two screws located at each side of the plastic cover.

18 The controller will boot-up into an **Alive** state or a **NODB** operating state.

19 In **Control Builder**, perform a **Load with Contents** to the controller.

7.2 PGM Replacement

CAUTION

We recommend that you proceed with extreme caution whenever replacing any component in a control system. Be sure the system is offline or in a safe operating mode. Component replacements may also require corresponding changes in the control strategy configuration through **Control Builder**, as well as downloading appropriate data to the replaced component.

Prerequisites

- This procedure can be performed only while off process. See illustration below for more information:

To replace a non-redundant PGM:

1. Loosen screws at each side of the module cover that secures the PGM to the IOTA board.
2. Loosen the plastic screw on the front of the PGM cover. Be careful not to strip the plastic screw head.
3. Carefully remove the PGM from the IOTA board and connector.
4. Insert the new PGM onto the IOTA board making sure that the PGM circuit board mates properly with the IOTA board connector.
5. Secure the PGM to the IOTA board with two screws located at each side of the plastic cover.
6. Using a #2 Phillips screwdriver, hand tighten the plastic screw on the front of the module cover. Be careful not to strip the plastic screw head.
7. The new PGM boots up to **Alive** or **NODB** state.
8. Load firmware which is the same version as was running in the old PGM.
9. From Control Builder, perform a **Load with Contents** to the PGM.

To replace a non-redundant PGM IOTA board

1. On the defective IOTA, loosen the screws at each side of the module cover that secures the PGM to the IOTA board.
2. Loosen the plastic screw on the front of the module cover. Be careful not to strip the plastic screw head.
3. Carefully remove the PGM from the IOTA board and connector.
4. Label and disconnect all cables from the IOTA board connectors, (yellow and green FTE cables and PBLink cables).
5. Loosen the four mounting screws only half-way that secure the IOTA board to the channel.
6. Remove the screw from the left side of the IOTA board.
7. Remove the screw from the right side of the IOTA board that connects to the COM bus bar.
8. Remove completely the four mounting screws securing the IOTA board to the channel and remove the IOTA.
9. Place screws, washers and spacers aside for reassembly.
10. Assemble screws, washers and spacers on the new IOTA board.
11. Mount the new PGM IOTA board on the channel at the same position as the old IOTA board.
12. Insert and thread the four mounting screws only half-way to attach the IOTA board to the channel.
13. Insert and tighten the screw to the left side of the IOTA board.
14. Insert and tighten the screw to the right side of the IOTA board that connects to the COM bus bar.
15. Tighten the four mounting screws securing the IOTA board to the channel.
16. Set the **Device Index Address** to the same address as the old IOTA using the three rotary **FTE Device Index** switches.
17. Connect the **FTE-A** and **FTE-B** Ethernet link cables to the RJ-45 connectors on the PGM IOTA board. The yellow Cat5 cable connects to the **FTEA** connector on the IOTA. The green Cat5 cable connects to the **FTEB** connector on the IOTA.
18. Connect the PBLink cables to the IOTA board.
19. Insert the PGM onto the IOTA board making sure that the PGM circuit board synchronises properly with the IOTA board connector.
20. Secure the PGM to the IOTA board with two screws located at each side of the plastic cover.
21. Using a #2 Phillips screwdriver, tighten the plastic screw on the front of the module cover. Be careful not to strip the plastic screw head.
22. The PGM boots up into an **Alive** state or a NODB operating state.
23. Perform a **Load with Contents** to the PGM.

Next steps

CAUTION

We recommend that you proceed with extreme caution whenever replacing any component in a control system. Be sure the system is offline or in a safe operating mode. Component replacements may also require corresponding changes in the control strategy configuration through the Control Builder; as well as downloading appropriate data to the replaced component.

7.3 Series 8 IOTA and I/O module Replacement

Prerequisites

- Replacing the Series 8 IOTA, requires that the IOM is in an inactive offprocess state.

To replace a Series 8 IOTA:

1. Label and disconnect all cables from the IOTA board connectors.
2. To remove the IOTA board, it is recommended that you perform the following steps:
   a. Remove the IOTA from the panel by loosening the IOTA's mounting screws only half-way one by one.
   b. Completely remove the IOTA's mounting screws.
   c. Place screws, washers, and spacers in a secure place for potential reuse.
3. Select the mounting location on the carrier and align the mounting holes in the IOTA with screw-hole locations on the carrier. Ensure that the component side of IOTA is facing up.
   a. When mounting either the 9 or 12 inch IOTA board, it is recommended that you secure the three mounting screws on one side (either left or right) and then secure the other side.

   Tip
   Securing the four corner screws and the two middle screws may cause bowing of the board and impact the alignment of the IOTA board to the carrier holes and is not recommended.
4. Insert the I/O module onto the IOTA board making sure that the I/O circuit board mates properly with the IOTA board connector. Secure the module to the IOTA board with two screws located at each side of the plastic cover.
5. The I/O module boots-up into **Idle** state.
6. In Control Builder, perform a **Load with Contents** procedure.

To replace a Series 8 I/O module:

- You have logged onto Control Builder with sufficient security level to make control strategy changes. You can perform the following tasks:
  a. You can remove and install the Series 8 IOM under power.
  b. Ensure you take **ESD** hazard precautions when handling the module and IOTA.

CAUTION
We recommend that you proceed with extreme caution whenever replacing any component in a control system. Ensure the system is offline or in a safe operating mode. Component replacements may also require corresponding changes in the control strategy configuration through Control Builder, as well as downloading appropriate data to the replaced component.

To replace an I/O module:

1. Remove the I/O module from the IOTA board and connector.
2. Insert the new I/O module onto IOTA board making sure that the I/O circuit board mates properly with the IOTA board connector.
3. Secure the module to the:
   a. IOTA board using the two metal screws at the plastic cover.
   b. Carrier with the long screw that is inserted into the hole on the face of the module's plastic cover.
   c. The new I/O module boots-up to the **Idle** state.
4. Load firmware which is the same version as was running in the old controller.

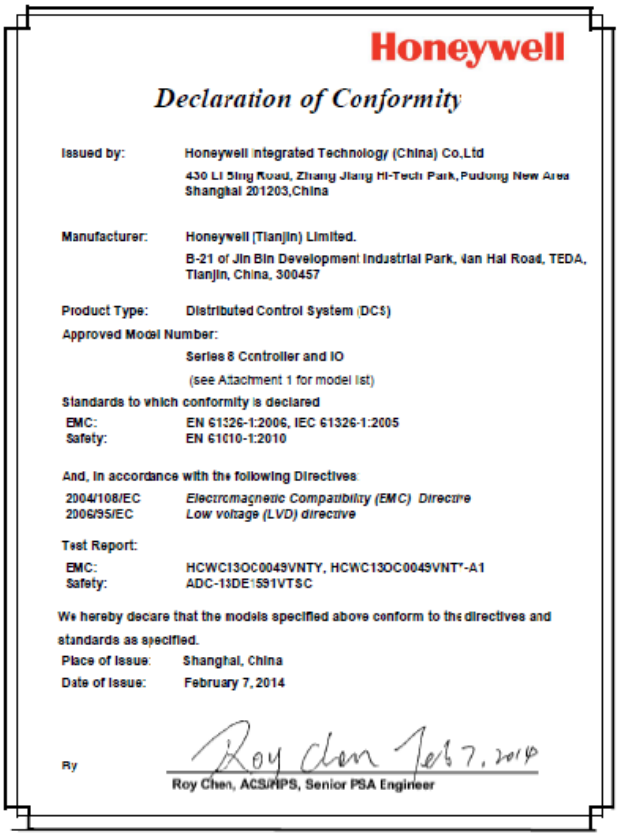
5 In the Control Builder, perform a **Load with Contents**.

Results

<replace with description of results>

8 Declaration of conformity

Please see the attached CE DOC_Series 8 R110.2.



Honeywell

Declaration of Conformity

Issued by: Honeywell Integrated Technology (China) Co.Ltd
430 Li Bing Road, Zhang Jiang Hi-Tech Park, Pudong New Area
Shanghai 201203,China

Manufacturer: Honeywell (Tianjin) Limited.
B-21 of Jin Bin Development Industrial Park, Jan Hai Road, TEDA,
Tianjin, China, 300457

Product Type: Distributed Control System (DCS)

Approved Model Number:
Series 8 Controller and IO
(see Attachment 1 for model list)

Standards to which conformity is declared
EMC: EN 61326-1:2006, IEC 61326-1:2005
Safety: EN 61010-1:2010

And, in accordance with the following Directives
2004/108/EC *Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive*
2006/95/EC *Low voltage (LVD) directive*

Test Report:
EMC: HCWC13OC0049VNTY, HCWC13OC0049VNT*-A1
Safety: ADC-13DE1591VTSC

We hereby decare that the models specified above conform to the directives and standards as specified.

Place of Issue: Shanghai, China
Date of Issue: February 7, 2014

By Roy Chen Feb 7, 2014
Roy Chen, ACS/HPS, Senior PSA Engineer

Model Number	Description	Rating
8C-PCNT02	C300 Control Processor, coated	24Vdc, 320mA
8U-PCNT02	C300 Control Processor, uncoated	24Vdc, 320mA
8C-PAIHA1	HART Analog input module, coated	24Vdc, 110mA
8U-PAIHA1	HART Analog input module, uncoated	24Vdc, 105mA
8C-PAINA1	Analog input module, coated	24Vdc, 105mA
8U-PAINA1	Analog input module, uncoated	24Vdc, 105mA

Model Number	Description	Rating
8C-PAOHA1	HART Analog output module, coated	24Vdc, 205mA
8U-PAOHA1	HART Analog output module, uncoated	24Vdc, 205mA
8C-PAONA1	Analog output module, coated	24Vdc, 190mA
8U-PAONA1	Analog output module, uncoated	24Vdc, 190mA
8C-PDILA1	Digital input module, coated	24Vdc, 95mA
8U-PDILA1	Digital input module, uncoated	24Vdc, 95mA
8C-PDISA1	Digital input Sequence of Events module, coated	24Vdc, 95mA
8U-PDISA1	Digital input Sequence of Events module, uncoated	24Vdc, 95mA
8C-PDIPA1	Digital input Pulse Accumulation module, coated	24Vdc, 105mA
8U-PDIPA1	Digital input Pulse Accumulation module, uncoated	24Vdc, 105mA
8C-PDODA1	Digital output module, coated	24Vdc,105mA
8U-PDODA1	Digital output module, uncoated	24Vdc,105mA
8C-PAIMA1	TC/RTD input module, coated	24Vdc, 120mA
8U-PAIMA1	TC/RTD input module, uncoated	24Vdc, 120mA
8C-IP0102	PROFIBUS Gateway module, coated	24Vdc, 430mA
R110.1 Series 8 Cabinet Installation Instruction 35 January 2014 Honeywell Confidential & Proprietary 8U-IP0102	PROFIBUS Gateway module, uncoated	24Vdc, 430mA
8C-SHEDA1	Header board, coated	24Vdc, 20A
8U-SHEDA1	Header board, uncoated	24Vdc, 20A
8C-TCNTA1	C300 Controller IOTA, coated	24Vdc, 20A
8U-TCNTA1	C300 Controller IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
8C-TAIXA1	Analog Input IOTA, coated	24Vdc
8U-TAIXA1	Analog Input IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
8C-TAIXB1	Analog Input redundant IOTA, coated	24Vdc
8U-TAIXB1	Analog Input redundant IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
8C-TAOXA1	Analog Output IOTA, coated	24Vdc
8U-TAOXA1	Analog Output IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
8C-TAOXB1	Analog Output redundant IOTA, coated	24Vdc

Model Number	Description	Rating
8U-TAOXB1	Analog Output redundant IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
8C-TDILA1	Digital Input IOTA, coated	24Vdc
8U-TDILA1	Digital Input IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
8C-TDILB1	Digital Input redundant IOTA, coated	24Vdc
8U-TDILB1	Digital Input redundant IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
8C-TDODA1	Digital Output IOTA, coated	24Vdc
8U-TDODA1	Digital Output IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
8C-TDODB1	Digital Output redundant IOTA, coated	24Vdc
8U-TDODB1	Digital Output redundant IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
8C-TAIMA1	TC/RTD IOTA, coated	24Vdc
8U-TAIMA1	TC/RTD IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
8C-TPOXA1	PROFIBUS GATEWAY IOTA, coated	24Vdc
8U-TPOXA1	PROFIBUS GATEWAY IOTA, uncoated	24Vdc
51202971-112	Combo IOLINK cable	24Vdc
CPS20.241 (PULS)	AC/DC power supply module	100-240V, 6.4-2.7A, 50-60Hz;
TRIO-PS/1AC/24DC/20 (Phoenix)	AC/DC power supply module	100-240V,6-3A, 50-60Hz
SDR-480P-24 (MEAN WELL)	AC/DC power supply module	100-240V,5A, 50/60Hz

9 Conclusions

Related topics

“Conclusions” on page 42

9.1 Conclusions

Refer to the following statement of Honeywell for the compliance of the CE standard:

- The SI must provide final judgment regarding the CE Conformity of the assembled cabinet
- Honeywell does not take responsibility for the CE Conformity of the assembled cabinet.
- SI responsibility is inclusive of third-party assemblies that are included within the assembled cabinet

10 Notices

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  or

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