

## Model ICD102A

## Industrial DIN Rail Mount <br> RS-422/485 Line Isolator/Repeater CE

## Introduction

The ICD102A can be used to optically isolate one piece of RS-422/485 equipment from the rest of an RS-422/485 system, or one local group of RS-422/485 equipment from another. It can also be used as an RS-422/485 repeater. This allows the user to expand an existing RS-485 system to greater than the 32 node limitation in the RS-485 Standard. A typical setup using the ICD102A as an RS-485 repeater is shown in Figure 3.

All data lines as well as power and ground are isolated from one side of the ICD102A to the other. The ICD102A uses terminal blocks on each side of the device and supports Transmit Data (A) and (B), Receive Data (A) and (B), Signal Ground, and Protective Ground on the line side. Switch positions are the same for each side of the ICD102A e.g. switch position 3 on both switches is 9600 baud.

## Connection

The ICD102A can operate in: two-wire half-duplex systems, four-wire half-duplex, or full-duplex systems (see Figures 1 and 2). The ICD102A can also operate as a four-wire to two-wire converter (Figure 2). By connecting one side of the ICD102A as a two-wire device and one side as a four-wire device, equipment meant for a point-to-point RS-422 interface can be connected directly to an RS-485 two-wire multi-drop system.

For the transient suppression of the ICD102A to work properly, the protective ground (PG) terminal must be tied to a good frame (chassis, green wire, or earth) ground.

## RS-485 Operation

When no data is being transmitted through the ICD102A, the receivers are enabled on both sides of the device. As data is received on one side of the ICD102A, the opposite driver is enabled. When the ICD102A receives the falling edge of the last data bit, it waits one character time to disable the driver. This timeout period is factory preset for about one millisecond to accommodate a baud rate of 9,600 bits per second. The timeout period can be selected by dipswitch, accessible from outside the unit. The preset baud rate dipswitch settings available on the ICD102A should accommodate most systems. Alternative time-outs, can be achieved by turning the baud rate dipswitches OFF and placing a specific value through-hole resistor (R7 \& R28) and/or through-hole capacitor ( $\mathrm{C} 8 \& \mathrm{C} 12$ ), on the board inside the unit near the switches. Through-hole resistor values for standard baud rate time out periods are given in Table 1. Setting non-standard baud rates may require a capacitor change. The ICD102A is factory set in two-wire mode (switch $7 \& 8$ are ON) at a 9600 baud rate, (switch 3 is ON ), ( $u p=\mathrm{ON}$ ).

## Specifications

Isolation:
Surge Suppression:

Data Rates:
Temperature Rating:
Humidity Rating:
Power Requirements:
Current Draw:
Dimensions:

2,000 volts RMS for 1 minute optical isolation of data lines.
6.5 V working peak voltage, bi-directional over voltage suppressor

600W peak power dissipation
$3,000 \mathrm{pF}$ maximum capacitance
Switch selectable for 2400 to 115.2 K baud. For other baud rates up to 460.8 K see Table 1 .
-40 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40\right.$ to $\left.+176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
0 to $95 \%$ non-condensing
+10 to 30 V (dissipates 800 mW max)
67mA @ 12VDC
$3.9 \mathrm{~L} \times 2.9 \mathrm{~W} \times 0.92 \mathrm{H}$ in $(10.0 \times 7.4 \times 2.3 \mathrm{~cm})$

Table 1. Baud Rate Selection

|  | Position <br> $\mathbf{1}$ | Position <br> $\mathbf{2}$ | Position <br> $\mathbf{3}$ | Position <br> $\mathbf{4}$ | Position <br> $\mathbf{5}$ | Position <br> $\mathbf{6}$ |  <br> R28 | Time <br> $(\mathrm{ms})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 2 0 0}$ | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | 820 KO | 9.02 |
| $\mathbf{2 4 0 0}$ | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | Not Used | 4.73 |
| $\mathbf{4 8 0 0}$ | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | Not Used | 2.20 |
| 9600 | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | Not Used | 1.10 |
| 19200 | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | Not Used | .62 |
| $\mathbf{3 8 4 0 0}$ | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | Not Used | .29 |
| $\mathbf{5 7 6 0 0}$ | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | Not Used | .17 |
| 76800 | ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | Not Used | .15 |
| $\mathbf{1 1 5 2 0 0 ~}$ | ON | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | Not Used | .11 |
| $\mathbf{1 5 3 6 0 0 ~}$ | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | $6.2 k O$ | .07 |
| $\mathbf{2 3 0 4 0 0 ~}$ | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | $4.3 k O$ | .05 |
| 460800 | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | $2 k O$ | .02 |

Table 2: RS-422/485 Switch Settings

|  | Position 7 <br> TX Enable | Position 8 <br> RX Enable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RS-485 <br> 2-Wire Mode <br> (half-duplex) | ON | ON |
| RS-485 <br> 4-Wire Mode <br> (full-duplex) | ON | OFF |
| RS-422 <br> Mode <br> (full-duplex) | OFF | OFF |

## LEDs

The red LEDs indicate when data is transferred to the RS-485 driver. The LED with the arrow pointing to the J 2 terminals, $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{F}$, is LED DS2. It indicates that data is being transmitted out of J 2 . The LED with the arrow pointing to the J1 terminals, $G-M$, is LED DS1. This LED indicates data is being transmitted out of J 1 .

Figure 1. Four-wire Set-up
FIG. 1 FOUR WIRE SETUP


Figure 2. ICD102A as a Four-wire to Two-wire Converter
FIG. 2 ICD102A AS A FOUR WIRE TO TWO WIRE CONVERTER


Figure 3. ICD102A as a Two-wire RS-485 Repeater


Black Box Corporation - 1000 Park Drive - Lawrence, PA 15055-1018
Tech Support and Ordering: 724-746-5500 - Fax: 724-746-0746
To contact us about Black Box products or services: info@blackbox.com


Black Box Corporation - 1000 Park Drive - Lawrence, PA 15055-1018
Tech Support and Ordering: 724-746-5500 - Fax: 724-746-0746 To contact us about Black Box products or services: info@blackbox.com

