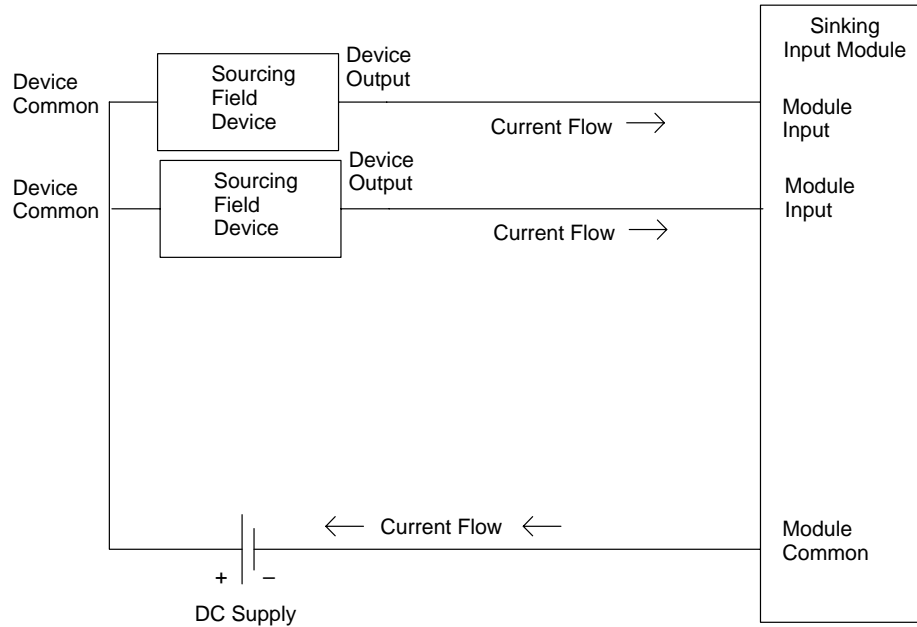


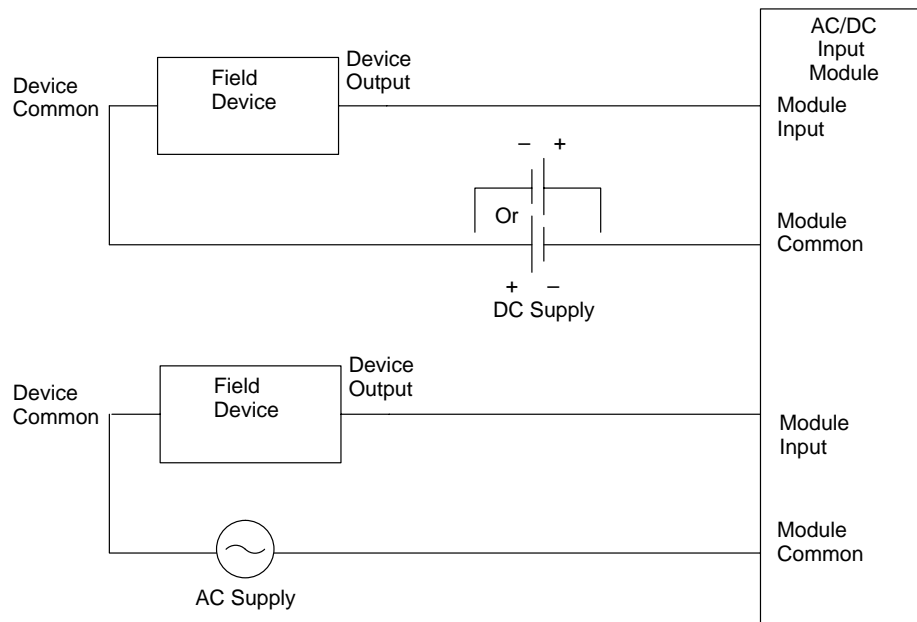
Configuration #3

DL305 DC Current Sinking Input Module

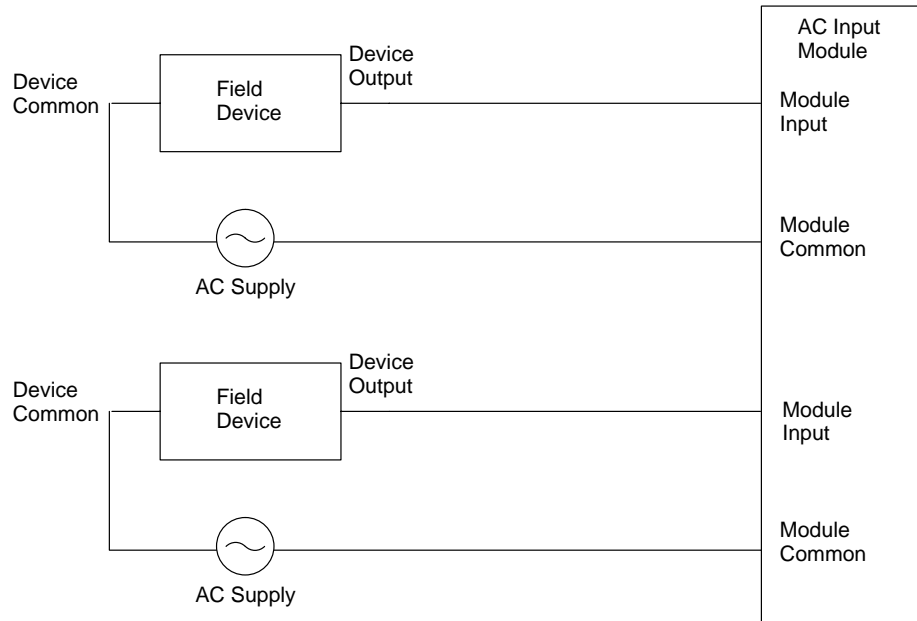


Configuration #4

DL305 AC/DC Input Module

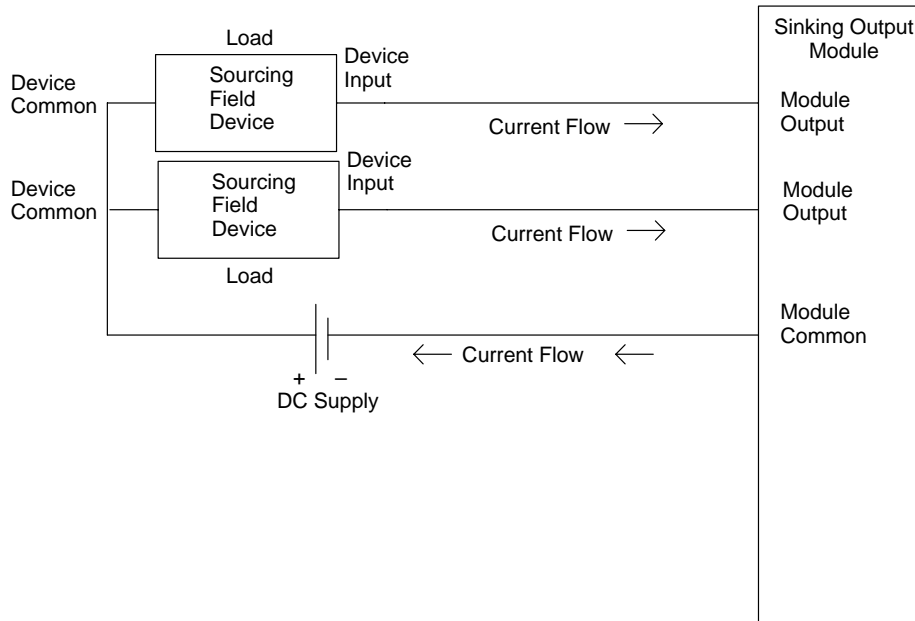


Configuration #5 DL305 AC Input Module



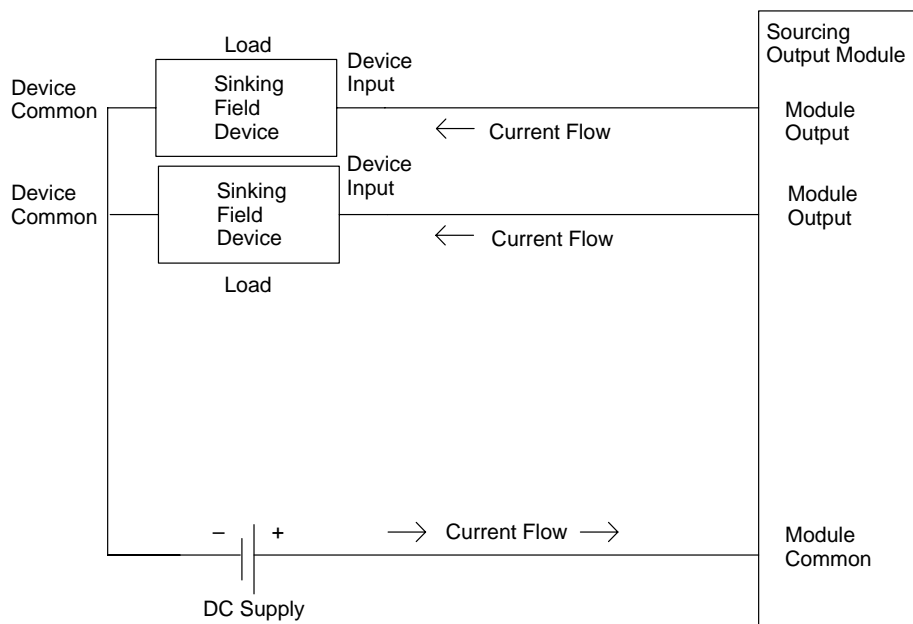
Configuration #6

DL305 DC Current Sinking Output Module



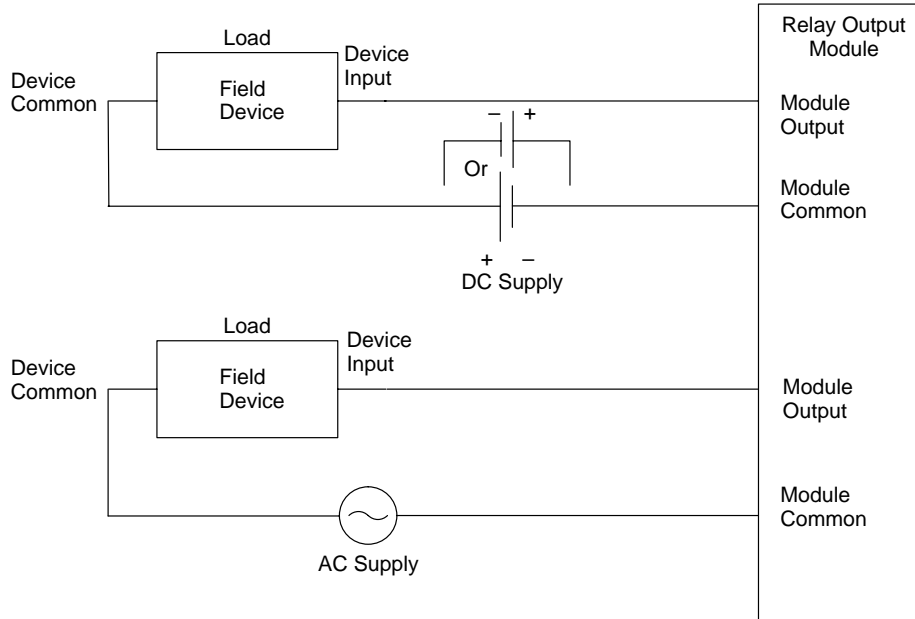
Configuration #7

DL305 DC Current Sourcing Output Module



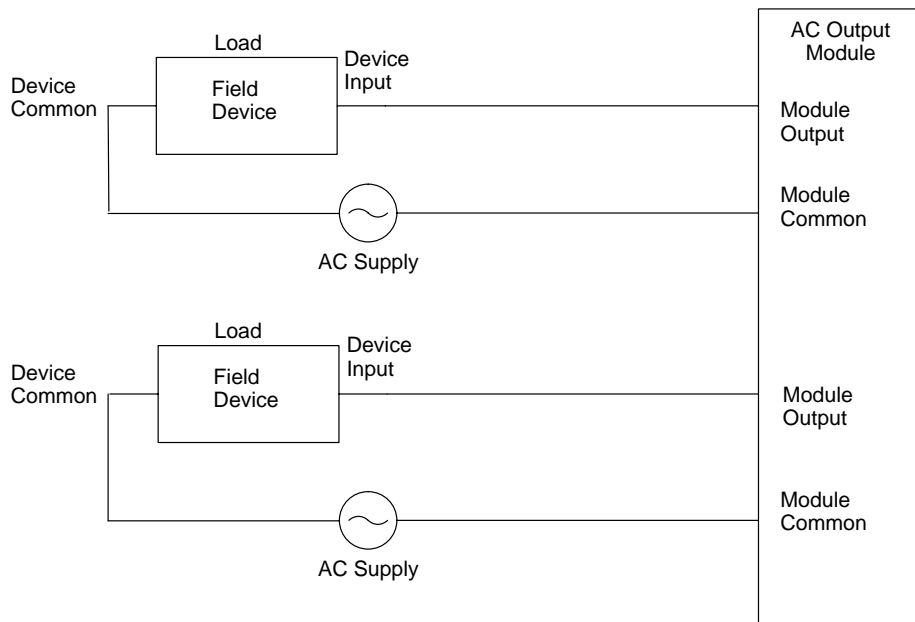
Configuration #8

DL305 AC/DC Current Sink/Source (Relay) Output Module



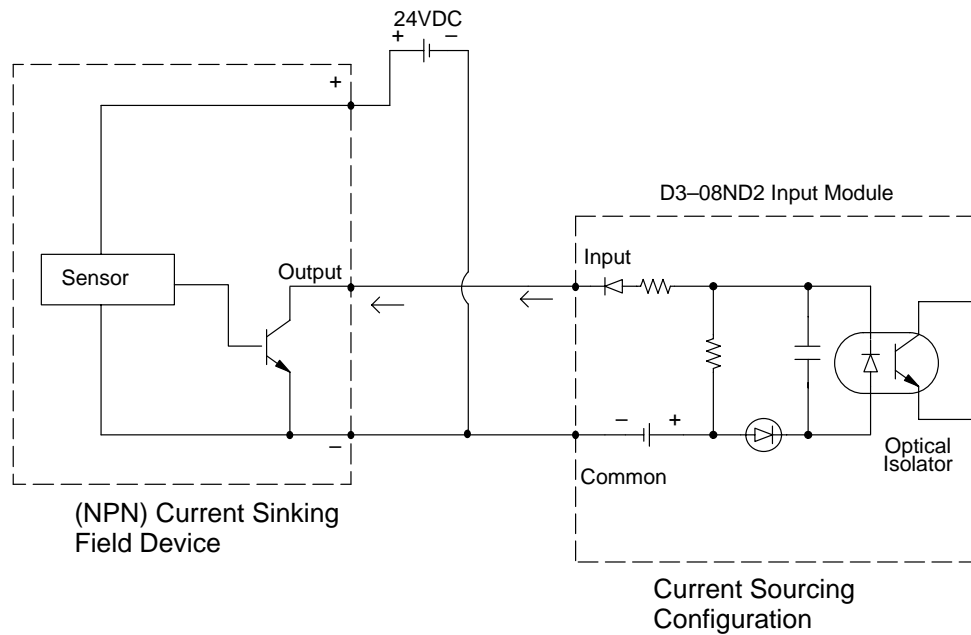
Configuration #9

DL305 AC Output Module

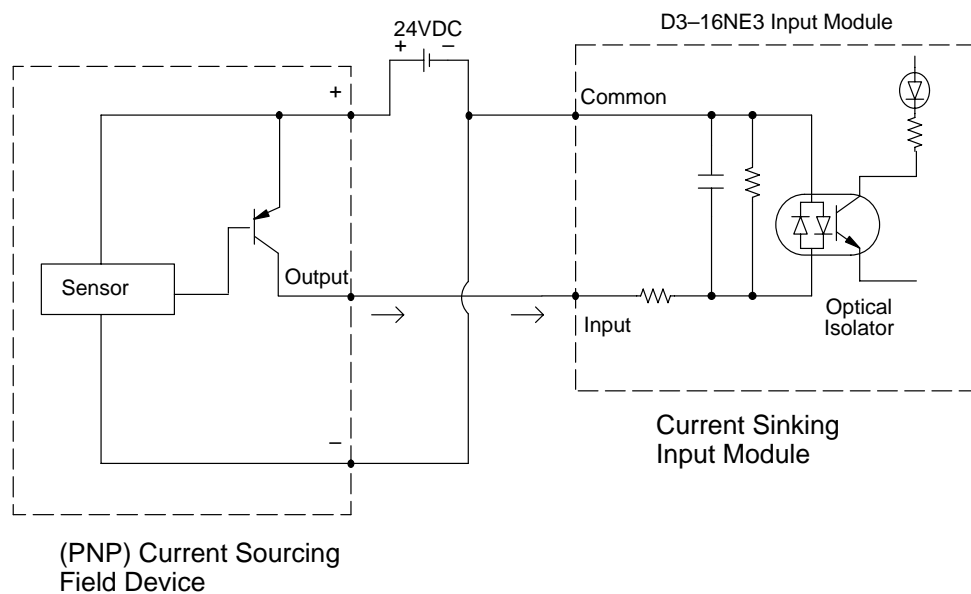


Solid State Field Device Wiring to DC Input Modules

NPN Field Device Example



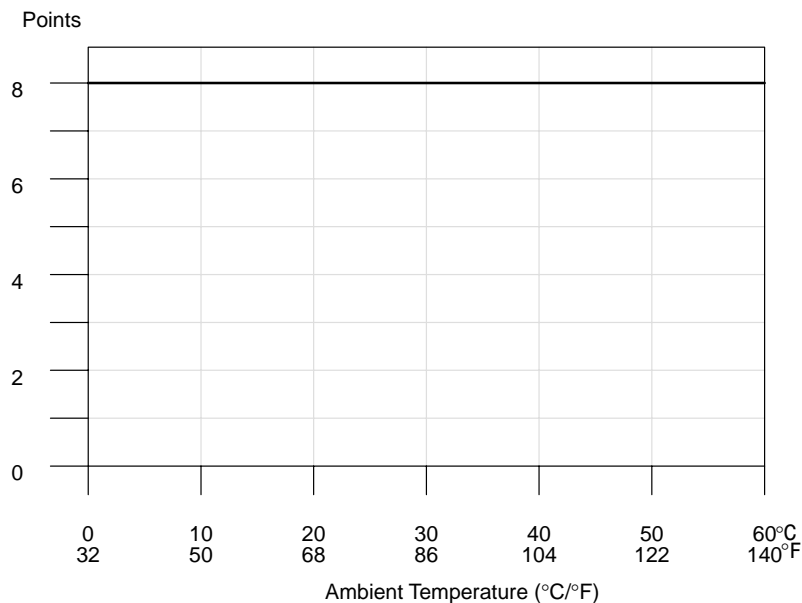
PNP Field Device Example



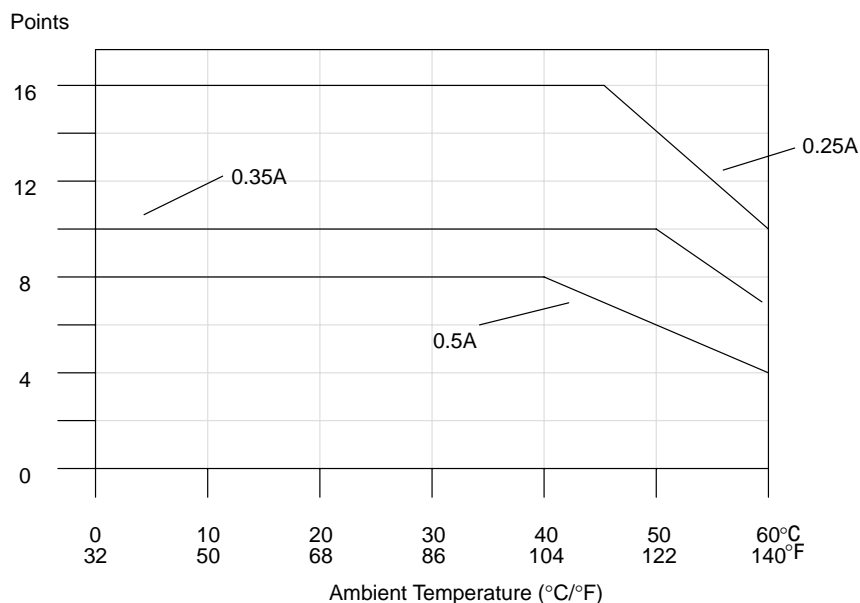
Derating Characteristics

The DL305 input and output module operating specifications change depending on ambient temperature. The I/O specifications have a derating chart for each module which shows functionality in respect to ambient temperature.

The example below shows a derating curve for a D3-08ND2 discrete input module where the operating specifications do not change within the specified temperature operating range.



The example below shows a derating curve for a D3-16TD-1 discrete output module where the operating specifications are affected depending on ambient temperature.



I/O Wiring Guidelines

General Considerations

The following information is to give you a general idea on how to wire the different types of modules in the DL305 system. For specific information on wiring a particular module refer to the specification sheet in the appropriate I/O chapter.

Consider the following guidelines when connecting the field wiring.

1. There is a maximum AWG the modules can accept. You can use a smaller AWG than is noted in the table below.

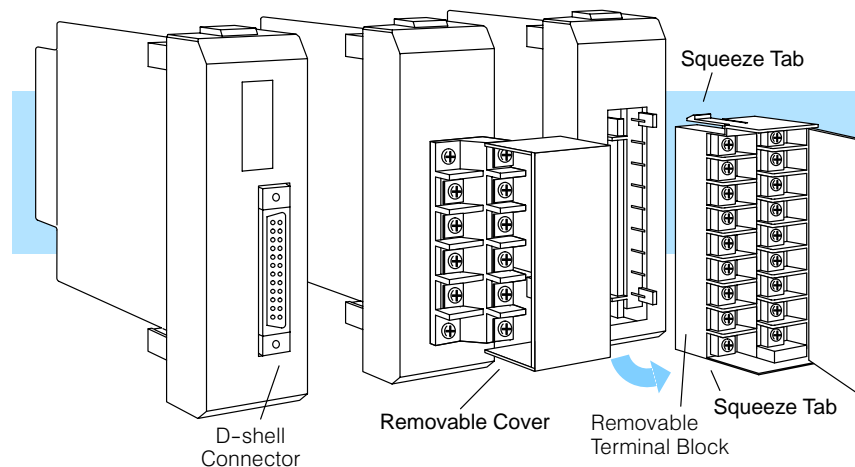
Module type	Maximum AWG
8 point	12
16 point	16

2. Always use a continuous length of wire, do not combine wires to attain a desired length.
3. Use the shortest possible cable length.
4. Use wire trays for routing where possible.
5. Avoid running wires near high energy wiring.
6. Avoid running input wiring in close proximity to output wiring where possible.
7. To minimize voltage drops when wires must run a long distance, consider using multiple wires for the return line.
8. Avoid running DC wiring in close proximity to AC wiring where possible.
9. Avoid creating sharp bends in the wires.

Wiring the Different Module Types

There are three main types of module faces for the DL305 I/O. These module faces are: lift covers over terminal blocks, flip covers over terminal blocks and D-shell compatible sockets. If the module you are using has a cover you can remove the cover either by lifting from the bottom or by flipping the door open. Some of the modules have removable terminal blocks. These modules can be recognized by the squeeze tabs on the top and bottom of the terminal block. To remove the terminal block, press the squeeze tabs and pull the block away from the module.

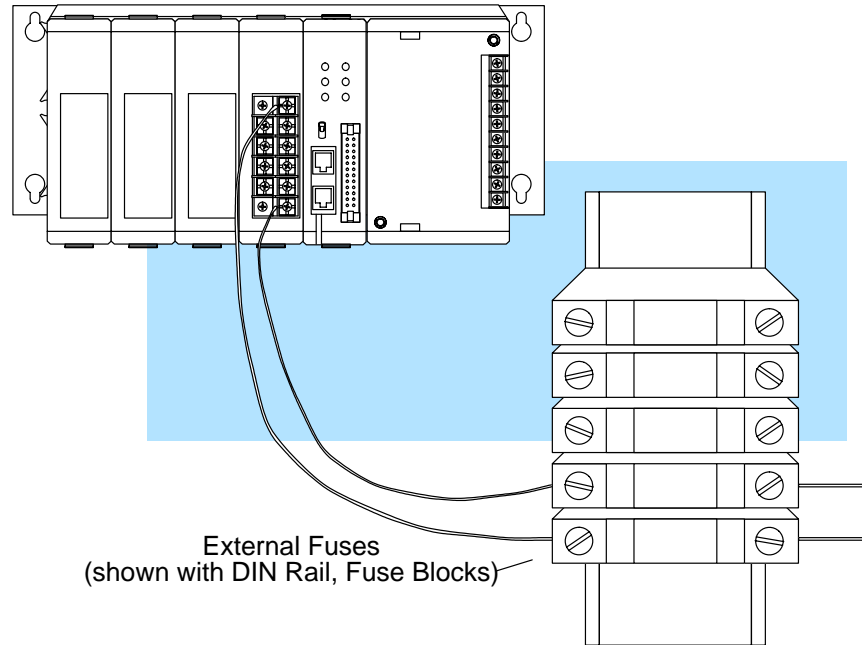
WARNING: For some modules, field device power may still be present on the terminal block even though the PLC system is turned off. To minimize the risk of electrical shock, check all field device power *before* you remove the connector.



Fuse Protection

To help avoid blowing the internal module fuses, we suggest you add external fuses to your I/O wiring. A fast blow fuse with a lower current rating than the I/O module fuse can be added to each common. Or, you can add a fuse with a rating of slightly less than the maximum current per output point to each output. Refer to the I/O module specification sheets to find the maximum current per point or per common for output modules. Adding the external fuse does not guarantee the prevention of module damage, but it will provide added protection.

External Fuse Example



WARNING: For modules which have soldered-in or non-replaceable fuses, we recommend that you return the module to us and let us replace your blown fuse(s) since the module fuses are attached to the board and disassembling the module will void your warranty.