

Model ICD100A<br>Industrial DIN Rail Mounted Optically Isolated RS-232 to RS-422/485 Converter with Surge Suppression CE

## Introduction

The DIN Rail mountable Model ICD100A optically isolates and converts unbalanced, full or half-duplex RS-232 signals to optically isolated, balanced, full or half-duplex RS-422 or RS-485 signals at baud rates up to 115.2 kbps. This unit also surge suppresses the RS-422/485 lines. It features Send Data Control circuitry so no software control of handshake lines is required in RS-485 mode.

LEDs
3 LEDs indicate RS-485 Transmit Data, RS-485 Receive Data, and Power.

## Description

The ICD100A has screw down terminal blocks on the RS-232 side and the RS-422/RS-485 side. The RS-232 side also has a DB9 female connector. Transmit (TD), Receive (RD) and Ground are supported on the RS-232 side. The unit is powered by a supply voltage of 10 to 30VDC on the RS-232 side, useful where 24VDC is commonly found. Transmit Data A (-), Transmit Data B (+), Receive Data A (-), Receive Data B (+), and Ground are supported on the RS-422/RS-485 side. Communication features on the ICD100A are dipswitch selectable on the unit.

## RS-485 Mode with Send Data Control

Send Data Control recognizes the first bit of data from the RS-232 side, enables the transmitter and disables the receiver. After the last bit of data is sent from the RS-232 side, the timeout waits one character length, then disables the transmitter and enables the receiver. The timeout can be selected with dipswitches or by changing the value of R11 (see Table 2). If the system requires the line to be "turned around" faster, i.e. the slave device starts responding before the transmitter of the ICD100A is disabled, R11 can be changed to meet the specific baud rate. Termination resistance can be selected with Switch 5 for high baud rates and long cable distances. Factory setting: 9600 baud.

Table 1. Typical Communication Setups

|  | Switch 1 <br> TX Enable | Switch 2 <br> RX Enable | Switch 3 <br> 2/4 Wire | Switch 4 <br> 2/4 Wire |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RS-485 2-Wire Mode <br> (half duplex) | On | On | On | On |
| RS-485 4-Wire Mode <br> (full duplex) | On | Off | Off | Off |
| RS-422 Mode <br> (full duplex) | Off | Off | Off | Off |

Table 2. Baud Rate Selection

|  | Switch 6 | Switch 7 | Switch 8 | R11 | Time (ms) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 2 0 0}$ | Off | Off | Off | $820 k ?$ | 8.33 |
| $\mathbf{2 4 0 0}$ | Off | Off | On | Not Used | 4.16 |
| $\mathbf{4 8 0 0}$ | Off | On | Off | Not Used | 2.08 |
| 9600 | On | Off | Off | Not Used | 1.04 |
| $\mathbf{1 9 2 0 0}$ | On | On | On | Not Used | .580 |
| $\mathbf{3 8 4 0 0}$ | Off | Off | Off | $27 k ?$ | .260 |
| 57600 | Off | Off | Off | $16 k ?$ | .176 |
| $\mathbf{1 1 5 2 0 0}$ | Off | Off | Off | $8.2 k ?$ | .0868 |

TYPICAL RS-422/485 4 WIRE


TYPICAL TWO-WIRE RS-485 SETUP


In a two-wire setup, switches 3 \& 4 should be "ON", making terminal block (G) the Data (-) line and terminal block (H) the Data (+) line.

Terminal Block Configuration
RS-232
(D) TD (input)
(A) RD (output)
(B) SIG. GND
(F) +10 to 30VDC
(C) PWR. GND

## RS-422/485

TDA (G) Tx inverted or (-) (output)
RDA (K) Rx inverted or (-) (input)
TDB (H) Tx non-inverted or (+) (output)
RDB (L) $\quad$ Rx non-inverted or (+) (input)
Iso. GND (M) Isolated RS-422/485 Signal Ground/Common

## Switch Setting ( $\mathrm{Up}=\mathrm{ON}$ )

1 - Tx Enable (On for 485 mode. Off for 422 mode.)
2 - Rx Enable (On for 2-wire 485 mode. Off for 4-wire 485 and 422 mode.)
3-2/4 Wire (On for 2-wire/half-duplex. Off for 4-wire full-duplex.)
4-2/4 Wire (On for 2-wire. Off for 4-wire.)
5 - Termination Resistors (On for termination. Off for no termination.)
6-9600 Baud (On for 9600, Off for others. See Table 2 for additional baud rates.)
7-4800 Baud (On for 4800, Off for others. See Table 2 for additional baud rates.)
8-2400 Baud (On for 2400, Off for others. See Table 2 for additional baud rates.)


Figure 1

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## Removing Converter from DIN Rail

A flat-blade screwdriver will be needed when removing the ICD100A from a 35 mm DIN rail.

1. Place a flat-blade screwdriver blade in disengage clip on the converter enclosure (See Figure 1).
2. Gently pry on screwdriver handle.
3. Rock enclosure toward you to release it from the DIN rail.

## Specifications

| Dimensions: | $4.2 \times 3.1 \times 1.0$ in $(10.7 \times 7.8 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature Range: | -40 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40\right.$ to $\left.+176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Humidity Range: | 0 to $95 \%$ non-condensing |
| Supply Voltage: | +10 to $30 \mathrm{VDC} @ 100 \mathrm{~mA} ; 9$ to $30 \mathrm{VAC} @ 100 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Data Rates: | 1200 to $115.2 \mathrm{kbps} ; 2400$ to 19200 kbps switch selectable |
| Connectors: | Screw down terminal blocks for RS-232 and RS-422/485 sides |
| LED's: | Transmit Data, Receive Data and Power |
| Isolation: | 2000VAC optical isolation of data signals and ground |
| Surge Suppression: | 7.5 V, bi-directional avalanche breakdown device; 500 W peak power dissipation |
| Clamping time: | $<1$ picosecond (theoretical) |



Figure 2

| Model Number: | ICD100A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Description: | RS-485 Optically Isolated DIN Mount Converter |
| Type: | Light industrial ITE equipment |
| Application of Council Directive: | 89/336/EEC |
| Standards: | EN 55022 |
|  | EN 61000-6-1 |
|  | EN 61000 (-4-2, -4-3, -4-4, -4-5, -4-6, -4-8, -4-11) |

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