# Beckhoff Минск т.80447584780 Viber email minsk17@tut.by www.fotorele.net www.tiristor.by радиодетали, электронные компоненты tel.+375 297584780 мтс 

каталог, описание, технические, характеристики, datasheet, параметры, маркировка, габариты, фото, даташит, Beckhoff

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## Position measurement | EnDat 2.2 interface

The EL5032 EnDat 2.2 EtherCAT Terminal is used for direct connection of two encoders with EnDat 2.2 interface. The EL5032 enables reading of position values, diagnosis encoder data, internal and external temperature values and the electronic identification plate. With the electronic identification plate all measuring device-specific information is directly available. In addition, user-defined data can be stored in the encoder. This enables cost-effective and quicker commissioning. The position value is output with up to 48 bits, depending on the resolution of the connected measuring device. In addition to the position value, further information such as status information, addresses and data can be transferred. A list of additional information supported by the encoder is stored in the parameters. The EL5032 features distributed clocks, which means that the position value can be read in exact synchrony with the system. If the distributed clock function is deactivated, the EL5032 cycles synchronous with the EtherCAT cycle.

|  | 2-channel EnDat 2.2 interface |
| :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL5032 |
| Technology | EnDat 2.2 interface |
| Number of channels | 2 |
|  |  |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V at power contact, built in encoder supply, max. 0.5 A |
| Encoder supply | optionally 5 V DC or 9 V DC |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. 150 mA |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 120 mA |
| Commands | reading position values including additional information available for selection via MRS code (Memory Range Select), reading and writing parameters, reset functions |
| Distributed clocks | yes |
| Encoder connection | D+, D-, C+, C- |
| Resolution | max. 48 bit for position |
| Special features | saving the zero offset shift, electronic type plate, diagnostics, warning, including cable length compensation up to 100 m , reading the encoder temperature values |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE |
| Weight | approx. 50 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL5032 |

## Position measurement | Incremental/SinCos encoder interfaces

As opposed to absolute value encoders, incremental encoders do not provide a direct position, but rather two changing/pulsed signals that are phase-shifted by $90^{\circ}$, which can be used to calculate back to a position. To this end, digital position encoders subdivide a $360^{\circ}$ rotation of the encoder axis into individual steps (increments). For position encoders with analog sin/cos interface it is subdivided into periods, with a period corresponding to a full revolution of the sine/cosine signal. A full revolution of the encoder axis is indicated by a special marker/zero pulse. The number of increments determines both the resolution of an encoder and the accuracy of the position.

The EL51xx terminals support microincrement mode: By interpolating the signal voltages, the resolution is increased 256 -fold and can be used for refining the positioning.

Using the EL5021, an n-times more precise position determination is achieved within one period through interpolation of the two $90^{\circ}$ phase-shifted sine signals. Depending on the setting ( 8 to 13 bit), a micro-resolution of the period of 256 to 8,192 times can be achieved.


The quadruple evaluation of the signals $A$ and $B$ (quadrature encoder) produces a fine positional resolution and enables detection of the direction.


SinCos signal depending on the encoder position


#### Abstract

1-channel incremental encoder interface, differential input (RS485)




The EL5101 is an interface for the direct connection of incremental encoders with differential (RS485) or singleended inputs. It supplies 5 V for the encoder supply.

| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC at power contact |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | typ. $100 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |  |  |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 130 mA |  |  |
| Distributed clocks | yes |  |  |
| Input signal | difference signal (RS485), single-ended possible |  |  |
| Encoder connection | $A, A$ (inv), B, B (inv), C,C (inv), differential inputs (RS485); status input 5 V DC; gate/latch input 24 V DC |  |  |
| Encoder operating voltage | 5 V DC/max. 0.5 A |  |  |
| Input frequency | max. 4 million increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) |  |  |
| Resolution | 1/256 bit microincrements |  |  |
| Counter | $1 \times 16 / 32$ bit switchable |  |  |
| Special features | wire breakage detection, latch and gate function, period duration and frequency measurement, microincrements, time-stamping of edges, filters |  |  |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex |  |  |
| Weight | approx. 100 g |  |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL5101 |  |  |
| Special terminals | EL5101-0010 | i EL5101-0 |  |
| Distinguishing features | 20 million increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation), no single-ended operation | TwinSAFE SC | 324 |

ㅍ For availability status see Beckhoff website at: www.beckhoff.com

| 1-channel incremental encoder interface, single-ended, 24 V DC | 2-channel incremental encoder interface, single-ended, 24 V DC | 1-channel SinCos encoder interface, 1 Vpp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EL5151 \| ES5151 | EL5152 \| ES5152 | EL5021 \| ES5021 |
| incremental encoder interface 24 V DC, EN 61131-2, type 1, "0": < 5 V DC, " 1 ": > 15 V DC, typ. 5 mA |  | SinCos encoder interface for differential $1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{pp}}$ signal |
|  | 2 | 1 |
| The EL5151 and EL5152 are interfaces with 24 V inputs for the direct connection of incremental encoders. For each channel a 32-bit counter with quadrature decoder can be read and set. In addition, the EL5151 offers a 32-bit latch for the zero pulse. Alternatively, both terminals can be used as forward/backward counters. Due to their support of distributed clocks, the EL515x terminals can detect the axis positions together with other slaves synchronously and with high temporal accuracy. |  | The EL5021 is an interface for the direct connection of a measuring sensor with sinusoidal voltage output $1 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {Vp }}$. The measuring signal is provided as a 32 bit value. The maximum resolution of the counter value is 24 bit, the maximum resolution of the signal period is 13 bit. The reference mark is stored in a 32 bit value. |
| 24 V DC at power contact |  | 24 V DC at power contact |
| typ. $100 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |  | typ. $50 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| typ. 130 mA |  | typ. 120 mA |
| yes |  | yes |
| 24 V DC |  | 1 V PP |
| A, B, C, gate/latch input 24 V DC, $24 \mathrm{~V} / 0 \mathrm{~V}$ | A1, B1, A2, B2, $24 \mathrm{~V} / 0 \mathrm{~V}$ | $A, A$ (inv), $B, B$ (inv), C, C (inv) |
| 24 V DC |  | 5 V DC/max. 0.5 A |
| max. 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) |  | 250 kHz @ 10 bit (sampling frequency 70 MHz ) |
| 1/256 bit microincrements |  | max. 13 bit, 8,192 steps per period |
| $1 \times 16 / 32$ bit switchable | $2 \times 32$ bit | max. 24 bit |
| gate or latch function, microincrements, time stamping of edges, period duration and frequency measurement, up/down counters | microincrements, period duration and frequency measurement, up/down counters | latch, reset, amplitude and frequency error recognition, frequency-dependent period resolution, frequency counter max. 24 bit |
| $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL, Ex |  | CE, Ex |
| approx. 50 g |  | approx. 55 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/EL5151 | www.beckhoff.com/EL5152 | www.beckhoff.com/EL5021 |
| (i) EL5151-0021 |  | i EL5021-0090 |
| with parameterisable 24 V DC output and workpiece measurement |  | TwinSAFE SC 324 |

## Communication | Serial interfaces RS232/RS485

The EL60xx serial interfaces enable the connection of devices with RS232 or RS422/RS485 interfaces to the control level. The devices connected to the EtherCAT Terminal communicate via the EtherCAT network with the automation device. The active communication channel works independently of the cycle of the higher-level EtherCAT system in full duplex mode at up to 115.2 kbaud. This way, any desired number of serial interfaces can be used in the application without having to consider structural restrictions in the control device. The serial interface can be positioned close to the place of use, this way reducing the necessary cable lengths.

The RS232 interface allows for high immunity to interference through electrically isolated signals. In the EL6021 this is additionally supported by differential signal transmission according to RS422. The EL6022 can make $2 \times 5 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ from the E-bus supply available for powering external devices.

The EL60xx can be used as a normal Windows COM interface in conjunction with the TwinCAT Virtual Serial COM Driver (see page 963 ).

|  | $1 \times$ serial interface RS232/RS422/RS485 |  | $2 \times$ serial interface RS232/RS422/RS485 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EL6001 \| } \\ & \text { ES6001 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EL6021\| } \\ & \text { ES6021 } \end{aligned}$ | EL6002 | EL6022 |
| Data transfer rates | 2,400...115,200 baud; <br> default: 9,600 baud, <br> 8 data bits, no parity and one stop bit |  | 300...115,200 baud; default: 9,600 baud, 8 data bits, no parity and one stop bit |  |
| Interfaces | $1 \times \mathrm{RS} 232$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \times \operatorname{RS} 4221 \\ & \text { RS485 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $2 \times \mathrm{RS} 232$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times R S 4221 \\ & \text { RS } 485 \end{aligned}$ |
| Technology | terminal contact |  | D-sub, 9-pin |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Data buffer | 864 bytes receive buffer, 128 bytes transmit buffer |  | 864 bytes receive buffer, 128 bytes transmit buffer |  |
| Current consumption power contacts | - |  | - |  |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 120 mA | typ. 170 mA | typ. 170 mA | typ. 270 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - |  | - |  |
| Cable length | max. 15 m | approx. <br> 1,000 m <br> twisted pair | max. 15 m | approx. <br> 1,000 m <br> twisted pair |
| Line impedance | - | $120 \Omega$ | - | $120 \Omega$ |
| Special features | - |  | $2 \times 5 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ for external supply (EL6022) |  |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex |  | CE, UL, Ex |  |
| Weight | approx. 55 g |  | approx. 55 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6001 |  | www.beckhoff.com/EL6002 |  |

## Communication | License key terminal for TwinCAT 3.1

TwinCAT 3.1 enables management of TwinCAT licenses via the EL6070 EtherCAT Terminal. The EL6070 is used as a hardware license key in the modular EtherCAT I/O system. Via an interface, the terminal can also be used for secure data encryption. Data transfer takes place via EtherCAT.

For even more convenient handling of the TwinCAT 3.1 licensing, from hardware version 02 the EL6070 license key terminal is equipped with a local data memory. The data memory is used for storing the TwinCAT 3.1 license files. It is not freely accessible and is managed by TwinCAT 3.1.

The functionally equivalent C9900-L100 license key USB stick also features this data memory.
$\left.\begin{array}{l|lll}\hline & \text { License key terminal } \\ \text { for TwinCAT } 3.1\end{array}\right]$

License key terminal
for TwinCAT 3.1


C9900-L100 | License key USB stick
for TwinCAT 3.1

## Communication | EtherCAT memory terminal 128 kbyte

The EL6080 EtherCAT memory terminal has 128 KB of non-volatile memory (NOVRAM). The terminal can be used to store and read out parameters and recipes. Part of the memory can also be used for the cyclic storage of machine data such as operating hour meters or production numbers. The EtherCAT Terminal is used, for example, for storing module-related data in the machine module in modular machine concepts with a central controller.

Data is only stored in the RAM in the live terminal and is therefore not stored permanently. However, this allows unlimited access for reading and writing. In the event of a power failure, an internal buffer supplies the NOVRAM block until the entire contents of the RAM have been stored in a non-volatile memory.

The EL6080 supports memory access with cyclic process data or via acyclic SDO/ CoE. The access time depends in both cases on the size of the data. For cyclic access, the user must create a set of process data with an arbitrary structure, which is then written to or read from the terminal in its entirety. This process takes several task cycles, depending upon the size of the data and the cycle time, and is controlled by a handshake.

|  | EtherCAT memory terminal 128 kbyte, NOVRAM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL6080 |  |
| Technology | EtherCAT memory terminal |  |
| Memory | 128 kbyte NOVRAM |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~B}^{-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}} \\ & \mathrm{fm} / \mathrm{Pm}_{\mathrm{n}} \\ & 25 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ |

## Communication | Display terminal - operating hours counter

The display terminal has an illuminated, low-reflection LC display with two lines of 16 characters. It can be used, for example, for displaying status messages or diagnostic information. A non-resettable operating hours counter is integrated and can be displayed and also read out via the controller.

Via the user program dynamic and static application-specific texts can be displayed, e.g. "Production counter: (count value)". If the output text is longer than 16 characters, the terminal automatically switches to scrolling text mode. Two special characters can be defined via a $5 \times 8$ pixel matrix.

The statuses of the navigation switch - up, down, left, right and enter - are transmitted to the controller as binary variables and can be used, for example, to control the display.

|  | Display terminal with navigation switch and operating hours counter |
| :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL6090 |
| Technology | EtherCAT display terminal |
| Switch inputs | navigation switch: up, down, left, right, enter |
|  |  |
| Display | LC display, $2 \times 16$ characters (> 16 characters = scrolling text mode), switchable backlight |
| Special characters | 2 characters ( $5 \times 8$ pixel matrix) |
| Operating hours counter | 32 bit overflow after 136 years (no reset possible), secure data storage $>100$ years (@15 minutes writing interval), accuracy: $\pm 50 \mathrm{ppm}$ |
| Time measuring | $4 \times 32$ bit second counter (reset possible) |
| Counter | $4 \times 32$ bit counter (reset possible) |
| Storage interval | manual/automatic every 15 minutes |
| Current consumption power contacts | - |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 80 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE |
| Weight | approx. 70 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6090 |

## Communication | Ethernet switch port terminals

The EL6601 and EL6614 Ethernet switchport terminals serve the local connection of arbitrary Ethernet devices to the EtherCAT system. The EtherCAT system relays the Ethernet communication of the connected devices fully transparent and collision-free.

The EL6614 Ethernet switchport terminal has an integrated 5 -port switch. It manages the data from the EtherCAT system and the four RJ 45 ports. In full-duplex mode, the terminal enables the collision-free communication of the connected devices with one another.

The EL6601 and EL6614 are suitable for transmitting and receiving "normal" non-real-time-critical Ethernet frames, e.g. with TCP/IP contents. The throughput specified in the documentation must be observed. TwinCAT, as a "virtual switch", manages these frames at the IPC Ethernet port, which is configured as an EtherCAT device.

In addition, the EL6601 and EL6614 can appear as a publisher/subscriber like a real-time Ethernet device and can be configured as such in TwinCAT. Real-time data are preferred by the terminal and processed synchronously with the EtherCAT cycle. In this way, several hundred bytes of process data can be transmitted and received cyclically, up to < 1 ms.

| Ethernet | Ethernet switch port terminal, 1 port | Ethernet switch port terminal, 4 ports, internal switch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL6601 | EL6614 |
| Ethernet interface | 10BASE-T/100BASE-TX <br> Ethernet with $1 \times$ RJ45 | 10BASE-T/100BASE-TX <br> Ethernet with $4 \times$ RJ45 |
| Data transfer rates | 10/100 Mbit/s, IEEE 802.3 u auto-negotiation, half or full duplex at 10 and $100 \mathrm{Mbit} /$ s possible, automatic settings |  |
| Cable length | up to 100 m twisted pair | up to 100 m twisted pair |
|  |  |  |
| Protocol | all Ethernet (IEEE 802.3)based protocols, store and forward switching mode | all Ethernet (IEEE 802.3)based protocols, store and forward switching mode |
| Current consumption power contacts | - | - |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 310 mA | typ. 450 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Special features | support of RT Ethernet, publisher/subscriber, DHCP/BootP address allovation (1 device) | support of RT Ethernet, publisher/subscriber, DHCP/BootP address allovation (1 device) |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 75 g | approx. 95 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6601 | www.beckhoff.com/EL6614 |

## Communication | IEEE 1588 external synchronisation

The Precision Time Protocol can be used in order to generate an identical time base within an application, i.e. over several networks. PTP is a protocol that secures the synchronicity of the time settings of several devices in a network and which is defined in IEEE 1588 standard as the protocol standard for the synchronisation of distributed clocks in networks. As opposed to the NTP (Network Time Protocol), the emphasis in PTP is on higher accuracy. The applicational synchronisation can be implemented using TwinCAT and the EL6688 IEEE 1588 External Synchronisation Interface.

If the PTP Ethernet frames are routed by switches in a larger network, then PTP-compatible switches should to be used in order to attain the highest possible synchronisation accuracy. These enter the self-caused data delays into the correction values provided in the PTP data. In this way, the accuracy of the synchronisation of the master to the slave is not affected negatively by the transmission delays.

The EL6688 is the simplest way to synchronise an EtherCAT system with appropriate interface devices to the global world time via GPS or radio transmitters such as DFC77. If more than two EtherCAT systems are to be synchronised with one another, the EtherCAT Terminal is likewise the means of choice.


Applicational synchronicity in the network thanks to distributed clocks according to IEEE 1588

IEEE 1588 external synchronisation interface

| Technical data | EL6688 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethernet interface | 10BASE-T/100BASE-TX Ethernet with $1 \times$ RJ45 |
| Data transfer rates | $10 / 100 \mathrm{Mbit} / \mathrm{s}$, IEEE 802.3 u auto-negotiation, half or full <br> duplex at 10 and $100 \mathrm{Mbit} / \mathrm{s}$ possible, automatic settings |
| Cable length | up to 100 m twisted pair |
|  |  |

The EL6688 EtherCAT Terminal is a device in the IEEE 1588 synchronisation system that supports the Ethernet-based precision time protocols PTPv1 (IEEE 1588-2002) and PTPv2 (IEEE 1588-2008). On the one hand, the EL6688 is an IEEE 1588 clock (master or slave), which is synchronised within the scope of the protocol accuracy. On the other hand, it is synchronised by the EtherCAT master as an EtherCAT Terminal in the distributed clocks system, or it provides the reference clock for the EtherCAT system. To do this, it only needs to be selected as the "reference clock" in the TwinCAT System Manager. This way, a consistent timebase can be created across applications for any number of spatially separated TwinCAT EtherCAT systems and machine sections, e.g. for applications with axes or measurement technology. The compact EtherCAT Terminal enables flexible deployment depending on the application requirements.

| Protocol | PTPv1 (IEEE 1588-2002), PTPv2 (IEEE 1588-2008) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current consumption <br> power contacts | - |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 310 mA |
| Distributed clocks | yes |
| Cable length | up to 100 m twisted pair |
| Special features | usable in TwinCAT as a reference clock |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}, \mathrm{Ex}$ |
| Weight | approx. 75 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6688 |

## Communication | EtherCAT bridge terminals

The slaves within an EtherCAT system are synchronised by the distributed clocks system. In each slave capable of doing so, a local clock triggers the reading in of inputs and the output of outputs synchronously with all other slaves. A slave represents the reference clock, according to which the EtherCAT master/TwinCAT synchronises all other slaves. For event logging and axis synchronisation, the synchronous operation of several EtherCAT systems is useful. The EL669x, which serves as a crossover point between two EtherCAT systems, can be used for interconnection: it is an EtherCAT Terminal on the so-called primary side and an EtherCAT slave with an RJ45 connection on the so-called secondary side. The direction of the time synchronisation is selectable. TwinCAT can use this terminal as the reference clock in the synchronised system; this way, the entire lowerlevel system is operated synchronously with the primary system. With the same cycle times, both real-time tasks then work synchronously in TwinCAT.

The power supply for the secondary side (RJ45) of the EL6695 is via an external connection, the primary side is supplied via the E-bus. The bridge terminal can also be used for integrating a subordinate PC system as an EtherCAT slave.


Example topologies EL669x

| EtherCAT bridge <br> terminal | EtherCAT bridge <br> terminal |
| :--- | :--- |
| EL6692 | EL6695 |
| primary side: E-bus (terminal strand), <br> secondary side: $2 \times 100 ~ M b i t / s ~ E t h e r n e t, ~ R J 45, ~ I n / O u t ~$ |  |
| EtherCAT distributed clock synchronisation, <br> data exchange |  |



| Technical data | EL6692 | EL6695 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Technology | primary side: E-bus (terminal strand), <br> secondary side: $2 \times 100$ Mbit/s Ethernet, RJ45, In/Out |  |
| Function | EtherCAT distributed clock synchronisation, <br> data exchange |  |

The EL6692 and EL6695 are EtherCAT bridge terminals with different performance levels for the synchronous and asynchronous data transmission between two EtherCAT systems. The EL6695 differs from the EL6692 in a flexible CoE configuration, the possibility for device emulation and significantly higher data throughput rates. Apart from that, a reconfigurable partial transmission of the PDO can be offered through selective PDO mapping. Especially with modular or changing machine concepts this is a helpful function.

| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (secondary side) | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{(secondary} \mathrm{side)}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Current consumption <br> power contacts | - | - |
| Current consumption <br> E-bus | E-bus: 120 mA, <br> external: $60 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ typ. | E -bus: typ. 400 mA, <br> external: $80 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ typ. |
| Distributed clocks | yes | yes |
| Power supply | primary: via the E-bus, <br> secondary: via connector | primary: via the E-bus, <br> secondary: via connector, 24 V |
| Cyclic process data <br> per direction | max. 480 byte | max. 1400 byte |
| Special features | usable in TwinCAT as a <br> reference clock, supports | usable in TwinCAT as a <br> reference clock, synchronous <br> data exchange, flexible PDO <br> mapping, supports AoE, EoE, |
|  | ADS over EtherCAT (AoE) | FoE, VoE |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, Ex | CE |
| Weight | approx. 85 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6692 | approx. 85 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/EL6695 |  |  |

## Communication | AS-Interface master terminal

The AS-Interface (AS-i = Actuator Sensor interface) is a fieldbus communication method for actuators and sensors. The master cyclically transmits telegrams to the individual slaves via a 2 -core yellow ribbon cable, which serves at the same time for the 24 V power supply. Up to 62 slaves with a total of 496 inputs and 496 outputs are supported, depending on the protocol.

AS-Interface potential feed terminal EL9520 see page 440

| Cycle time | max. 5 ms (at 31 or 62 slaves) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current consumption <br> power contacts | - |
| Current consumption | 120 mA (E-Bus), typ. $40 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{max} .60 \mathrm{~mA}$ (AS-Interface) |
| Distributed clocks | - |
| AS-Interface diagnostics | power failure, slave failure, parameterisation error |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE |
| Weight | approx. 55 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6201 |

## Communication | IO-Link terminal

The EL6224 IO-Link terminal enables connection of up to four IO-Link devices, e.g. actuators, sensors or combinations of both. A point-to-point connection is used between the terminal and the device. The terminal is parameterised via the EtherCAT master. IO-Link is designed as an intelligent link between the fieldbus level and the sensor, allowing parameterisation information to be exchanged bidirectionally via the IO-Link connection. The parameterisation of the IO-Link devices with service data can be done from TwinCAT via ADS.

In the standard setting, the EL6224 functions as a 4 -channel input terminal, 24 V DC, which communicates with connected IO-Link devices, parameterises them and, if necessary, changes their operating mode.

Integration into the HD housing with 16 connection points enables each IO-Link device to be operated in 3-wire connection mode.

Additional 24 V and 0 V connection points can be realised via the EL918x potential distributor terminal.

| Q TO-Link | 4-channel input/output, IO-Link master terminal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL6224 |  |
| Technology | IO-Link input/output |  |
| Specification version | IO-Link V1.1 |  |
| Data transfer rates | 4.8 kbaud, 38.4 kbaud and 230.4 kbaud |  |
| Number of channels | 4 IO-Link interfaces |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{pm} / \mathrm{fm} \\ & 25 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ |
| Supply current for devices | 500 mA per device |  |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |  |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 120 mA |  |
| Distributed clocks | - |  |
| Cable length | max. 20 m |  |
| Special features | each channel parameterisable in TwinCAT |  |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex |  |
| Weight | approx. 60 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6224 |  |
| Special terminals | i EL6624-0090 |  |
| Distinguishing features | TwinSAFE SC | 324 |

## Communication | PROFINET controller/device

The EL6631 PROFINET RT controller (master) terminal supports the complete real-time function (RT) as well as extensive diagnostic possibilities. All services according to conformance class B are supported. Up to 15 PROFINET RT devices can be projected on the EL6631.

The EL6631-0010 PROFINET RT device (slave) terminal enables the simple exchange of data between EtherCAT and the PROFINET RT controllers. Within the EtherCAT strand it represents a slave that can consist of up to 65,535 devices. The EL6631-0010 contains a 3-port switch; two of these ports are fed externally to RJ45 sockets. This allows the construction of the I/O stations as a line topology, thus reducing wiring. The maximum distance between two devices is 100 m .

Protocols such as LLDP or SNMP can be used for network diagnostics.

The EL6632 PROFINET IRT Controller Terminal supports the complete RT (real-time) or IRT (isochronous real-time) function as well as providing extensive diagnostic options.

All services in accordance with Conformance Class C are supported. Depending on the cycle time, up to five PROFINET IRT or up to 15 PROFINET RT devices can be operated at the EL6632 in a line topology. The maximum distance between two devices is 100 m . Protocols such as LLDP or SNMP can be used for network diagnostics.

| $\frac{P R O F I^{\circledR}}{+N E T}$ | PROFINET RT controller/ device terminal | PROFINET IRT controller |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL6631 | i EL6632 |
| Technology | PROFINET RT | PROFINET IRT |
| Ethernet interface | 100BASE-TX Ethernet with $2 \times$ RJ45 |  |
| Number of channels | 2 (switched) | 2 (switched) |
|  |  |  |
| Protocol | RT | RT or IRT |
| Current consumption power contacts | - | - |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 400 mA | typ. 400 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Cable length | up to 100 m twisted pair | up to 100 m twisted pair |
| Special features | LLDP, SNMP, <br> Conformance Class B, max. 15 RT devices, min. 1 ms RT cycle | Conformance Class C, max. 5 IRT devices, max. 15 RT devices, min. $500 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ IRT cycle, min. 1 ms RT cycle |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> (see documentation) | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> (see documentation) |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE |
| Weight | approx. 75 g | approx. 75 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6631 | www.beckhoff.com/EL6632 |
| Special terminals | EL6631-0010 |  |
| Distinguishing features | PROFINET RT device |  |

## Communication | EtherNet/IP master/slave terminal

The EL6652 EtherNet/IP master terminal and the EL6652-0010 EtherNet/IP slave terminal have a switched 2-port Ethernet connection and can thus be operated in a line with further Ethernet/IP nodes. The process data are configured by an EtherCAT master, allowing different process data and different sizes.

The EL6652 and EL6652-0010 support both multicast and unicast connections. With the EL6652, up to 16 simple EtherNet/IP slave devices can be connected via one generic node. The EL6652-0010 is optionally available for connecting EtherCAT with an EtherNet/IP master.

| EtherNet/IP" | EtherNet/IP master/slave terminal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL6652 | EL6652-0010 |
| Technology | EtherNet/IP master terminal | EtherNet/IP slave terminal |
| Ethernet interface | 100BASE-TX Ethernet with $2 \times$ RJ45 |  |
| Number of channels | 2 (switched) |  |
|  |  |  |
| Protocol | EtherNet/IP | EtherNet/IP slave |
| Number of possible slave devices | max. 16 slave nodes | - |
| Current consumption power contacts | - |  |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 400 mA |  |
| Distributed clocks | - |  |
| Cable length | up to 100 m twisted pair |  |
| Special features | multicast/unicast connection |  |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (see documentation) |  |
| Approvals | CE |  |
| Weight | approx. 75 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6652 |  |

## Communication | PROFIBUS master/slave terminal

The EL6731 PROFIBUS master terminal corresponds to the FC3101 PROFIBUS PCI card. Connection via EtherCAT allows PCl slots in the PC to be dispensed with; instead, any desired number of PROFIBUS master terminals (EL6731) or slave terminals (EL67310010) can be used in the field. This reduces cabling and facilitates the connection of existing fieldbus installations to the highperformance EtherCAT fieldbus.

The terminal can handle the PROFIBUS protocol with all features and enables the integration of arbitrary PROFIBUS devices in the EtherCAT Terminal network. The terminal has a PROFIBUS chip with the latest PROFIBUS technology - including a highprecision isochronous mode for axis control and advanced diagnostic options.

The EL6731 allows the operation of PROFIBUS slaves with different polling rates and is distinguished by the following characteristics:

- Cycle times from $200 \mu$ s are possible.
- PROFIBUS DP, PROFIBUS DP-V1, PROFIBUS DP-V2
- master and slave monitor up to $12 \mathrm{Mbit} / \mathrm{s}$
- powerful parameter and diagnostics interfaces
- The error management for each bus user is freely configurable.
- It is possible to read the bus configuration and automatically assign the "GSD" files.



## Communication | CANopen master/slave terminal

The EL6751 CANopen master terminal corresponds to the FC5101 CANopen PCI card. Connection via EtherCAT allows PCI slots in the PC to be dispensed with; instead, any desired number of CANopen master or slave terminals can be used in the field. The EL6751 enables the integration of arbitrary CANopen devices in the EtherCAT Terminal network. It is alternatively available as a master (EL6751) or slave (EL6751-0010). In addition, general CAN messages can be sent or received - without having to bother with CAN frames in the applications program. The terminal has a powerful protocol implementation with many features:

- support for all CANopen PDO communication modes: event-controlled, time-controlled (event timer), synchronous, polling
- synchronisation with the task cycle of the PC controller
- SYNC cycle with quartz precision for drive synchronisation, zero cumulative jitter
- parameter communication (SDO) at start-up and when running
- emergency message handling, guarding and heartbeat
- powerful parameter and diagnostics interfaces
- online bus load display


## Communication | DeviceNet master/slave terminal

The EL6752 DeviceNet master terminal corresponds to the FC5201 DeviceNet PCI card. Connection via EtherCAT allows PCI slots in the PC to be dispensed with; instead, any desired number of DeviceNet master or slave terminals can be used in the field. The EL6752 allows the integration of arbitrary DeviceNet devices in the EtherCAT Terminal network. It is alternatively available as a master (EL6752) or slave (EL6752-0010). The DeviceNet terminal has a powerful protocol implementation with many features:

- support of all DeviceNet I/O modes: polling, change of state, cyclic, strobed
- Unconnected Message Manager (UCMM)
- offline connection set, Device Heartbeat Messages, Device Shutdown Messages
- Auto Device Replacement (ADR)
- powerful parameter and diagnostics interfaces
- The error management for each bus user is freely configurable.

| DeviceNet | DeviceNet master/slave terminal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL6752 | EL6752-0010 |
| Technology | DeviceNet master terminal | DeviceNet slave terminal |
| Data transfer rates | 125, 250, 500 kbaud |  |
| Interfaces | open style connector, 5 -pin, according to DeviceNet specification, galvanically decoupled (Connector is supplied.) |  |
| Number of channels | 1 |  |
|  |  | $0^{+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{~B}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Fieldbus | DeviceNet |  |
| Current consumption power contacts | - |  |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 260 mA |  |
| Distributed clocks | - |  |
| Bus device | max. 63 slaves |  |
| Special features | DeviceNet scanner |  |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex |  |
| Weight | approx. 70 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6752 |  |

## Communication | Lightbus master/Interbus slave terminal

## Lightbus

The EL6720 Lightbus master terminal enables the connection to Lightbus devices just as the Beckhoff FC2001 Lightbus PCI card. Due to the connection via EtherCAT, no PCl slots are required in the PC. The terminal controls the Lightbus protocol with all its features. Within an EtherCAT Terminal network, the EL6720 enables the integration of any Lightbus slaves. The terminal has a powerful protocol implementation with many features:

- Cycle times up to $100 \mu$ s are possible.
- Process data communication can either be free running or synchronised.
- powerful parameter and diagnostics interfaces (ADS)

Lightbus accessories see page $\quad 688$

## Interbus

Interbus is a ring system, i.e. all devices are actively integrated into a closed transmission path. Each device regenerates the incoming signal and passes it on. In the Interbus system, both the data line and the return line are fed through all devices inside one cable. This results in the physical appearance of a line or tree structure. The master-slave system allows the connection of a maximum of 512 devices, which form the structure of a spatially distributed shift register. Each device, with its registers of different lengths, is part of the shift register ring. The master pushes data through the ring serially. Due to the point-to-point connection method, termination resistors do not have to be installed.

The EL6740-0010 Interbus slave terminal enables data exchange between EtherCAT and Interbus. For both bus systems the terminal "mirrors" up to 32 word input and 32 word output to the respective other system. The outputs are written to the inputs of the other bus with minimum delay. The terminal can use the Interbus protocol up to a baud rate of 2 Mbits. Due to the connection via EtherCAT, no PCI slots are required in the PC.

| LIGHTBUS | Lightbus master terminal | Interbus <br> slave terminal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL6720 | EL6740-0010 |
| Technology | Lightbus master terminal | Interbus slave terminal |
| Data transfer rates | 2.5 Mbaud | 500 kbits, 2 Mbits (default) |
| Interfaces | $2 \times$ fibre optic standard connector Z1000 (plastic fibre), Z1010 (HCS fibre) | $2 \times$ D-sub plug, 9-pin, plug and socket with screening and vibration lock |
| Number of channels | 1 | 1 |
|  |  <br> = 4t Ir $\square$ (4) $\Theta$ <br> II <br> LIGHTBUS Hecampf rem |  |
| Fieldbus | Lightbus | Interbus, max. 400 m between 2 stations at 500 kbit/s |
| Type of connection | fibre optic standard connector | only remote bus |
| Current consumption power contacts | - | - |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 240 mA | typ. 450 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Bus device | max. 254 nodes with a max. of 65,280 I/O points per fieldbus connection | - |
| Special features | 3 priority-controlled logical communication channels | status LEDs |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 70 g | approx. 80 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6720 | www.beckhoff.com/EL6740 |

## Communication | DMX master/slave terminal

DMX is the standard protocol for controlling professional stage and effect lighting equipment, which is used, for example, for the dynamic lighting of showrooms and salesrooms as well as for exclusive displays of light and colour in high-profile buildings, such as hotels and event centres. For static DMX light sources (e.g. spotlights), colour mixing and brightness values are transmitted, while moving DMX light sources (e.g. moving heads and scanners) receive additional spatial coordinates. The high data transfer rate of EtherCAT permits higher update rates of light settings, resulting in more harmonious changes of light and colour as perceived by the human eye.

The EL6851 DMX master terminal allows the direct connection of up to 32 DMX devices and supports the transmission of the full DMX protocol width
of 512 bytes in just one control cycle using EtherCAT. This way, random devices, such as scanners, moving heads or spotlights can be controlled (see illustration below).

The EL6851-0010 DMX slave terminal acts as a link to the DMX world and enables professional stage and effect lighting to be implemented in conjunction with standard hardware. It takes on the information from the DMX master for the assigned automation equipment. This way, theatre and show stages can be constructed with standard hardware at reduced cost, but with full flexibility. The data from the DMX telegram are output on simple digital outputs, stepper motors or dimmer terminals. Furthermore, it is possible to transmit the DMX data to a DALI network and in this way to indirectly operate DALI ballasts with DMX.


The EL6851 EtherCAT Terminal is a DMX master terminal and enables connection of up to 32 devices without repeater. The DMX master terminal can send up to 512 bytes of data. At $250 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}$ a maximum data rate of 44 kHz is thus possible.

| Data length | max. 512 bytes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Protocol | DMX512 |  |
| Current consumption power contacts | - |  |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 130 mA |  |
| Distributed clocks | - |  |
| Bus device | max. 32 without repeater | - |
| Line impedance | $120 \Omega$ |  |
| Special features | supports RDM protocol, library available; electrically isolated | start address and data length can be set |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex |  |
| Weight | approx. 55 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL6851 |  |

## Communication | TwinSAFE, PROFIsafe

|  | TwinSAFE Logic |  | TwinSAFE/PROFIsafe |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| logic and gateway terminal |  |  |  |

For TwinSAFE products and further information on the TwinSAFE technology see page
ㅍ For availability status see Beckhoff website at: www.beckhoff.com/EL6910

## Motion | 4-axis interface

The EM7004 interface module is designed for direct connection of servo drives with $\pm 10$ V DC interface and incremental encoder output for position feedback and represents a cost-effective solution for drives in the lower and medium speed range. The individual servo interfaces are electrically isolated from each other. The analog I/Os and the incremental encoder connections have a common reference potential. Further digital inputs and outputs turn the compact module into a complete - and sole link between the control and application level. Internal preprocessing of the signals enables users to modify outputs with short reaction times, depending on the position.


## Motion | Stepper motor terminals

Stepper motors are often used in positioning drives. They allow, by the combination of single steps, a positioning process without feedback of the rotor positions. This "open control chain" mode of operation and the longevity of a stepper motor are particularly interesting for price-sensitive fields of application.

In contrast with a DC motor the control of a stepper motor is carried out by the different energisation of the individual motor windings following a defined pattern of pulses. The electromagnetic field of the stator is switched intermittently so that the shaft turns through the step angle $a$. The motor follows the impulse pattern of the control unit, until the coupled momentum exceeds its holding momentum or the impulse demand is too dynamic, which leads to standstill of the motor. The EL703x and EL704x EtherCAT stepper motor terminals, which are suitable for highly dynamic movement, solve this problem also in areas of higher speeds of rotation.

The EL703x and EL704x stepper motor terminals are designed for direct connection of medium capacity stepper motors. A high frequency clocked PWM output stage regulates the currents through the motor coils.

The stepper motor terminals are synchronised with the motor by parameterising. Unipolar as well as bipolar stepper motors can be driven. Additional inputs support functions like homing and final position monitoring. 64-fold micro stepping ensures particularly quiet and precise motor opera-
tion even with standard technology. Together with a stepper motor, the stepper motor terminals represent an inexpensive small servo axis. The EL7037 and EL704x also include an incremental encoder interface to read position data.

The stepper motor terminals can be controlled like a servo drive by a speed interface from a Motion Control software such as TwinCAT for example. In applications with a less complex and less powerful CPU the control is also possible via a position interface (travel distance control). The stepper motor terminals move the motor themselves to a desired position. Ramp steepness and maximum speed can be entered as parameters.

Irregular operation at certain speed ranges with standard technology, particularly without coupled load, indicates that the stepper motor is being run at its resonance frequency. Under certain circumstances the motor may even stop. Resonances in the lower frequency range essentially result from the mechanical motor parameters. Apart from their impact on smooth running, such resonances can lead to significant loss of torque, or even loss of step of the motor, and are therefore particularly undesirable. The EL7041-1000 special version with fieldoriented control is particularly well suited for such low-mass and therefore resonancecritical applications.

In combination with the AS10xx series stepper motors, the EL7037 and EL7047 EtherCAT Terminals optionally support field-
oriented control. The advantages of this operating mode are:

- low power consumption
(almost entirely load-dependent)
- high efficiency
- consistent dynamics compared with standard mode
- Step losses are inherently eliminated. The EL703x stepper motor terminal is designed exclusively for 24 V supply voltage. The motor current can reach up to 1.5 A . The EL704x covers a supply voltage range from $8 \mathrm{~V} D C$ to $50 \mathrm{~V} D$ and also needs a 24 V supply from the power contacts. The motor current can be set from 1 to 5 A . The EL7041-1000 special version is compatible to the KL2541.

The peak current may briefly significantly exceed the rated current and in this way makes the whole drive system very dynamic. In such dynamic applications, negative acceleration causes the feedback of energy, which leads to voltage peaks at the power supply unit. An EL9576 brake chopper terminal protects from the effects of overvoltage, in that it absorbs some of the energy. For voltage values exceeding the capacity of the terminal, an external resistor has to be connected to eliminate surplus energy.

AS10xx | Stepper motors see page
868
EL9576 | Brake chopper terminal see page 443


Connection of a bipolar AS10xx stepper motor, parallel

|  | Stepper motor terminal $24 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC, } 1.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | Stepper motor terminal $24 \text { V DC, 1.5 A, }$ <br> with incremental encoder, vector control | Stepper motor terminal 50 V DC, 5 A, with incremental encoder | Stepper motor terminal 50 V DC, 5 A, <br> with incremental encoder, vector control |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL7031 \| ES7031 | EL7037 | EL7041 \| ES7041 | EL7047 |
| Technology | direct motor connection |  |  |  |
| Load type | uni- or bipolar stepper motors |  |  |  |
| Max. output current | 1.5 A (overload- and short-circuit-proof) |  | 5 A (overload- and short-circuit-proof) |  |
| Number of channels | 1 stepper motor, 2 digital inputs | 1 stepper motor, encoder input, 2 digital inputs | 1 stepper motor, encoder input, 2 digital inputs |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |  | 8...50 V DC |  |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. $30 \mathrm{~mA}+$ motor current | typ. 50 mA | typ. 50 mA |  |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 120 mA | typ. 100 mA | typ. 140 mA | typ. 100 mA |
| Distributed clocks | yes |  | yes |  |
| Maximum step frequency | $1,000,2,000,4,000 \text { or } 8,000$ <br> full steps/s (configurable) | 1,000, 2,000, 4,000, 8,000 <br> or 16,000 full steps/s (configurable) | $1,000,2,000,4,000 \text { or } 8,000$ <br> full steps/s (configurable) | $1,000,2,000,4,000,8,000$ <br> or 16,000 full steps/s (configurable) |
| Step pattern | 64-fold micro stepping |  | 64-fold micro stepping |  |
| Current controller frequency | approx. 25 kHz | approx. 30 kHz | approx. 30 kHz |  |
| Control resolution | approx. 5,000 positions in typ. applications (per revolution) |  | approx. 5,000 positions in typ. applications (per revolution) |  |
| Encoder signal | - | $5 . . .24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC, 5 mA , single-ended | $5 \ldots 24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC, 5 mA , single-ended |  |
| Pulse frequency | - | max. 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) | max. 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) |  |
| Special features | travel distance control | travel distance control, encoder input, vector control | travel distance control, encoder input | travel distance control, encoder input, vector control |
| Weight | approx. 50 g |  | approx. 90 g |  |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE |  | CE |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL7031 | www.beckhoff.com/EL7037 | www.beckhoff.com/EL7041 | www.beckhoff.com/EL7047 |
| Special terminals |  |  | EL7041-1000 |  |
| Distinguishing features |  |  | for resonance-critical applications |  |

## Motion | Servomotor terminals

Servomotors demonstrate their advantages in highly dynamic and precise positioning applications:

- very high positioning accuracy in applications where maximum precision is required through integrated position feedback
- high efficiency and high acceleration capacity
- Servomotors are overload-proof and therefore have far greater dynamics than stepper motors, for example.
- The high torque is load-independent up to the upper speed ranges.
- The use of servomotors reduces maintenance to a minimum.
These advantages increase the performance and efficiency of an application: the high dynamics with fast start-stop changes and the precise positioning capability thanks to the integrated positional feedback enable the coordination of several servomotors with one another for the synchronisation of several axes.

The EL72x1 and EL72x1-0010 servomotor terminals are a fully functional servo drive in a standard HD (High Density) terminal housing with a width of 12 mm or 24 mm for the direct driving of servomotors. They offer terminal points for a servomotor as well as for a motor brake and a feedback system. The fast


EL7201 | Servomotor terminal: Motor cables and further cables see page 864
control technology, based on field-oriented current and PI speed control, supports highly dynamic and frequently changing positioning tasks. The monitoring of important load criteria such as overvoltage and undervoltage, overcurrent, terminal temperature and motor load, which are derived from the calculation of an I2T model, guarantees the user maximum operational reliability.

While the EL72x1 supports a resolver as feedback system, the EL72x1-0010 offers the user the option to use an absolute feedback system. With the One Cable Technology (OCT) the encoder cable is omitted by transmitting the encoder signal digitally via the existing motor cable. The EL7211 and EL2711-00010 are characterised by their increased performance of 4.5 Arms.

Since the EL72x1 and the EL72x1-0010 servomotor terminals are completely integrated into the EtherCAT Terminal network, it is not necessary to wire up the controller; the space requirement is significantly reduced. The E-bus connection provides the user with all well-known EtherCAT features: in particular short cycle times, low jitter and simple diagnostics. EtherCAT offers precisely the performance that imposes no limits on the dynamics of a servomotor. Modern power semiconductors guarantee minimum power losses and also enable energy recovery in


EL7201-0010 | Servomotor terminal with OCT: Reduced commissioning costs due to ommission of the encoder cable
the intermediate circuit in braking mode. For highly dynamic applications and for supplying several servomotors from one power supply unit, the additional use of the EL9576 brake chopper terminal is recommended. It protects from the effects of overvoltage, in that it absorbs some of the energy. If the voltage exceeds the capacity of the terminal, it gets rid of the excess energy via an external resistance.

The EL72x1 and EL72x1-0010 are tested and pre-configured for the synchronous servo motors from the AM31xx and AM81xx series. In conjunction with the AM31xx and AM81xx they enable very dynamic, precise and compact applications.

AM81xx | Servomotors with OCT see page 862

AM31xx | Servomotors
see page 862
EL9576 | Brake chopper terminal see page 443

ZB85xx | Shielding connection system see page 448

|  | Servomotor terminal $50 \mathrm{VDC}, 2.8$ Arms | Servomotor terminal 50 V DC, 4.5 Arms | Servomotor terminal with OCT, 50 V DC, 2.8 Arms | Servomotor terminal with OCT, 50 V DC, 4.5 Arms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL7201 | EL7211 | EL7201-0010 | EL7211-0010 |
| Connection method | direct motor connection |  |  |  |
| Load type | permanent-magnet synchronous motors |  |  |  |
| Number of channels | 1 servomotor, resolver, motor brake |  | 1 servomotor, absolute feedback, motor brake, 2 digital inputs |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | $8 \ldots 50 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC }$ |  | $8 \ldots 50 \mathrm{~V}$ DC |  |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. $50 \mathrm{~mA}+$ holding current motor brake |  | typ. $50 \mathrm{~mA}+$ holding current motor brake |  |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 120 mA |  | 120 mA |  |
| Current controller frequency | double PWM clock frequency |  | double PWM clock frequency |  |
| Output current $\mathrm{IN}^{\text {N }}$ | 2.8 A (rms) | 4.5 A (rms) | 2.8 A (rms) | 4.5 A (rms) |
| Peak current $\mathrm{IN}^{\text {N }}$ | 5.7 A (rms) for 1 s | 9.0 A (rms) for 1 s | 5.7 A (rms) for 1 s | 9.0 A (rms) for 1 s |
| Frequency range | $0 \ldots .599 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | 0... 599 Hz |  |
| PWM clock frequency | 16 kHz |  | 16 kHz |  |
| Rated speed controller frequency | 16 kHz |  | 16 kHz |  |
| Output voltage motor brake | 24 V DC (+6 \%/-10 \%) |  | 24 V DC (+6 \%/-10 \%) |  |
| Output current motor brake | max. 0.5 A |  | max. 0.5 A |  |
| Special features | compact (only 12 mm wide), system-integrated | compact and system-integrated | compact (only 12 mm wide), system-integrated, absolute feedback, One Cable Technology (OCT), plug-and-play | compact and system-integrated, absolute feedback, One Cable Technology (OCT), plug-and-play |
| Weight | approx. 60 g | approx. 95 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 95 g |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE |  | CE |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL7201 | www.beckhoff.com/EL7211 | www.beckhoff.com/ EL7201-0010 | www.beckhoff.com/ EL7211-0010 |

## Motion | 2-channel DC motor output stages

DC motors can replace the servomotors in many applications if they are operated with an intelligent controller. A DC motor can be integrated very simply into the control system using the EL7332 and EL7342 EtherCAT Terminals. All parameters are adjustable via the fieldbus. The small, compact design and DIN rail mounting make the EtherCAT DC motor output stages suitable for a wide range of applications. The output stages are protected against overload and short circuit and offer an integrated feedback system for incremental encoders on a case-by-case basis. Two DC motors can be controlled by one terminal.

Two areas of application are particularly well supported by the output stages:

- Simple controller for low demands on the cycle time at inexpensive processor power: by the use of the integrated travel distance control, the EL73x2 EtherCAT Terminal can perform positioning travels independently without the use of NC. Nothing further is required apart from a DC motor and a terminal.
- High-end positioning by means of integration in TwinCAT NC: in conjunction with the EtherCAT DC motor output stage, the DC motor is used with TwinCAT for the application without further changes analogous to a servo-axis.

The control of a DC motor is simple to implement in comparison with other motors, since the speed of rotation is proportional to the voltage. It can be adjusted directly via the process data with the EL7332 and EL7342 EtherCAT Terminals. The integrated compensation of the internal resistance keeps the motor at the desired speed for load changes. Thus a simple drive task can be solved using a simple controller.

The EL7332 EtherCAT Terminal enables direct operation of two DC motors. It is electrically isolated from the E-bus. The speed is preset by a 16 bit value from the automation unit. The EtherCAT Terminal contains two channels whose signal state is indicated by LEDs. The LEDs enable quick local diagnosis.

For demanding positioning tasks a closed speed control loop with a feedback system is needed. Apart from the operation of two DC motors, the EL7342 EtherCAT Terminal enables the connection of an incremental encoder. The control loop can be closed either by the EtherCAT Terminal itself or by higherlevel controller (see illustration).

The peak current may briefly significantly exceed the rated current and in this way makes the whole drive system very dynamic. In such dynamic applications, negative accel-
eration causes the feedback of energy, which leads to voltage peaks at the power supply unit. The EL9576 brake chopper terminal protects from the effects of overvoltage, in that it absorbs some of the energy. If the voltage exceeds the capacity of the terminal, it gets rid of the excess energy via an external resistance.

EL9576 | Brake chopper terminal see page 443


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## System terminals | Function terminals

The power feed terminals make it possible to set up various potential groups with any desired voltages (EL9190) or with the standard voltages of 24 V DC or 230 V AC ( 120 V AC ). They are available with or without fine-wire fuse. In order to monitor the supply voltage, the terminals with diagnostics function report the status of the power feed terminal to the EtherCAT Coupler through two input bits. It is thus possible for the controller to check the distributed peripheral voltage over the fieldbus. The operating point performance conforms to the input terminals EL1002 (24 V) and EL1702 (230 V).

The EL9180, EL9185 and EL9195 EtherCAT Terminals allow the supply voltage to be accessed a number of times via spring force terminals. They make it unnecessary to use additional terminal blocks on the terminal strip.

The EL9195 or EL9070 EtherCAT Terminal can be used for the connection of screens. It connects the spring force contacts directly to the DIN rail and can optimally ground incoming electromagnetic radiation. The two power contacts are looped through by the EL9195, allowing two wires to be connected to each.

The EL9080 is used to identify potential groups (e.g. $230 \mathrm{VAC/}$ 24 V DC). It is inserted between two potential groups, and indicates the separation through an orange coloured cover.
Potential supply terminal, 120... 230 V AC, with diagnostics

| Technical data | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { EL9100\| } \\ & \text { ES9100 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline \text { EL9110\| } \\ \text { ES9110 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { EL9150\| } \\ & \text { ES9150 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \overline{\mathbf{i}} \text { EL9160\| } \\ \text { ES9160 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technology | potential supply terminal | potential supply terminal with diagnostics | potential supply terminal | potential supply terminal with diagnostics |
| Diagnostics in the process image | - | yes | - | yes |
|  |  |  <br> : | : <br> 芴 <br> $\mathrm{O}_{5}$ <br> 20: <br> B 9. <br>  <br> :.:.: |  |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC | 24 V DC | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ACI} \\ & 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ACI} \\ & 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \end{aligned}$ |
| Integrated fine-wire fuse | - | - | - | - |
| Current load | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Power LED | green | green | green | green |
| Defect LED | - | - | - | - |
| PE contact | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Shield connection | - | - | - | - |
| Current consumption E-bus | - | typ. 90 mA | - | typ. 90 mA |
| Connection to DIN rail | - | - | - | - |
| Electrical isolation | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Special features | - | - | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff. com/EL9100 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9110 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9150 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9160 |

[^1]| Potential supply terminal, any voltage up to 230 V AC | Potential <br> supply <br> terminal, <br> 24 V DC, <br> with fuse | Potential <br> supply <br> terminal, <br> 24 V DC, <br> with diagnos- <br> tics and fuse | Potential supply terminal, 120... 230 V AC, with fuse | Potential <br> supply <br> terminal, $\text { 120... } 230 \mathrm{VAC}$ <br> with diagnos- <br> tics and fuse | Potential <br> supply <br> terminal, <br> arbitrary, <br> with fuse | Shield terminal | Shield terminal | Separation terminal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { EL9190\| } \\ & \text { ES9190 } \end{aligned}$ | EL9200 | EL9210 | i EL9250 | i EL9260 | i EL9290 | EL9070 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { EL9195 \| } \\ & \text { ES9195 } \end{aligned}$ | EL9080 |
| potential <br> supply <br> terminal | potential <br> supply <br> terminal <br> with fuse | potential sup- <br> ply terminal <br> with diagnos- <br> tics and fuse | potential <br> supply <br> terminal <br> with fuse | potential sup- <br> ply terminal <br> with diagnos- <br> tics and fuse | potential <br> supply <br> terminal <br> with fuse | shield terminal |  | separation terminal |
| - |  | yes | - | yes | - |  |  |  |
|  | :......: <br> 多多 ${ }^{2} \mathrm{CO}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| arbitrary up to 230 V ACIDC | 24 V DC | 24 V DC | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/} \\ & 230 \mathrm{VAC} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ACI} \\ & 230 \mathrm{VAC} \end{aligned}$ | arbitrary up to 230 V AC/DC | arbitrary up to 230 V AC | arbitrary up to 230 V AC/DC | separation terminal |
| - | ...6.3 A | ...6.3 A | $\ldots 6.3 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\ldots 6.3 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\ldots 6.3 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - |
| $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| - | green | green | green | green | - | - | - | - |
| - | red | red | red | red | - | - | - | - |
| yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 x | 2 x | - |
| - | - | typ. 90 mA | - | typ. 90 mA | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | yes | yes | - |
| yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | - | - | yes |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | dissipation of EMC interference via large copper surfaces on the DIN rail | dissipation of EMC interference | placeholder terminal with E-bus transmission |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 55 g | approx. 55 g | approx. 55 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g |
| www.beckhoff. com/EL9190 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9200 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9210 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9250 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9260 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9290 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9070 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9195 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9080 |

## System terminals | Function terminals

The EL918x potential distribution terminals enable - depending upon the type - the distribution of ground or supply potentials to external devices. Wiring work and separate potential distributors are saved. Eight ground points are required for the ground connection of 8-channel output terminals in 2-wire operating mode, e.g. EL2008, for which the EL9187 can be used. The EL9184 and EL9188 HD EtherCAT Terminals (High Density) even make 16 connection points available in a compact housing.

Each assembly must be terminated at the right hand end with an EL9011 bus end cap.

|  | End cap | Potential distribution terminal, 2 terminal points per power contact | Potential distribution terminal, 4 terminal points at 2 power contacts | Potential <br> distribution terminal, $8 \times 24 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL9011 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EL9180\| } \\ & \text { ES9180 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EL9185\| } \\ & \text { ES9185 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EL9186\| } \\ & \text { ES9186 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Technology | end cap | potential distributi | on terminal |  |
| Diagnostics in the process image | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | end cap | arbitrary up to 230 V AC/DC | arbitrary up to 230 V AC/DC | $\leq 60 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Integrated fine-wire fuse | - | - | - | - |
| Current load | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Power LED | - | - | - | - |
| Defect LED | - | - | - | - |
| PE contact | - | yes | - | - |
| Shield connection | - | - | - | - |
| Current consumption E-bus | - | - | - | - |
| Electrical connection to DIN rail | - | - | - | - |
| Electrical isolation | yes | - | - | - |
| Special features | cover for the <br> E-bus contacts | - | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 10 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff. com/EL9011 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9180 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9185 | www.beckhoff. com/EL9186 |


| Potential distribution terminal, $8 \times 0 \mathrm{~V}$ | Potential distribution terminal, $2 \times 8$ terminal points | Potential distribution terminal, $8 \times 2$ terminal points | Potential distribution terminal, $1 \times 16$ terminal points | Potential distribution terminal, $8 \times 24 \mathrm{~V}, 8 \times 0 \mathrm{~V}$ | Potential distribution terminal, $16 \times 24 \mathrm{~V}$ | Potential distribution terminal, $16 \times 0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { EL9187 \| } \\ & \text { ES9187 } \end{aligned}$ | EL9181 | EL9182 | EL9183 | EL9184 | EL9188 | EL9189 |



## System terminals | Power supply terminals

The EL94xx and EL95xx terminal series are designed for the modified feeding of the operating voltage into the terminal strand. The EL9400 ane EL9410 power supply terminals enable the refreshment of the E-bus, via which data exchange takes place between the EtherCAT Coupler and the EtherCAT Terminals. Each EtherCAT Terminal requires a certain amount of current from the E-bus (see technical data: "Current consumption E-bus"). This current is fed into the E-bus by the relevant EtherCAT Coupler's power supply unit. When configuring a large number of EtherCAT Terminals, the 5 V power supply to the E-bus can be increased by 2 A via the EL9400/EL9410. As opposed to the EL9400, the EL9410 has a diagnostic function which is displayed by LED and on the process image.

The EL95xx power supply terminals produce different output voltages from the input voltage ( 24 V DC) that can be accessed at the terminals. The following EtherCAT Terminals are also supplied with this voltage via the power contacts. The power LEDs indicate the operating states of the terminals; short-circuits or overloads are indicated by the overcurrent LEDs. There is no electrical isolation of the input and output voltage.

|  | Power supply terminal for refreshing the E-bus | Power supply terminal for refreshing the E-bus, with diagnostics | AS-Interface potential feed terminal, with filter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EL9400 \| ES9400 | EL9410 \| ES9410 | EL9520 \| ES9520 |
| Technology | power supply termina |  | AS-Interface potential feed terminal |
| Diagnostics in the process image | - | yes | - |
|  |  |  | The EL9520 potential feed terminal uncouples the input and output signal through an integrated filter and enables the supply of AS-Interface networks from standard power supply units or another AS-Interface network. |
| Input voltage | 24 V DC | 24 V DC | up to 35 V |
| Output voltage | 5 V for E-bus supply | 5 V for E-bus supply | up to 35 V |
| Input current | approx. $70 \mathrm{~mA}+$ (E-bus/4) | approx. $70 \mathrm{~mA}+$ <br> (E-bus/4) | load-dependent |
| Max. output current | 2 A | 2 A | 2 A |
| Short-circuit-proof | - | yes | - |
| Current consumption E-bus | - | - | - |
| Electrical isolation | - | - | - |
| Insulation voltage input/output | - | - | - |
| Special features | for new projects: please use EL9410 | standard EL supply | no electrical isolation |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE |
| Weight | approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g | approx. 90 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/ EL9400 | www.beckhoff.com/ EL9410 | www.beckhoff.com/ EL9520 |


| Power supply terminal, 5 V DC, with diagnostics | Power supply terminal, 8 V DC, with diagnostics | Power supply terminal, 10 V DC, with diagnostics | Power supply terminal, 12 V DC, with diagnostics | Power supply terminal, 15 V DC, with diagnostics | Power supply terminal, 24 V DC, electrical isolation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EL9505 \| ES9505 | EL9508 \| ES9508 | EL9510 \| ES9510 | EL9512 \| ES9512 | EL9515 \| ES9515 | EL9560 \| ES9560 |
| power supply terminal |  |  |  |  |  |
| yes |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The EL9505 generates 5 V from the fed-in 24 V without electrical isolation. | The EL9508 generates 8 V from the fed-in 24 V without electrical isolation. | The EL9510 generates 10 V from the fed-in 24 V without electrical isolation. | The EL9512 generates 12 V from the fed-in 24 V without electrical isolation. | The EL9515 generates 15 V from the fed-in 24 V without electrical isolation. | 24 V generation from the 24 V fed-in with electrical isolation, potential-free |
| 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| 5 V DC $\pm 1$ \% | 8 V DC $\pm 1$ \% | 10 V DC $\pm 1$ \% | 12 V DC $\pm 1$ \% | 15 V DC $\pm 1$ \% | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+5 \%) |
| load-dependent | load-dependent | load-dependent | load-dependent | load-dependent | load-dependent |
| 0.5 A | 0.5 A | 0.5 A | 0.5 A | 0.5 A | 0.1 A |
| yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 90 mA | 90 mA | 90 mA | 90 mA | 90 mA | 90 mA |
| - | - | - | - | - | $1,500 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ constant load field side/E-bus |
| - | - | - | - | - | 500 V AC permanent load (field side) |
| diagnostics overcurrent, output voltage | diagnostics overcurrent, output voltage | diagnostics overcurrent, output voltage | diagnostics overcurrent, output voltage | diagnostics overcurrent, output voltage | automatic restart after short-circuit, diagnostics Uiw/Uour |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, Ex | CE, Ex | CE, Ex | CE, Ex | CE, Ex | CE |
| approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/ EL9505 | www.beckhoff.com/ EL9508 | www.beckhoff.com/ EL9510 | www.beckhoff.com/ EL9512 | www.beckhoff.com/ EL9515 | www.beckhoff.com/ EL9560 |

## System terminals | Surge filter system and field supply

The EL9540 system terminal contains an overvoltage filter for the 24 V field supply, the EL9550 for the 24 V field and system supply. The filter protects the EtherCAT Terminals from line-bound surge voltages that can occur due to high-energy disturbances such as switching overvoltages at inductive consumers or lightning strikes at the supply lines. The EtherCAT Terminals EL9540 or EL9550 protect the terminal station from damage in particularly harsh environments. The ship classification organisations require the use in shipbuilding applications and in the onshore/offshore sector.
$\left.\begin{array}{lll|l} & \text { Surge filter field supply } & \text { Surge filter system } \\ \text { and field supply }\end{array}\right]$

## System terminals | Brake chopper terminal

The EL9576 EtherCAT Terminal contains high-performance capacitors for stabilising supply voltages. It can be used in connection with the drive terminals of the EL7xxx series, e.g. the EL70x1 stepper motor terminals, the EL73x2 DC motor terminals or the EL72x1 servomotor terminals.

Low internal resistance and high pulsed current capability enable good buffering in parallel with a power supply unit. Return currents are stored, particularly in the context of drive applications, thereby preventing overvoltages. If the fed back energy exceeds the capacity of the capacitors, the EL9576 switches the load voltage through to the terminal points 1 and 5 . The energy is dissipated by the connection of an external ballast resistor.

The EL9576 is characterised in particular by adjustable threshold values and various diagnostic possibilities.

EL7xxx | Motion terminals
see page 431
Brake chopper terminal,

$$
72 \mathrm{~V}, 155 \mu \mathrm{~F}
$$

| Technical data | EL9576 \| ES9576 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technology | brake chopper |  |
| Diagnostics | temperature on board, over-/undervoltage |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Morfor } \\ & 25 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ |

The EL9576 buffers the connected voltage via its integrated capacitors and connects the external brake resistor if the preset threshold of the internal voltage is exceeded.

| Nominal voltage | arbitrary up to 72 V |
| :--- | :--- |
| Capacity | $155 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| Ripple current (max.) | 10 A |
| Internal resistance | $<5 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| Chopper voltage | adjustable |
| Recommended ballast <br> resistor | $10 \Omega$, typ. 100 W (dependent on application) |
| Overvoltage control range | typ. 1 V , parametrisable by CoE data |
| Ballast resistor clock rate | load-dependent, max. $1 \mathrm{~ms}, 2$-point control |
| Electrical isolation | $1,500 \mathrm{~V}$ (E-bus/field potential) |
| Special features | adjustabel threshold |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE |
| Weight | approx. 90 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EL9576 |

## Accessories EtherCAT Terminal



Cordsets and connectors

ZS1090-0003 | EtherCAT/Ethernet RJ45 plug, IP 20, 4-pin, field assembly
2 ZB9010 | Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT cable for fixed installation, category CAT 5e, 4-wires
3 ZK1090-9191-xxxx | Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT patch cable
4 ZS1052-3000 | 5 -pin open style connector for CANopen/DeviceNet with integrated termination resistor


ZS1031-3000 | 9-pin D-sub connector
for PROFIBUS ( 12 Mbaud) with integrated termination resistor


Z1000 | Standard connector for $1000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ plastic fibre


ZS1090-0008 | Connector set for direct connector assembly for POF cables 8 ZB5200 | DeviceNet cable


10 ZB4200 | Interbus remote bus cable

15 ZS1090-0005 | EtherCAT/Ethernet RJ45 plug, IP 20, 8-pin, for field assembly
16 ZB9020 | Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT cable, drag-chain suitable
17
ZK1090-6191-0xxx | EtherCAT cable, M12 plug,
straight, d-coded, 4-pin - RJ45 plug, straight

Shielding connection system

18 ZB8520 | Mounting rail holder for 448
19 ZB8510 | Shield busbar $10 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 448$

20 ZB8500 | Clamp strap for shield connection with knurled screw
21
ZB8530 | U-clamp terminal up to $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for PE connection to the rail
22 ZB8511 | Shield busbar clamp

## Motor cables

23 ZK4000-6700-2xxx | Motor cable, shielded,
for AS1000 stepper motors
24
ZK4000-5100-2xxx | Encoder cable for
AS1000 stepper motors
25
ZK4724-0410 | Resolver cable for AM8100 and AM3100 servomotors
26 ZK4704-0411 | Motor cable for AM8100 and
AM3100 servomotors
27
ZK4704-0421 | Motor cable for AM8100
servomotors with OCT

## Accessories

| 28 | BZ1xxx, BZ200x \| Marking material, | 447 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 29 | contact labels <br> BZ3200 \| Insertable label cover, transparent, <br> pluggable | 448 |
| 30 | BZ5100 \| Push-in strips for labels |  |
| 31 | BG155x \| Bus system housing with mounting | 448 |
|  | Bails and holes | 449 |

## www.beckhoff.com/EtherCAT-accessories

Note: The pictured products give examples of the wide range of EtherCAT Terminal accessories. For further variants and connection possibilities please see the respective catalog pages.

## Cables and connectors for field assembly

## EtherCAT cable (copper based)

## Pre-assembled cable

The pre-assembled Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT cables with RJ45 plug enable fast, easy wiring inside the control cabinet and are suitable for short distances on the machine. The robust, industrial quality PUR cables distinguish themselves from office cables by both their mechanical and their EMC characteristics. Further lengths and variants on request.

| Technical data | ZK1090-9191-xxxx |  |  |  |  | A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cross-section | $4 \times 2 \times$ AWG26/7 $\ldots . .4 \times 2 \times 0.128 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cable sheath material | PUR |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colour | green (RAL 6018) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Line configuration | SF/UTP (shielded) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diameter | sheath: typ. $5.9 \mathrm{~mm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bending radius | $>5 \times$ diameter |  |  |  |  |  |
| Category/class | CAT 5, class D |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating/installation temperature | $-40 \ldots+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-10 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insertion cycles | min. 750 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordering information | for pre-assembled EtherCAT/Ethernet patch cables depending on cable lengths |  |  |  |  |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0001 | 0.17 m | ZK1090-9191-0030 | 3.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0200 | 20.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0002 | 0.26 m | ZK1090-9191-0050 | 5.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0250 | 25.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0005 | 0.5 m | ZK1090-9191-0055 | 5.5 m | ZK1090-9191-0300 | 30.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0010 | 1.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0060 | 6.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0350 | 35.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0012 | 1.25 m | ZK1090-9191-0070 | 7.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0400 | 40.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0015 | 1.5 m | ZK1090-9191-0080 | 8.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0450 | 45.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0017 | 1.75 m | ZK1090-9191-0090 | 9.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0500 | 50.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0020 | 2.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0100 | 10.0 m |  |  |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0025 | 2.5 m | ZK1090-9191-0150 | 15.0 m |  |  |  |

## Cables sold by the metre and connectors

| Ordering information | Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT cable |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ZB9010 | Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT cable, fixed installation, CAT 5e, 4 wires, SF/UTP |  |
| ZB9020 | Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT cable, drag-chain suitable, CAT 5e, 4 wires, SF/UTP |  |
| ZB903x | Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT cable, for M8 wiring, SF/UTP, AWG 26, see page |  |
|  |  | 514 |
| Ordering information |  | Pict. |
| ZS1090-0003 | RJ45 plug EtherCAT/Ethernet, IP 20, 4-pin, field assembly, AWG22-24, PU = 10 | B |
| ZS1090-0005 | RJ45 plug EtherCAT/Ethernet, IP 20, 8-pin, supports Gbit, field assembly, AWG22-26, PU =10 | C |



## EtherCAT cable (fibre optic)

## Pre-assembled cable

| Ordering information | for fibre-optic cables for EK1501, EK1521, CU1521, CU1521-0010 (multimode 50/125 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ZK1091-1001-0001 | fibre-optic duplex cable, SC connector, 1 m | ZK1091-1001-0010 | fibre-optic duplex cable, SC connector, 10 m |
| ZK1091-1001-0005 | fibre-optic duplex cable, SC connector, 5 m |  |  |
| Further lengths and variants on request |  |  |  |

Cables sold by the metre and connectors

| Ordering information | POF fibre-optic for EK1561 and CU1561 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Z1190 | POF fibre-optic duplex cable $980 / 1000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ for direct connector assembly, sold by metre, PUR, 2-wire, for POF, <br> drag-chain suitable, red |
| ZS1090-0008 | connector set for direct connector assembly for POF cables, contains 10 connectors and 1 polishing set including <br> sanding gauge and polishing paper |

## Connectors (spare parts)

| Ordering information | for terminals with plug-in wiring level |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ZS2010 | 10 connectors for KS and ES series, spare part (KS/ES terminals are supplied with connector.) |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | for connectors for KM or EM modules, spare part (KM and EM terminals are supplied with connector.) |  |
| ZS2001-0001 | 1-pin, without LED | ZS2001-0004 |
| ZS2001-0002 | 1-pin, with LED | ZS2001-0005 |

## Marking material and coding pins

## Standard contact signs

The EtherCAT Terminals can be individually labelled with standard contact signs. The marking material is not included in the delivery. Further versions www.beckhoff.com/labelling

| Ordering information | for contact labels, unprinted (100 pcs) |  |  | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BZ2000 | white | BZ2006 | blue |  |
| BZ2002 | yellow | BZ2007 | orange |  |
| BZ2005 | red | BZ2008 | light green |  |
| Ordering information | for contact labels, printed (100 pcs) |  |  | D |
| BZ1100 | 0 V , blue | BZ1107 | +, white |  |
| BZ1102 | -, blue | BZ1108 | PE, light green |  |
| BZ1104 | 24 V , red | BZ1300 | ten of each: $0 \ldots . .7,20$ unprinted |  |
| BZ1106 | +, red | BZ1400 | two of each: $0001 . . .4849$, wh |  |
| Ordering information | for equipment identification labels $12 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ for Bus Terminals with removable identification section (180 pcs |  |  |  |
| BZ3000 | unprinted | BZ3010 | printed according to customer specification (in Excel file) |  |

## Accessories

## Slide-in label covers

The slide-in label covers BZ3200 enable clear labelling of the individual channels or text-based functional description of the EtherCAT Terminals. The labels are inserted in the designated slots. For connecting the individual channels the label cover can be tilted upwards.

| Ordering information |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| BZ3200 | insertable label cover, transparent, pluggable, $11.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 104.5 \mathrm{~mm}$, packing unit $=50$ |
| BZ5100 | push-in strips for labels, A4 sheet, 160 pieces, pre-punched, packing unit $=10$ |

## Coding pins

The coding pins and sockets for KS/ES terminals with pluggable wiring level enable coding between terminal and plug in order to prevent incorrect plug insertion.


## Housing and assembly

## Shielding connection system

The shielding connection system enables the shielding to be located very close to the terminals of the shielded line, so that interference is reduced to a minimum. A shield busbar for attachment to a mounting rail or a bracket for separate mounting in the control cabinet are available.

| Ordering information | Shield busbar with mounting rail holder | Pict. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZB8500 | clamp strap for shield connection with knurled screw, width 11 mm , shield diameter max. 8 mm , packing unit $=10$ | G |
| ZB8510 | shield busbar $10 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}, 1000 \mathrm{~mm}$ galvanised Cu, packing unit $=1$ | H |
| ZB8520 | mounting rail holder for shield busbar ( $10 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ ), packing unit $=2$ | I |
| ZB8530 | U-clamp terminal up to $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for PE connection to the rail ( $10 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ ), packing unit $=20$ |  |
| Ordering information | Shield busbar clamps | Pict. |
| ZB8500 | clamp strap for shield connection with knurled screw, width 11 mm , shield diameter max. 8 mm , packing unit $=10$ | G |
| ZB8511 | shield busbar clamp $10 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ for 5 Bus Terminals/EtherCAT Terminals 12 mm , packing unit $=10$ | J |
| ZB8530 | U-clamp terminal up to $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for PE connection to the rail ( $10 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ ), packing unit $=20$ |  |

## Bus system housing

The BG1558 and BG1559 housings are especially suitable for the construction of compact I/O stations with a higher protection class (IP 65). The housings are supplied with mounting rails. If desired, the housings can be supplied fully fitted with EtherCAT Terminals, flanges and PG threaded fittings. Further sizes are available on request.

| Ordering information |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| BG1558 | bus system housing $400 \mathrm{~mm} \times 200 \mathrm{~mm} \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~W} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D})$ with mounting rails and holes |
| BG1559 | bus system housing $600 \mathrm{~mm} \times 200 \mathrm{~mm} \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~W} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D})$ with mounting rails and holes |

## Assembly aids

## Ordering information

ZB8700
slot screwdriver
assembly tool for pressing the spring force clamps on the coupler and the terminals

## EtherCAT demokit

The TC9910-B11x EtherCAT demokit offers a quick introduction into EtherCAT communication. It includes EtherCAT Terminals and a Coupler for testing simple I/O functions. The enclosed CD contains a step-by-step guide and a full version of TwinCAT 2 as programming environment for
the Beckhoff EtherCAT master. The demokit consists of: EtherCAT slaves of any type can be tested with this fieldproven EtherCAT master. It also includes a comprehensive help collection that facilitates familiarisation with Beckhoff ADS communication and programming according to IEC 61131-3.

- EK1100 EtherCAT Coupler
- 2 digital input terminals 24 V DC
- 2 digital output terminals 24 V DC
- Beckhoff product folder
- Beckhoff TwinCAT CD
- "TwinCAT Quickstart" documentation


## Ordering information

TC9910-B110
EtherCAT demokit, with TwinCAT 2 PLC license
TC9910-B111
EtherCAT demokit, without TwinCAT 2 PLC license
TC9910-B112
EtherCAT demokit, without TwinCAT 2 PLC license ( 1 instead of 2 digital input terminals)



## EtherCAT Box

High performance for harsh environments


## EtherCAT Box

EtherCAT extends its reach into the IP 67 world

| 462 | EtherCAT Box | 512 | Accessories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (industrial housing) |  |  |
|  |  | 512 | Product overview |
| 466 | Digital input EP1xxx | 514 | Cables |
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| 486 | Analog input EP3xxx |  |  |
| 491 | Analog output EP4xxx |  |  |
| 492 | Position measurement EP5xxx |  |  |
| 494 | Communication EP6xxx | 788 | Infrastructure Components |
| 496 | Motion EP7xxx |  |  |
| 499 | Special functions EP8xxx | 788 | Junction |
| 500 | System EPxxxx | 789 | Media converter |


| 506 | Digital input EQ1xxx |
| :---: | :--- |
| 507 | Digital output EQ2xxx |
| 508 | Digital combi EQ23xx |
| 510 | Analog input EQ3xxx |

464 EtherCAT Box
(zinc die-cast housing)

| 466 | Digital input ER1xxx |
| :---: | :--- |
| 473 | Digital output ER2xxx |
| 480 | Digital combi ER23xx |
| 486 | Analog input ER3xxx |
| 491 | Analog output ER4xxx |
| 492 | Position measurement ER5xxx |
| 494 | Communication ER6xxx |
| 496 | Motion ER7xxx |
| 499 | Special functions ER8xxx |

## Product overview EtherCAT Box

## EtherCAT Box | Digital I/O



EPxxxx: industrial housing in IP 67, EQxxxx: stainless steel housing in IP 69K, ERxxxx: zinc die-cast housing in IP 67



EPxxxx: industrial housing in IP 67, EQxxxx: stainless steel housing in IP 69K, ERxxxx: zinc die-cast housing in IP 67


## The EtherCAT Box

## High performance, compact and waterproof design

## Robust

Robust construction allows fieldbus modules to be fitted directly to machines. Control cabinets and terminal boxes are now no longer required.

## Sealed

The modules in industrial housing meet the protection class IP 65, IP 66 and IP 67, are fully casted and thus ideally prepared for use in wet, dirty and dusty working environments. For use in extreme, corrosive industrial environments, modules in stainless steel housing in IP 69K protection are available. For harsh industrial and process environments the modules with zinc die-cast housing offer enhanced load capacity and protection e.g. against weld spatter.

## Small

The modules are extremely small and are thus suitable for use in applications where there is very little space available. The low weight of the EtherCAT Box modules makes them useful in applications where the I/O interface is in motion (e.g. on a robot arm).

## Ultra high-speed

The EtherCAT Box modules have a direct EtherCAT port. Virtually all sensors and actuators can be connected to the control system directly via the 100BASE-TX. XFC boxes are available for additional requirements, e.g. timestamp inputs.

## Quickly wired

The wiring of EtherCAT and of signals is significantly simplified through the use of pre-assembled cables. Wiring errors are minimised and the system setup is finished quickly.

## Flexible

In addition to the pre-assembled cables, field wireable connectors and cables are also available for maximum flexibility.

## Economical

Combined I/O modules and fine signal granularity lead to low system costs you only have to buy what you really need. Due to the doubling of the number of channels per EtherCAT Box, the 16-channel series also saves time and costs with both the EtherCAT cabling and the power cabling.

## Complete

The wide variety of signal types allows the connection of almost any kind of sensor or actuator. The communication modules enable decentralised connection of, e.g., label printers, identification systems or special equipment. Stepper Motor Box modules are also available.

## Fitting

Sensors and actuators are connected through screw type connectors (M8 or M12). The screw type connectors offer the advantage of high resistance to being pulled out.

## Compatible

The EtherCAT Box devices behave very much like the Beckhoff EtherCAT Terminals - this means that the ideal distributed peripheral device can be used, whatever the particular application.

## For extreme climatic zones

$+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ The majority of the EtherCAT Box $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ modules are approved for the extended temperature range of $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (storage temperature $-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).

The EtherCAT Box modules have an integrated direct EtherCAT interface and can be connected directly to an EtherCAT network. Conventional fieldbuses such as PROFIBUS or CANopen are connected via Coupler Box modules (see chapter Fieldbus Box, page 696 ).

EtherCAT topology and system description see page 284

Infrastructure Components in IP 67 see page 788


## Technical data

EtherCAT Box (industrial and zinc die-cast housing)


| Technical data | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 8,4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $16 \times \mathrm{M} 8,8 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | 7/8" infeed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions (W x H x D | $30 \mathrm{~mm} \times 126 \mathrm{~mm} \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $60 \mathrm{~mm} \times 126 \mathrm{~mm} \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $60 \mathrm{~mm} \times 150 \mathrm{~mm} \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Weight | depending on device (typ. 165 g ) | depending on device (typ. 250 g ) | depending on device (typ. 440 g ) |
| Material | PA6 (polyamide) for EPxxxx or zinc die-cast for ERxxxx |  |  |
| Installation | 2 fixing holes 3 mm diameter for M3 | 2 fixing holes 3 mm diameter for M3; <br> 2 fixing holes 4.5 mm diameter for M4 | 2 fixing holes 3 mm diameter for M3; <br> 2 fixing holes 4.5 mm diameter for M4 |
| Operating/storage temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-25 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (extended temperature range: $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |
| Vibration resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6:1 g (extended range: 5 g ) |  |  |
| Shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-27: 15 g , 11 ms (extended range: $35 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{~ms}$ ); 1000 shocks per direction, 3 axes |  |  |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |  |  |
| Protect. class/installation pos. | IP 65/66/67 (conforms to EN 60529)/variable |  |  |
| Power infeed/feed through | 1 max $=4 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{mmax}^{\text {a }}$ 4 A | $\operatorname{lmax}^{\prime}=16 \mathrm{~A}$ |

## Technical data

EtherCAT Box (stainless steel housing)


| Technical data | $4 \times$ M12 | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dimensions (W x H x D) | $39 \mathrm{~mm} \times 160 \mathrm{~mm} \times 43 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $72 \mathrm{~mm} \times 160 \mathrm{~mm} \times 43 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Weight | depending on device (typ. 340 g ) | depending on device (typ. 480 g ) |
| Material | stainless steel |  |
| Installation | 2 fixing lugs for M5 |  |
| Operating/storage temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Vibration resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6 |  |
| Shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-27 |  |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |  |
| Protect. class/installation pos. | IP 69K (according to EN 60529)/variable |  |
| Power infeed/feed through | IMAx $=4 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |

## EPxxxx | EtherCAT Box (industrial housing)

EtherCAT. ${ }^{*}$


Watertight and dust-proof, due to protection class IP 65/66/67 (fully potted)


Power supply input

- box supply
- auxiliary voltage



## I/O connections


$8 \times \mathrm{M} 8,4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$
(126 x $30 \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ )

## 16 x M8, $8 \times \mathrm{M} 12$

( $126 \times 60 \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ )

## Connector M8,

 screw type, 3-pinConnector M12, screw type, 5-pin

The robust design of the EtherCAT Box modules enables them to be used directly at the machine. Control cabinets and terminal boxes are now no longer required. The modules are fully sealed and therefore ideally prepared for wet, dirty or dusty conditions. Pre-assembled cables significantly simplify EtherCAT and signal wiring. Commissioning is optimised. In addition to pre-assembled EtherCAT, power and sensor cables, field-configurable connectors and cables are available for maximum flexibility. Depending on the application, the sensors and actuators are connected via M8 or M12 screwtype connectors or D-sub plugs.

The EtherCAT modules cover the typical range of requirements for IP 67 I/O signals: digital inputs with different filters
( 3.0 ms or $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ), digital outputs with 0.5 and 2 A output current, combination modules with freely selectable inputs or outputs, analog inputs and outputs with 16-bit resolution, thermocouple and RTD inputs, and stepper motor modules. XFC (eXtreme Fast Control) modules, including inputs with timestamp, are also available. The availability of XFC EtherCAT Box modules enables a wide range of new applications that were not possible in the past with an IP 67 module.

In addition, various EtherCAT Box modules are available for system tasks, e.g. media converters, EtherCAT hubs or power distribution.


## ERxxxx | EtherCAT Box (zinc die-cast housing)

EtherCAT. ${ }_{*}^{*}$



## I/O connections


$8 \times \mathrm{M} 8,4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$
$(126 \times 30 \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm})$
$16 \times \mathrm{M} 8,8 \times \mathrm{M} 12$
( $126 \times 60 \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
freely configurable digital inputs or outputs. In addition, analog input modules for current/voltage measurement are available. Temperature measurement modules, serial interfaces, encoder inputs and motion modules complement the product range. The modules are available in a slim 30 mm or the broader 60 mm format with different channel options, covering a wide I/O range. Signals can be connected via M8 or M12 connectors.

The modules of the ER series have an EtherCAT interface. Power supply and transmission takes place via M8 connectors or sockets. For high-current outputs, modules with 7/8" power supply and M12 EtherCAT sockets are available.

The EtherCAT Box system is complemented by the ERxxxx modules with zinc die-cast housing. The housing shape of the ER series modules is identical to the plastic housings of the EP series. The zinc die-cast housing makes the IP 67 modules particularly robust, so that they are ready for use in harsh industrial and process environments. With the fully sealed design and metal surfaces the ER series is ideal for applications requiring enhanced load capacity and protection against weld spatter, for example. The ER series is the optimum complement to the plastic and stainless steel housing versions. All modules are compatible.

The EtherCAT Box modules with zinc die-cast housing cover the typical I/O signals: digital inputs with various filters, digital outputs with 0.5 A output current, and combi modules with

## Connector M8,

 screw type, 3-pinConnector M12, screw type, 5-pin


## Digital input | 24 V DC

The digital inputs on a 24 V supply are among the most frequently used signals. The EN 61131-2 standard describes the input characteristic and differentiates between three types. Type 1 has a low input current with low power loss. This input is optimised for mechanical switches and actively switched electronic outputs. Type 2 has a significantly higher input current and is optimised for 2-wire sensors with high quiescent current consumption. When switched on, however, the current consumption of this input is high and the associated power loss is generally inacceptable. Type 3 is a mixture of type 1 with low current when switched on and a sufficiently high quiescent current for most modern 2-wire sensors. The type 3 input can be used in nearly all applications in place of type 1. The diagram shows the typical current/voltage curves of the inputs of the modules and the permissible range of the standard conformity.

The input circuits differ in their filter function. The task of the filtering is to suppress electromagnetic interference. It is opposed by the disadvantage of signal delay. The filter time of 3 ms is comparatively slow, but it can suppress the bouncing of a mechanical switch and supplies a stable signal for simple PLC applications. Filter times of $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ are suitable for applications with the shortest possible reaction times and can only be used for mechanical switches to a limited extent.

8-channel digital input,
24 V DC, M8, type $1 / 3$,
positive switching

| Industrial housing Zinc die-cast housing | EP1008-0001 <br> ER1008-0001 | EP1018-0001 <br> ER1018-0001 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connection technology | M8, screw type |  |  |
| Specification | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 |  |  |
| Input filter | 3.0 ms | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
| Number of inputs | 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0^{+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}} \\ & ت^{-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}} \\ & \mathrm{pm} / \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{m}} \\ & 35 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ |

The EP1008/ER1008 and EP1018/ER1018 EtherCAT Box modules with digital inputs acquire the binary control signals from the process level and transmit them, in an electrically isolated form, to the controller. The signals are connected via M8 screw type connectors.

The sensors are supplied from the box supply voltage Us. The auxiliary voltage $U_{p}$ is not used in the input module, but may be connected in order to be relayed downstream.

| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC $(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Counting frequency | EtherCAT |
| Protocol | EtherCAT |
| Bus interface | $2 \times \mathrm{M} 8$ socket, shielded, screw type |
| Distributed clocks | - |
| Sensor supply | from control voltage, max. 0.5 A total, <br> short-circuit-proof |
| Current consumption from | 120 mA |
| Us (without sensor current) | 500 V |
| Electrical isolation | - |
| Special features | $-25 \ldots+60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature | EP10x8: CE, UL, Ex; ER10x8: CE, UL |
| Approvals | www.beckhoff.com/EP1008 <br> www.beckhoff.com/ER1008 |
| Further information |  |



## Digital input | 24 V DC

Pulses often need to be captured in technical control applications. This can be done with fast inputs such as the EP1018 and a central pulse counter. If the pulse length is the order of magnitude of the control cycle time or less, the controller cannot record these signals correctly any more. Pre-processing counter modules can then be used to count the number and direction of the pulses, which enables the controller to determine reliable values. The counter is adapted to the individual requirements, such as up/down counter or Gate/Latch-controlled, by fieldbus parameterisation. With a counting depth of 32 bit any overflow can be controlled reliably, even at high frequencies.

The multi-functional EP1518/ER1518 EtherCAT Box supports the following operating modes:

- $1 \times 32$ bit up/down counter (the counting direction is specified via the input)
- $1 \times 32$ bit gated counter (the counter is enabled via the input)
- $2 \times 32$ bit forward counter (no direction detection)

2-channel up/down counter
24 V DC, 1 kHz, 32 bit,
adjustable input filters
$0 . . .100 \mathrm{~ms}, \mathrm{M} 12$

| Industrial housing Zinc die-cast housing | EP1518-0002 <br> ER1518-0002 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Connection technology | M12, screw type |
| Specification | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 |
| Input filter | adjustable 0... 100 ms |
| Number of inputs | 8,2 of which can be used as 32 bit up/down counters |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{lo}^{+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}} \\ & \mathrm{H}^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{Pm} / \mathrm{fm} \\ & 35 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ <br> 3-wire 2-wire |

The EP1518/ER1518 EtherCAT Box with digital inputs acquires binary control signals from the process level and transmits them, in an electrically isolated form, to the controller. The signal state is displayed by light emitting diodes. The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. The input filters can be set between 0 and 100 ms via EtherCAT. Inputs 0 and 4 can be used as 32 -bit up/down counters. The sensors are supplied via the control voltage $U_{s}$ in two groups of four sensors each. Any short circuits on the sensor side are detected and reported to the controller. The load voltage $U_{p}$ is not used in the input module, but may optionally be connected in order to be relayed downstream.

| Nominal voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Counting frequency | max. 1 kHz |
| Protocol | 2 x M8 socket, shielded, screw type |
| Bus interface | yes |
| Distributed clocks | from control voltage, max. 0.5 A per 4 sensors, <br> short-circuit-proof |
| Sensor supply | 120 mA |
| Current consumption from | 500 V |
| Us (without sensor current) |  |
| Electrical isolation | adjustable filters |
| Special features | $-25 . . .+60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature | EP1518: CE, UL, Ex; ER1518: CE, UL |
| Approvals | www.beckhoff.com/EP1518 |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/ER1518 |

## Digital input | 24 V DC, positive switching, D-sub

|  | 16-channel digital input, 24 V DC, D-sub, type $1 / 3$, positive switching | 16-channel digital input, 24 V DC, D-sub, type $1 / 3$, positive switching, $2 \times 3$-axis accelerometers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial housing | EP1816-0008 | EP1816-3008 |
| Connection technology | D-sub socket, 25-pin | D-sub socket, 25-pin |
| Specification | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 |
| Input filter | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Number of inputs | 16 | 16 |
|  | The EP1816 EtherCAT Box with digital inputs acquires the binary control signals from the process level and transmits them, in an electrically isolated form, to the controller. The signals are connected via 25 -pin D-sub socket. The sensors are supplied from the box supply voltage Us. The auxiliary voltage $U_{p}$ is not used in the input module, but may be connected in order to be relayed downstream. | The EP1816-3008 EtherCAT Box with 16 digital inputs acquires the binary control signals from the process level. The state of the signals is indicated by light emitting diodes. The signals are connected via 25-pin D-sub socket. <br> The EtherCAT Box has 2 internal 3-axis accelerometers with 16 bit and a selectable resolution of $\pm 2 \mathrm{~g}, \pm 4 \mathrm{~g}, \pm 8 \mathrm{~g}$ and $\pm 16 \mathrm{~g}$. Possible applications include the recording of vibrations and shocks/oscillations, and furthermore inclination measurements. <br> The sensors are supplied from the box supply voltage $U_{s}$. Undervoltage detection ( $U_{s}$ and $U_{p}$ ) is integrated and is signalled to the controller. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Protocol | EtherCAT | EtherCAT |
| Bus interface | $2 \times$ M8 socket, shielded, screw type | $2 \times$ M8 socket, shielded, screw type |
| Distributed clocks | yes | yes |
| Sensor supply | from control voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof | from control voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof |
| Current consumption from <br> Us (without sensor current) | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |
| Special features | compact design | integrated accelerometers |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP1816 | www.beckhoff.com/EP1816-3008 |

## Digital input | 24 V DC, positive switching



## XFC digital input｜ 24 V DC，positive，fast inputs



The EP1258／ER1258 EtherCAT Box with digital inputs acquires the fast binary control signals from the process level and transmits them，in an electrically isolated form，to the controller．The signals are furnished with a timestamp that identifies the time of the last edge change with a resolution of 1 ns．This technology enables signals to be traced exactly over time and syn－ chronised with the distributed clocks across the system．With this technology，machine－wide parallel hardware wiring of digital inputs or encoder signals for synchronisation purposes is often no longer required．In this way，the EP1258 enables responses with equidistant time intervals，largely independent of the bus cycle time．

| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC（－15 \％／＋20 \％） | 24 V DC（－15 \％／＋20 \％） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Protocol | EtherCAT | EtherCAT |
| Bus interface | $2 \times$ M8 socket，shielded，screw type | $2 \times$ M8 socket，shielded，screw type |
| Resolution time stamp | 1 ns （channel 0／1） | 1 ns （channel 0／1） |
| Precision of time stamp | 10 ns （＋input delay）（channel 0／1） | 10 ns （＋input delay）（channel 0／1） |
| Distributed clocks | yes | yes |
| Distributed clock precision | ＜ 100 ns （channel 0／1） | ＜ 100 ns （channel 0／1） |
| Sensor supply | from control voltage，max． 0.5 A total，short－circuit－proof | from control voltage，max． 0.5 A total，short－circuit－proof |
| Current consumption from <br> $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{s}}$（without sensor current） | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | EP1258：CE，UL，Ex；ER1258：CE，UL | EP1258：CE，UL，Ex；ER1258：CE，UL |
| Further information | www．beckhoff．com／EP1258 <br> www．beckhoff．com／ER1258 | www．beckhoff．com／EP1258 <br> www．beckhoff．com／ER1258 |

## Digital input | TwinSAFE

The EP1908 Safety Module is a digital input module for sensors with potentialfree 24 V DC contacts and has eight failsafe inputs. It conforms to the requirements of IEC 61508:2010 SIL 3 and DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2008 PL e.

For further information on TwinSAFE and the TwinSAFE products see page 966

8-channel digital input module,
TwinSAFE, 24 V DC

| Industrial housing | EP1908-0002 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Connection technology | M12, screw type |  |
| Safety standard | IEC 61508:2010 SIL 3 and DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2008 PL e |  |
| Number of inputs | 8 |  |

The EP1908 TwinSAFE EtherCAT Box has eight fail-safe inputs.

| Protocol | TwinSAFE/Safety over EtherCAT |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nominal voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ |
| Current consumption <br> from $\mathrm{U}_{\text {s } / \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{p}}}$ | $80 \mathrm{~mA} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Response time | typ. 4 ms (read input/write to bus) |
| Fault response time | $\leq$ watchdog time (parameterisable) |
| Installation position | variable |
| Special features | 8 safe inputs |
| Operating/storage <br> temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |
| Vibration/shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6/EN 60068-2-27 |
| Approvals | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}$, TÜV SÜD |
| Weight | approx. 165 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP1908 |

## Digital output | 24 V DC, positive switching

Many actuators are operated or actuated with 24 V DC.
The EtherCAT Box modules in the category "positive switching" switch all output channels to 24 V DC. Beyond that, the output circuit offers functions such as short circuit current limitation, short circuit power-off and the dissipation of inductive energy from the coil.

The most common output circuit supplies a max. continuous current of 0.5 A . Special EtherCAT Box modules are available for higher currents. Any type of load (resistive, capacitive or inductive) can be connected to an output module.

|  | 8-channel digital output, 24 V DC, M8, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {max }}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | 8-channel digital output, 24 V DC, M12, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {max }}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial housing <br> Zinc die-cast housing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EP2008-0001 } \\ & \text { ER2008-0001 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EP2008-0002 } \\ & \text { ER2008-0002 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Connection technology | M8, screw type | M12, screw type |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel |
| Number of outputs | 8 | 8 |
|  | 3-wire 2-wire <br> The EP2008/ER2008 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The eight outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A . The signals are connected via M8 screw type connectors. The outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse connection. | 3-wire 2-wire <br> The EP2008/ER2008 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The eight outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A . The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. The outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse connection. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consumption from <br> Us (without sensor current) | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Short circuit current | typ. 1.5 A | typ. 1.5 A |
| Auxiliary power current | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |
| Special features | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | EP2008: CE, UL, Ex; ER2008: CE, UL | EP2008: CE, UL, Ex; ER2008: CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP2008 www.beckhoff.com/ER2008 | www.beckhoff.com/EP2008 www.beckhoff.com/ER2008 |

## Digital output | 24 V DC, positive switching

|  | 8-channel digital output, $24 \text { V DC, M8, } \operatorname{lmax}=2 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 4 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ | 8-channel digital output, $24 \mathrm{~V} D C, \mathrm{M} 12, \operatorname{lnax}=2 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 4 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial housing | EP2028-0001 | EP2028-0002 |
| Zinc die-cast housing | ER2028-0001 | ER2028-0002 |
| Connection technology | M8, screw type | M12, screw type |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| Max. output current | 2 A per channel, individually short-circuit safe, total current max. 4A | 2 A per channel, individually short-circuit safe, total current max. 4A |
| Number of outputs | 8 | 8 |
|  | The EP2028/ER2028 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The eight outputs handle load currents of up to 2 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A. The signals are connected via M8 screw type connectors. The outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse connection. | 3-wire 2 -wire <br> The EP2028/ER2028 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The eight outputs handle load currents of up to 2 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A . The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. The outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse connection. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC ( $-15 \% /+20 \%$ ) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consumption from <br> $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{s}}$ (without sensor current) | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Short circuit current | max. 7 A | max. 7 A |
| Auxiliary power current | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |
| Special features | load current up to 2 A | load current up to 2 A |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | EP2028: CE, UL, Ex; ER2028: CE, UL | EP2028: CE, UL, Ex; ER2028: CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP2028 www.beckhoff.com/ER2028 | www.beckhoff.com/EP2028 www.beckhoff.com/ER2028 |


| 8-channel digital output, $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}, \mathrm{M} 12, \mathrm{I}_{\max }=2.8 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 16 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ | 8-channel digital output, $24 \mathrm{VDC}, \mathrm{M} 12, \operatorname{lnax}_{\max }=2.8 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 16 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| EP2028-0032 | ER2028-1032 |
| M12, screw type | M12, screw type |
| ohmic, inductive, lamp load | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| 2.8 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 16 A | 2.8 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 16 A |
| 8 | 8 |
| 3 -wire 2 -wire <br> The EP2028-0032 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The eight outputs handle load currents of up to 2.8 A each, although the total current is limited to 16 A . The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. All outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse connection. | 3-wire 2-wire <br> The ER2028-1032 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The eight outputs handle load currents of up to 2.8 A each, although the total current is limited to 16 A . The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. All outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse connection. |
| 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| 130 mA | 130 mA |
| - | - |
| max. 14 A | max. 14 A |
| typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| 500 V | 500 V |
| 1 output per M12 plug, 16 A total current | 1 output per M12 plug, 16 A total current |
| $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL in preparation | CE, UL in preparation |
| www.beckhoff.com/EP2028-0032 | www.beckhoff.com/ER2028-1032 |

The EP2028-0032 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. outputs handle load curren of 2.8 A each, alhough tons All ouputs ar short-circuit aro onnectors. All outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse connection.

The ER2028-1032 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. er to 2.8 A each, although the tors All outeuts are short ircuit are connectors. All outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse

24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%)
130 mA
max. 14 A
typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load
500 V
1 output per M12 plug, 16 A total current
$25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
www.beckhoff.com/ER2028-1032

## Digital output | 24 V DC, positive switching

|  | 8-channel digital output, 24 V DC, M8, $\operatorname{lmax}=2 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 4 \mathrm{~A}\right)$, with diagnostics | 8-channel digital output, 24 V DC, M12, $\mathrm{Imax}^{2}=2 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 4 \mathrm{~A}\right)$, with diagnostics |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial housing <br> Zinc die-cast housing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EP2038-0001 } \\ & \text { ER2038-000 } \end{aligned}$ | EP2038-0002 ER2038-0002 |
| Connection technology | M8, screw type | M12, screw type |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| Max. output current | 2 A per channel, individually short-circuit safe, total current max. 4A | 2 A per channel, individually short-circuit safe, total current max. 4A |
| Number of outputs | 8 | 8 |
|  | The EP2038/ER2038 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The eight outputs handle load currents of up to 2 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A . The EP2038 offers output diagnostics in the form of short circuit and open circuit detection per channel. The signals are connected via M8 screw type connectors. | The EP2038/ER2038 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The eight outputs handle load currents of up to 2 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A . The EP2038 offers output diagnostics in the form of short circuit and open circuit detection per channel. The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC ( $-15 \% /+20 \%$ ) | 24 V DC ( $-15 \% /+20 \%$ ) |
| Current consumption from Us (without sensor current) | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Short circuit current | max. 7A | max. 7 A |
| Auxiliary power current | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |
| Special features | load current up to 2 A | load current up to 2 A |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP2038 www.beckhoff.com/ER2038 | www.beckhoff.com/EP2038 www.beckhoff.com/ER2038 |



## Digital output | 24 V DC, positive switching

|  | 16-channel digital output, $24 \mathrm{~V} D C, \mathrm{M} 16, \operatorname{lmax}^{\mathrm{m}}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 4 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ | 16-channel digital output, 24 V DC, D -sub, $\mathrm{Imax}_{\max }=0.5 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 4 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial housing <br> Zinc die-cast housing | EP2816-0004 | EP2816-0008 |
| Connection technology | M16, 19-pin | D-sub socket, 25-pin |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 4 A | 0.5 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 4 A |
| Number of outputs | 16 | 16 |
|  | The EP2816-0004 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The 16 outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A . An output short-circuit is recognised and passed on to the controller. The signal connection is realised by a 19 -pin M16 socket. All outputs are short-circuit-proof, protected against inverse connection and can be diagnosed. | The EP2816-0008 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The 16 outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A. An output short-circuit is recognised and passed on to the controller. The signal connection is realised by a 25 -pin D-sub socket. All outputs are short-circuit-proof, protected against inverse connection and can be diagnosed. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consumption from Us (without sensor current) | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Distributed clocks | yes | yes |
| Short circuit current | max. 1.5 A | max. 1.5 A |
| Auxiliary power current | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Ohmic switching current | - | - |
| Operat. cycles mech. (min.) | - | - |
| Operat. cycles electr. (min.) | - | - |
| Minimum permitted load | - | - |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |
| Special features | ideal for multi-pin connector valve terminals | ideal for multi-pin connector valve terminals |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP2816 | www.beckhoff.com/EP2816 |


|  | 16-channel digital output, $24 \mathrm{~V} D C, \mathrm{M} 16, \operatorname{lmax}^{\mathrm{m}}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 4 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ | 16-channel digital output, 24 V DC, D -sub, $\mathrm{Imax}_{\max }=0.5 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 4 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial housing <br> Zinc die-cast housing | EP2816-0004 | EP2816-0008 |
| Connection technology | M16, 19-pin | D-sub socket, 25-pin |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 4 A | 0.5 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 4 A |
| Number of outputs | 16 | 16 |
|  | The EP2816-0004 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The 16 outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A . An output short-circuit is recognised and passed on to the controller. The signal connection is realised by a 19 -pin M16 socket. All outputs are short-circuit-proof, protected against inverse connection and can be diagnosed. | The EP2816-0008 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The 16 outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A. An output short-circuit is recognised and passed on to the controller. The signal connection is realised by a 25 -pin D-sub socket. All outputs are short-circuit-proof, protected against inverse connection and can be diagnosed. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consumption from Us (without sensor current) | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Distributed clocks | yes | yes |
| Short circuit current | max. 1.5 A | max. 1.5 A |
| Auxiliary power current | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Ohmic switching current | - | - |
| Operat. cycles mech. (min.) | - | - |
| Operat. cycles electr. (min.) | - | - |
| Minimum permitted load | - | - |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |
| Special features | ideal for multi-pin connector valve terminals | ideal for multi-pin connector valve terminals |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP2816 | www.beckhoff.com/EP2816 |

16-channel digital output,
$24 \mathrm{~V} D C, \mathrm{M} 16, I_{\max }=0.5 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 4 \mathrm{~A}\right)$

The EP2816-0004 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The 16 outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A . An output short-circuit is recognised and passed on to the controller. The signal connection is realised by a 19-pin M16 socket. All outputs are short-circuit-proof, protected against inverse connection and can be diagnosed.

16-channel digital output,
24 V DC, D-sub, $I_{\text {max }}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 4 \mathrm{~A}\right)$


The EP2816-0010 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process to 0.5 A each, although the total l is limed to 4 A A output short circuit is regnised and passed on to the controler. The signal conection is realised by two 9-pin D-sub sockets. All output are short-circuit-proof, protected against inverse connection and can be diagnosed.

## Digital combi | 24 V DC, positive switching

The digital combination modules combine inputs and outputs in one module. The input circuits differ in their filter function. The task of the filtering is to suppress electromagnetic interference. It is opposed by the disadvantage of signal delay. The filter time of 3 ms is comparatively slow, but it can suppress the bouncing of a mechanical switch and supplies a stable signal for simple PLC applications. Filter times of $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ are suitable for applications with the shortest possible reaction times and can only be used to a limited extent for mechanical switches.

The output channels supply a max. continuous current of 0.5 A . Special output modules are available for higher currents. Any type of load (resistive, capacitive or inductive) can be connected to an output module. Since lamp loads and capacitive loads are critical due to their high starting currents, they are limited by the output circuits of the modules. This ensures that the upstream circuit breaker does not trip. Inductive loads cause problems when switching off, since high induction voltages develop if the current is interrupted too quickly. An integrated freewheeling diode prevents this voltage peak. However, the current reduces so slowly that malfunctions occur in many control applications. A valve remains open for several milliseconds. The modules represent a compromise between the avoidance of overvoltage and switchoff. They suppress the induction voltage to approx. 24 V DC and achieve switch-off times that roughly correspond to the switchon time of the coil.

In the event of a short circuit, the module switches the corresponding output off and cyclically attempts to switch it on again. This continues until either the short circuit is eliminated or the controller resets the output. The clock frequency depends on the ambient temperature and the loads on the other channels. The specification for the total current must be observed.
$4 x$ digital input $+4 x$ digital output,
$24 \mathrm{VDC}, \mathrm{M} 8, \mathrm{I}_{\max }=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$

| Industrial housing Zinc die-cast housing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EP2308-0001 } \\ & \text { ER2308-0001 } \end{aligned}$ | EP2318-0001 <br> ER2318-0001 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connection technology | M8, screw type |  |
| Specification | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 |  |
| Input filter | 3.0 ms | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Number of channels | 4 inputs +4 outputs |  |
|  | The EP2308/ER ules combine one device. The are short-circu The signals are | 8/ER2318 EtherCAT Box modand four digital outputs in load currents of up to 0.5 A , ected against inverse polarity. crew type M8 connectors. |
| Nominal voltage | $24 \text { V DC ( }-15 \% /+20 \%)$ |  |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A per channel, individually short-circuit-proof |  |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |  |
| Sensor supply | from control voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof |  |
| Short circuit current | typ. 1.5 A |  |
| Auxiliary power current | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |  |
| Current consumption from <br> Us (without sensor current) | 120 mA |  |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V |  |
| Special features | - |  |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | EP23x8: CE, UL, Ex; ER23x8: CE, UL |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP2308 www.beckhoff.com/ER2308 |  |



## Digital combi | 24 V DC, positive switching

| Industrial housing <br> Zinc die-cast housing | EP2316-0003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EP2338-0001 } \\ & \text { ER2338-0001 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EP2338-1001 } \\ & \text { ER2338-1001 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connection technology | connector with spring-loaded system | M8, screw type |  |
| Specification | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 |  |
| Input filter | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 3.0 ms |
| Number of channels | 8 inputs +8 outputs | 8 digital inputs or outputs |  |
|  | The EP2316-0003 EtherCAT Box combines eight digital inputs and eight digital outputs in one device. The outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A , are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse polarity. For the signal connection connectors with a spring-loaded system are used, optionally available with 1 or 3 pins. The module is supplied without connectors. <br> Accessories: <br> - ZS2001-0001: connector, 1-pin, without LED <br> - ZS2001-0002: connector, 1-pin, with LED <br> - ZS2001-0004: connector, 3-pin, with LED |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |  |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A per channel, individually short-circuit-proof | 0.5 A per channel, individually short-circuit-proof |  |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |  |
| Sensor supply | from control voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof | from load supply voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof |  |
| Short circuit current | typ. 1.5 A | typ. 1.5 A |  |
| Auxiliary power current | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |  |
| Current consumption from <br> $U_{s}$ (without sensor current) | 120 mA | 120 mA |  |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |  |
| Special features | IP 20, ideal for e.g. operating desks | - |  |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE | EP2338: CE, UL, Ex; ER2338: CE, UL |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP2316-0003 | www.beckhoff.com/EP2338 www.beckhoff.com/ER2338 |  |



## Digital combi | 24 V DC, positive switching

| Industrial housing Zinc die-cast housing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EP2339-0021 } \\ & \text { ER2339-0021 } \end{aligned}$ | EP2339-0022 <br> ER2339-0022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connection technology | M8, screw type | M12, screw type |
| Specification | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 |
| Input filter | 3.0 ms | 3.0 ms |
| Number of channels | 16 digital inputs or outputs | 16 digital inputs or outputs |
|  | The EP2339/ER2339 EtherCAT Box has 16 digital channels, each of which can optionally be operated as an input or as an output. A configuration for using a channel as input or output is not necessary; the input circuit is internally connected to the output driver, so that a set output is displayed automatically in the input process image. <br> The outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A (the total current is limited to 4 A ). They are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse polarity. The signals are connected via M8 screw type connectors. | 3 -wire 2 -wire <br> The EP2339/ER2339 EtherCAT Box has 16 digital channels, each of which can optionally be operated as an input or as an output. A configuration for using a channel as input or output is not necessary; the input circuit is internally connected to the output driver, so that a set output is displayed automatically in the input process image. <br> The outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A (the total current is limited to 4 A ). They are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse polarity. The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC ( -15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC ( -15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 4 A | 0.5 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 4 A |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| Sensor supply | from load supply voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof | from load supply voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof |
| Short circuit current | typ. 1.5 A | typ. 1.5 A |
| Auxiliary power current | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Current consumption from $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{s}}$ (without sensor current) | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP2339 <br> www.beckhoff.com/ER2339 | www.beckhoff.com/EP2339 <br> www.beckhoff.com/ER2339 |



## Analog input |-10...+10 V, 0/4... 20 mA , RTD

The EP3162, EP3174/ER3174 and EP3184/ ER3184 EtherCAT Box modules evaluate analog standard signals within the range of $-10 / 0 \mathrm{~V}$ to +10 V or $0 / 4 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 20 mA with 16 -bit resolution. The signal form is separately configurable for each channel. The EP3174/ER3174 and EP3184/ER3184 each have four galvanically connected analog inputs. The EP3162 has two analog inputs with galvanic isolation. The EP3174/ER3174 evaluates the difference between the two input signals Input+ and Input-. These must be referred to the ground potential of the load voltage Up. The DC component does not affect the measurement, as long as it is in the common mode range. The measurement in the EP3184/ER3184 is single-ended and the negative reference potential is fixed to the ground potential of the supply voltage $U_{p}$. In the EP3162 the supply for each channel is galvanically isolated.

The EP3204/ER3204 analog input module is intended for the direct connection of resistance thermometers. The resistance is measured with a low measuring current, linearised and represented in $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The EtherCAT Box supports 2 -, 3 - and 4 -wire measurement on all four channels. The measurements serve to eliminate or deduct the parasitic resistance of the sensor cable. All inputs are separately configurable for a wide range of sensors, for the three measurement procedures and for the direct measurement of resistance.

## EP3174-0092 with TwinSAFE SC

With the aid of the TwinSAFE SC technology it is possible to make use of standard signals for safety tasks in any network or fieldbus. To do this, EtherCAT I/Os from the areas of analog input, postition measurement or communication ( $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$, incremental encoder, IO-Link, etc.) are extended by the TwinSAFE SC function. The data from these extended EtherCAT I/Os is fed to the TwinSAFE Logic, where they undergo safety-related multichannel processing.

2-channel analog input,
$-10 / 0 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ or $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$, parameterisable, 16 bit,
with galvanic isolation

| Industrial housing Zinc die-cast housing | EP3162-0002 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Connection technology | M12, screw type |
| Signal type | -10/0 ... $10 \mathrm{~V} \mid 0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Resolution | 16 bit (incl. sign) |
| Conversion time | $\sim 100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Number of inputs | 2 (single-ended) |
|  | The EP3162 has two analog inputs which can be individually parameterised, so that they process signals either in the $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ or the $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ range. The voltage or input current is digitised with a resolution of 16 bit, and is transmitted (electrically isolated) to the higher-level automation device. The two input channels are single-ended inputs with galvanic isolation. The input filter and therefore the conversion times are configurable in a wide range. |
| Measuring error | $< \pm 0.3$ \% (relative to full scale value) |
| Distributed clocks | yes |
| Sensor types | - |
| Measuring range | - |
| Internal resistance | $>200 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mid 85 \Omega$ typ. + diode voltage |
| Sensor supply | from load supply voltage Up, DC, any value up to 30 V |
| Current consumption from <br> $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{s}}$ (without sensor current) | 120 mA |
| Special features | galvanic isolation of the channels |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP3162 |

[^2]

The EP3174/ER3174 and EP3184/ER3184 have four analog inputs which can be individually parameterised, so that they process signals either in the $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ or the $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ range. The voltage or input current is digitised with a resolution of 16 bits, and is transmitted (electrically isolated) to the higher-level automation device. The four input channels have a common, internal ground potential. The input filter/conversion times are configurable in a wide range.

The EP3204/ER3204 with analog inputs allows resistance sensors to be connected directly. Linearisation over the full temperature range is realised with the aid of a microprocessor. The temperature range can be selected freely. The module can also be used for simple resistance measurement. Standard settings: resolution $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the temperature range of PT100 sensors, 2-wire.

| $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) |  |  | $< \pm 0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for PT sensors (further types see documentation) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| yes |  |  | - |
| - |  |  | PT100, PT200, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, Ni120, Ni1000 <br> resistance measurement (e.g. potentiometer, $10 \Omega . . .1 .2 / 4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) |
| - |  |  | $-200 \ldots+850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (PT sensors); $-60 \ldots+250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Ni sensors) |
| $>200 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mid 85 \Omega$ typ. + diode voltage |  |  | - |
| from load supply voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{DC}$, any value up to 30 V |  |  | - |
| 120 mA |  |  | 120 mA |
| current or voltage parameterisable ( $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA},-10 / 0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |  |  | open-circuit recognition |
| $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| EP31x4: CE, UL, Ex; ER31x4: CE, UL |  |  | EP3204: CE, UL, Ex; ER3204: CE, UL |
| www.beckhoff.com/EP3174 <br> www.beckhoff.com/ER3174 |  | www.beckhoff.com/EP3184 <br> www.beckhoff.com/ER3184 | www.beckhoff.com/EP3204 <br> www.beckhoff.com/ER3204 |
| i EP3174-0092 |  |  |  |
| TwinSAFE SC | 324 |  |  |

I For availability status see Beckhoff website at: www.beckhoff.com/EP3174-0092

## Analog input | Thermocouple

The EP3314/ER3314 EtherCAT Box enables the measurement of temperature using thermocouples. The measured thermovoltage is linearised in accordance with the characteristic of the respective type and transferred to the controller as a temperature value in $1 / 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $1 / 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The inputs are separately configurable for a wide range of different sensor types. Parasitic thermovoltages arise at the interface of the measuring cable and the module, significantly falsifying the measurement. This error is eliminated by the ZS2000-3712 compensation connector.

4-channel analog input,
thermocouple/mV,
parameterisable, 16 bit

| Industrial housing <br> Zinc die-cast housing | EP3314-0002 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connection technology | M12, screw type |  |
| Signal type | thermocouple |  |
| Resolution | $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per digit |  |
| Conversion time | 2.5 s up to 20 ms , see documentation, default: approx. 250 ms |  |
| Number of inputs | 4 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { +60 }{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~B}^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{Pm} / \mathrm{Pm} \\ & 35 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ |

The EP3314/ER3314 with analog inputs permits four thermocouples to be connected directly. The module's circuit can operate thermocouple sensors using the 2-wire technique. Linearisation over the full temperature range is realised with the aid of a microprocessor. The temperature range can be selected freely. Compensation for the cold junction is made through a temperature measurement in the connecting plugs. The EP3314/ER3314 can also be used for mV measurement.

| Measuring error | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ for type K (relative to full scale value), <br> further types see documentation |
| :--- | :--- |
| Distributed clocks | - |
| Sensor types | types J, K, L, B, E, N, R, S, T, U (default setting type K), <br> mV measurement |
| Measuring range | depending on sensor type; <br> preset value is type K, -100... $+1,370^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Current consumption from | 120 mA |
| Us (without sensor current) |  |
| Special features | open-circuit recognition |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | EP3314: CE, UL, Ex; ER3314: CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP3314 <br> www.beckhoff.com/ER3314 |

## XFC analog input | Load cell analysis

The EP3356 EtherCAT Box enables direct connection of a resistor bridge or load cell in a 4-wire connection technology. The ratio between the bridge voltage $U_{D}$ and the supply voltage $U_{\text {Ref }}$ is determined simultaneously in the input circuit and the final load value is calculated as a process value on the basis of the settings in the EP3356. With automatic self-calibration (can be deactivated), dynamic filters and distributed clock support, the EP3356 with measuring cycles of $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ can be used for fast and precise monitoring of torque or vibration sensors.

All four M12 sockets are connected, so that parallel operation of several strain gauges is possible.

For further information on XFC
see page $\quad 298$

|  | 1-channel precise load cell analysis (resistor bridge), 24 bit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Industrial housing | EP3356-0022 |
| Connection technology | M12, screw type |
| Signal type | resistor bridge, strain gauge |
| Resolution | 24 bit, 32 bit presentation |
| Conversion time | $0.1 \ldots 250 \mathrm{~ms}$, configurable, max. 10,000 samples/s |
| Number of inputs | 2, for 1 resistor bridge in full bridge technology |
|  |  |
| Measuring error | $< \pm 0,01 \%$ for the calculated load value in relation to the final load value with a 12 V feed and 24 mV bridge voltage (hence nominal strain gauge characteristic value of $2 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{V}$ ), self-calibration active, 50 Hz filter active |
| Distributed clocks | yes |
| Sensor types | - |
| Measuring range | Ud: max. $-25 \ldots+25 \mathrm{mV}$ rated voltage URef: max. $-12 \ldots+12 \mathrm{~V}$ rated voltage |
| Internal resistance | $>200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ( $\mathrm{U}_{\text {REF }}$ ), $>1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{D}}$ ) |
| Sensor supply | 10 V (supplied by the EP3356) |
| Current consumption from <br> Us (without sensor current) | 120 mA |
| Special features | self-calibration, quadruple averager, dynamic filters, fast data sampling, parallel connection |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP3356 |

## Analog input | Pressure measuring

The EP3744 EtherCAT Box, equipped with six digital inputs, two digital outputs and four pressure inputs, acquires these signals and transmits them - electrically isolated - to the controller. The signal status is indicated by LEDs; the digital signals are connected via 4-pin M8 plug connectors.

The pressure is measured as the differential pressure to the fifth connection by an integrated 6 mm fitting. The pressure values are available as 16-bit values. Measurement can be made between -1... 1 bar
(EP3744-0041) or $-7 . .7$ bar (EP3744-1041), with the value being output in relation to the fifth connection, e.g. for vacuum measurement in relation to the ambient pressure at suction grippers.

In absolute-pressure mode it is possible to measure pressures between 0... 1 bar (EP3744-0041) or 0... 7 bar (EP3744-1041).

|  | Pressure measuring box, <br> 6 digital inputs 24 V DC, <br> 2 digital outputs 24 V DC, 0.5 A , <br> 4 pressure inputs $0 \ldots 1$ bar/-1... 1 bar | Pressure measuring box, <br> 6 digital inputs 24 V DC, <br> 2 digital outputs 24 V DC, 0.5 A, <br> 4 pressure inputs $0 \ldots 7$ bar/-7... 7 bar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial housing | EP3744-0041 | EP3744-1041 |
| Connection technology | digital signals: 4-pin M8; pressure measurement: 6 mm fitting | digital signals: 4-pin M8; pressure measurement: 6 mm fitting |
| Signal type | air pressure | air pressure |
| Conversion time | $\sim 3.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 3.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Number of inputs | 6 dig. and 4 pressure inputs, 2 dig. outputs | 6 dig. and 4 pressure inputs, <br> 2 dig. outputs |
|  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Sensor types | - | - |
| Measuring range | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \ldots 1 \text { bar (0...15 psi)/ } \\ & -1 \ldots 1 \text { bar (-15 ... } 15 \text { psi) } \end{aligned}$ | $0 . . .7$ bar (0... 100 psi)/ <br> $-7 \ldots 7$ bar (-100... 100 psi) |
| Sensor supply | from load supply voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof | from load supply voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof |
| Current consumption from <br> Us (without sensor current) | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Special features | direct pressure measuring at the machine | direct pressure measuring at the machine |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP3744 | www.beckhoff.com/EP3744-1041 |

## Analog output |-10...+10 V, 0/4... 20 mA

|  | 4-channel analog output, $-10 / 0 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ or $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$, parameterisable, 16 bit | 2-channel analog input + <br> 2-channel analog output, <br> $-10 / 0 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ or $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$, <br> parameterisable, 16 bit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial housing Zinc die-cast housing | EP4174-0002 <br> ER4174-0002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EP4374-0002 } \\ & \text { ER4374-0002 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Connection technology | M12, screw type | M12, screw type |
| Signal type | $-10 / 0 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V} \mid 0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $-10 / 0 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V} \mid 0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Resolution | 16 bit | 16 bit |
| Conversion time | $\sim 40 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | input: $\sim 100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, output: $\sim 40 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Number of outputs | 4 | 2 |
| Number of inputs | - | 2 |
|  | The EP4174/ER4174 EtherCAT Box has four analog outputs which can be individually parameterised, so that they generate signals either in the $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ or the $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ range. The voltage or output current is supplied to the process level with a resolution of 15 bit (default), and is electrically isolated. The output scaling can be changed if required. Ground potential for the four output channels is common with the 24 V DC supply. The analog actuators are supplied from the load voltage (freely selectable up to 30 VDC ). The applied load voltage is available for actuator supply of further EtherCAT Box modules. | The EP4374/ER4374 EtherCAT Box combines two analog inputs and two analog outputs which can be individually parameterised, so that they process/generate signals either in the $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ or the $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ range. The resolution for the current and voltage signals is 16 bit (signed). <br> The voltage or output current is supplied to the process level with a resolution of 15 bit (default), and is electrically isolated. Ground potential for the two output channels is common with the 24 V DC supply. |
| Measuring accuracy | $<0.1$ \% (relative to full scale value) | input: < 0.3 \%, output: < 0.1 \% (each relative to full scale value) |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Distributed clocks | yes | yes |
| Load | >5 k | output: $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mid<500 \Omega$ |
| Current consumption from $U_{s}$ | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Special features | current or voltage parameterisable per channel | combi module, current or voltage parameterisable per channel |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | EP4174: CE, UL, Ex; ER4174: CE, UL | EP4374: CE, UL, Ex; ER4374: CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP4174 www.beckhoff.com/ER4174 | www.beckhoff.com/EP4374 www.beckhoff.com/ER4374 |

## Position measurement | Incremental encoder interfaces

The EP51x1/ER51x1 EtherCAT Box is an interface for the direct connection of incremental encoders with differential inputs (RS485) (EP5101/ER5101) or 24 V DC inputs (EP5151/ER5151). A 32/16 bit counter with a quadrature decoder and a 32/16 bit latch for the zero pulse can be read, set or enabled. Incremental encoders with alarm outputs can be connected at the EP5101/ER5101's status input. Interval measurement with a resolution of up to 100 ns is possible for EP5101/ ER5101 and EP5151/ER5151. The gate input allows the counter to be halted. The counter state is taken over with a rising edge at the latch input (EP5101-0011). The EP5101-1002/ ER5101-1002 offers a 24 V DC sensor supply.

Due to the optional interpolating microincrement function, the EP5101 can supply even more precise axis positions for dynamic axes. In addition, it supports the synchronous reading of the encoder value together with other input data in the EtherCAT system via high-precision EtherCAT distributed clocks (DC).

The encoder is connected via an 8-pin M12 socket (EP5101-0002, EP5151-0002) or via a 15-pin D-sub socket (EP5101-0011). In the M12 version not all signals are available.

Incremental encoder interface,
M12, 8-pin


| Incremental encoder interface, D-sub socket, 15-pin | Incremental encoder interface, M12, 8-pin, 24 V DC sensor supply | Incremental encoder interface, M12, 8-pin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EP5101-0011 | EP5101-1002 ER5101-1002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EP5151-0002 } \\ & \text { ER5151-0002 } \end{aligned}$ |
| D-sub socket, 15-pin | M12, 8-pin | M12, 8-pin |
| 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |
| 5 V DC | 5 V DC | 24 V DC |
| 32 or 16 bit, binary | 32 or 16 bit, binary | 32 or 16 bit, binary |
| 4 million increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) | 4 million increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) | 4 million increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) |
| 4-fold evaluation | 4-fold evaluation | 4-fold evaluation |
| 16/32 bit | 16/32 bit | 16/32 bit |
| read, set, enable | read, set, enable | read, set, enable |
| yes | yes | yes |
| +5 V DC, 150 mA (VCC) | 24 V DC, 500 mA (VCC) | 24 V DC/0.5 A, short-circuit-proof |
| typ. $130 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $130 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $130 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| 500 V | 500 V | 500 V |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ in preparation) | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ in preparation) | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ in preparation) |
| CE, UL | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| www.beckhoff.com/EP5101 | www.beckhoff.com/EP5101 www.beckhoff.com/ER5101 | www.beckhoff.com/EP5151 www.beckhoff.com/ER5151 |

## Communication | Serial interfaces RS232, RS422/RS485



The EP6001/ER6001 and EP6002/ER6002 serial interface modules allow the connection of devices with an RS232 or RS422/ RS485 interface. The devices connected to the EP600x/ER600x communicate with the automation device via the coupler and the network. The modules transmit the data in a fully transparent manner to the higher-level automation device. The active serial communication channel functions independently of the higher-level bus system in full duplex mode at up to 115,200 baud, while a 864 byte receive buffer and a 128 byte send buffer are available. This way, any desired number of serial interfaces can be used in the application without having to consider structural restrictions in the control device. The serial interface can be positioned close to the place of use, this way reducing the necessary cable lenghts.

The 1-channel version EP6001/ER6001 has an increased end device power supply of up to 1 A , the connector assignment depends on the selected interface. The two integrated digital inputs/outputs allow the connection of additional sensors/actuators in order, for example, to trigger the reading process of the barcode reader or, depending on the result, to initiate an action. In the EP6002/ER6002 the connector assignment depends on the interface. For each channel, RS232 or RS422/RS485 can be selected.

In conjunction with the TwinCAT Virtual Serial COM Driver (see page 963 ), the EP6001/ER6001 and EP6002/ER6002 can be used as normal Windows COM interfaces.

| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Bit distortion | < 3 \% | < 3 \% |
| Cable length | RS232: max. 15 m; RS422/RS485: approx. 1,000 m | RS232: max. 15 m; RS422/RS485: approx. 1,000 m |
| Data buffer | 864 bytes receive buffer, 128 bytes transmit buffer | 864 bytes receive buffer, 128 bytes transmit buffer |
| Sensor supply | + 5 V DC, 1 A | +5 V DC, 20 mA each |
| Current consumption from <br> $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{s}}$ (without sensor current) | typ. $130 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $130 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Special features | easy integration of serial end devices | easy integration of serial end devices |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | EP6002: CE, UL, Ex; ER6002: CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP6001 <br> www.beckhoff.com/ER6001 | www.beckhoff.com/EP6002 www.beckhoff.com/ER6002 |

## Communication | IO-Link masters

An IO-Link system consists of IO-Link devices such as sensors, actuators or combinations of both. They are connected using the classic 3-wire technique. The EP6224 performs the IO-Link master function and is equipped with four ports. Only one IO-Link device can ever be connected to each port. IO-Link thus represents a point-topoint communication method and not a fieldbus.

The EP6224 IO-Link module enables connection of up to four IO-Link devices, e.g. actuators, sensors or combinations of both. A point-to-point connection is used between the terminal and the device. The terminal is parameterised via the EtherCAT master. IO-Link is designed as an intelligent link between the fieldbus level and the sensor, wherein parameterisation information can be exchanged bidirectionally via the IO-Link connection. The parameterisation of the IO-Link devices with service data can be done from TwinCAT via ADS.

In the standard setting, the EP6224 functions as a 4-channel input terminal, 24 V DC, which communicates with connected IO-Link devices, parameterises them and, if necessary, changes their operating mode.

| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Specification version | IO-Link V1.1, Class A | IO-Link V1.1, Class B |
| Cable length | max. 20 m | max. 20 m |
| Sensor supply | 24 V DC, 1.4 A , for all 4 ports, port Class A | 24 V DC, 1.4 A , for all 4 ports, port Class B (4 A) |
| Current consumption from <br> $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{s}}$ (without sensor current) | typ. $130 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $130 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Operating temperature | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right. \text { in preparation) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right. \text { in preparation) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP6224 | www.beckhoff.com/EP6224 |

## Motion | Stepper motor modules



Compact Drive Technology see page
858


The EP7041-2002/ER7041-2002, EP7041-3002/ER7041-3002 and EP7041-3102 EtherCAT Box modules are intended for the direct connection of different stepper motors. The PWM output stages for two motor coils with compact design are located in the module together with two inputs for limit switches and cover a wide voltage and current range. The EP7041/ER7041 can be adjusted to the motor and the application by changing just a few parameters. 64-fold micro-stepping ensures particularly quiet and precise motor operation. Connection of an incremental encoder enables a simple servo axis to be realised. Two digital inputs and a digital 0.5 A output enable connection of end switches and a motor brake. The external motor is fed via an integrated plug.

| 8... 50 V DC | 8...50 V DC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| yes | yes |  |
| EtherCAT | EtherCAT |  |
| $2 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~A}, 2 \times 5 \mathrm{~A}$ peak current (overload- and short-circuit-proof) | $2 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~A}, 2 \times 5 \mathrm{~A}$ peak current (overload- and short-circuit-proof) |  |
| 1,000, 2,000, 4,000 or 8,000 full steps/s (configurable) | 1,000, 2,000, 4,000 or 8,000 full steps/s (configurable) |  |
| 64-fold micro stepping | 256-fold micro stepping |  |
| approx. 30 kHz | dynamic |  |
| approx. 5,000 positions (per revolution, depending on motor and encoder type) | approx. 5,000 positions (per revolution, depending on motor and encoder type) |  |
| $5 \ldots 24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC, 5 mA , single-ended | $5 \ldots 24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC, 5 mA , single-ended | 5 V DC, integrated 5 V DC supply |
| max. 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) | max. 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) |  |
| 120 mA | 120 mA |  |
| travel distance control, encoder input, motor supply via plug | for high-speed applications, travel distance control, encoder input, load indication, motor supply via plug |  |
| $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| EP7041: CE, Ex; ER7041: CE | EP7041: CE, Ex; ER7041: CE |  |
| www.beckhoff.com/EP7041-2002 <br> www.beckhoff.com/ER7041-2002 | www.beckhoff.com/EP7041-3002 www.beckhoff.com/ER7041-3002 | www.beckhoff.com/EP7041-3102 |

## Motion | DC motor output stage

DC motors can replace the considerably more expensive servomotors in many applications if they are operated with an intelligent controller. A DC motor can be integrated very simply into the control system using the EP7342/ER7342 EtherCAT Box. All parameters are adjustable via the fieldbus. The small, compact design and the possibility to fit the modules directly to machines makes the EtherCAT DC motor output stage suitable for a wide range of applications. The output stage is protected against overload and short circuit and offers an integrated feedback system for incremental encoders. Two DC motors can be controlled by one module.


The EP7342/ER7342 EtherCAT Box enables direct operation of two DC motors. The speed or position is specified by the automation device via a 16 bit value. By connection of an incremental encoder, a simple servo axis can be realised. The output stage is protected against overload and shortcircuit.

| Nominal voltage | $8 \ldots .50 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Distributed clocks | yes |
| Protocol | EtherCAT |
| Output current | max. $2 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~A}$ (short-circuit-proof, common thermal <br> overload warning for both output stages) per channel |
| PWM clock frequency | 32 kHz with $180^{\circ}$ phase shift each |
| Duty factor | $0 \ldots . .100 \%$ (voltage-controlled) |
| Resolution | max. 10 bits current, 16 bits speed |
| Current consumption from | 120 mA |
| Us (without sensor current) |  |
| Special features | travel distance control, encoder input |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | EP7342: CE, Ex; ER7342: CE |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP7342 |
|  | www.beckhoff.com/ER7342 |

## Special functions | Multi-functional I/O box

The EP8309-1022/ER8309-1022 EtherCAT Box has various digital and analog inputs and outputs: eight digital inputs/outputs, two digital tacho inputs, two analog inputs, one analog output and a 1.2 A PWMi output. The current signals have 12-bit resolution. The tacho outputs supply a speed-dependent velocity or frequency value via digital 24 V sensors. Proportional valves, for example, can be actuated directly using the PWMi output, while intelligent valves are switched by the analog output. With its combination of inputs and outputs, the EP8309-1022/ ER8309-1022 offers a compact solution for the most diverse units that can be controlled over EtherCAT.


# System | EtherCAT Box with ID switch, EtherCAT junction 

|  | EtherCAT Box with ID switch | 2-port EtherCAT junction, Hot Connect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial housing | EP1111-0000 | EP1122-0001 |
| Task within EtherCAT system | identification of any EtherCAT group in the EtherCAT network | coupling of EtherCAT junctions |
| Data transfer rates | 100 Mbaud | 100 Mbaud |
| Protocol | EtherCAT | EtherCAT |
|  | The EP1111 has three decimal ID switches, with which a group of EtherCAT components can be assigned an ID. This group can be present in any position in the EtherCAT network, as a result of which variable topologies and Hot Connect groups can be realised in a simple manner. The EtherCAT connection is established via shielded M8 screw connectors with direct display of link and activity status. | The 2-port EtherCAT junction enables configuration of EtherCAT star topologies. A modular EtherCAT star can be realised by using several EP1122 units in a station. Individual devices or complete EtherCAT strands can be connected at the junction ports. The EtherCAT junctions are connected via shielded M8 screw connectors with direct display of link and activity status. Through TwinCAT and other suitable EtherCAT masters the EP1122 also supports coupling and uncoupling of EtherCAT strands during operation (Hot Connect). |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Bus interface | $2 \times$ M8 socket, shielded, screw type | $2 \times$ M8 socket, shielded, screw type |
| Number of EtherCAT ports | - | 2 |
| Number of configurable IDs | 4,096 | - |
| Data transfer medium | EtherCAT cable | EtherCAT cable |
| Distance between stations | 100 m (100BASE-TX) | 100 m (100BASE-TX) |
| Current consumption | typ. 120 mA | typ. 220 mA |
| Sensor supply | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | CE, UL, Ex |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EP1111 | www.beckhoff.com/EP1122 |

## System | Power distribution for EtherCAT Box modules

The EP9214-0023 and EP9224-0023 EtherCAT Box modules enable connection of four EtherCAT Box power supply branches. In each 24 V branch the current consumption for the control voltage $\mathrm{Us}_{s}$ and the peripheral voltage $U_{p}$ is monitored, limited, and, if necessary, switched off.

The power distribution is supplied via a 7/8" connector with up to 16 A (per voltage supply $U_{s} / U_{\mathrm{p}}$ ). Several modules can be configured in a cascade arrangement. In the event of a short-circuit in one of the four (eight) outputs, the affected output is switched off. The supply for the other branches remains active. The switch-off and control is done in such a way that the input voltage does not fall below 21 V . During startup consumers with large capacities can be added without problem.

The master can read diagnostic messages from the individual channels via the EtherCAT interface. Independent switching of individual consumer branches is also possible via the EtherCAT master.

With the EP9224-0023 the input voltage and current values of all outputs can be evaluated via the process data. A continuous data $\log$ of the relevant data can be retrieved when an error occurs in order to localise the cause of the error.

|  | 4/4-channel power <br> distribution for EtherCAT | 4/4-channel power <br> distribution for EtherCAT <br> Box modules with current <br> measurement/data logging |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Box modules |  |  |

Accessories see page

## System | PROFINET RT EtherCAT Box

The EP9300-0022 EtherCAT Box connects PROFINET RT networks to the EtherCAT Box modules (EPxxxx, EQxxxx and ERxxxx) and converts the telegrams from PROFINET RT to EtherCAT. One station consists of an EP93000022 and any number of EtherCAT Box modules. The box is connected to PROFINET RT via a d-coded M12 socket. In EtherCAT, the PROFINET RT box has at its disposal a lowerlevel, powerful and ultra-fast I/O system with a large selection of EtherCAT Box modules. The EP9300-0022 supports the PROFINET RT profile and fits seamlessly into PROFINET RT networks.



PROFINET RT EtherCAT Box



## EQxxxx | EtherCAT Box (stainless steel housing)

## EtherCAT. ${ }^{-}$



- auxiliary voltage

Watertight and dust-proof,
due to protection class
IP 69K (fully potted)
Fixing lugs for
screws M5

$8 \times \mathrm{M} 12$

The Beckhoff EtherCAT Box system is complemented by modules in stainless steel design. The modules of the EQxxxx series feature "Hygienic Design" throughout. They can be used in extreme, harsh and corrosive industrial environments and are therefore ideal for applications in the food, chemical or pharmaceutical industries, which require protection class IP 69 K .

The stainless steel EtherCAT Box modules cover the typical range of requirements of I/O signals: digital inputs with a filter of 3.0 ms , digital outputs with 0.5 A output current, and combi modules with freely selectable digital inputs or outputs. In addition, analog input modules for current/voltage measurement
are available. Temperature measurement modules for resistance sensors or thermocouples complement the product range. The signals are connected via M12 connectors.

The modules of the EQxxxx series have an EtherCAT interface. The power supply and transfer takes place via M8 connectors or sockets.

## Digital input | 24 V DC, positive switching

| Technical data | EQ1008-0002 | EQ1809-0022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connection technology | M12, screw type | M12, screw type |
| Specification | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 |
| Input filter | 3.0 ms | 3.0 ms |
| Number of inputs | 8 | 16 |
|  | 3 -wire 2 -wire <br> The EQ1008 EtherCAT Box with digital inputs acquires the binary control signals from the process level and transmits them, in an electrically isolated form, to the controller. The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. <br> The sensors are supplied from the box supply voltage Us. The auxiliary voltage $U_{p}$ is not used in the input module, but may be connected in order to be relayed downstream. | 3-wire 2-wire <br> The EQ1809 EtherCAT Box with digital inputs acquires the binary control signals from the process level and transmits them, in an electrically isolated form, to the controller. The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. <br> The sensors are supplied from the box supply voltage Us. The auxiliary voltage $U_{p}$ is not used in the input module, but may be connected in order to be relayed downstream. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Protocol | EtherCAT | EtherCAT |
| Bus interface | $2 \times$ M8 socket, shielded, screw type | $2 \times$ M8 socket, shielded, screw type |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Sensor supply | from load supply voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof | from load supply voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof |
| Current consumption from <br> Us (without sensor current) | 130 mA | 130 mA |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EQ1008 | www.beckhoff.com/EQ1809 |

## Digital output | 24 V DC, positive switching

|  | 8-channel digital output, 24 V DC, M12, $\mathrm{I}_{\max }=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | 16-channel digital output, 24 V DC, M12, $\mathrm{Imax}_{\operatorname{ma}}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EQ2008-0002 | EQ2809-0022 |
| Connection technology | M12, screw type | M12, screw type |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 4 A | 0.5 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 4 A |
| Number of outputs | 8 | 16 |
|  | 3-wire 2 -wire <br> The EQ2008 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The eight outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A . The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. The outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse connection. | 3-wire 2-wire <br> The EQ2809 EtherCAT Box with digital outputs connects the binary control signals from the controller on to the actuators at the process level. The 16 outputs handle load currents of up to 0.5 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A . This makes these modules particularly suitable for applications in which not all of the outputs are active at the same time, or in which not all of the actuators draw 0.5 A current. The signal state is indicated by means of light emitting diodes. The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. The outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse connection. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consumption from <br> Us (without sensor current) | 120 mA | 130 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - | - |
| Short circuit current | typ. 1.5 A | typ. 1.5 A |
| Auxiliary power current | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V | 500 V |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EQ2008 | www.beckhoff.com/EQ2809 |

## Digital combi | 24 V DC, positive switching



The EQ2339 EtherCAT Box has 16 digital inputs or outputs in one device. A filter constant of 3.0 ms is available for the inputs. The outputs are short-circuit-proof and protected against inverse polarity. They handle load currents of up to 0.5 A each, although the total current is limited to 4 A . The signals are connected via M12 screw type connectors. The sensors are powered by the load voltage Up.

| Nominal voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A each channel, individually short-circuit-proof, total current max. 4 A |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| Sensor supply | from load supply voltage, max. 0.5 A total, short-circuit-proof |
| Distributed clocks | - |
| Short circuit current | typ. 1.5 A |
| Auxiliary power current | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Current consumption from | 130 mA |
| Us (without sensor current) |  |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}$ |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EQ2339 |

## Analog input | $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$, temperature

The EQ3174 EtherCAT Box evaluates analog standard signals within the range of $-10 / 0 \mathrm{~V}$ to +10 V or $0 / 4 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 20 mA with 16 -bit resolution. The signal form is separately configurable for each channel. The EQ3174 evaluates the difference between the two input signals Input+ and Input-. These must be referred to the ground potential of the load voltage $U_{\text {p }}$. The DC component does not affect the measurement, as long as it is in the common mode range.

The EQ3204 analog input module is intended for the direct connection of resistance thermometers. The resistance is measured with a low measuring current, linearised and represented in $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The EtherCAT Box supports 2-, 3- and 4-wire measurement on all four channels. The measurements serve to eliminate or deduct the parasitic resistance of the sensor cable. All inputs are separately configurable for a wide range of sensors, for the three measurement procedures and for the direct measurement of resistance.

The EQ3314 EtherCAT Box enables the measurement of temperature using thermocouples. The measured thermovoltage is linearised in accordance with the characteristic of the respective type and transferred to the controller as a temperature value in $1 / 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $1 / 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The inputs are separately configurable for a wide range of different sensor types. Parasitic thermovoltages arise at the interface of the measuring cable and the module, significantly falsifying the measurement. This error is eliminated by a compensation connector.

The EQ3174 EtherCAT Box has four analog inputs which can be individually parameterised, so that they process signals either in the $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ or the $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ range. The voltage or input current is digitised with a resolution of 16 bit, and is transmitted (electrically isolated) to the higher-level automation device. The four input channels have differential inputs and have a common, internal ground potential. The input filter and therefore the conversion times are configurable in a wide range.

| Measuring error | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Distributed clocks | yes |
| Sensor types | - |
| Measuring range | $>200 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mid 85 \Omega$ typ. + diode voltage |
| Internal resistance | from load supply voltage Up, DC, any value up to 30 V |
| Sensor supply | 120 mA |
| Current consumption from |  |
| Us (without sensor current) | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}$ |
| Approvals | $\mathrm{www.beckhoff.com/EQ3174}$ |
| Further information |  |


| 4-channel analog input, PT100 (RTD), parameterisable, 16 bit | 4-channel analog input, thermocouple/mV, parameterisable, 16 bit |
| :---: | :---: |
| EQ3204-0002 | EQ3314-0002 |
| M12, screw type | M12, screw type |
| PT100 | thermocouple |
| $0.1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per digit | $0.1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per digit |
| 800 ms up to 2 ms , see documentation, default: approx. 85 ms | 2.5 s up to 20 ms , see documentation, default: approx. 250 ms |
| 4 | 4 |
| The EQ3204 EtherCAT Box with analog inputs allows resistance sensors to be connected directly. The module's circuitry can operate the sensors using 2-, 3- or 4-wire connection techniques. Linearisation over the full temperature range is realised with the aid of a microprocessor. The temperature range can be selected freely. The module can also be used for simple resistance measurement. The module's standard settings are: resolution $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the temperature range of PT100 sensors in 2-wire connection. | The EQ3314 EtherCAT Box with analog inputs permits four thermocouples to be connected directly. The module's circuit can operate thermocouple sensors using the 2 -wire technique. Linearisation over the full temperature range is realised with the aid of a microprocessor. The temperature range can be selected freely. Compensation for the cold junction is made through a temperature measurement in the connecting plugs. This means that standard extension leads can be connected. The EQ3314 can also be used for mV measurement. |
| $< \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for PT sensors <br> (further types see documentation) | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ for type K (relative to full scale value), further types see documentation |
| - | - |
| PT100, PT200, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, Ni120, Ni1000 resistance measurement (e.g. potentiometer, $10 \Omega \ldots 1.2 / 4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) | types J, K, L, B, E, N, R, S, T, U (default setting type K), mV measurement |
| $-200 \ldots+850{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (PT sensors); $-60 \ldots+250{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Ni sensors) | depending on sensor type; preset value is type $\mathrm{K},-100 \ldots+1,370{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 120 mA | 120 mA |
| $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL | CE, UL |
| www.beckhoff.com/EQ3204 | www.beckhoff.com/EQ3314 |

The EQ3204 EtherCAT Box with analog inputs allows resistance sensors to be connected directly. The module's circuitry can operate the sensors using , range is realised with the aid of a microprocessor. The temperature range can be selected freely. The module can also be used for simple resistance measurerange of PT100 sensors in 2-wire connection.

PT100, PT200, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, Ni120, Ni1000 resistance measurement (e.g. potentiometer, $10 \Omega \ldots 1.2 / 4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ )

The EQ3314 EtherCAT Box with analog inputs permits four thermocouples to be connected directly. The module's circuit can operate thermocouple ull temperature can be selected freely. Compensation for the cold junction is made through temperature measurement in the connecting plugs. This means that standard extension leads can be connected. The EQ3314 can also be used for mV measurement.
$< \pm 0.3 \%$ for type K (relative to full scale value),
further types see documentation
types J, K, L, B, E, N, R, S, T, U (default setting type K), mV measurement
depending on sensor type; preset value is type $\mathrm{K},-100 \ldots+1,370^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
-
$-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
www.beckhoff.com/EQ3314

## Accessories EtherCAT Box



## IP 20

IP 67

## IP $20 \mid$ EtherCAT

ZK1090-9191-0xxx | RJ45 Industrial Ethernet/
446
EtherCAT patch cable
2
ZS1090-0003 | Ethernet/EtherCAT RJ45 connector,
516
4-pin, IP 20, for field assembly

IP 67 EtherCAT

3

ZK1090-6292-0000 | M12 flange, straight,
d-coded, 4-pin - RJ45 plug, straight


ZK1090-3161-xxxx | M8 plug, straight,
4-pin - M12 plug, straight, 4-pin


ZK1090-3131-xxxx | M8 plug, straight,
4-pin - M8 plug, straight, 4-pin, Highflex
ZK1090-3100-xxxx | M8 plug, straight,
4-pin - open end
ZK1090-3191-xxxx | RJ45 plug, straight,
4-pin - M8 plug, straight, 4-pin
8
ZB9010 | Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT cable, fixed installation, CAT 5e, 4 wires, SF/UTP


## Accessories

## Cables

## Pre-assembled cables

Accessories for fieldbus components include a wide range of cable assemblies. For clarity, the order numbers are listed without cable length information in the following tables. For detailed ordering information referencing the cable length please see the web pages or the price list.

For technical data sheets see www.beckhoff.com/datasheets

## M8 | EtherCAT cable

## For highly flexible applications

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9032 | PUR, HIGHFLEX, 4-wire, S/UTP, AWG26, drag-chain suitable, green |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | AWG26 cable, pre-assembled with M8 plug (4-pin/straight) to |
| ZK1090-3100-0xxx | open end |
| ZK1090-3131-0xxx | M8 plug (4-pin/straight) |
| ZK1090-3132-0xxx | M8 socket (4-pin/straight) |
| ZK1090-3134-0xxx | M8 socket (4-pin/angled) |
| ZK1090-3161-0xxx | M12 plug (4-pin/straight), d-coded |
| ZK1090-3163-0xxx | M12 plug (4-pin/angled), d-coded |
| ZK1090-3166-0xxx | M12 socket flange (4-pin/straight), d-coded |
| ZK1090-3191-0xxx | RJ45 plug (straight) |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | AWG26 cable, pre-assembled with M8 socket (4-pin/straight) to |
| ZK1090-3200-0xxx | open end |
| ZK1090-3232-0xxx | M8 socket (4-pin/straight) |
| ZK1090-3291-0xxx | RJ45 plug (straight) |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | AWG26 cable, pre-assembled with M8 plug (4-pin/angled) to |
| ZK1090-3333-0xxx | M8 plug (4-pin/angled) |

## For flexible applications

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ZB9020 | PUR, FLEX, 4-wire, SF/UTP, AWG22, CAT 5e, drag-chain suitable, green |  |
|  |  | Pict. |
| Ordering information | AWG22 cable, pre-assembled with M8 plug (4-pin/straight) to | A |
| ZK1090-3100-1xxx | open end | B |
| ZK1090-3131-1xxx | M8 plug (4-pin/straight) | C |
| ZK1090-3132-1xxx | M8 socket (4-pin/straight) | E |
| ZK1090-3161-1xxx | M12 plug (4-pin/straight), d-coded | H |
| ZK1090-3191-1xxx | RJ45 plug (straight) |  |

## For fixed installation

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9030 | PVC, STANDARD, 4-wire, SF/UTP, AWG26, green |



## M12 | Ethernet/EtherCAT cable

## For highly flexible applications

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9032 | PUR, HIGHFLEX, 4-wire, S/UTP, AWG26, drag-chain suitable, green |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, d-coded and pre-assembled with M12 plug (4-pin/straight) to |
| ZK1090-6100-4xxx | open end |
| ZK1090-6161-4xxx | M12 plug (4-pin/straight), d-coded |
| ZK1090-6191-4xxx | RJ45 plug (straight) |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, d-coded and pre-assembled with M12 socket flange (4-pin/straight) to |
| ZK1090-6600-4xxx | open end |
| ZK1090-6292-4xxx | RJ45 plug (straight) |

## For flexible applications

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9020 | PUR, FLEX, 4-wire, SF/UTP, AWG22, CAT 5e, drag-chain suitable, green |


| Ordering information | Cable, d-coded and pre-assembled with M12 plug (4-pin/straight) to | Pict. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZK1090-6100-0xxx | open end | M |
| ZK1090-6161-0xxx | M12 plug (4-pin/straight), d-coded | N |
| ZK1090-6166-0xxx | M12 socket flange (4-pin/straight), d-coded | R |
| ZK1090-6191-0xxx | RJ45 plug (straight) | 0 |
| Ordering information | Cable, d-coded and pre-assembled with M12 socket flange (4-pin/straight) to | Pict. |
| ZK1090-6600-0xxx | open end | P |
| ZK1090-6292-0xxx | RJ45 plug (straight) | Q |
| Ordering information | Cable, d-coded and pre-assembled with M12 plug (4-pin/angled) to | Pict. |
| ZK1090-6300-0xxx | open end | S |
| ZK1090-6363-0xxx | M12 plug (4-pin/angled), d-coded |  |

## For fixed installation

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9010 | PVC, STANDARD, 4-wire, SF/UTP, AWG22, CAT 5e, green |
| Ordering information | RJ45 plug (straight) |
| ZK1090-6191-3xxx |  |

## Ethernet/EtherCAT connectors

| Ordering information | RJ45 Ethernet/EtherCAT connectors IP 20 and IP 65/67 |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZS1090-0002 | RJ45 plug, IP 65/67, 8-pin, AWG24-26 |
| ZS1090-0003 | RJ45 plug EtherCAT/Ethernet, IP 20, 4-pin, field assembly, AWG22-24, PU = 10 |
| ZS1090-0005 | RJ45 plug EtherCAT/Ethernet, IP 20, 8-pin, supports Gbit, field assembly, AWG22-26, PU = 10 |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | M8 Ethernet/EtherCAT connectors IP 65/67 |
| ZS1090-1006 | M8 plug (4-pin/straight), EtherCAT/Ethernet, metal version, IP 65/67, 0D $\leq 6.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| ZS1090-1007 | M8 socket (4-pin/straight), EtherCAT/Ethernet, metal version, IP 65/67, OD $\leq 6.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | M12 Ethernet/EtherCAT connectors IP 65/67 |
| ZS1090-0004 | M12 plug, d-coded, IP 65/67, AWG18-24 |
| ZS1090-0010 | M12 socket, d-coded, IP 65/67, AWG18-24 |
| ZK1090-6292-0000 | adapter M12 socket to RJ45 socket (straight) |



Illustrations similar

## M8｜Power cable

## For flexible applications

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9050 | PUR，FLEX，4－wire， $4 \times 0.34 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ，drag－chain suitable，black |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable，pre－assembled with M8 socket（4－pin／straight）to |
| ZK2020－3132－0xxx | M8 plug（4－pin／straight） |
| ZK2020－3200－0xxx | open end，4－wire |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable，pre－assembled with M8 socket（4－pin／angled）to |
| ZK2020－3332－0xxx | M8 plug（4－pin／straight） |
| ZK2020－3334－0xxx | M8 plug（4－pin／angled） |
| ZK2020－3400－0xxx | open end，4－wire |

## For fixed installation

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9051 | PVC，STANDARD，4－wire， $4 \times 0.34 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, grey |
| Ordering information | Cable，pre－assembled with M8 socket（4－pin／straight）to（4－pin／straight） |
| ZK2020－3132－3xxx | open end，4－wire |
| ZK2020－3200－3xxx |  |

## 7/8" | Power cable

For flexible applications $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

| Ordering information | Material specification |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZB9050-0007 | TPE-U (PUR), FLEX, 5 -wire, $5 \times 1.5$ mm², 5Li 9Y11Y, drag-chain suitable, black |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with 7/8" socket (5-pin/straight) to | Pict. |
| ZK2030-1200-0xxx | open end | b |
| ZK2030-1112-0xxx | 7/8" plug (5-pin/straight) | c |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with 7/8" socket (5-pin/angled) to | Pict. |
| ZK2030-1400-0xxx | open end | d |
| ZK2030-1314-0xxx | $7 / 8$ " plug ( 5 -pin/angled) | e |
| ZK2030-1114-0xxx | 7/8" plug (5-pin/straight) | f |

## For flexible applications $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

| Ordering information | Material specification |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZK2031-xxxx-0xxx | TPE-U (PUR), FLEX, 5-wire, $5 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, 5$ Li 9Y11Y, drag-chain suitable, black |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with 7/8" socket (5-pin/straight) to |
| ZK2031-1200-0xxx | open end |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with 7/8" socket (5-pin/angled) to |
| ZK2031-1400-0xxx | open end |



## M8 | Sensor cable

## For flexible applications

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9040 | PUR, FLEX, 3-wire, $3 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, drag-chain suitable, black |


| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M8 plug (3-pin/straight) to | Pict. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZK2000-2100-0xxx | open end | g |
| ZK2000-2122-0xxx | M8 socket (3-pin/straight) | h |
| ZK2000-2124-0xxx | M8 socket (3-pin/angled) | i |
| ZK2000-2132-0xxx | M8 socket (4-pin/straight) |  |
| ZK2000-2162-0xxx | M12 socket (4-pin/straight) |  |
| ZK2000-2164-0xxx | M12 socket (4-pin/angled) |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M8 socket (3-pin/straight) to |  |
| ZK2000-2200-0xxx | open end |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M8 plug (3-pin/angled) to | Pict. |
| ZK2000-2300-0xxx | open end | j |
| ZK2000-2322-0xxx | M8 socket (3-pin/straight) | k |
| ZK2000-2324-0xxx | M8 socket (3-pin/angled) | 1 |
| ZK2000-2362-0xxx | M12 socket (4-pin/straight) |  |
| ZK2000-2364-0xxx | M12 socket (4-pin/angled) |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M8 socket (3-pin/angled) to | Pict. |
| ZK2000-2400-0xxx | open end | m |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |  |
| ZB9041 | PUR, FLEX, 4-wire, $4 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, drag-chain suitable, black |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M8 plug (4-pin/straight) to |  |
| ZK2000-3100-0xxx | open end |  |
| ZK2000-3122-0xxx | M8 socket (3-pin/straight) |  |
| ZK2000-3124-0xxx | M8 socket (3-pin/angled) |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M8 plug (4-pin/angled) to |  |
| ZK2000-3300-0xxx | open end |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with DUO M8 plug (4-pin/straight) to | Pict. |
| ZK2000-3500-0xxx | 2 x open cable end, 3 -wire | n |
| ZK2000-3522-0xxx | $2 \times$ M8 socket (3-pin/straight) | 0 |
| ZK2000-3532-0xxx | $2 \times$ M8 socket (4-pin/straight) | p |

## For fixed installation $3 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9042 | PVC, STANDARD, 3-wire, $3 \times 0.34 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, grey |

## For fixed installation $4 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9043 | PVC, STANDARD, 4-wire, 4 x $0.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, grey |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M8 socket (4-pin/straight) to |
| ZK2000-3132-3xxx | M8 plug (4-pin/straight) |

## Accessories



## M12 | Sensor cable

## For flexible applications

| Ordering information | Sold by the metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB9041 | PUR, FLEX, 4-wire, $4 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, drag-chain suitable, black |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M12 plug (4-pin/straight) to |
| ZK2000-6100-0xxx | open end |
| ZK2000-6162-0xxx | M12 socket (4-pin/straight) |
| ZK2000-6164-0xxx | M12 socket (4-pin/angled) |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M12 socket (4-pin/straight) to |
| ZK2000-6200-0xxx | open cable end, 4-wire |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M12 plug (4-pin/angled) to |
| ZK2000-6300-0xxx | open end |
| ZK2000-6362-0xxx | M12 socket (4-pin/straight) |


| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M12 socket (4-pin/angled) to |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZK2000-6400-0xxx | open cable end, 4-wire |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Cable, pre-assembled with M12 plug DUO (4-pin/straight) to |
| ZK2000-6500-0xxx | $2 \times$ open cable end, 4-wire |
| ZK2000-6522-0xxx | $2 \times$ M8 socket (3-pin/straight) |
| ZK2000-6562-0xxx | $2 \times$ M12 socket (4-pin/straight) |

## For fixed installation




## M12 | Sensor cable, shielded

## For flexible applications



## Accessories

## Connectors

For field installation Beckhoff offers a selection of connectors for different cable cross-sections.

## M8 | Connectors for field assembly

## Plugs

| Ordering information | Plugs, 3-pin, field assembly | Pict. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZS2000-1213 | straight version, insulation displacement connection |  |
| ZS2000-2210 | straight version, screw type connection | AA |
| Ordering information | Plugs, 4-pin, field assembly | Pict. |
| ZS2000-1313 | straight version, insulation displacement connection |  |
| ZS2000-2310 | straight version, screw type connection | AA |
| ZS2000-2311 | straight version, solder connection | AB |
| ZS2000-2331 | angled version, solder connection | AC |

## Sockets



## M12 | Connectors for field assembly

## Plugs

| Ordering information | Plugs, 4-pin, field assembly |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ZS2000-1613 | straight version, insulation displacement connection, 4 A | Pict. |
| ZS2000-2610 | straight version, screw type connection, 4 A |  |
| ZS2000-2630 | angled version, screw type connection, 4 A | AG |
| ZS2000-6610 | straight version, screw type connection, 5 A | AH |
|  |  | Pict. |
| Ordering information | Plugs, 4/5-pin, field assembly | AG |
| ZS2000-2710 | straight version, screw type connection | AH |
| ZS2000-2730 | angled version, screw type connection |  |
| ZS2000-6710 | straight version, shielded, screw type connection |  |

## Sockets

| Ordering information | Sockets, 4-pin, field assembly | Pict. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| ZS2000-2620 | straight version, screw type connection, 4A | Al |
| ZS2000-2640 | angled version, screw type connection, 4A | AJ |
| ZS2000-6620 | straight version, screw type connection, 5A |  |
|  |  | Pict. |
| Ordering information | Sockets, 4/5-pin, field assembly | Al |
| ZS2000-2720 | straight version, screw type connection | AJ |
| ZS2000-2740 | angled version, screw type connection |  |
| ZS2000-6720 | straight version, shielded, screw type connection |  |



Illustrations similar

## 7/8" | Connectors for field assembly

## Plugs

| Ordering information | Plugs, 5-pin, field assembly |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZS2020-2810 | $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ plug, straight, field assembly, 5-pin |
| ZS2020-2830 | $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ plug, angled, field assembly, 5-pin |

## Sockets

| Ordering information | Sockets, 5-pin, field assembly |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZS2020-2820 | $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ socket, straight, field assembly, 5-pin |
| ZS2020-2840 | $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ socket, angled, field assembly, 5-pin |

## Special connectors

| Ordering information |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZS2000-3711 | M12 plug (5-pin/straight), for small cable cross sections, screw type connection |
| ZS2000-3712 | M12 plug (5-pin/straight) for thermocouples with temperature compensation element, screw type connection |
| ZS2000-4722 | M12 plug (4-pin/straight), splitter to $2 \times$ M12 |
| ZS2000-5911 | M23 plug (12-pin/straight version), solder connection |
| ZS2002-0111 | D-sub plug (25-pin/straight version), solder connection |

## Further accessories EtherCAT Box and Fieldbus Box

| Ordering information | Blanking plugs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZS5000-0010 | blanking plug, plastic (IP 67), for M8 socket, PU $=50$ |  |
| ZS5000-0020 | blanking plug, plastic (IP 67), for M12 socket, PU $=50$ |  |
| ZS5000-0040 | blanking plug, plastic (IP 67), for 7/8" socket, PU = 10 |  |
| ZS5000-0041 | blanking plug, plastic (IP 67), for 7/8" plug, PU = 10 |  |
| ZS5000-0050 | blanking plug, stainless steel (IP 69K), for M8 socket, PU = 2 |  |
| ZS5000-0051 | blanking plug, stainless steel (IP 69K), for M12 socket, PU $=4$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | Fieldbus Box set |  |
| ZS5000-0000 | Fieldbus Box set M8 (contact labels, blanking plugs) |  |
| ZS5000-0001 | Fieldbus Box set 8 mm (contact labels, blanking plugs) |  |
| ZS5000-0002 | Fieldbus Box set M12 (contact labels, blanking plugs) |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | Torque wrench |  |
| ZB8800 | torque wrench for M8 cables with knurl, incl. ratchet |  |
| ZB8800-0001 | ratchet, M12, for torque wrench ZB8800 |  |
| ZB8800-0002 | ratchet, M8 field assembly, for torque wrench ZB8800 |  |
| ZB8801-0000 | torque wrench for hexagonal plugs, adjustable |  |
| ZB8801-0001 | torque cable key, M8/wrench size 9, for torque wrench ZB8801-0000 |  |
| ZB8801-0002 | torque cable key, M12/wrench size 13, for torque wrench ZB8801-0000 |  |
| ZB8801-0003 | torque cable key, M12F/wrench size 13, for torque wrench ZB8801-0000 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ordering information | Mounting and marking material | Pict. |
| ZS5300-0001 | mounting plate for 15 Extension Box or EtherCAT Box modules, stainless steel, 500 mm | AK |
| ZS5300-0011 | mounting plate for 14 small or 7 wide EtherCAT Box modules, stainless steel, 500 mm |  |
| ZS5300-0004 | universal mounting bracket for a single small EtherCAT Box, stainless steel, $146 \times 46 \times 76 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| BG2000-0000 | ATEX protective housing |  |
| ZS5100-0000 | marking labels, blank, 4 stripes à 10 pieces |  |
| ZS5100-xxxx | marking labels, customised printing |  |



## Power distribution box



Power distribution box ZS2020-4304


Power distribution box ZS2020-4308


Connector assignment


Connector assignment

| Technical data | ZS2020-4304 | ZS2020-4308 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number of circuits | 4 | 8 |
| Power supply connection | $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ plug, 5-pin |  |
| Circuit connection | M 8, screw type, 4-pin |  |
| Current load | $\mathrm{I}_{\Sigma}=4 \mathrm{~A}$ | $30 \mathrm{~mm} \times 126 \mathrm{~mm} \times 31 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Dimensions (W x H x D) | $30 \mathrm{~mm} \times 86 \mathrm{~mm} \times 31 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage temperature | $-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Protection class | $\mathrm{IP} 65 / 66 / 67$ (according to EN 60529) |  |
| Installation position | variable |  |



## EtherCAT Plug-in Modules

Bus Terminals for circuit boards

RUN
Ethercat. ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\sim}}$

# EtherCAT Plug-in Modules 

Efficient I/O solution for large-scale machine production

| 535 | EtherCAT Couplers | 540 | EtherCAT plug-in modules |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | special functions |
| 535 | EtherCAT Couplers E-bus |  |  |
|  |  | 540 | Motion EJ7xxx |
| 536 | EtherCAT plug-in modules |  |  |
|  | digital I/O | 541 | System modules |
| 536 | Digital input EJ1xxx | 541 | System modules EJ9xxx |
| 537 | Digital output EJ2xxx |  |  |


| 538 EtherCAT plug-in modules |
| :--- | :--- |
| analog I/O |


| 538 | Analog input EJ3xxx |
| :--- | :--- |
| 539 | Analog output EJ4xxx |

## Product overview EtherCAT plug-in modules



EtherCAT plug-in modules | Digital output: EJ2xxx


EtherCAT plug-in modules | Analog input: EJ3xxx

| Signal | 2-channel |  | 4-channel |  | 8-channel |  | 16-channel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | EJ3004 | 538 | EJ3108 | 538 |  |
|  |  |  | single-ended, 12 bit |  | $6 \times$ differential inputs, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $2 \times$ single-ended, 16 bit |  |  |
| Resistance | EJ3202 | 538 | EJ3214 | 538 |  |  |  |
| thermometer (RTD) | 16 bit |  | 16 bit |  |  |  |  |


| EtherCAT plug-in modules \| Analog output: EJ4xxx |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Signal | 2-channel |  | 4-channel |  |
| $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ | EJ4002 | 539 |  |  |
|  | 12 bit |  |  |  |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | EJ4134 | 539 |
|  |  |  | 16 bit |  |

## EtherCAT plug-in modules | Special functions: EJ7xxx

| Signal | 1-channel |  | 2-channel |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motion | EJ7047 | 540 | EJ7342 | 540 |
|  | stepper motor module, $l_{\text {max }}=5.0 \mathrm{~A}, 50 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$, incremental encoder, vector control |  | DC motor output stage, 50 V DC, 3.5 A , incremental encoder |  |
|  | EJ7211-0010 <br> servomotor module, 50 V DC, 4.5 Arms, OCT | 540 |  |  |

## EtherCAT plug-in modules | System: EJ9xxx

| Signal | System |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| System | EJ9001 |
|  |  |
| placeholder module |  |
| Signal | Power supply and accessories |
| brake chopper module, up to $72 \mathrm{VDC}, 155 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |

## EJxxxx | EtherCAT plug-in modules

The EtherCAT I/O plug-in modules are based electronically on the well-known EtherCAT Terminals, and they provide the same broad variety of signals, including functional safety (TwinSAFE). Their electromechanical design enables them to be plugged directly into an application-specific signal distribution board. This routing board distributes signals and power supply to machine modules via prefabricated cables with application-specific plug connectors. The main advantage of the signal distribution board is the highly automated production process, from the manufacture of the circuit board and its assembly through to the inspection. All connector interfaces can be placed on the circuit board according to customer specifications. The connector level, which is matched to the application, considerably optimises the wiring procedure, for example with the use of prefabricated cables and coded plug connectors.

The manufacturing process can be accelerated as far as possible and the risk of wiring errors is minimised. This saves working time and thus costs. It allows production at different worldwide locations with a minimum of risk, since errors are avoided through automation and coding.

The EtherCAT plug-in modules offer an alternative to conventional point-to-point wiring in control cabinets, since they simplify wiring, and reduce the system installation
time and testing costs where machines are manufactured in high numbers.

## Compact design for an optimised machine footprint

Similar to the EtherCAT Terminal system, a module strand consists of a Bus Coupler and any desired I/O modules. In contrast to the EtherCAT Terminals, however, the EtherCAT plug-in modules have no springloaded contacts, since the wiring level is implemented differently: for communication, signal distribution and the supply of power to the modules plug connectors on the back side of the modules and the conductive tracks of the signal distribution board are used.

Measuring just $12 \times 55 \times 66 \mathrm{~mm}$, the EJ modules are extremely compact; compared to the EtherCAT Terminals they are almost $50 \%$ smaller in relation to volume. In conjunction with coding holes in the signal distribution board, coding pins on the underside of the EJ modules ensure protection against incorrect plug insertion. Thus, the risk of errors can be minimised during assembly and service.

The EtherCAT plug-in modules and the plug level for sensors and actuators can be placed flexibly on the signal distribution board. The signal distribution board is developed either by the user or as custom solution by Beckhoff.

## I/O solution for standard applications

The EJ system supplements the modular Beckhoff I/O portfolio for controllers used in medium to high-volume production of standard machines. It is also suitable for applications where the reduction of error probability is critical for the exact replication of a machine. In general, the use of the EJ system is recommended for machine manufacturers who want to create a platform of common parts across their product range. In addition, the EJ system directly addresses projects with a shortage of skilled workers. Especially when production facilities are distributed across various locations with different skill levels, the risk of errors increases along with the complexity of the machines. With the combination of I/O modules, signal distribution board and prefabricated cables, the EJ system offers efficient "Plug \& Work" solutions for machine controllers.

## Signal distribution board

The EtherCAT plug-in modules can be directly attached to a PCB. This application-specific PCB (signal distribution board) distributes signals and power supply to individual application-specific plug connectors, in order to connect the controller to further machine modules.

## Technical data - EtherCAT plug-in modules



| Technical data | EJ1100 coupler | 12 mm EJ module | 24 mm EJ module |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Design form | EtherCAT I/O plug-in modu |  |  |
| Material | polycarbonate |  |  |
| Installation | on signal distribution board |  |  |
| Mechanical coding | EJ plug-in module: signal-s signal distribution board: | pins on the housing, inted circuit board |  |
| Locking | latching lug in circuit board |  |  |
| Connection method | field wiring: application-sp <br> EJ plug-in module: $2 \times 20-\mathrm{p}$ | vel on the signal distributio |  |
| EtherCAT connection | direct | via EJ1100 coupler | via EJ1100 coupler |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V (E-bus/field potenti |  |  |
| Current supply E-bus | 2200 mA | - | - |
| Bus interface | $2 \times \mathrm{RJ} 45$ | - | - |
| Dimensions (W x H x D ) | $44 \mathrm{~mm} \times 66 \mathrm{~mm} \times 55 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $12 \mathrm{~mm} \times 66 \mathrm{~mm} \times 55 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $24 \mathrm{~mm} \times 66 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5$ |
| Operating/storage temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-25 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Relative humidity | $5 . . .95 \%$, no condensation |  |  |
| Vibration/shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6/ |  |  |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2 | (with corresponding signal | ard) |
| Protection class/ installation position | EJ module: IP 20/horizonta <br> EJ system: dependent on | on board and housing |  |

## EtherCAT Plug-in Modules



## EtherCAT Coupler

The EJ1100 coupler connects EtherCAT with the EtherCAT plug-in modules (EJxxxx). It converts the passing telegrams from Ethernet 100BASE-TX to E-bus signal representation.

The coupler is connected to the network via the upper Ethernet interface. The lower RJ45 socket may be used to connect further EtherCAT devices in the same strand.

| Bus interface | $2 \times$ RJ45 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type/number of <br> peripheral signals | max. 4.2 GB addressable I/O points |
| Data transfer medium | Industrial Ethernet cable (min. CAT 5), shielded |
| Current consumption <br> from Us | $70 \mathrm{~mA}+\left(\sum\right.$ E-bus current/4) |
| Current consumption <br> from Up | load |
| Distance between stations | max. $100 \mathrm{~m}(100 \mathrm{BASE}-\mathrm{TX})$ |
| Delay | typ. $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Power supply | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{(-15} \mathrm{\% /+20} \mathrm{\%)}$ |
| Current supply E-bus | 2200 mA |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EJ1100 |

## Digital input | 24 V DC



ㅍ For availability status see Beckhoff website at: www.beckhoff.com

## Digital output | 24 V DC

|  | 8-channel digital output, 24 V DC, 0.5 A | 16-channel digital output, 24 V DC, 0.5 A | 16-channel digital output, 24 V DC, 0.5 A, negative switching | 2-channel pulse width output, 24 V DC, 0.5 A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | i EJ2008 | EJ2809 | i EJ2889 | EJ2502 |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |  |  |  |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel |  |  |  |
| Switching times | typ. Tos: $60 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, typ. Toff: $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | typ. Ton: $60 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, typ. Toff: $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | typ. Ton: $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, typ. Toff: $200 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ton: > } 750 \mathrm{~ns}, \\ & \text { Toff: }^{\text {P }} 500 \mathrm{~ns} \end{aligned}$ |
| Number of outputs | 8 | 16 | 16 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The EJ2008 digital output connects the binary control signals from the automation unit on to the actuators at the process level with electrical isolation. | The EJ2809 digital output connects the binary control signals from the automation unit on to the actuators at the process level with electrical isolation. | The EJ2889 digital output connects the binary control signals from the automation unit on to the actuators at the process level with electrical isolation. | The EJ2502 output modulates the pulse width of a binary signal and outputs it electrically isolated from the E-bus. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC ( $-15 \% /+20$ \%) |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 110 mA | typ. 110 mA | typ. 130 mA | typ. 110 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - | - | - | - |
| Base frequency | - | - | - | $1 . . .20 \mathrm{kHz}, 250 \mathrm{~Hz}$ default |
| Duty factor | - | - | - | 0... 100 \% |
| Resolution | - | - | - | 9... 15 bit |
| Breaking energy | < $150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | < $150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | < $100 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | - |
| Reverse voltage protection | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Short circuit current | typ. < 2 A | typ. $<2$ A | typ. < 7 A | typ. < 1.5 A |
| Special features | - | - | negative switching | separate frequency can be set for each channel |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0... $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0... $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE | CE | CE | CE |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EJ2008 | www.beckhoff.com/EJ2809 | www.beckhoff.com/EJ2889 | www.beckhoff.com/EJ2502 |

ㅍ For availability status see Beckhoff website at: www.beckhoff.com

## Analog input |-10...+10 V, PT100

|  | 4-channel analog input $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$, 12 bit, single-ended | 8-channel analog input $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$, 16 bit, 6 differential and 2 single-ended inputs | 2-channel analog input, PT100 (RTD), 16 bit | 4-channel analog input, PT100 (RTD), 16 bit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EJ3004 | i EJ3108 | EJ3202 | i EJ3214 |
| Resolution | 12 bits (16 bits presentation) | 16 bit | $0.1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per digit |  |
| Conversion time | typ. 0.625 ms (default setting: 50 Hz filter) |  | approx. 85 ms default setting, <br> 2... 800 ms configurable | approx. 170 ms default setting |
| Number of inputs | 4 (single-ended) | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { (differential) + } \\ & 2 \text { (single-ended) } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 4 |
|  | The EJ3004 analog input processes signals in the range between -10 and +10 V . | The EJ3108 analog input processes signals in the range between -10 and +10 V . | The EJ3202 analog input allows resistance sensors to be connected directly. | The EJ3214 analog input allows resistance sensors to be connected directly in 3 -wire connection. |
| Signal type | -10...+10 V | -10...+10 V | RTD | RTD |
| Measuring error | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for PT sensors | $< \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for PT sensors, <br> 4x3-wire connection |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 120 mA | typ. 300 mA | typ. 165 mA | typ. 190 mA |
| Distributed clocks | - | - | - | - |
| Sensor types | - | - | PT100, PT200, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, Ni120, Ni1000 resistance measurement (e.g. potentiometer, $10 \Omega \ldots 1.2 / 4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), KTY sensors (types see documentation) | PT100, PT200, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, Ni120, Ni1000 resistance measurement (e.g. potentiometer, $10 \Omega . .1 .2 / 4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), <br> KTY sensors (types see documentation) |
| Measuring range | $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -200 \ldots+850^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { (PT sensors); } \\ & -60 \ldots+250^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { (Ni sensors) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -200 \ldots+850^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { (PT sensors); } \\ & -60 \ldots+250^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { (Ni sensors) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Internal resistance | $>130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | - | - |
| Input filter limit frequency | 1 kHz | 1 kHz | typ. 1 kHz | typ. 1 kHz |
| Special features | standard and compact process image, switchable measuring data representation, activatable FIR/IIR filters, limit value monitoring, overload display in the process data | standard and compact process image, switchable measuring data representation, activatable FIR/IIR filters, limit value monitoring, overload display in the process data | integrated digital filter, limit value monitoring, variable connection technology | integrated digital filter, limit value monitoring, variable connection technology |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE | CE | CE | CE |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EJ3004 | www.beckhoff.com/EJ3108 | www.beckhoff.com/EJ3202 | www.beckhoff.com/EJ3214 |

ㅍ For availability status see Beckhoff website at: www.beckhoff.com

## Analog output |-10/0...10 V



I For availability status see Beckhoff website at: www.beckhoff.com/EJ4134

## Motion | Stepper, servo and DC motor modules

|  | Stepper motor module 50 V DC, 5 A, with incremental encoder, vector control | Servomotor module with OCT, 50 V DC, 4.5 Arms | 2-channel DC motor output stage 50 V DC, 3.5 A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EJ7047 | - EJ7211-0010 | EJ7342 |
| Technology | direct motor connection |  |  |
| Load type | uni- or bipolar stepper motors | permanent-magnet synchronous motors | DC brush motors, inductive |
| Max. output current | 5 A (overload- and short-circuit-proof) | output current ln : 4.5 A (rms), peak current ln : 9.0 A (rms) for 1 s | $2 \times 3.5$ A (short-circuit-proof, common thermal overload warning for both output stages) per channel |
| Number of channels | 1 stepper motor, encoder input, 2 digital inputs, 1 output ( 0.5 A ) configurable | 1 servomotor, absolute feedback, motor brake, 2 digital inputs | 2 DC motors, 2 digital inputs, encoder input |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | 8...50 V DC | 8...50 V DC | 8...50 V DC |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 140 mA | typ. 130 mA | typ. 160 mA |
| Distributed clocks | yes | yes | yes |
| Maximum step frequency | $1,000,2,000,4,000$ or 8,000 full steps/s (configurable) | - | - |
| Step pattern | 64-fold micro stepping | - | - |
| Current controller frequency | double PWM clock frequency | double PWM clock frequency | - |
| Frequency range | - | 0... 599 Hz | - |
| PWM clock frequency | 32 kHz | 16 kHz | 30 kHz with $180^{\circ}$ phase shift each |
| Duty factor | - | - | $0 . .100$ \% (voltage-controlled) |
| Control resolution | approx. 5,000 positions in typ. applications (per revolution) | - | max. 10 bits current, 16 bits speed |
| Encoder signal | $5 . .24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC, 5 mA , single-ended | - | 5... 24 V DC, 5 mA , single-ended |
| Pulse frequency | max. 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) | - | max. 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) |
| Special features | travel distance control, encoder input, vector control | compact and system-integrated, absolute feedback, One Cable Technology (OCT), plug-and-play | travel distance control, encoder input |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE | CE | CE |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EJ7047 | www.beckhoff.com/EJ7211-0010 | www.beckhoff.com/EJ7342 |

I For availability status see Beckhoff website at: www.beckhoff.com/EJ7211-0010

## System | Placeholder, brake chopper

|  | Placeholder module | Brake chopper module, 72 V, $155 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | EJ9001 | EJ9576 |
| Technology | placeholder module | brake chopper |
| Diagnostics | - | temperature on board, over-/undervoltage |
|  |  |  |
|  | The placeholder modules can be plugged into unused slots on the signal distribution board. The slots reserved in such a way can be equipped with functional modules when the range of functions is extended. | The EJ9576 buffers the connected voltage via its integrated capacitors and connects the external brake resistor if the preset threshold of the internal voltage is exceeded. |
| Nominal voltage | - | arbitrary up to 72 V |
| Current consumption E-bus | typ. 60 mA | typ. 85 mA |
| Capacity | - | $155 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| Ripple current (max.) | - | 10 A |
| Internal resistance | - | $<5 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| Chopper voltage | - | adjustable |
| Recommended ballast resistor | - | $10 \Omega$, typ. 100 W (dependent on application) |
| Overvoltage control range | - | typ. 1 V , parametrisable by CoE data |
| Ballast resistor clock rate | - | load-dependent, max. 1 ms , 2-point control |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V (E-bus/field potential) | 1,500 V (E-bus/field potential) |
| Special features | placeholder module for subsequent functional extensions | adjustabel threshold |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE | CE |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/EJ9001 | www.beckhoff.com/EJ9576 |



## Bus Terminal

The modular fieldbus system for automation

## Bus Terminal

## Independence from signals and fieldbuses with one system

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## System overview Bus Couplers

|  | Bus Coupler |  |  |  |  | PLC |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Features | Standard BKxx00 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Economy } \\ \text { BKxx10 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Economy plus <br> BKxx20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Compact } \\ & \text { BKxx5x } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Low Cost LCxx00 | Controller BCxx00 | BCxx50 | BC9191 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Function | fieldbus slave | fieldbus slave | fieldbus slave | fieldbus slave | fieldbus slave | fieldbus slave, with integrated IEC 61131-3 PLC | fieldbus slave, with integrated IEC 61131-3 PLC | Building <br> Automation <br> Room <br> Controller |
| Program memory | - | - | - | - | - | 32/96 kbyte | 48 kbyte | BC9191: <br> 48 kbyte, BC9191-0100: 128 kbyte |
| Main memory | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Current supply K-bus | 1,750 mA | 500 mA | 1,750 mA | 1,000 mA | 500 mA | 1,750 mA | 1,000 mA | 200 mA |
| Fieldbus connection | plug (design depends on the fieldbus) | plug (design depends on the fieldbus) | plug (design depends on the fieldbus) | plug (design depends on the fieldbus) | direct to the spring-loaded terminals | plug (design depends on the fieldbus) | plug (design depends on the fieldbus) | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times \mathrm{RJ} 45 \\ & \text { (switched) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Supported Bus Terminals | all | only digital I/Os (except KL15xx, KL25xx, KL2692, KL27x1) | all | all | only digital <br> I/Os (except KL15xx, KL25xx, KL2692, KL27x1) | all | all | all |
| Maximum number of Bus Terminals | 64 | 64 | 64 (255 with terminal bus extension) | 64 (255 with terminal bus extension) | 64 | 64 | 64 (255 with terminal bus extension) | 64 |
| Electrical isolation | between fieldbus/ power contacts/ supply voltage | between fieldbus/ power contacts/ supply voltage | between fieldbus/ power contacts/ supply voltage | between <br> fieldbus/ <br> power <br> contacts/ <br> supply voltage | PROFIBUS: yes, CANopen and DeviceNet: no | between fieldbus/ power contacts/ supply voltage | between fieldbus/ power contacts/ supply voltage | between mains supply and internal 24 V power supply |


|  |  | Embedded PC |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BCxx 20 | BXxx00 | CX80xx | CX9xxx | CX9020 | CX50xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fieldbus slave, with integrated IEC 61131-3 PLC | fieldbus slave, with integrated IEC 61131-3 PLC | Embedded PC, <br> fieldbus slave, <br> with integrated <br> IEC 61131-3 PLC | Embedded PC, fieldbus slave, with integrated IEC 61131-3 PLC, Motion Control, visualisation | Embedded PC, fieldbus slave, with integrated IEC 61131-3 PLC, Motion Control, visualisation | Embedded PC, fieldbus slave, with integrated IEC 61131-3 PLC, Motion Control, visualisation |
| 128 kbyte | 256 kbyte | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | 64 Mbyte DDR2 | 64... 128 Mbyte SDRAM | 1 Gbyte DDR3 RAM | 512 Mbyte DDR2 |
| 1,750 mA | 1,450 mA | 2,000 mA | 2,000 mA | 2,000 mA | 2,000 mA |
| plug (design depends on the fieldbus) | plug (design depends on the fieldbus) | plug (design depends on the fieldbus) | - | optional, plug (design depends on the fieldbus) | optional, plug (design depends on the fi eldbus) |
| all | all | all | all | all | all |
| 64 (255 with terminal bus extension) | 64 (255 with terminal bus extension) | 64 (255 with terminal bus extension) | 64 (255 with terminal bus extension) | 64 (255 with terminal bus extension) | 64 (255 with terminal bus extension) |
| between <br> fieldbus/ <br> power contacts/ <br> supply voltage | between <br> fieldbus/ <br> power contacts/ <br> supply voltage | between supply voltage and fieldbus | between supply voltage and fieldbus | between supply voltage and fieldbus | between supply voltage and fieldbus |

## Product overview Bus Couplers




[^3]

The standard Bus Terminals (KLxxxx) can be optionally ordered as KSxxxx with pluggable wiring level.
EN 61131-2 specification www.beckhoff.com/EN61131-2


Bus Terminal | Analog input: KL3xxx/KS3xxx, KM3xxx


| Bus Terminal \| Analog output: KL4xxx/KS4xxx |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | KM4xxx |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Signal | 1-channel |  | 2-channel |  | 4-channel |  | 8-channel |  | 2-channel |
| 0... 10 V | KL4001 | 650 | KL4002 | 650 | KL4004 | 650 |  |  | KM4602 651 |
|  | 12 bit, potential-free output |  | 12 bit |  | 12 bit, no power contacts |  |  |  | 12-bit manual/automatic operation |
|  |  |  |  |  | KL4404 12 bit | 651 | KL4408 12 bit | 651 |  |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | KL4031 <br> 12 bit, potential-free output |  | KL4032 | 648 | KL4034 | 649 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12 bit |  | 12 bit, no power contacts |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | KL4132 16 bit | 649 | KL4434 12 bit | 649 | KL4438 12 bit | 649 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | KL4494 | 649 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12 bit, $2 \times$ input, $2 \times$ output |  |  |  |  |
| 0... 20 mA | KL4011 12 bit | 652 | KL4012 12 bit | 652 | KL4414 12 bit | 653 | KL4418 12 bit | 653 |  |
|  |  |  | KL4112 16 bit | 653 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4... 20 mA | KL4021 12 bit | 654 | KL4022 12 bit | 654 | KL4424 12 bit | 655 | KL4428 12 bit | 655 |  |

The standard Bus Terminals (KLxxxx) can be optionally ordered as $K S x x x x$ with pluggable wiring level.

Bus Terminal | Special functions: KL5xxx/KS5xxx, KL6xxx/KS6xxx, KL8xxx

| Signal |  |  |  |  |  | Signal <br> Manual operation | KL8519 <br> 16-channel digital input <br> signal module |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Position measurement | KL5001 <br> SSI encoder interface | 656 | bidirectional SSI encoder interface |  | interface with programmable outputs |  |  |  |
|  | KL5101 differential input, incremental encoder interface | 658 | KL5152 32 bit, 2-channel incremental encoder interface | 659 | KL5151 <br> 32 bit, incremental encoder interface |  |  |  |
|  | KL5111 <br> incremental encoder interface | 659 |  |  |  |  | KL8524 <br> $4 \times 2$-channel digital output, | 671 |
| Communication | KL6001 <br> serial interface RS232, 19.2 kbaud | 660 | serial interface RS232, 115.2 kbaud | $\overline{660}$ | serial interface TTY, 20 mA current loop |  | $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
|  | KL6051 <br> data exchange terminal, 32 bit | 661 | KL6021 <br> serial interface RS422/RS485, 19.2 kbaud | $661$ | KL6041 <br> serial interface RS422/RS485, <br> 115.2 kbaud |  | KL8528 <br> 8-channel digital output, <br> 24 V DC, 0.5 A | 671 |
|  | KL6023 wireless adapter for EnOcean radio technology | 665 | RS485 interface for EnOcean signals | $665$ <br> s | KM6551 <br> wireless data exchange terminal |  | KL8548 | 671 |
|  | KL6201 <br> AS-Interface master terminal | 662 | KL6211 AS-Interface master terminal with power contacts | $662$ | KL6224 666 <br> 10-Link master  |  | 8-channel analog output, $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
|  | KL6301 | 666 | KL6401 | 667 | KL6581 664 |  |  |  |
|  | EIB/KNX Bus Terminal |  | LON Bus Terminal |  | EnOcean master | Power | KL8001 | 672 |
|  | KL6583 | 664 | KL6771 | 667 | KL6781 667 | terminals | switching capacity 5.5 kW , |  |
|  | EnOcean transmitter/receiver |  | MP-Bus master terminal |  | M-Bus master terminal |  | nominal current 0.9 to 9.9 A , |  |
|  | KL6811 DALIDSI master and power supply terminal | 668 | KL6831 <br> SMI terminal, LoVo | $668$ | KL6841 668 <br> SMI terminal, 230 VAC  |  | connection mechanism for <br> Siemens contactors (Sirius 3R series) |  |
| Safety | KL6904 <br> TwinSAFE Logic Bus Terminal, <br> 4 safe outputs | 669 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Bus Terminal | System terminals: KL9xxx/KS9xxx




## The Bus Terminal system

The I/O signals are wired in a decentralised way to fieldbus devices or centrally to the controller. For both possibilities the available Bus Terminals enable an easy adaptation of different applications. With their compact design Beckhoff I/Os replace an entire group of devices with similar functions.

## Flexible and stable

The Beckhoff Bus Terminal is an open and fieldbus-neutral I/O system consisting of electronic terminal blocks. The head of an electronic terminal block is the Bus Coupler with the interface to the fieldbus. Bus Couplers are available e.g. for EtherCAT, PROFIBUS and CANopen. Please see page $\quad 548$ for a complete Bus Coupler overview.

With the master terminals, fieldbus functionalities are also available in form of a standard Bus Terminal. This is particularly advantageous for bus systems that are integrated as subsystems into a higherlevel system. It means that only one system is required for the subsystem and for the higher-level bus interface. Master terminals are available for the following bus systems: AS-Interface, EIB/KNX, LON, DALI, MP-Bus and M-Bus.

## Automation standard

The Beckhoff Bus Terminal ensures that control cabinets and terminal boxes are constructed more economically. Using the 4-wire terminating system, all of the usual sensors
and actuators with different types of signals can be connected directly without other connection systems. It is no longer necessary to wire the field devices between the first terminal connection in the control cabinet or in the terminal box and the controller. This significantly reduces the costs involved in controller design and saves space, material, work, and money.

The Beckhoff Bus Terminals have been tried and tested in a wide range of sectors worldwide, from machine construction to building management. Beckhoff Bus Terminal technology makes design, construction, wiring, commissioning and maintenance of equipment and machines very cost-effective.

## Design

The robust housing, secure contacts and the solidly built electronics are prominent features of our components. A station consists of one Bus Coupler and up to 64 electronic terminal blocks. With the K-bus extension it is possible to operate up to 255 Bus Terminals on one Bus Coupler.

The electronic terminal blocks are clipped onto the Bus Coupler. They connect by simply latching together. This means that each electronic terminal block can be exchanged separately and can be mounted on a standard mounting rail. In addition to horizontal type mounting, all other mounting types are permitted in the majority of the cases.

## Free mix of signals

The Beckhoff I/O system supports about 400 Bus Terminals and is thus probably the most comprehensive system on the market. Appropriate Bus Terminals are available for any digital or analog automation signal type, for currents and voltages with standardised signal levels and for PT100 and thermocouple signals. Intelligent devices can be connected via Bus Terminals with serial interfaces in accordance with RS232, RS485 or 20 mA TTY.

The fine granularity of the Bus Terminals enables bit-precise composition of the required $I / O$ channels. The digital Bus Terminals are available as $2-, 4-, 8$ - or 16 -channel terminals. In the 16-channel variant, digital input and output signals are arranged in an ultra-compact way within a standard Bus Terminal housing across a width of only 12 mm . The standard analog signals of $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$, $0 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ are all available as $1-, 2-, 4$ - and 8 -channel variants within a standard housing. The system is thus highly modular and can be projected costeffectively with an accuracy down to a single channel.

## Flexible connection system

The standard KLxxxx Bus Terminals include electronics and connection level in a single enclosure. They have been tried and tested for years. They feature integrated screwless spring loaded technique for fast and simple assembly.


The HD Bus Terminals (High Density) with 16 terminal points are distinguished by a particularly compact design, as the packaging density is twice as large as that of the standard 12 mm Bus Terminals. Single-wire conductors and conductors with a wire end sleeve can be inserted directly into the spring loaded terminal point without tools.

The KSxxxx type Bus Terminals feature a pluggable connection level. The assembly and wiring procedure for the KS series is the same as for the KL series. The KS series Bus Terminals enable the complete wiring to be removed as a plug connector from the top of the housing for servicing. The lower section can be removed from the Bus Terminal assembly by pulling the unlocking tab. Insert the new component and plug in the connector with the wiring. This reduces the installation time and eliminates the risk of wires being mixed up.

The familiar dimensions of the Bus Terminal only had to be changed slightly. The new connector adds about 3 mm . The maximum height of the Bus Terminal remains unchanged.

A tab for strain relief of the cable simplifies assembly in many applications and prevents tangling of individual connection wires when the connector is removed.

The Bus Terminal system is complemented by the compact version of the KMxxxx terminal modules with increased packing density. They are fully system-compatible.

Like the Bus Terminals, they are bus-neutral and can therefore be operated with any Beckhoff Bus Coupler or Bus Terminal Controller. Like the standard Bus Terminals, the KM modules are integrated in the I/O system and connected with the internal terminal bus (K-bus). Bus Terminals and terminal modules can be combined without restriction.

Like for the Bus Terminals, no tools are required for the wiring. Spring-loaded terminals are used, however with connectors (cable cross section $0.5 \ldots 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ).

The terminal modules combine 16, 32 or 64 digital inputs or outputs on a very small area. This compact and slimline design enables very high packing densities, leading to smaller control cabinets and terminal boxes.


Bus Terminal with standard wiring


## 555

HD Bus Terminals (High Density) with 16 terminal points


Bus Terminal with pluggable wiring


Terminal module with pluggable wiring with high packing density

## Bus Terminal features

Status LEDs for reliable and fast startup

Marking material for standard terminal blocks

Supply point for downstream inputs and outputs

Detachable labelling fields for clear text labels

Power contacts connect the supply for sensors/actuators automatically.

Supply point for Bus Couplers and downstream inputs and outputs

Bus Couplers represent a universal interface to the fieldbuses.

Terminal block design
W x H x D (mm):
$12 \times 100 \times 68$

Assembly on 35 mm DIN mounting rail with no accessories


Ethernet TCP/IP


## System overview fieldbus I／O



Bus Coupler series BK，the link between Bus Terminals and fieldbus


Bus Terminal Controller series BC with integrated IEC 61131－3 PLC


Bus Terminal Controller series BX with integrated IEC 61131－3 PLC and extended interfaces


Embedded PC series CX， further Embedded PCs see page 184

$|$| Free mix of signals： |
| :--- |
| about 400 different |
| Bus Terminals for |
| connection to all |
| common sensors and |
| actuators |

The terminal modules with plug－in wiring combine 16， 32 or 64 digital I／Os within a very small space and with high packing density．

The head station of the Bus Terminals： from Bus Coupler with fieldbus interface to Embedded PC actuators




Potential feed terminals enable configuration of different potential groups．
 66 日最 $80,86,8088,68,88$届 06.86 .86888 .88 .86 .38




## Terminal bus extension

The Bus Couplers and Bus Terminal Controllers link the bus systems to the modular, extendable electronic terminal blocks. One unit consists of one Bus Coupler, any number of terminals between 1 and 64, and a bus end terminal. The "Economy plus" and "Compact" series support all Bus Terminals of the Beckhoff system. It is also possible to operate up to 255 Bus Terminals on this Bus Coupler series with the K-bus extension.

The Bus Terminal extension allows Bus Terminals to be located in up to 31 blocks in the control cabinet or in the application. With a distance of up to 5 m between the Bus Terminal blocks, the Bus Terminal system can be used over a wider area and helps save costs.

The Bus Coupler recognises the terminals to which it is connected, and performs the
assignment of the inputs and outputs to the bytes of the process image automatically. The blocks with terminal bus extensions are treated as one unit by the Bus Coupler. The extension is transparent for the fieldbus and higher-level systems.

The system of Bus Coupler and Bus Terminal can be extended by replacing the KL9010 end terminal with the KL9020 extension. The KL9020 makes the K-bus signals available in an RJ45 socket for transmission onwards via a shielded Industrial Ethernet cable.

The KL9050 coupler terminal starts a further remote Bus Terminal block and provides the logical connection to the Bus Coupler via the Ethernet cable. 24 V DC, electrically isolated, for the field level can be input at
this coupler terminal. The internal K-bus shares the same potential as the K-bus of the coupler. The KL9050 can be used via a second socket for the extension to the next Bus Terminal block. This Bus Terminal block starts in the same way as the one with a KL9050 coupler terminal. This coupling works at up to 31 stations. The maximum distance between two Bus Terminal blocks is 5 m and allows a total extension of 155 m . The system uses shielded Industrial Ethernet cables with two RJ45 plugs for the transmission. The cable is supplied ready-made in different lengths or can be made-to-measure for applications with conventional Ethernet tools. Data transfer is based on the interference-free and RS485 industry standard in a doublescreened cable.


Operation with up to 64 Bus Terminals to one Bus Coupler with KL9010 bus end terminal


Operation with up to 255 Bus Terminals to one Bus Coupler with terminal bus extension end terminal KL9020 and coupler terminal KL9050

## Technical data - Bus Coupler housing

The Beckhoff Bus Coupler electronics can be mounted in a variety of housings. A housing has three power contacts, which, if the application requires, automatically implement a continued connection, carrying the potential of the power circuit to the next Bus Terminal. The supply voltage that is connected to the Bus Coupler spring-loaded terminals is 24 V DC. If a different voltage is required for the power contacts, the appropriate power feed terminal must be inserted after the Bus Coupler.


| Mechanical data | BKxxxx, BCxxxx | BKxx50, BCxx50 | BXxxxx | LCxxxx | BC9191 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Design form | compact terminal housing with signal LED | compact terminal housing with signal LED | compact terminal housing with signal LED | compact terminal housing with signal LED | compact controller |
| Material | polycarbonate | polycarbonate | polycarbonate | polycarbonate | PC/ABS |
| Dimensions (Wx H x D ) | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} \times \\ & 68 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} \times \\ & 68 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{x} \\ & 89 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & (B X 8000: 61 \mathrm{~mm} \times \\ & 100 \mathrm{~mm} \times 89 \mathrm{~mm} \text { ) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} \times \\ & 68 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \mathrm{~mm}(127 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & \text { with end cap and } \\ & \text { DIN rail mounting) x } \\ & 100 \mathrm{~mm} \times 70 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| Installation | on 35 mm DIN rail, conforming to EN 60715 with lock |  |  |  |  |
| Side by side mounting by means of | double slot and key connection |  |  |  |  |
| Marking | standard terminal block marking | standard terminal block marking | standard terminal block marking | standard terminal block marking | connection points on housing labelled and numbered |
| Vibration resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6: 1 g (extended range: 5 g ) |  |  |  |  |
| Shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-27: $15 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{~ms}$ (extended range: $25 \mathrm{~g}, 6 \mathrm{~ms}$ ); 1000 shocks per direction, 3 axes |  |  |  |  |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |  |  |  |  |
| Connection | BKxxxx, BCxxxx | BKxx50, BCxx50 | BXxxxx | LCxxxx | BC9191 |
| Wiring | spring-loaded technique | spring-loaded technique | spring-loaded technique | spring-loaded technique | spring-loaded technique with pluggable wiring level |
| Connection cross-section | $0.08 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> AWG 28-14, stranded <br> wire, solid wire | $0.08 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> AWG 28-14, stranded <br> wire, solid wire | $0.08 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> AWG 28-14, stranded <br> wire, solid wire | $0.08 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> AWG 28-14, stranded <br> wire, solid wire | $0.08 \ldots 1.5 / 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> AWG 28-14, stranded <br> wire, solid wire |
| Stripping length | $8 . .9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $8 . . .9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $8 . .9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $8 . .9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $6 \ldots 7 \mathrm{~mm} / 8 . . .9 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Fieldbus connection | depending on fieldbus | depending on fieldbus | depending on fieldbus | spring-loaded terminals | RJ45 |
| Power contacts | 3 spring contacts | 3 spring contacts | 3 spring contacts | 3 spring contacts | none |
| Current load | Imax: 10 A <br> (125 A short-circuit) | Imax: 10 A <br> (125 A short-circuit) | Imax: 10 A <br> (125 A short-circuit) | Imax: 10 A <br> (125 A short-circuit) | - |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC | 24 V DC | 24 V DC | 24 V DC | 110... 240 V AC |

## Technical data - Bus Terminal housing

The Beckhoff Bus Terminal electronics can be mounted in a variety of housings. Bus Terminals are available with up to three power contacts, and can have a variety of voltages. Care should be taken to ensure that a change in voltage always starts with a power feed terminal.


| Mechanical data | KLxxxx | KL5101 | KSxxxx | HD housing | KL1862, KLx872 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Design form | compact terminal housing with signal LED | compact terminal housing with signal LED | terminal housing with pluggable wiring level | HD (High Density) housing with signal LED | compact terminal housing with signal LED |
| Material | polycarbonate |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions (W x H x D ) | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} \times \\ & 68 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} x \\ & 68 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $12 / 24 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{x}$ <br> 71 mm | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} x \\ & 68 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} x \\ & 68 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| Installation | on 35 mm DIN rail, conforming to EN 60715 with lock |  |  |  |  |
| Side by side mounting by means of | double slot and key connection |  |  |  |  |
| Marking | standard terminal block marking | standard terminal block marking | standard terminal block marking | - | standard terminal block marking |
| Vibration resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6: 1 g (extended range: 5 g ) |  |  |  |  |
| Shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-27: 15 g , 11 ms (extended range: $25 \mathrm{~g}, 6 \mathrm{~ms}$ ); 1000 shocks per direction, 3 axes |  |  |  |  |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |  |  |  |  |
| Connection | KLxxxx | KL5101 | KSxxxx | HD housing | KL1862, KLx872 |
| Wiring | spring-loaded technique | spring-loaded technique | spring-loaded technique | direct plug-in technique | flat-ribbon cable connection |
| Connection cross-section | s, st*: 0.08...2.5 mm², <br> AWG 28-14 | $\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{st}^{*}: 0.08 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2},$ <br> AWG 28-14 | $\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{st}^{*}$ : $0.08 \ldots 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, AWG 28-16 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s}^{*}: 0.08 \ldots 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} ; \\ & \text { st: } 0.25 \ldots 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} ; \\ & \mathrm{f}: 0.14 \ldots 0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | common flat-ribbon cables, AWG 28, spacing 1.27 mm |
| Stripping length | $8 . . .9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $8 . . .9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $9 . .10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $8 . . .9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | - |
| Power contacts | up to 3 blade/spring contacts |  | 2 blade/spring contacts | 2 blade/spring contacts | none |
| Current load | $I_{\text {max }} 10 \mathrm{~A}$ (125 A short-circuit) |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | depends on Bus Terminal type |  |  |  |  |

## Technical data - Terminal module housing

The Beckhoff terminal modules with pluggable connection level are mounted in enclosures of different size. Like for the HD Bus Terminals, spring-loaded terminals are used and no tools are required for the wiring.


KM10x8, KM20x8

| Mechanical data | KMx0x2 KMx0x4 | KMx0x8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Design form | compact terminal module with pluggable wiring level |  |
| Dimensions (W x H x D ) | $26.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} \times 71 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $75 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} \times 55 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $123 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} \times 55 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Installation | on 35 mm DIN rail, conforming to EN 60715 with lock |  |
| Side by side mounting by means of | double slot and key connection |  |
| Vibration resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6 |  |
| Shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-27 |  |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |  |
| Connection | KMx0x2, KMx0x4, KMx0x8 |  |
| Wiring | spring-loaded technique |  |
| Connection cross-section | $0.08 \ldots 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, stranded wire, solid wire |  |
| Stripping length | 8 mm |  |
| Power contacts | none |  |
| Nominal voltage | depends on Bus Terminal type, max. 60 V DC |  |

## BKxxxx | Bus Couplers

The interface between fieldbus and terminals



Standard | BKxx00


Economy | BKxx10


Economy plus | BKxx20


Compact | BKxx50


Low Cost | LCxx00

The Bus Couplers link the modularly expandable electronic terminal blocks with the respective fieldbus systems. The Bus Coupler performs all the monitoring and control tasks that are necessary for operation of the connected Bus Terminals. The specific settings of analog and multifunctional Bus Terminals are adapted to the application via the KS2000 configuration software.

In the standard Bus Couplers a unit consists of a Bus Coupler, any number of up to 64 terminals and a bus end terminal. The "Economy" versions enable particularly cost-effective configuration of peripheral
interfacing connections with up to 64 digital input/output terminals. In addition to digital signal types, the "Economy plus" Bus Couplers also support all other types. Up to 255 Bus Terminals can be connected via the K-bus extension. The "Compact" Bus Couplers have a particularly compact housing and also enable connection of up to 255 Bus Terminals via the terminal bus extension. The "Low Cost" Bus Couplers are characterised by small dimensions and costeffective connection technology and enable connection of up to 64 digital input/output terminals.

| Technical data | BKxxxx, LCxxxx |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power supply | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{(-15} \mathrm{\% /+20} \mathrm{\%)}$ |
| Operating/storage temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-25 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (extended temperature range: $\left.-25 \ldots+60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$, no condensation |
| Vibration resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6: 1 g (extended range: 5 g ) |
| Shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-27: $15 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{~ms}$ (extended range: $25 \mathrm{~g}, 6 \mathrm{~ms}) ; 1000$ shocks per direction, 3 axes |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |
| Protect. class/installation pos. | IP 20/variable |

## EtherCAT | Bus Couplers

## EtherCAT. $\underset{\sim}{*}$

|  | EtherCAT "Economy plus" <br> Bus Coupler for up to 64 Bus Terminals (255 with K-bus extension) | EtherCAT "Compact" <br> Bus Coupler for up to <br> 64 Bus Terminals <br> (255 with K-bus extension) | EtherCAT "Compact" coupler between E-bus and K -bus Terminals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | BK1120 | BK1150 | BK1250 |
| Number of Bus Terminals | 64 (255 with K-bus extension) |  |  |
| Max. number of bytes fieldbus | 1,024 byte input and 1,024 byte output |  |  |
| Current supply K-bus | 1,750 mA | 2,000 mA | 500 mA |
|  | The BK1120 Bus Coupler connects EtherCAT, the real-time Ethernet system, with the modular, extendable electronic terminal blocks. A unit consists of a Bus Coupler, any number (between 1 and 64) of terminals ( 255 with K-bus extension) and one end terminal. | The BK1150 Bus Coupler connects EtherCAT to the modular extendable Bus Terminals (K-bus). A unit consists of a Bus Coupler, any number of terminals from 1 to 64 (with K-bus extension: 255 ) and a bus end terminal. The "Compact" Bus Coupler offers a cost-optimised alternative to the BK1120 EtherCAT Bus Coupler. | The BK1250 is a "Bus Coupler in terminal housing" for mixed application of EtherCAT Terminals (ELxxxx) and standard Bus Terminals (KLxxxx) in a bus station. Up to 64 Bus Terminals (with K-bus extension up to 255) can be connected to a BK1250. |
| Bus interface | $2 \times$ RJ45 | $2 \times$ RJ45 | via E-bus contacts |
| Data transfer rates | 100 Mbaud | 100 Mbaud | 100 Mbaud |
| Weight | approx. 150 g | approx. 110 g | approx. 55 g |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/BK1120 | www.beckhoff.com/BK1150 | www.beckhoff.com/BK1250 |
| Accessories |  |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page 688 | see page 688 | see page 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | FC90xx 778 | FC90xx 778 | FC90xx 778 |

## Lightbus | Bus Couplers

## LIGHTBUS

|  | Standard Lightbus Bus Coupler for up to 64 Bus Terminals | Lightbus "Economy" <br> Bus Coupler for up to <br> 64 digital Bus Terminals | Lightbus "Economy plus" <br> Bus Coupler for up to <br> 64 Bus Terminals <br> (255 with K-bus extension) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | BK2000 | BK2010 | BK2020 |
| Number of Bus Terminals | 64 |  | 64 (255 with K-bus extension) |
| Max. number of bytes fieldbus | 512 byte input and 512 byte output | 32 byte input and 32 byte output | 512 byte input and 512 byte output |
| Current supply K-bus | 1,750 mA | 500 mA | 1,750 mA |
|  | The BK2000 Bus Coupler connects the Lightbus system to the electronic terminal blocks, which can be expanded in modular fashion. One unit consists of one Bus Coupler, any number of up to 64 terminals and one end terminal. <br> - distance between stations: 45 m for APF fibre, 300 m HCS fibre | The BK2010 "Economy" variant permits particularly economical creation of peripheral interfacing connections. Up to 64 digital input/output terminals can be connected. <br> - distance between stations: 45 m for APF fibre, 300 m HCS fibre | With the K-bus extension technology, the "Economy plus" Bus Coupler BK2020 allows the connection of up to 255 spatially distributed Bus Terminals to one Bus Coupler. The "Economy plus" series supports all Beckhoff system Bus Terminals. It can process in its full configuration 1,020 digital signals and a maximum of 128 analog input and output channels per slave. <br> - distance between stations: 45 m for APF fibre, 300 m HCS fibre |
| Bus interface | $2 \times$ standard fibre optic connector Z1000 (plastic fibre), Z1010 (HCS fibre) | 2 x standard fibre optic connector Z1000 (plastic fibre), Z1010 (HCS fibre) | $2 \times$ standard fibre optic connector Z1000 (plastic fibre), Z1010 (HCS fibre) |
| Data transfer rates | 2.5 Mbaud | 2.5 Mbaud | 2.5 Mbaud |
| Weight | approx. 150 g | approx. 130 g | approx. 150 g |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . .+55{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/BK2000 | www.beckhoff.com/BK2010 | www.beckhoff.com/BK2020 |
| Accessories |  |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page 688 | see page 688 | see page 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | FC200x 771 | FC200x 771 | FC200x 771 |

## PROFIBUS | Bus Couplers

## PROPT ${ }^{\text {® }}$ <br> B힌

|  | PROFIBUS "Economy" <br> Bus Coupler for up to 64 digital Bus Terminals, 1.5 Mbaud | Standard PROFIBUS DP/FMS Bus Coupler for up to 64 Bus Terminals, 12 Mbaud | PROFIBUS "Economy" <br> Bus Coupler for up to <br> 64 digital Bus Terminals, <br> 12 Mbaud |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | BK3010 | BK3100 | BK3110 |
| Number of Bus Terminals | 64 |  |  |
| Max. number of bytes fieldbus | 64 byte input and 64 byte output | 64 byte input and 64 byte output (DP and FMS mode), 128 byte input and 128 byte output (only DP mode) | 64 byte input and 64 byte output |
| Current supply K-bus | 500 mA | 1,750 mA | 500 mA |
|  | The BK3010 "Economy" variant permits particularly economical creation of peripheral interfacing connections. Up to 64 digital input/output terminals can be connected. | The BK3100 Bus Coupler connects the PROFIBUS system to the electronic terminal blocks, which can be extended in modular fashion. One unit consists of the Bus Coupler, any number of up to 64 terminals and one end terminal. | The BK3110 "Economy" variant permits particularly economical creation of peripheral interfacing connections. Up to 64 digital input/output terminals can be connected. |
| Bus interface | $1 \times$ D-sub 9-pin socket with shielding | $1 \times$ D-sub 9-pin socket with shielding | $1 \times$ D-sub 9-pin socket with shielding |
| Data transfer rates | automatic detection up to max. 1.5 Mbaud | automatic detection up to 12 Mbaud | automatic detection up to 12 Mbaud |
| Weight | approx. 150 g | approx. 170 g | approx. 150 g |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/BK3010 | www.beckhoff.com/BK3100 | www.beckhoff.com/BK3110 |
| Accessories |  |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page 688 | see page 688 | see page 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | FC310x 772 | FC310x 772 | FC310x 772 |



## Interbus, CANopen | Bus Couplers



## CANopen

|  | Standard Interbus Bus Coupler for up to 64 Bus Terminals | Interbus "Economy plus" Bus Coupler for up to 64 Bus Terminals (255 with K-bus extension) | CANopen "Economy" Bus Coupler for up to 64 digital Bus Terminals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | BK4000 | BK4020 | BK5110 |
| Number of Bus Terminals | 64 | 64 (255 with K-bus extension) | 64 |
| Max. number of bytes fieldbus | 64 byte input and 64 byte output |  | 5 Tx/Rx PDOs |
| Current supply K-bus | 1,750 mA | 1,750 mA | 500 mA |
|  | The BK4000 Bus Coupler connects the Interbus bus system to the electronic terminal blocks, which can be extended in modular fashion. One unit consists of one Bus Coupler, any number of up to 64 terminals and one end terminal. | With the K-bus extension technology, the "Economy plus" Bus Coupler BK4020 allows the connection of up to 255 spatially distributed Bus Terminals to one Bus Coupler. The "Economy plus" coupler supports all Beckhoff system Bus Terminals and can process 512 bit digital inputs and outputs per slave. | The BK5110 "Economy" variant permits particularly economical creation of peripheral interfacing connections. Up to 64 digital input/output terminals can be connected. |
| Bus interface | $2 \times$ D-sub plug, 9 -pin, plug and socket with screening and vibration lock | $2 \times$ D-sub plug, 9 -pin, plug and socket with screening and vibration lock | 1 x open style connector, 5 -pin, included |
| Data transfer rates | 500 kbaud | 500 kbaud | up to 1 Mbaud |
| Weight | approx. 170 g | approx. 170 g | approx. 130 g |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/BK4000 | www.beckhoff.com/BK4020 | www.beckhoff.com/BK5110 |
| Accessories |  |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page 688 | see page 688 | see page 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | - | - | FC510x 774 |



## DeviceNet | Bus Couplers

## DeviceNet

| Technical data | BK5200 | BK5210 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Bus Terminals | 64 |  |
| Max. number of bytes fieldbus | 512 byte input and 512 byte output | 32 byte input and 32 byte output |
| Current supply K-bus | 1,750 mA | 500 mA |
|  |  |  |
|  | The BK5200 Bus Coupler connects the DeviceNet bus system to the electronic terminal blocks, which can be extended in modular fashion. One unit consists of one Bus Coupler, any number of up to 64 terminals and one end terminal. | The BK5210 "Economy" variant permits particularly economical creation of peripheral interfacing connections. Up to 64 digital input/output terminals can be connected. |
| Bus interface | 1 x open pluggable connector, 5-pin, included | 1 x open pluggable connector, 5-pin, included |
| Data transfer rates | automatic detection up to 500 kbaud | automatic detection up to 500 kbaud |
| Weight | approx. 150 g | approx. 130 g |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/BK5200 | www.beckhoff.com/BK5210 |
| Accessories |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page 688 | see page 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | FC520x 776 | FC520x 776 |



## ControlNet, CC-Link BK7000, BK7150

## ControlNet, CC-Link, Modbus | Bus Couplers

## ControlNet

Standard ControlNet Bus Coupler
for up to 64 Bus Terminals

|  | Standard ControlNet Bus Coupler for up to 64 Bus Terminals | CC-Link "Compact" Bus Coupler for up to 64 Bus Terminals (255 with K-bus extension) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | BK7000 | BK7150 |
| Number of Bus Terminals | 64 | 64 (255 with K-bus extension) |
| Max. number of bytes fieldbus | 512 byte input and 512 byte output | 32 byte input and 32 byte output |
| Current supply K-bus | 1,750 mA | 1,000 mA |
|  | The Bus Coupler BK7000 connects the ControlNet bus system with the electronic terminal blocks, which can be extended in modular fashion. One unit consists of one Bus Coupler, any number from 1 to 64 terminals and one end terminal. <br> The BK7000 Bus Coupler supports the operation of all Bus Terminals. As far as the user is concerned, handling of the analog inputs/outputs is not different to other series. The information is available in the process image of the controller for processing in the form of a byte array. | The "Compact" Bus Coupler BK7150 connects the CC-Link system to the electronic terminal blocks, which can be extended in modular fashion. <br> The BK7150 Bus Coupler supports the operation of all Bus Terminals. As far as the user is concerned, handling of the analog inputs/outputs is not different to other series. The information is available in the process image of the controller for processing in the form of a byte array. |
| Bus interface | $2 \times$ BNC female connector + NAP | $1 \times$ open style connector, 5-pin, included |
| Data transfer rates | 5 Mbaud | 156 kbaud... 10 Mbaud |
| Weight | approx. 170 g | approx. 100 g |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/BK7000 | www.beckhoff.com/BK7150 |
| Accessories |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page 688 | see page 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | - | - |

## Modbus



## SERCOS, RS485/RS232, Ethernet | Bus Couplers

sercos
the automation bus


## Ethernet



## PROFINET，EtherNet／IP，USB｜Bus Couplers

## PROPFT ${ }^{\text {® }}$ <br> 相自而

PROFINET＂Compact＂Bus Coupler
for up to 64 Bus Terminals
（ 255 with K－bus extension）

Standard PROFINET Bus Coupler
for up to 64 Bus Terminals
（with integrated 2－channel switch）

| Technical data | BK9053 | BK9103 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Bus Terminals | 64 （255 with K－bus extension） |  |
| Max．number of bytes fieldbus | 512 byte input and 512 byte output |  |
| Current supply K－bus | 1，750 mA | 1，750 mA |
|  | The BK9053 Bus Coupler connects PROFINET with the modular，extendable electronic terminal blocks．One unit consists of one Bus Coupler，any number from 1 to 64 termi－ nals（ 255 with K－bus extension）and one end terminal． <br> －distance between stations： 100 m between hub／switch and Bus Coupler or between Bus Coupler and Bus Coupler | The BK9103 Bus Coupler connects PROFINET RT with the modular，extendable electronic terminal blocks．One unit consists of one Bus Coupler，any number from 1 to 64 ter－ minals and one end terminal．In addition to the standard Bus Coupler functionalities，the BK9103 supports up to 255 terminals with the K－bus extension． <br> －distance between stations： 100 m between hub／switch and Bus Coupler or between Bus Coupler and Bus Coupler |
| Bus interface | $1 \times$ RJ45 | $2 \times$ RJ45（2－channel switch） |
| Data transfer rates | 10／100 Mbaud，automatic recognition of the transmission rate | 10／100 Mbaud，automatic recognition of the transmission rate |
| Weight | approx． 100 g | approx． 170 g |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE，UL，Ex | CE，UL，Ex，GL |
| Further information | www．beckhoff．com／BK9053 | www．beckhoff．com／BK9103 |
| Accessories |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page 688 | see page 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | FC90xx 778 | FC90xx 778 |
| TwinCAT Supplement | PROFINET RT Controller 933 | PROFINET RT Controller 933 |

EtherNet/IP


## BCxxxx, BXxxxx | Bus Terminal Controllers

Controllers with fieldbus interface



BCxxxx | Bus Terminal Controllers

The Bus Terminal Controllers of the BC and $B X$ series are small controllers with a high degree of flexibility. The I/O system consisting of modularly expandable electronic terminal blocks, interfaces for all market-relevant fieldbus systems and the integrated IEC 61131-3 PLC enables the Bus Terminal Controllers to be used as stand-alone control systems or as intelligent fieldbus slaves. The Bus Terminal Controller is programmed using the TwinCAT programming system according to IEC 61131-3. The configuration or fieldbus interface of the controller is used for loading the PLC program.

The main distinguishing features between the $B X$ series and the $B C$ series are the larger memory capacity and a larger number of expandable interfaces.

The BCxx00 Bus Terminal Controllers form a unit consisting of the controller, any number (up to 64) of terminals and a bus end terminal. In contrast to the $B C x x 50, B C x x 20$ and BXxx 00 series, a terminal bus extension cannot be used.

The "Compact" BCxx50 and BCxx20 Bus Terminal Controllers are fitted in costoptimised, compact housings and support the K-bus extension (up to 255 Bus Terminals).

The devices of the BX family have two serial interfaces. The device itself comprises an illuminated LC display with 2 lines of 16 characters each, a joystick switch and a real-time clock. Further peripheral devices, e.g. displays, can be connected via the integrated Beckhoff Smart System Bus (SSB).

| Technical data | BCxxxx, BXxxxx |
| :---: | :---: |
| Power supply | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Programming | TwinCAT 2 (via programming interface or fieldbus) |
| Programming languages | IEC 61131-3 (IL, LD, FBD, SFC, ST) |
| Operating/storage temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-25 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (extended temperature range: $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$, no condensation |
| Vibration resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6 |
| Shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-27 |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |
| Protect. class/installation pos. | IP 20/variable |

## PROFIBUS, CANopen | Bus Terminal Controllers

## PROPT ${ }^{\text {® }}$ <br> Bठ's

| Technical data | BC3100 | BC3150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Bus Terminals | 64 | 64 (255 with K-bus extension) |
| Max. number of bytes fieldbus | 128 byte input and 128 byte output |  |
| Current supply K-bus | 1,750 mA | 1,000 mA |
|  | The Bus Terminal Controller BC3100 is a Bus Coupler with integrated PLC functionality and has a fieldbus interface for PROFIBUS. It is an intelligent slave and can be used as distributed intelligence in the PROFIBUS system. | The "Compact" BC3150 Bus Terminal Controller is housed in a cost-optimised and compact housing. Unlike the BC3100, the BC3150 supports up to 255 Bus Terminals via the K-bus extension. |
| Bus interface | $1 \times$ D-sub socket, 9-pin | $1 \times$ D-sub socket, 9-pin |
| Data transfer rates | automatic detection up to 12 Mbaud | automatic detection up to 12 Mbaud |
| Program memory | 32/96 kbytes | 48 kbytes |
| Data memory | 32/64 kbytes | 32 kbytes |
| Remanent data | 512 bytes | 2 kbytes |
| Online change | - | yes |
| Weight | approx. 170 g | approx. 100 g |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/BC3100 | www.beckhoff.com/BC3150 |
| Accessories |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page 688 | see page 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | FC310x 772 | FC310x 772 |
| TwinCAT 2 PLC | see page 944 | see page 944 |

## CANopen



# DeviceNet, Modbus, RS232/RS485 | Bus Terminal Controllers 

## DeviceNet

The BC5250 Bus Terminal Controller with DeviceNet interface extends the Beckhoff small controller series by a cost-optimised version in a compact housing. The DeviceNet Controller offers automatic baud rate detection up to 500 kbaud and two address selection switches for address assignment.

| Bus interface | open style connector, 5-pin | open style connector, 5-pin |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Data transfer rates | automatic detection up to 500 kbaud | automatic detection up to 500 kbaud |
| Program memory | 48 kbytes | 256 kbytes |
| Data memory | 32 kbytes | 256 kbytes |
| Remanent data | 2 kbytes | 2 kbytes |
| Online change | yes | yes |
| Weight | approx. 100 g | approx. 250 g |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}$, Ex | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}$ |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/BC5250 | www.beckhoff.com/BX5200 |
| Accessories |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page | 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | FC520x | see page |
| TwinCAT 2 PLC | see page | 776 |

## Modbus



The Bus Terminal Controller BC7300 is a Bus Coupler with integrated PLC functionality and has a fieldbus interface for Modbus. The BC7300 is an intelligent slave and can be used as a non-central intelligence in the Modbus system.

| D-sub 9-pin, RS485 |  | RS485 D-sub |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 150, 300, 600, 1,200, 2,400, 4,800, 9,600, 19,200, 38,400 baud (default: 9,600 baud) |  | 1.2 kbaud... 38.4 kbaud |  |
| 32/96 kbytes |  | 48 kbytes |  |
| 32/64 kbytes |  | 32 kbytes |  |
| 512 bytes |  | 2 kbytes |  |
| - |  | yes |  |
| approx. 170 g |  | approx. 100 g |  |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| CE, UL, Ex, GL |  | CE, UL, Ex |  |
| www.beckhoff.com/BC7300 |  | www.beckhoff.com/BC8050 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| see page | 688 | see page | 688 |
| - |  | - |  |
| see page | 944 | see page | 944 |

The Bus Terminal Controller BC8050 with serial RS485 interface extends the Beckhoff small controller series by a cost-optimised version in a compact housing. An open serial protocol - like in the BK8×00 Bus Couplers - and the Modbus RTU/ASCII protocol are implemented. The address and the protocol are selected via the two rotary selection switches.
see page
944

## RS232/RS485, Ethernet | Bus Terminal Controllers


RS232 Bus Terminal Controller
for up to 64 Bus Terminals
( 255 with K-bus extension)

| Technical data | BC8150 | BX8000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Bus Terminals | 64 (255 with K-bus extension) |  |
| Max. number of bytes fieldbus | 512 byte input and 512 byte output |  |
| Current supply K-bus | $1,000 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1,450 mA |
|  | The Bus Terminal Controller BC8150 with serial RS232 interface extends the Beckhoff small controller series by a cost-optimised version in a compact housing. An open serial protocol - like in the BK8×00 Bus Couplers - and the Modbus RTU/ASCII protocol are implemented. | The BX8000 Bus Terminal Controller is a stand-alone PLC. One unit consists of the BX8000 Bus Terminal Controller with up to 64 Bus Terminals and a bus end terminal. With the terminal bus extension system, the connection of up to 255 Bus Terminals is possible. The controller is programmed via the COM1 interface. In addition, the BX8000 has a second COM port, optionally RS232 or RS485. This can be used for connecting serial devices, such as displays. |
| Bus interface | RS232 D-sub | open style connector, 5-pin |
| Data transfer rates | 1.2 kbaud... 38.4 kbaud | 300 baud... 115 kbaud |
| Program memory | 48 kbytes | 256 kbytes |
| Data memory | 32 kbytes | 256 kbytes |
| Remanent data | 2 kbytes | 2 kbytes |
| Online change | yes | yes |
| Weight | approx. 100 g | approx. 250 g |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/BC8150 | www.beckhoff.com/BX8000 |
| Accessories |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page 688 | see page 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | - | - |
| TwinCAT 2 PLC | see page 944 | see page 944 |



## Ethernet



The Bus Terminal Controller BC9000 is a Bus Coupler with integrated PLC functionality and has a fieldbus interface for Ethernet. It is an intelligent slave that can be used as a non-central intelligence in the Ethernet system. One unit consists of the Bus Terminal Controller, any number of terminals between 1 and 64, and a bus end terminal.

The BC9050 Bus Terminal Controller with Ethernet interface extends the Beckhoff small controller series by a cost-optimised version in a compact housing.

The BC9020 Bus Terminal Controller is a Bus Coupler with integrated PLC functionality and has a fieldbus interface for Ethernet. It is an intelligent slave and can be used as decentralised intelligence in the Ethernet system.

## Ethernet | Bus Terminal Controllers

## Ethernet

| Technical data | BC9120 |  | BC9100 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Bus Terminals | 64 (255 with K-bus extension) |  | 64 |  |
| Max. number of bytes fieldbus | 512 byte input and 512 byte output |  |  |  |
| Current supply K-bus | 1,750 mA |  | 1,750 mA |  |
|  | In contrast to the BC9020, the BC9120 has an additional RJ45 port. Both Ethernet ports operate as 2-channel switches. | $\underbrace{+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | The Bus Terminal Controller BC9100 is a Bus Coupler with integrated PLC functionality and has a fieldbus interface for Ethernet. The BC9100 is an intelligent slave and can be used as a non-central intelligence in the Ethernet system. | $H^{+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}$ |
| Bus interface | $2 \times \mathrm{RJ45}$ (2-channel switch) |  | $2 \times \mathrm{RJ45}$ (2-channel switch) |  |
| Data transfer rates | 10/100 Mbaud, automatic recognition of the transmission rate |  | 10/100 Mbaud, automatic recognition of the transmission rate |  |
| Program memory | 128 kbytes |  | 64/96 kbytes |  |
| Data memory | 128 kbytes |  | 64/128 kbytes |  |
| Remanent data | 2 kbytes |  | 4,080 bytes |  |
| Online change | yes |  | - |  |
| Weight | approx. 170 g |  | approx. 170 g |  |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL |  | CE, UL, Ex, GL |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/BC9120 |  | www.beckhoff.com/BC9100 |  |
| Accessories |  |  |  |  |
| Cordsets and connectors | see page | 688 | see page | 688 |
| PC Fieldbus Cards | FC90xx | 778 | FC90xx | 778 |
| TwinCAT 2 PLC | see page | 944 | see page | 944 |

## Ethernet Room Controller

 tionalities for room control in a compact design. The two versions differ in terms of grated interface to the KL6583 (EnOcean), the BC9191-0100 has an RS485 interface. Both versions have the necessary I/O signals and two switched Ethernet interfaces. They can be extended with Bus Terminals. A parameterisable PLC program for room temperature control is included in the delivery.

## KLxxxx | Bus Terminals

The Bus Terminals have a galvanic isolation between the field level and the communication level ( K -bus). A terminal is equipped with $1 . . . n$ input or output channels. The channels within a terminal are usually not electrically isolated from each other.

The power contacts on the left hand side (if available) supply the terminals with field voltage. Depending on the terminals 24 V DC, 230 V AC or other voltages are transferred. The supply power required is listed in the technical data. The maximum load of the power contacts is 10 A .

| $\int_{-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}^{+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}$ | Extended operating/ storage temperature |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{pm} / \mathrm{fm}_{n} \\ & 25 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ | Extended mechanical load |

Different field level connection techniques can be used for Bus Terminals:

- standard terminal point:
$0.08 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ spring-loaded technique
- HD Bus Terminal: 0.08...
$0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (with ferrule);
$0.08 \ldots 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (single-wire);
spring-loaded technique;
direct plug-in technique
- ribbon: especially used in Asia for digital input/output channels
- plug-in wiring level:

KS terminals

Some 2-channel Bus Terminals have a PE power contact, which can be used for PE distribution by connecting it together with similar terminals. The EMC spring contact on the underside of the terminal only serves to remove interference $\underset{\stackrel{ }{ } \rightarrow \text { and may not be }}{ }$ used as a protective earth ${ }^{-}$).


## 2-channel terminals

The 2-channel terminals provide additional power (+24 V DC), ground (0 V DC) and in many cases also PE for each channel. Connection is carried out with 3 - or 4 -wire connection.


## 8-channel terminals

The 8-channel terminals have one channel per connection point due to a high packing density. The power contact of the terminal will be used as the common reference potential. Connection is carried out with 1 -wire connection.

## 16-channel terminals

The HD (High Density) housing allows 16 channels to be accommodated on a unit that is only 12 mm wide. The power contact of the terminal will be used as the common reference potential. Connection is carried out with 1 -wire connection.

The Bus Terminals offer the possibility to directly connect many different signals. No signal converter or additional evaluation device is needed. The direct connection reduces the costs and simplifies the control technology. Each Bus Terminal separates the internal electronics from the connection level and thus simplifies the creation of voltage groups with different voltages. In addition, interfering voltages on the signal connector lose their adverse effects.

The KL1 1 xxx, KL2xxx Bus Terminal product family is designed for the processing of digital or binary signals. There are "High" and "Low" states. In the positive switching logic
the High state corresponds to the level of the supply voltage, the Low state corresponds to ground level. For negative switching logic it is the other way around. The Bus Terminal product family supports both types of logic for various supply voltages. 1-, 2-, 3- and 4 -wire connections allow the use of Bus Terminals in almost all applications without further wiring work.

The KL3xxx and KL4xxx Bus Terminal product family processes analog signals. The most commonly used are 0 to 10 V , $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, 0$ to 20 mA and 4 to 20 mA . Also many other industry-standard voltage and current signals are supported and pre-processed.

In the KL5xxx and KL6xxx Bus Terminal product families other complex signals, such as position values and digital interfaces, are supported. Some Bus Terminals act as fieldbus masters for subordinate bus systems. The Bus Terminal station thus becomes a universal gateway between different systems.

The KL9xxx system terminals round off the application of Bus Terminals with power feed and power supply units.

| Technical data | KLxxxx $\mid \mathrm{KSxxxx}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Electrical isolation | $500 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{bus} /$ field potential); if not indicated otherwise |
| Operating/storage temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-25 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (extended temperature range: $\left.-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Relative humidity | $95 \%$, no condensation |
| Vibration resistance | conforms to EN $60068-2-6: 1 \mathrm{~g}$ (extended range: 5 g ) |
| Shock resistance | conforms to EN $60068-2-27: 15 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{~ms}$ (extended range: $25 \mathrm{~g}, 6 \mathrm{~ms}) ; 1000$ shocks per direction, 3 axes |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN $61000-6-4$ |
| Protect. class/installation pos. | IP 20/variable (see documentation) |
| Pluggable wiring | for all KSxxxx Bus Terminals |

## Digital input | 24 V DC, positive switching

The digital inputs of a 24 V supply are among the most used signals. The EN 61131-2 standard describes the input characteristic and distinguishes three types. Type 1 has a small input current with low power dissipation. This input is optimised for mechanical switches and activelyswitched electronic outputs. Type 2 has a significantly larger input current and is optimised for 2-wire sensors with a high quiescent current consumption. In switched-on state the current consumption of this input is high. The related power dissipation is generally not acceptable. Type 3 is a combination between type 1 , with low current in switched-on state, and a satisfactorily high quiescent current for the majority of modern 2 -wire sensors. The type 3 input can be used in almost all applications as a replacement for type 1.


Signal voltage " 0 ": -3...5V DC Signal voltage " 1 ": $15 \ldots 30 \mathrm{~V}$ DC


Signal voltage " 0 ": $-3 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~V}$ DC Signal voltage "1": 11... 30 V DC

The diagram shows the typical current/voltage curves of the Bus Terminal inputs and the allowable range of conformity in accordance with the standard.

The input circuits differ in their filtering functions. The filtering has the task of suppressing electromagnetic interference. However, this does have the drawback of signal deceleration. The filter time of 3 ms is comparatively slow, but it can suppress the bouncing of a mechanical switch and delivers a stable signal for simple PLC applications. Filter times of 0.2 ms are suitable for applications with shortest possible reaction times and should be used for mechanical switches only in a restricted manner.


Signal voltage " 0 " $-3 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~V}$ DC
Signal voltage " 1 ": $11 \ldots 30 \mathrm{~V}$ DC

Characteristics of the 3 input types according to EN 61131-2 (24 V DC)

8-channel digital input terminal,
24 V DC, 1-wire,
type $1 / 3$
$\left.\begin{array}{ll|l|l|l}\hline \text { Technical data } & \begin{array}{l}\text { KL1408 } \\ \text { KS1408 }\end{array} & \text { KL1418 } \\ \text { KS1418 }\end{array}\right]$

| 16-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 1-wire, type $1 / 3$ | 8-channel digital input + 8-channel digital output, 24 V DC, 1-wire, type $1 / 3$ | 8-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 2-wire, type $1 / 3$ | 4-channel input termi 24 V DC, 2type $1 / 3$ |  | 4-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 2-wire, type 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL1809 KL1819 | KL1859 | KL1808 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KL1404 \| } \\ & \text { KS1404 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { KL1414 } \\ & \text { KS1414 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | KL1434 \| KS1434 |
|  |  | 2-wire |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | EN 61131-2, type 2 |
| typ. $3.0 \mathrm{~ms} \quad$ typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 0.2 ms |
| 16 | 8 inputs +8 outputs | 8 | 4 |  | 4 |
| The HD (High Density) Bus Terminals with higher packing density contain 16 terminal points housed in a 12 mm terminal block. | The KL1859 digital Bus Terminal combines eight digital inputs and eight digital outputs in one device. <br> - number of outputs: 8 <br> - max. output current: 0.5 A (per channel) <br> - load type: ohmic, inductive, lamp load <br> - reverse voltage protection: yes | The KL1808 HD (High Density) Bus Terminal has eight inputs and eight 24 V connections, which are suitable for the connection of 2-wire sensors. | The KL1404 and KL1414 digital input terminals are suitable for the connection of four 2-wire sensors. |  |  |
| 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-1 | \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| typ. $4 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $15 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $2 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. 1 mA + |  | only load |
| typ. 20 mA | typ. 25 mA | typ. 15 mA | typ. 3 mA |  | typ. 3 mA |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, |  | CE, UL, Ex |
| approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 50 |  | approx. 50 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL1809 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1859 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1808 | www.beckh | .com/KL1404 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1434 |

## Digital input | 24 V DC, positive switching

|  | 4-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 2-/3-wire, type $1 / 3$ |  | 4-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 2-/3-wire, type 2 |  | 2-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, with short-circuit protected sensor supply and diagnostics, 3 -wire, type 1 | 4-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 3-wire, type $1 / 3$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL1104 \| KS1104 | KL1114\| <br> KS1114 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { KL1304 \| } \\ & \text { KS1304 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { KL1314\| } \\ & \text { KS1314 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { KL1212 \| } \\ & \text { KS1212 } \end{aligned}$ | KL1804 | KL1814 |
| Connection technology | 2-/3-wire |  |  |  | 3-wire |  |  |
| Specification | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 |  | EN 61131-2, type 2 |  | EN 61131-2, type 1 | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 |  |
| Input filter | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 0.2 ms |
| Number of inputs | 4 |  | 4 |  | 2 | 4 |  |
|  | The KL1104 and KL1114 digital input terminals have four inputs and also provide 24 V DC and ground per channel. |  | The KL1304 and KL1314 digital input terminals have four inputs and also provide 24 V DC and ground per channel. The terminals are especially suitable for sensors which require a high quiescent current. |  | The KL1212 digital input terminal contains two inputs, which are suitable for the connection of 3-wire sensors. The terminal offers a short-circuit-proof sensor supply voltage with integrated diagnostic. A shortcircuit or an open lead in the sensor supply is detected and the terminal status is relayed to the controller via the K-bus. |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-1 | /+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 | /+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-1 | /+20 \%) |
| Current consumption power contacts | only load |  | only load |  | only load | typ. 1 mA + |  |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 5 mA |  | typ. 3 mA |  | typ. 8 mA | typ. 10 mA |  |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ}$ |  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, |  | CE, UL, Ex |  | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, |  |
| Weight | approx. 55 |  | approx. 50 g |  | approx. 55 g | approx. 60 |  |
| Further information | www.beckh | com/KL1104 | www.beckh | com/KL1304 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1212 | www.beckh | com/KL1804 |
| Special terminals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distinguishing features |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 2-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 4-wire, type $1 / 3$ | 2-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 4-wire, type $1 / 3$ |  | 2-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 4-wire, type 2 |  | 16-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 1-wire, flat-ribbon cable connection, type $1 / 3$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL1002 \| KL1012 \| <br> KS1002 KS1012 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { KL1402 \| } \\ & \text { KS1402 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { KL1412 \| } \\ & \text { KS1412 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { KL1302 \| } \\ & \text { KS1302 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { KL1312 \| } \\ & \text { KS1312 } \end{aligned}$ | KL1862 | KL1872 |
| 4-wire |  |  |  |  | flat-ribbon cable |  |
|  |  |  | EN 61131-2, type 2 |  | EN 61131-2, type 1/3 |  |
| typ. 3.0 ms typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 0.2 ms |
| 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  | 16 |  |
| The KL1002 and KL1012 digital input terminals have two inputs, which are suitable for the connection of 4 -wire sensors. | The current/voltage characteristics have been optimised for 4-wire sensors. The input current in low state is increased to a minimum value of 1.5 mA and therefore supports the majority of commercially available 4 -wire sensors. A typical value for the energy-saving high current is 2.2 mA . |  | The KL1302 and KL1312 digital input terminals have two inputs, which are suitable for the connection of 4-wire sensors. The terminals are especially suitable for sensors which require a high quiescent current. |  |  |  |
| 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 | \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |  | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |  |
| only load | typ. 1 mA + |  | only load |  | typ. 4 mA from the 24 V supply (no power contacts) |  |
| typ. 3 mA | typ. 3 mA |  | typ. 3 mA |  | typ. 3 mA |  |
| $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, |  | CE, UL, Ex |  | CE, UL, Ex |  |
| approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g |  | approx. 50 g |  | approx. 50 g |  |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL1002 | www.beckh | KL1402 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1302 |  | www.beckhoff.com/KL1862 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | KL1862-0010 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | negative sw | 596 |

## Digital input | 24 V DC, negative switching

|  | 8-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 1-wire |  | 16-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 1-wire | 4-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 2-13-wire |  | 16-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, 1 -wire, flat-ribbon cable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL1488 \| KS1488 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KL1498\| } \\ & \text { KS1498 } \end{aligned}$ | KL1889 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KL1184\| } \\ & \text { KS1184 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KL1194\| } \\ & \text { KS1194 } \end{aligned}$ | KL1862-0010 |
| Connection technology | 1-wire |  |  | 2-13-wire |  | flat-ribbon cable |
| Specification | negative switching |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input filter | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 3.0 ms |
| Number of inputs | 8 |  | 16 | 4 |  | 16 |
|  | The negative switching KL1488 and KL1498 digital input terminals are suitable for the connection of eight sensors by 1 -wire technology. |  | The HD (High Density) Bus Terminals with higher packing density contain 16 terminal points housed in a 12 mm terminal block. | Negative switching sensors can be connected to the KL1184 and KL1194 digital input terminals. |  | A 20-pin plug connector with 2.54 mm contact spacing enables the secure connection of plug connectors using insulation displacement contact, as is usual for ribbon cables and special round cables. The required 24 V DC voltage supply must be input by the ribbon cable or the terminal points. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-1 | /+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 | /+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. 2 mA + |  | typ. 4 mA + load | only load |  | typ. 4 mA from the 24 V <br> supply (no power contacts) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 5 mA |  | typ. 20 mA | typ. 8 mA |  | typ. 3 mA |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex |  | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex |  | CE |
| Weight | approx. 55 |  | approx. 55 g | approx. 55 g |  | approx. 50 g |
| Further information | www.beckh | com/KL1488 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1889 | www.beckh | com/KL1184 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1862 |
| Special terminals |  |  |  |  |  | KL1862 |
| Distinguishing features |  |  |  |  |  | positive switching 595 |

## Digital input | 24 V DC, positive/negative switching



## Digital input | 5... 230 V

Rather than the usual 24 V DC control voltage, additional voltage range/potentials are implemented for sensors and actuators. The digital input terminals from the signal range $5 \ldots 230 \mathrm{~V}$ allow direct input of these special sensor/actuator supplies without a further level conversion. The Bus Terminals are separately supplied with the corresponding control voltage by a power feed terminal, so that a Bus Terminal station can be operated with various different potential groups.

KL9xxx power feed terminals see page $\quad 674$

|  | 4-channel digital input terminal, 5 V DC, <br> 2-/3-wire | 2-channel digital input terminal, 48 V DC, <br> 4-wire, type 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL1124 \| KS1124 | KL1032 \| KS1032 |
| Connection technology | 2-/3-wire | 4-wire |
| Signal voltage logic "0" | CMOS ( $<0.8 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | -6... +34 V |
| Signal voltage logic "1" | CMOS (> 2.4 V ) | $34 . . .60 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Input filter | typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 3.0 ms |
| Number of inputs | 4 | 2 |
|  | The KL1124 digital input terminal is suitable for the reading of 5 V DC logic signals. The 5 V DC supply voltage can be generated with the KL9505 power supply unit terminal and fed in via the power contacts. | The KL1032 digital input terminal is suitable for the reading of 48 V DC logic signals. |
| Nominal voltage | 5 V DC | 48 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. 1 mA + load | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 5 mA | typ. 3 mA |
| Electrical isolation | 500 V (K-bus/field potential) | 500 V (K-bus/field potential) |
| Special features | supply 5 V DC via power contacts | further voltage values on request |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL1124 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1032 |
| Special terminals |  |  |
| Distinguishing features |  |  |


| 2-channel digital input terminal, 60 V DC, <br> 4-wire, type 1 | 2-channel digital input terminal, 120 V AC/DC, <br> 4-wire, type 1 | 2-channel digital input terminal, 120/230 V AC, <br> 4-wire, type 1 | 2-channel digital input terminal, 120/230 V AC, <br> 2-wire, type 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL1712-0060 \| KS1712-0060 | KL1712 \| KS1712 | KL1702 \| KS1702 | KL1722 \| KS1722 |
|  |  |  | 2-wire |
| $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0 . . .40 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0 . . .40 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0 . . .40 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $40 . . .70 \mathrm{~V}$ | $80 . .140 \mathrm{~V}$ | 79... 260 V | 79... 260 V |
| typ. 10 ms | typ. 10 ms | typ. 10 ms | typ. 10 ms |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| The KL1712-0060 digital input terminal is suitable for the reading of $60 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{logic} \mathrm{signals}$. | The KL1712 digital input terminal is suitable for the acquisition of direct and alternating voltage logic signals. | The KL1702 digital input terminal is suitable for the acquisition of logic signals in the alternating voltage range from $120 . . .230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$. | The KL1722 digital input terminal does not have a power contact, so that individual potential groups can be built up. The voltage between input 1 and input 2 must not exceed 230 VAC . |
| 60 V DC | $120 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ | 120/230 V AC | 120/230 V AC |
| - | - | - | - |
| typ. 3 mA | typ. 3 mA | typ. 3 mA | typ. 3 mA |
| 500 V (K-bus/mains voltage); <br> 3,750 V AC, 1 min. | 500 V (K-bus/mains voltage); <br> 3,750 V AC, 1 min. | 500 V (K-bus/mains voltage); <br> 3,750 V AC, 1 min. | 500 V (K-bus/mains voltage); <br> 3,750 V AC, 1 min. |
| 60 V DC rail applications | 120 V AC power grids | ohmic/capacitive input behaviour | ohmic/capacitive input behaviour |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL1712-0060 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1712 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1702 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1722 |
|  | KL1712-0010 | KL1702-0010 |  |
|  | 24 V AC/DC input circuit | 230 V AC input circuit with type 2 characteristics |  |

## Digital input | 24 V DC, terminal modules

|  | 16-channel digital input module, 24 V DC, plug connector, type 1 |  | 32-channel digital input module, 24 V DC, plug connector, type 1 |  | 64-channel digital input module, 24 V DC, plug connector, type 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KM1002 | KM1012 | KM1004 | KM1014 | KM1008 |  | KM1018 |  |
| Connection technology | plug |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Specification | EN 61131-2, type 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input filter | typ. $3.0 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { typ. } \\ & 0.2 \text { ms } \end{aligned}$ | typ. 3.0 ms | typ. 0.2 ms | typ. 3.0 ms |  | typ. 0.2 ms |  |
| Number of inputs | 16 ( $\times 8$ ) |  | $32(4 \times 8)$ |  | 64 (8x8) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |  | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |  | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |  |  |  |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) |  | - (no power contacts) |  | - (no power contacts) |  |  |  |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 3 mA |  | typ. 3 mA |  | typ. 3 mA |  |  |  |
| Operating temperature | $0 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| Approvals | CE |  | CE |  | CE |  |  |  |
| Weight | approx. 90 g with 1 -pin connector, approx. 110 g with 3-pin connector |  | approx. 90 g with 1 -pin connector, approx. 110 g with 3 -pin connector |  | approx. 310 g with 1 -pin connector, approx. 390 g with 3 -pin connector |  |  |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/ KM1002 |  | www.beckhoff.com/KM1004 |  | www.beckhoff.com/KM1008 |  |  |  |
| Special terminals | KM10x2-000x |  | KM10x4-000x |  | KM10x8-000x |  |  |  |
| Distinguishing features | different connectors |  | different connectors |  | different connectors |  |  |  |

## Digital input | Manual operation

Manual input of process data directly to the terminal is suitable for example for:

- training and test installations
- emergency operating levels in buildings
- operating levels in the control cabinet
- program development/simulation It is possible to have a response directly on the module by the LEDs controlled by the process image.

Together with the following terminals, further manual operational functions can be implemented:

- KL2641|1-channel relay output terminal, 230 V AC, 16 A, bistable, manual operation, see page 614
- KM2642, KM2652| 2-channel relay module, $230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}, 6 \mathrm{~A}$, manual/automatic operation, see page 617
- KM2614|4-channel relay module, $230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}, 16 \mathrm{~A}$, automatic operation/ manual operation on the relay, see page 616
- KM4602|2-channel analog output terminal, $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$, manual/automatic operation, see page 651

The manual operating modules of the KL85xx series (see page 670 ) are installed in the control cabinet door. This way, the modules can be operated without having to open the control cabinet.


## Digital input | Special functions

A specific alignment of the logic signals to the application is possible with the special terminals. The signal is either pre-processed inside the terminal or prepared as far as possible by a specialised input circuit, so that no additional module needs to be switched between sensor and Bus Terminal.

The KL1362, KL1382 and KL1352 Bus Terminals generate a voltage internally for sensor supply. Depending on the logical state of the sensor this changes the current or the voltage. The Bus Terminal evaluates this state and transmits it to the process image of the controller. If required, a diagnostic for wiring breaks and short-circuits is available in the event of a fault.

|  | 2-channel digital input terminal, 24 V DC, <br> with edge triggered pulse expansion |
| :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL1232 \| KS1232 |
| Connection technology | 4 -wire |
| Specification | pulse expansion |
| Input filter | 0.2 ms |
| Number of inputs | 2 |
|  | The KL1232 has an input circuit that extends plus-switched signals, triggered on the rising edge, to 100 ms . The KL1232 is particularly suitable for recording very short signals in control systems with a longer processing time than the signal length. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| "0" signal voltage | $-3 . .+5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| "1" signal voltage | $15 . .30 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Current consumption power contacts | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 5 mA |
| Special features | edge triggered pulse expansion |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 55 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL1232 |
| Special terminals | KL1232-xxxx |
| Distinguishing features | special terminals see page 685 |



## Digital input | Counters

Pulses often need to be captured in technical control applications. If the pulse length is the order of magnitude of the control cycle time or less, the controller cannot record these signals correctly any more. Pre-processing is then required. The "counter terminals" can count the number of pulses and deliver reliable values to the controller, even though the controller cannot capture the pulse at that speed. The counter is adapted to the individual requirements, such as forwards/backwards counter or Gate/Latch-controlled, by parameterisation. With a counter depth of 16 - or 32-bit an overflow, even at high frequencies, can easily be managed by the controller.

The KL1501 is optimised for particularly fast signals. On this basis, other input voltages and special pre-processing are available with special varieties of terminals. The KL1512 is developed for price-sensitive areas of application and has certain limitations in relation to speed, bit width and functionality.

|  | Up/down counter, 24 V DC, $100 \mathrm{kHz}, 32$ bit | Up/down counter, 24 V DC, 1 kHz, 16 bit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL1501 \| KS1501 | KL1512 \| KS1512 |
| Input filter | - | 0.2 ms |
| Number of inputs | 2 |  |
|  | The up/down counter counts binary pulses, and transmits the counter state, in an electrically isolated form, to the higher-level automation device. In the KL1501 Bus Terminal it is possible to choose the (32-bit) counting direction (forwards/backwards) using the forwards/ backwards input, and the gate connection can be used to trigger the counter. | In the KL1512 digital input terminal it is possible to choose forwards or backwards counter (16-bit) direction. It is particularly suitable for simple counting tasks. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| "0" signal voltage | -3...+5V | -3...+5 V |
| "1" signal voltage | $15 . .30 \mathrm{~V}$ | $15 . . .30 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | - | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 50 mA | typ. 50 mA |
| Counting frequency | max. 100 kHz ( 2 kHz for switching up and down) | max. 1 kHz |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A typ. (short-circuit-proof) per channel | - |
| Counter depth | 32 bit | 16 bit |
| Special features | 2 additional outputs | - |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 55 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL1501 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1512 |
| Special terminals | KL1501-001x |  |
| Distinguishing features | special terminals see 685 |  |

## Digital input | TwinSAFE

The KL1904 safety Bus Terminal is a digital input terminal for sensors with potential-free 24 V DC contacts and comprises four fail-safe inputs. The KL1904 meets the requirements of DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2008 (Cat 4, PL e) and IEC 61508:2010 (SIL 3).

For further information on TwinSAFE and the TwinSAFE products see page 966

| Protocol | TwinSAFE/Safety over EtherCAT |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nominal voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ |
| Current consumption <br> power contacts | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | 48 mA |
| Response time | typ. 4 ms (read input/write to K-bus) |
| Fault response time | $\leq$ watchdog time (parameterisable) |
| Permitted degree <br> of contamination | 2 |
| Climate class EN 60721-3-3 | $3 \mathrm{K3}$ |
| Installation position | horizontal |
| Special features | 4 safe inputs |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |
| Vibration/shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6/EN 60068-2-27 |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, TÜV SÜD |
| Weight | approx. 50 g |
| Protection class | IP 20 |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL1904 |

## Digital output | 24 V DC, positive switching

Many actuators are driven or controlled with 24 V DC. The Bus Terminals of the "positive switching" category switch all output channels to 24 V DC, so all connected actuators are hard-wired to ground ( 0 V ). The output of a Bus Terminal can be considered as a functional 24 V DC relay contact. The output circuit offers further functions such as short-circuit-current limitation, short-circuit switchoff and the rapid depletion of inductive energy from the coil.

The most common output circuit delivers a maximum continuous current of 0.5 A . Special output terminals are available for higher currents. Any type of load (ohmic, capacitive, inductive) can be connected to an output terminal. As lamp and capacitive loads are critical due to their high starting currents, they are limited by the output circuits of the Bus Terminals. This ensures that the upstream circuit-breaker is not triggered. Inductive loads are problematic at switch-off, as high induction voltages develop if the current is interrupted too fast. An integrated freewheeling diode prevents this voltage peak. However, the current is reduced so slowly that it leads to faults in many technical control applications. For example, a valve remains open for many milliseconds. The Bus Terminals represent a compromise between prevention of overvoltage and rapid switch-off. They suppress the induction voltage to about 24 V DC and realise switch-off times which approximately correspond to the switch-on time of the coil.

In the case of short-circuit, the output circuit limits the current and prevents the activation of the upstream circuit-breaker. The Bus Terminal maintains this current until important self-heating and finally switches off. After the circuit has cooled, it switches back on. The output signal is driven in time until the output of the controller is switched off or the short-circuit is rectified. The clock frequency depends on the ambient temperature and the load of the other terminal channels. The overload protection of the output is also realised by thermal switch-off. The total current specified should be observed. If a total current is not given, it is not limited.

| 8-channel digital | 16-channel digital |
| :--- | :--- |
| output terminal, | output terminal, <br> 24 V DC, 1-wire |


| Technical data | KL2408 \| KS2408 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Connection technology | 1-wire |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel |
| Number of outputs | 8 |
|  |  |

The KL2408 digital output terminal has 8 outputs, each one is assigned a terminal point. This way, a high packing density can be achieved for actuators with common ground potential.

| Nominal voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Current consumption <br> power contacts | typ. $60 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $35 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 18 mA | typ. 35 mA |
| Breaking energy | $<150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | $<150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel |
| Reverse voltage protection | yes | yes |
| Short circuit current | $<2 \mathrm{~A}$ | $<2 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}, \mathrm{Ex}, \mathrm{GL}$ | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}, \mathrm{Ex}, \mathrm{GL}$ |
| Weight | approx. 70 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2408 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2809 |


| 16-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 1-wire, with diagnostics | 8-channel digital input + 8-channel digital output, 24 V DC, 1-wire | 4-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 2-wire |  | 8-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 2-wire | 8-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 2-wire |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL2819 | KL1859 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KL2404 \| } \\ & \text { KS2404 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KL2424 \| } \\ & \text { KS2424 } \end{aligned}$ | KL2808 | KL2828 |
|  |  | 2-wire |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ohmic, inductive, capacitive |
| 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | 2.0 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | $2 \mathrm{~A}\left(\sum 10 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ |
| 16 | 8 outputs +8 inputs | 4 |  | 8 | 8 |
| The KL2819 HD (High Density) Bus Terminal has 16 digital outputs and is suitable for applications in which a very high packing density is required. Diagnostic information on overtemperature and lack of voltage supply are evaluated by the controller. | The KL1859 digital Bus Terminal combines eight digital inputs and eight digital outputs in one device. <br> - number of inputs: 8 <br> - input filter: 3.0 ms <br> - type $1 / 3$ |  |  | The KL2808 High Density Bus Terminal contains eight outputs and eight ground connection points for the connection of 2-wire actuators and thus allows a very high packing density. | The KL2828 High Density Bus Terminal contains eight outputs and eight ground connection points for the connection of 2-wire actuators and thus allows a very high packing density. |
| 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 | \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| typ. $50 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $15 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $30 \mathrm{~mA}+$ |  | typ. $15 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $15 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| typ. 80 mA | typ. 25 mA | typ. 9 mA |  | typ. 20 mA | typ. 18 mA |
| < $150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | $<150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | $\text { < } 150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | $<1.7 \mathrm{~J} /$ <br> channel | < $150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | $<1.2 \mathrm{~J} /$ channel |
| yes | yes | yes |  | yes | yes |
| < typ. 1 A | $<2 \mathrm{~A}$ | $<2 \mathrm{~A}$ | $<70 \mathrm{~A}$ | $<2 \mathrm{~A}$ | < 40 A typ. |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CE, UL, Ex, } \\ & \text { GL } \end{aligned}$ | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE |
| approx. 70 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 70 g |  | approx. 65 g | approx. 70 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL2819 | www.beckhoff.com/KL1859 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2404 |  | www.beckhoff.com/KL2808 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2828 |

## Digital output | 24 V DC, positive switching

|  | 4-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 2-/3-wire | 4-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 2-/3-wire | 2-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 3-wire | 2-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 4-wire |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL2114 \| KS2114 | KL2134 \| KS2134 | KL2442 | KL2032 \| KS2032 |
| Connection technology | 2-/3-wire |  | 3-wire | 4-wire |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |  |  |  |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | 4.0 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel, 8 A for parallel connection | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel |
| Number of outputs | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
|  | The KL2114 digital output terminal connects the control signals to the actuators in an electrically isolated manner. | The KL2134 digital output terminal connects the control signals to the actuators in an electrically isolated manner. It is protected against reverse polarity connection. | The KL2442 is suitable for the connection of actuators with high current requirement of 4 A . For parallel switched outputs, even 8 A is possible. | The KL2032 digital output terminal connects the control signals to the actuators in an electrically isolated manner. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. $30 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $30 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $30 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 9 mA | typ. 9 mA | typ. 9 mA | typ. 5 mA |
| Breaking energy | < $150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | $<150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | no data | $<150 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel |
| Reverse voltage protection | - | yes | yes | yes |
| Short circuit current | $<2 \mathrm{~A}$ | $<2 \mathrm{~A}$ | $<70 \mathrm{~A}$ | $<2 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g | approx. 55 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2114 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2134 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2442 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2032 |
| Special terminals |  |  |  |  |
| Distinguishing features |  |  |  |  |



## Digital output | 24 V DC, terminal modules



## Digital output \| 5 V DC, positive switching

The KL2124 digital output terminal connects the binary control signals from the automation unit on to the actuators at the process level with electrical isolation. The load current outputs of the KL2124 version are protected against overload and short-circuit. The Bus Terminal contains four channels that indicate their signal state by means of light emitting diodes.


## Digital output | 24 V DC, negative switching

|  | 8-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 1-wire | 16-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 1-wire | 4-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 2-13-wire | 16-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, flat-ribbon cable connection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL2488 \| KS2488 | KL2889 | KL2184 \| KS2184 | KL2872-0010 |
| Connection technology | 1-wire |  | 2-13-wire | flat-ribbon cable |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |  |  |  |
| Max. output current | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel | 0.5 A (short-circuit-proof) per channel |
| Number of outputs | 8 | 16 | 4 | 16 |
|  | The KL2488 digital output terminal is suitable for the connection of eight negative switching actuators using 1 -wire connection technology. | The KL2889 HD (High Density) Bus Terminal offers terminal points for 16 negative switching actuators using 1-wire connection technology and thus a very high packing density. | The KL2184 digital output terminal offers four outputs and additionally provides 24 V DC and ground ( 0 V ) for each channel. | A 20-pin plug connector with 2.54 mm contact spacing enables the secure connection of plug connectors using insulation displacement contact, as is usual for ribbon cables and special round cables. The required 24 V DC voltage supply must be input by the ribbon cable or the terminal points 1 and 2. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. $60 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $35 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $30 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. 60 mA from the supply (no power contacts) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 18 mA | typ. 45 mA | typ. 9 mA | typ. 5 mA |
| Breaking energy | < $100 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | < $100 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | < $100 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel | < $100 \mathrm{~mJ} /$ channel |
| Reverse voltage protection | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Short circuit current | $<7 \mathrm{~A}$ | $<7 \mathrm{~A}$ | $<7 \mathrm{~A}$ | $<7$ A |
| Operating temperature | $0 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex | CE, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g | approx. 55 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2488 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2889 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2184 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2872 |

## Digital output | 30 V AC/DC, solid state relays

The KL2784, KL2794 and KL2798 digital output terminals each provide four (KL27×4) or eight (KL2798) switches, which can be used like a relay contact for AC/DC voltages. The KL2784 uses a power contact as a common potential. In the KL2794 and KL2798, the power contacts are passed directly to the circuit without connection.

The electronic switch in the Bus Terminal is implemented by efficient MOSFET transistors with a low switch-on resistance. The electronics are virtually wear-free. The switch itself is not short-circuit-proof, but can conduct a high current with its high pulse current capability long enough, until the circuit-breaker switches off. It behaves like a robust relay contact.

Inductive loads can be switched directly, without further safety measures. The circuit switches relatively slowly and prevents high peak voltages. No break sparks are created in the terminal and thus no electromagnetic interference pulse.

|  | 4-channel digital output terminal, 30 V AC/DC, solid state relay | 4-channel digital output terminal, 30 V AC/DC, solid state relay, potential-free | 8-channel digital output terminal, 30 V AC/DC, solid-state relay |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL2784 \| KS2784 | KL2794 \| KS2794 | KL2798 |
| Connection technology | 2-wire |  |  |
| Load type | AC/DC loads |  |  |
| Max. output current | 2 A | 2 A | 2 A |
| Number of outputs | $4 \times$ make contacts | $4 \times$ make contacts | $8 \times$ make contacts |
|  | 4 electronic switches on the power contact | 4 potential-free electronic switches | 8 potential-free electronic switches |
| Nominal voltage | 0... $30 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ (only ohmic load: $0 . . .48 \mathrm{~V}$ DC) | 0... $30 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ (only ohmic load: $0 . . .48 \mathrm{~V}$ DC) | $0 . .30 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ (only ohmic load: $0 . . .48 \mathrm{~V}$ DC) |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | only load | - | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | 80 mA | 80 mA | 80 mA |
| Breaking energy | no data | no data | no data |
| Short circuit current | 90 A | 90 A | $5 \mathrm{~A}(100 \mathrm{~ms}),<50 \mathrm{~A}$ ( 10 ms ), observe the cut-off characteristic of the fuse |
| Surge voltage protection | $>39 \mathrm{~V}$ | $>39 \mathrm{~V}$ | $>39 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Peak current | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~A}(100 \mathrm{~ms}), \\ & <50 \mathrm{~A}(10 \mathrm{~ms}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~A}(100 \mathrm{~ms}) \\ & <50 \mathrm{~A}(10 \mathrm{~ms}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~A}(100 \mathrm{~ms}), \\ & <50 \mathrm{~A}(10 \mathrm{~ms}) \end{aligned}$ |
| On-resistance | typ. $0.03 \Omega$ | typ. $0.03 \Omega$ | typ. $0.03 \Omega$ |
| Switching on speed | typ. 1.8 ms, max. 5 ms | typ. 1.8 ms , max. 5 ms | typ. 1.8 ms , max. 5 ms |
| Switching off speed | typ. 30 ms , max. 50 ms | typ. 30 ms , max. 50 ms | typ. 30 ms , max. 50 ms |
| Special features | alternative for relay contacts | alternative for relay contacts, potential-free | substitute for relay contacts, potential-free |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, Ex | CE, Ex | CE |
| Weight | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/ KL2784 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL2794 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL2798 |

## Digital output | Relay outputs up to 400 V AC

The Bus Terminals switch a relay as a function of the bits in the process image. The relays completely isolate the current flow by a mechanical contact; there is no residual current through the open contact. The Bus Terminals are not equipped with a protective circuit, so as not to allow for residual current by parallel switched components. The relay contacts differ in their contact material. Signal contacts also switch small voltages and currents; large current here lead to a change in the contact characteristics. Power contacts can switch large loads. A oxide layer on the power contacts prevents safe contact for small voltages below 1 V DC.

Switching on is accompanied by a bouncing. The electrical connection is initially switched on and off briefly, until the contact is securely in its closed location. With an inductive load (coil) this behaviour leads to a spark and to corresponding electromagnetic radiation. Capacitive loads create a short-circuit for a brief period of time. This can - particularly with alternating voltages - lead to such high switch-on currents at switch-on under peak value that the bouncing contact is burned shut. A capacitive load can also be electronic devices, which are typically equipped with a rectifier in the input and a relatively large smoothing capacitor. Electronic ballast is especially critical for fluorescent lamps. The maximum switch-on currents of the devices, which should be observed, are shown in the technical data numerous times.

The switch-off of a relay takes place by mechanical opening the contact. An arc burns for a short moment and warms the contact. For an inductive load (coil) a large part of the magnetic energy stored in the coil is additionally released as heat at the contact. This load on the contact determines the service life of the relay and is called the electrical service life. The mechanical service life is defined as the number of switching operations without current flow through the contact.

2-channel relay output terminal,
125 V AC

1-channel relay output terminal,
230 V AC, bistable,
manual operation

| Technical data | KL2612 \| KS2612 | KL2641 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Load type | ohmic | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |
| Max. output current | 2 A | 16 A |
| Number of outputs | 2 x change-over | 1 make contact |
|  | The KL2612 Bus Terminal is equipped with potentialfree contacts. | The KL2641 output terminal has a relay with a single contact, which can be used universally for the switching of mains voltage consumers. The relay can optionally be switched in manual or automatic mode. |
| Nominal voltage | $125 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/30} \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$ | 230 V AC (max. switching voltage 440 V AC ) |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | - (no power contacts) | typ $65 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 60 mA | typ. 5 mA |
| Switching current | 0.5 A AC/2 A DC (ohmic) | 16 A AC |
| Operat. cycles mech. (min.) | $1 \times 10^{8}$ | $1 \times 10^{6}$ |
| Operat. cycles electr. (min.) | $2 \times 10^{5}$ (1 A/30 V DC) | no data |
| Lamp test, electronic ballast | max. 2 A starting current | max. 16 A starting current |
| Minimum permitted load | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ at 10 mV | - |
| Special features | signal relay | manual operation; bistable relay contact |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE |
| Weight | approx. 80 g | approx. 110 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2612 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2641 |



## Digital output | Relay outputs up to 400 V AC

|  | 4-channel relay module, $230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ | 4-channel relay module, 230 V AC, automatic/manual operation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KM2604 | KM2614 |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive, lamp load |  |
| Max. output current | 16 A |  |
| Number of outputs | 4 x change-over | 4 x change-over |
|  | The KM2604 terminal module combines four pluggable power relays in one fieldbus module. The high switching capacity of 16 A at 230 V AC enables direct mains connection of consumers with high current consumption. The relays are positioned at the top and can therefore be exchanged easily. | The KM2614 terminal module combines four pluggable power relays in one fieldbus module. The high switching capacity of 16 A at 230 V AC enables direct mains connection of consumers with high current consumption. The relays are positioned at the top and can therefore be exchanged easily. Each relay can be manually switched to the ON status. A seal indicates the initial manual operation. |
| Nominal voltage | 230 VAC (max. switching voltage $250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/30} \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC)}$ | $230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{(max} .\mathrm{switching} \mathrm{voltage} 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/30} \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC)}$ |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 15 mA | typ. 15 mA |
| Switching current | $16 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{AC/12} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{DC}$ at 30 V DC | $16 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{AC/12} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{DC}$ at 30 V DC |
| Operat. cycles mech. (min.) | $5 \times 10^{6}$ | $5 \times 10^{6}$ |
| Operat. cycles electr. (min.) | $1 \times 10^{6}(1 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{VAC})$ | $1 \times 10^{6}$ ( $1 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{VAC}$ ) |
| Lamp test, electronic ballast | max. 25 A starting current | max. 25 A starting current |
| Minimum permitted load | 5 mA (10 V DC) | 5 mA ( 10 V DC) |
| Special features | - | automatic/manual operation at the relay |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE | CE |
| Weight | approx. 250 g | approx. 250 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KM2604 | www.beckhoff.com/KM2614 |

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l}2 \text {-channel relay module, } \\ 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC,} \mathrm{manual/automatic} \\ \text { operation }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l}\text { 2-channel relay module, } \\ 230 \mathrm{VAC}, \text { manual/automatic } \\ \text { operation }\end{array}\right]$

6 A

2 x change-over


The digital KM2642 output terminal has two independent relay change-over contacts, which can be used for switching mains current consumers. For each channel a switch enables selection between automatic, manual on, manual off. In automatic mode the logical state of an output bit switches the relay. For manual mode a 24 V supply is required for the Bus Coupler. The output state can be read by the controller.
$2 x$ change-over


The digital KM2652 output terminal has two independent relay change-over contacts, which can be used for switching mains current consumers. For each channel a switch enables selection between automatic, manual on, manual off. In automatic mode the logical state of an output bit switches the relay. For manual mode a 24 V supply is required for the Bus Coupler. The state of the output and the switch can be read by the controller.

## 230 V AC (max. switching voltage 250 VAC )

- (no power contacts)

| typ. 130 mA | typ. 130 mA |
| :--- | :--- |
| $6 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{AC/4} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{at} 30 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$ | $6 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{AC} / 4 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{DC}$ at 30 V DC |
| $1 \times 10^{6}$ | $1 \times 10^{6}$ |
| $1 \times 10^{5}(3 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC})$ | $1 \times 10^{5}(3 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{VAC})$ |
| max. 10 A starting current | max. 10 A starting current |
| $100 \mathrm{~mA}(12 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC})$ | $100 \mathrm{~mA}(12 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC})$ |
| manual/automatic operation | manual/automatic operation, switch setting readable |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE | CE |
| approx. 110 g | approx. 110 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/KM2642 | www.beckhoff.com/KM2652 |

## Digital output | Triac outputs up to 230 V AC

|  | 2-channel triac output terminal, 12...230 V AC |  | 2-channel triac output terminal, $12 . . .230 \mathrm{VAC}$ | 1-channel solid state load relay up to $230 \mathrm{VAC/DC}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL2712 \| KS2712 | KL2722 \| KS2722 | KL2732 \| KS2732 | KL2701 \| KS2701 |
| Connection technology | 4-wire |  | 2-wire | 2-13-14-wire |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive |  |  |  |
| Max. output current | $2 \times 0.025 \ldots 0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1 \times 1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1 \times 1 \mathrm{~A}$ | 3 A steady load |
| Number of outputs | 2 x make contacts |  | $2 \times$ make contacts | 1 make contact |
|  | The KL2712 and KL2722 output terminals use a power switch to control mains voltage from 12 V to 230 VAC . The switching element is a Triac which is connected to the power contact potential. As a semiconductor switch, it is not subject to wear. |  | The KL2732 output terminal uses a power switch to control mains voltage from 12 V to 230 V AC . The switching element is a Triac. As a semiconductor switch, it is not subject to wear. | The KL2701 output terminal uses an electronic load relay to switch a mains voltage of up to 230 V AC/DC. The switching element is a high-power MOSFET which is connected to the power contact potential. As a semiconductor switch, it is not subject to wear. |
| Nominal voltage | $12 \ldots 230 \mathrm{VAC}$ |  | 12...230 V AC | $0 \ldots 230 \mathrm{~V}$ ACIDC |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | only leakage and | d current | - (no power contacts) | only leakage and load current |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 10 mA |  | typ. 10 mA | typ. 65 mA |
| Switching times | 0.1... 10 ms , zero | ssing | $0.1 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~ms}$, zero crossing | $1.5 . . .5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Frequency range | $47 . . .63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | $47 . . .63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | DC... 100 Hz |
| Surge voltage protection | $>275$ V AC |  | $>275$ V AC | from 400 V AC |
| Peak current | $40 \mathrm{~A}(16 \mathrm{~ms}), 1.5$ | $30 \mathrm{~s})$ | $40 \mathrm{~A}(16 \mathrm{~ms}), 3 \mathrm{~A}(30 \mathrm{~s})$ | $5 \mathrm{~A}(20 \mathrm{~s}), 50 \mathrm{~A}(100 \mathrm{~ms})$ |
| Leakage current (OFF state) | typ. 0.8 mA , max. | mA | typ. 0.8 mA , max. 1.5 mA | <<1 mA |
| Switch-off time | T/2 |  | T/2 | 2... 4 ms |
| Maximum residual voltage | 1.5 V |  | 1.5 V | ( $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ ) |
| Special features | reverse motors (bl |  | reverse motors (blinds) | - |
| Operating temperature | $0 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, Ex, GL | CE, GL | CE |
| Weight | approx. 55 g |  | approx. 55 g | approx. 55 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.con | L2712 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2732 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2701 |
| Special terminals | KL27x2-0010 |  | KL2732-0010 |  |
| Distinguishing features | special terminals s | page 685 | special terminals see page 685 |  |


| 2-channel solid state load relay up to 230 V AC/DC |  |  | 4-channel triac output module for 4 blind motors |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL2702 \| KS2702 | KL2702-0020 | KL2702-0002 | KM2774 |
|  |  |  | mixed |
| 0.3 A steady load on each channel | 1.5 A steady load on each channel | 2 A steady load on each channel | 1.5 A per channel |
| $2 \times$ make contacts | $2 \times$ make contacts | $2 \times$ make contacts, mutually locked | $4 \times 3$ make contacts |
| The KL2702 output terminal uses an electronic load relay to switch a mains voltage of up to 230 V AC/DC. The switching element is a high-power MOSFET which is connected to the power contact potential. As a semiconductor switch, it is not subject to wear. |  |  | Mixed module 24 V DC/230 V AC for the direct control of blinds applications |
| $0 . .230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ (DC... 100 Hz ) |  |  | $80 . .230 \mathrm{~V}$ AC |
| only leakage and load current |  |  | - (no power contacts) |
| typ. 10 mA | typ. 50 mA | typ. 50 mA | typ. 30 mA |
| $1.5 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |  | $0.1 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~ms}$, zero crossing |
| DC... 100 Hz |  |  | 50 Hz |
| from 400 V AC |  |  | $>275 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ |
| $0.5 \mathrm{~A}(20 \mathrm{~s}), 1.5 \mathrm{~A}(100 \mathrm{~ms})$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~A}(20 \mathrm{~s}), 7.5 \mathrm{~A}(100 \mathrm{~ms})$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~A}(20 \mathrm{~s}), 7.5 \mathrm{~A}(100 \mathrm{~ms})$ | $40 \mathrm{~A}(16 \mathrm{~ms}), 3 \mathrm{~A}(30 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| $\ll 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | typ. 0.8 mA , max. 1.5 mA |
| $0.05 \ldots 0.1 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $5 \ldots 8 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $5 \ldots 8 \mathrm{~ms}$ | T/2 |
| (2.1 $\Omega$ ) | $(200 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ ) | (300 m | 1.5 V |
| - |  |  | - |
| $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE | CE | CE |
| approx. 55 g |  |  | approx. 270 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL2702 |  |  | www.beckhoff.com/KM2774 |

## Digital output | Cycle monitoring

The KL2692 Bus Terminal monitors a bit that is toggled by the controller during each cycle. If the toggle signal fails, the terminal switches off two potential-free relays in order to prevent damage to the machine. Failure of the toggle signal may be caused by the PLC cycle stopping, by a fault in the bus cable or connector, or by a fault in a bus device. The cycle monitoring time can be parameterised. The Bus Terminal has an enable input that enables the relay to be switched on if a correct toggle signal is detected.

|  | Cycle monitoring terminal (watchdog) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL2692 \| KS2692 |
| Connection technology | 2-wire |
| Max. output current | 3 A |
| Number of outputs | 2 potential-free relay outputs (normally-open contacts) |
| Number of inputs | 2 digital 24 V inputs |
|  |  |
| Nominal voltage | 30 V DC |
| Current consumption power contacts | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | approx. 165 mA |
| Switching times | parameterisable |
| Ohmic switching current | 5 A AC/DC |
| Inductive switching current | 2 A AC/DC |
| Operat. cycles mech. (min.) | $2 \times 10^{7}$ |
| Operat. cycles electr. (min.) | $1 \times 10^{5}(5 \mathrm{~A} / 30 \mathrm{VDC})$ |
| Minimum permitted load | 10 mA at 5 V DC |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL |
| Weight | approx. 60 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2692 |
| Special terminals | KL2692-1001 |
| Distinguishing features | 2 digital inputs, 2 potential-free relays, end terminal variant |

## Digital output | Frequency output (pulse train)

The KL2521-xxxx output terminals provide a parameterisable pulse sequence through both their outputs. The relation between channel $A$ and $B$ is adjustable, e.g. as encoder characteristic. The pulse rate and the frequency are specified by the controller via a 16-bit value. The LEDs are driven in time with the outputs and each displays an active output. The galvanic isolation of the K-bus is realised.

The KL2521 has two RS422-compatible differential outputs, which are fed electrically isolated from the K-bus. For the KL2521-0024 both output channels are implemented as potential-free FET switches and must be fed externally. The 100 mA switch output is short-circuit-proof.

The KL2521 series offers different modes of operation: frequency modulation on the individual channels, incremental encoder or pulse/direction signals. A travel distance control can also be parameterised.


Frequency pulse patterns

| 1-channel pulse train | 1-channel pulse train |
| :--- | :--- |
| output terminal, RS422 | output terminal, 24 V DC |

Technical data

| Output pattern | pulse direction, encoder simulation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Max. output current | RS422 specification | 0.5 A |
| Number of outputs | 1 channel (2 differential outputs A, B) | 1 channel (2 single-ended low side switches $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ ) |
| Number of inputs | $2(+\mathrm{T},+\mathrm{Z})$ | $2(+\mathrm{T},+\mathrm{Z})$ |
|  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | RS422 level | 24 V DC (externally supplied) |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) |
| Current consumption K-bus | typ. 50 mA , max. 120 mA (load-dependent) | typ. 50 mA, max. 120 mA (load-dependent) |
| PWM clock frequency | $1 . .500 \mathrm{kHz}$, 50 kHz default | $1 . .500 \mathrm{kHz}$, 50 kHz default |
| Duty factor | 50 \% ( $\pm 20$ \%) | 50 \% ( $\pm 20$ \%) |
| Resolution | max. 15 bit | max. 15 bit |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2521 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2521 |
| Special terminals | KL2521-0010 |  |
| Distinguishing features | with additional outputs ( 230 V AC/DC, 100 mA ) instead of the additional inputs of the default variant |  |

## Digital output | 24/50 V DC, PWM outputs

|  | 2-channel pulse width output terminal, 24 V DC | 2-channel pulse width output terminal, 24 V DC | 2-channel pulse width current terminal, 24 V DC | 2-channel pulse width current terminal, 50 V DC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL2502 \| KS2502 | KL2512 \| KS2512 | KL2535 \| KS2535 | KL2545 \| KS2545 |
| Load type | ohmic |  | inductive > 1 mH , valves, coils |  |
| Max. output current | 0.1 A (1 A driver component) per channel | 1.5 A per channel | $2 \times 1$ A (short-circuit-proof, thermal overload-proof for both channels together) | $2 \times 3.5$ A (short-circuit-proof, thermal overload-proof for both channels together) |
| Number of outputs | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
|  | The KL2502 digital output terminal modulates the pulse width of a binary signal, and outputs it electrically isolated from the K-bus. The mark/space ratio is prescribed by a 16 -bit value from the automation unit. | The negative switching KL2512 output terminal enables direct connection of different ohmic loads. The output signal is a pulse-width modulated voltage. The typical load of an LED group or an incandescent lamp is connected between the positive side of the supply voltage and the output of the KL2512. | The KL2535 digital output terminal controls an output current via pulse width control of the supply voltage. It is electrically isolated from the K-bus. The current value ( 0 to 1 A ) is specified by the automation device via a 16 -bit value. | The KL2545 digital output terminal controls an output current via pulse width control of the supply voltage. It is electrically isolated from the K -bus. The current value ( 0 to 3.5 A ) is specified by the automation device via a 16-bit value. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | $8 . .50 \mathrm{~V}$ DC |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | typ. $10 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $10 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | only load | typ. $30 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 18 mA | typ. 18 mA | typ. 60 mA | typ. 100 mA |
| PWM clock frequency | $1 . . .20 \mathrm{kHz}, 250 \mathrm{~Hz}$ default | $1 . . .20 \mathrm{kHz}, 250 \mathrm{~Hz}$ default | 36 kHz | 36 kHz |
| Duty factor | $\begin{aligned} & 0 . . .100 \% \\ & \text { (Ton }>750 \mathrm{~ns} \text {, Toff }>500 \mathrm{~ns} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | 0... 100 \% | $\begin{aligned} & 0 . . .100 \% \\ & \text { (current-controlled) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 . . .100 \% \\ & \text { (current-controlled) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Resolution | max. 10 bit | max. 10 bit | max. 12 bit | max. 12 bit |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, Ex | CE | CE |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 55 g | approx. 100 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2502 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2512 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2535 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2545 |
| Special terminals | KL2502-xxxx |  |  |  |
| Distinguishing features | special terminals <br> see page |  |  |  |

## Digital output | Universal dimmers up to 230 V AC

To dim light efficiently means electronically regulating the current flow through the lighting medium using the phase control principle. The ratio of the switch-on time to the switchoff time determines the output light quantity via the flow of current. Depending on the load connected (ohmic, capacitive, inductive) either the switch-on time (leading edge phase control | load type: L) or the switch-off time (trailing edge phase control | load type: C, R) must be regulated. The load type of an electronic ballast depends on the transformer used and must be taken into account.

The KL2751 and KL2761 universal dimmer terminals automatically recognise the connected load and select the corresponding control principle. The short-circuit resistance prevents damage to the fuse, so that no additional maintenance work is necessary when exchanging the lamp.

If high-energy, high-frequency interference pulses are likely to occur in the 230 V AC mains power supply, they can be eliminated by an upstream KL9380 feed and filter terminal.


Trailing edge phase control


1-channel universal dimmer terminal,
230 V AC

| Technical data | KL2751 \| KS2751 | KL2761 \| KS2761 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connection technology | 4-wire |  |
| Load type | ohmic, inductive or capacitive (not mixed), lamp load, automatic load detection |  |
| Max. output current | 1.35 A | 2.7 A |
| Number of outputs | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | 230 V AC |  |
| Current consumption power contacts | only load |  |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 65 mA |  |
| Short circuit current | 10... 20 A | 20...40 A |
| Mains voltage | 230 V AC ( 50 Hz ) |  |
| Rated output | $300 \mathrm{VA}(\mathrm{W})$ | $600 \mathrm{VA}(\mathrm{W})$ |
| Rated current | max. 1.35 A | max. 2.7 A |
| Control type | phase control |  |
| Resolution | 1 \% |  |
| Leakage current | $<1 \mathrm{~mA}$ (OFF state) |  |
| Special features | dimmers with fieldbus functionality |  |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE |  |
| Weight | approx. 60 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2751 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2761 |
| Special terminals | KL2751-0011 | KL2761-0011 |
| Distinguishing features | without power contacts | $600 \text { W, } 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> (without power contacts) |
| Accessories |  |  |
| KL9380 | mains filter terminal for dimm www.beckhoff.com/KL9380 |  |

## Digital output | 24/50 V DC, stepper motor terminals

Stepper motors are often used in positioning drives. They allow, by the combination of single steps, a positioning process without feedback of the rotor positions. This "open control chain" mode of operation and the longevity of a stepper motor are particularly interesting for price-sensitive fields of application. However, safe positioning is only guaranteed within the performance limits.

In contrast with a DC motor the control of a stepper motor is carried out by the different energisation of the individual motor windings following a defined pattern of pulses. The electromagnetic field of the stator is switched intermittently so that the shaft turns through the step angle $a$. The motor follows the impulse pattern of the control unit, until the coupled momentum exceeds its holding momentum or the impulse demand is too dynamic, which leads to standstill of the motor. With the KL2531 and KL2541 stepper motor terminals, which are suitable for highly dynamic movement, this problem in areas of higher speeds of rotation can be solved.

The KL2531 and KL2541 stepper motor terminals are designed for direct connection of medium capacity stepper motors. A high frequency clocked PWM output stage regulates the currents through the motor coils. The stepper motor terminals are synchronised with the motor by parameterising. Unipolar as well as bipolar stepper motors can be driven.

Additional inputs support functions like homing and final position monitoring. 64-fold micro stepping ensures particularly quiet and precise motor operation. Together with a stepper motor, the stepper motor terminals represent an inexpensive small servo axis. The KL2541 also includes an incremental encoder interface to read position data.

Both KL2531 and KL2541 stepper motor terminals can be controlled like a servo drive by a speed interface from a Motion Control software such as TwinCAT for example. In applications with a less complex and less powerful CPU the control is also possible via a position interface (travel distance control). The stepper motor terminals move the motor themselves to a desired position. Ramp steepness and maximum speed can be entered as parameters.

Irregular operation at certain speed ranges, particularly without coupled load, indicates that the stepper motor is being runat its resonance frequency. Under certain circumstances the motor may even stop. Resonances in the lower frequency range essentially result from the mechanical motor parameters. Apart from their impact on smooth running, such resonances can lead to significant loss of torque, or even loss of step of the motor, and are therefore particularly undesirable. Due to their sine/ cosine current profile, KL2531 and KL2541 stepper motor terminals are able to prevent
this effect in almost all standard motors. The rotor is not moved from step to step, so it no longer jumps to the next position, but moves through 64 intermediate steps. So the rotor is carefully moved from one step to the next. The usual loss of torque at certain speeds is avoided and operation can be optimised for the particular application. This means that the lower speed range, where particularly high torque is available, can be fully utilised.

The KL2531 stepper motor terminal is designed exclusively for 24 V supply voltage. The motor current can reach up to 1.5 A . The KL2541 covers a supply voltage range from $8 \mathrm{~V} D C$ to $50 \mathrm{~V} D$ and also needs a 24 V supply from the power contacts. The motor current can be set from 1 to 5 A .

The peak current may briefly significantly exceed the rated current and in this way makes the whole drive system very dynamic. In such dynamic applications, negative acceleration causes the feedback of energy, which leads to voltage peaks at the power supply unit. A KL9570 buffer capacitor terminal protects from the effects of overvoltage, in that it absorbs some of the energy. If the voltage exceeds the capacity of the terminal, it gets rid of the excess energy via an external resistance.

AS10xx | Stepper motors see page
869


Connection of a bipolar AS10xx stepper motor, parallel

|  | Stepper motor terminal 24 V DC, 1.5 A | Stepper motor terminal 50 V DC, 5 A , with incremental encoder |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL2531 \| KS2531 | KL2541 \| KS2541 |
| Connection technology | direct motor connection |  |
| Load type | uni- or bipolar stepper motors |  |
| Max. output current | 1.5 A (overload- and short-circuit-proof) | 5 A (overload- and short-circuit-proof) |
| Number of outputs | 1 stepper motor | 1 stepper motor, encoder input |
|  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V}(-15 \% /+20$ \%) | $8 \ldots 50 \mathrm{~V}$ DC |
| Current consumption power contacts | only load | typ. 35 mA |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 60 mA | typ. 100 mA |
| Number of inputs | 2 | 2 for limit position, 4 for an encoder system |
| Maximum step frequency | 125,000 steps/s | 125,000 steps/s |
| Step pattern | full step, half step, up to 64-fold micro stepping | full step, half step, up to 64-fold micro stepping |
| Current controller frequency | approx. 25 kHz | approx. 25 kHz |
| Resolution | approx. 5,000 positions in typ. applications (per revolution) | approx. 5,000 positions in typ. applications (per revolution) |
| Encoder signal | - | $5 . .24 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \mathrm{~mA}$, single-ended |
| Pulse frequency | - | max. 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) |
| Special features | travel distance control | travel distance control, encoder input |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE | CE |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 100 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2531 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2541 |
| Special terminals |  | KL2541-0006 |
| Distinguishing features |  | stepper motor terminal 50 V DC, 5 A , 5 V encoder supply |

## Digital output | 24/50 V DC, DC motor output stages

DC motors can replace the servomotors in many applications if they are operated with an intelligent controller. A DC motor can be integrated very simply into the control system using the KS2532 and KL2552 Bus Terminals. All parameters are adjustable via the fieldbus. The small, compact design and DIN rail mounting make the DC motor output stages suitable for a wide range of applications. The output stages are protected against overload and short circuit and offer an integrated feedback system for incremental encoders on a case-by-case basis.

Through integration into TwinCAT NC, the $D C$ motor can be used in combination with the DC motor output stage - like a servo-axis - for the application without any modifications.

Compared to other motors a DC motor is easier to adjust. The speed of rotation is proportional to the voltage. With the KS2532 Bus Terminal the rotation speed can easily be set through the process data. The integrated
compensation of the internal resistance keeps the motor at the desired speed for load changes. A simple drive task can be performed by a simple controller.

For demanding positioning tasks a closed speed control loop with a feedback system is needed. The KL2552 allows connection of an incremental encoder. The control loop can be closed by the higher-level controller.

The peak current may briefly significantly exceed the rated current and in this way makes the whole drive system very dynamic. In such dynamic applications, negative acceleration causes the feedback of energy, which leads to voltage peaks at the power supply unit. A KL9570 buffer capacitor terminal protects from the effects of overvoltage, in that it absorbs some of the energy. If the voltage exceeds a threshold, the terminal dissipates the excess energy via an external resistance.

The KL2284 output terminal is sufficient for applications with start/stop or right/left running functions without controllers.


Realising demanding positioning tasks by closed speed control loop

It switches loads in selectable polarity. This means that DC motors can be used in both directions of rotation. A polarity is switched with two output bits per channel. An interlock prevents simultaneous switching of both directions. Advanced power semiconductors enable safe and wear-free switching with minimum dimensions. The high starting and short-circuit currents of the KL2284 are comparable with a robust relay. The number of switching cycles is almost unlimited.

KL9570 | Buffer capacitor terminal see page $\quad 684$

|  | 2-channel DC motor output stage, 24 V DC, 1 A | 2-channel DC motor output stage, 50 V DC, 5 A | 4-channel digital output terminal, 24 V DC, 2-wire |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL2532 \| KS2532 | KL2552 \| KS2552 | KL2284 \| KS2284 |
| Connection technology | direct motor connection |  | 2-wire |
| Load type | DC brush motors, inductive |  | AC/DC loads |
| Max. output current | $2 \times 1$ A (short-circuit-proof, thermal over-load-proof for both channels together) | $2 \times 5$ A (short-circuit-proof, thermal over-load-proof for both channels together) | 2 A |
| Number of outputs | 2 DC motors | 2 DC motors, encoder input | $4 \times \mathrm{H}$-bridge circuit |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | $8 \ldots 50 \mathrm{~V}$ DC | $0 . . .24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. $30 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. 50 mA | only load |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 50 mA | typ. 100 mA | 100 mA |
| Current limitation/ short circuit current | controlled, adjustable | controlled, adjustable | 90 A |
| Peak current | - | - | $5 \mathrm{~A}(100 \mathrm{~ms}),<50 \mathrm{~A}(10 \mathrm{~ms})$ |
| On-resistance | - | - | typ. $0.03 \Omega$ |
| PWM clock frequency | 30 kHz with $180^{\circ}$ phase shift each | 30 kHz with $180^{\circ}$ phase shift each | - |
| Duty factor | $0 . .100 \%$ (voltage-controlled) | $0 . .100 \%$ (voltage-controlled) | - |
| Resolution | max. 10 bits current, 16 bits speed | max. 10 bits current, 16 bits speed | - |
| Encoder signal | - | $5 . . .24 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \mathrm{~mA}$, single-ended | - |
| Pulse frequency | - | max. 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) | - |
| Switching on speed | - | - | typ. 235 ms , max. 300 ms |
| Switching off speed | - | - | typ. 30 ms , max. 50 ms |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE | CE | CE |
| Weight | approx. 55 g | approx. 100 g | approx. 70 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2532 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2552 | www.beckhoff.com/KL2284 |

## Digital output | 230 V AC, AC motor speed controller

When driving working machines whose production or conveying performance can be influenced via the drive speed of the motor, energy can be saved by means of variable speed. This particularly applies if the change in the motor speed is also linked with large changes in the emitted mechanical output. Increase the speed - higher load, decrease - lower load. This procedure is particularly suitable for uncontrolled units with a square load characteristic, because regulating the speed just a little brings about a large change in energy consumption due to its square influence.

Using the KL2791 single-phase AC motor terminal, a single-phase AC motor with a maximum power consumption of 0.2 KW can be operated with speed control depending on the process data. L1 and $N$ of the motor are wired directly to the terminal; this is in turn integrated in the control environment via a Bus Coupler or connected directly to an embedded device. The controller specifies the set value for the motor speed in the form of a 16-bit word; the speed is regulated internally in the terminal. The motor is switched on and off with a practice-proven mains-synchronous pattern, so that the motor consumes less power and the speed falls significantly. This method is well suited to motors with fixed loads, such as pumps and fans, in order to achieve a control range for the flow rate from 10 to $100 \%$.

1-channel AC motor
speed controller,
230 V AC, 200 VA

| Technical data | KL2791 \| KS2791 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Connection technology | direct motor connection |
| Load type | 1-phase AC motors |
| Max. output current | 0.9 A |
| Number of outputs | 1 motor |


| Nominal voltage | 230 V AC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current consumption power contacts | only load |  |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 65 mA |  |
| Reverse voltage protection | no |  |
| Rated output | $\leq 200 \mathrm{VA}$ |  |
| Control type | phase/full wave control |  |
| Resolution | 1 \% |  |
| Leakage current | < 1 mA (OFF state) |  |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE |  |
| Weight | approx. 60 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2791 |  |
| Special terminals | KL2791-0011 | KL2791-1200 |
| Distinguishing features | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}, 200 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & \text { max. } 0.9 \mathrm{~A} \text {, } \\ & \text { without power contacts } \end{aligned}$ | 120 V AC, 100 VA |

## Digital output | TwinSAFE

The KL2904 safety Bus Terminal is a digital output terminal. It switches 24 V DC actuators with up to 0.5 A current per channel. The KL2904 meets the requirements of DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2008 (Cat 4, PL e) and IEC 61508:2010 (SIL 3). If the Bus Terminal detects a fault, it switches off automatically (fail stop).

For further information on TwinSAFE and the TwinSAFE products see page 966

4-channel digital
output terminal,
TwinSAFE, 24 V DC


The KL2904 Safety Bus Terminal has four outputs.

| Protocol | TwinSAFE/Safety over EtherCAT |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC $(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ |
| Current consumption <br> power contacts | load-dependent |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | 250 mA |
| Fault response time | $\leq$ watchdog time (parameterisable) |
| Permitted degree of <br> contamination | 2 |
| Climate class <br> EN 60721-3-3 | $3 \mathrm{K3}$ |
| Installation position | horizontal |
| Special features | 4 safe outputs |
| Operating/storage <br> temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{Cl}-25 . . .+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| EMC immunity/emission | Conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |
| Vibration/shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6/EN 60068-2-27 |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, TÜV SÜD |
| Weight | approx. 100 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL2904 |

## Analog input |-10...+10 V

The KL3xxx Bus Terminals read analog signal voltages in the common standard signal range of -10 to $+10 \mathrm{~V}, 0$ to $10 \mathrm{~V}, 0$ to 20 mA and 4 to 20 mA . Inside the terminal the field side of the K-bus is electrically isolated and enables the interconnection to desired potential groups. The 1-channel terminals are available for applications in which each signal must be completely isolated. An additional electrically isolated 24 V DC supply can be created by the application of the KL9560 power supply terminal ( 24 V DC/24 V DC).

The analog input Bus Terminals differ in their different resolutions of the analog/ digital conversion, conversion speed and accuracy. For 1 - and 2 -channel terminals 1 -, $2-, 3$ - and 4 -wire connections are available for the sensors. 4-channel Bus Terminals can only be used with 1 - and 2 -wire connections. The KL3454 is optimised for the use of 2-wire sensors with 24 V DC supply. The signal current is measured between ground and the input. The second connection point for the sensor is the 24 V supply from the terminal's power contact.

The input circuit of the terminals differs between single-ended and differential inputs. A single-ended input expects a signal with a fixed reference to ground. In practice, singleended is easily to be wired using single-wire connection. The differential input only measures the difference between both inputs $+I$ and -I. An overlap within the commonmode area (common-mode voltage) has no effect on the result. For measurement two conductors should always be connected; in the case of single-wire connection input -I can be connected to ground.

The product range is rounded off by further special input voltages and covers a wide field of applications for the processing of analog signals. By the expansion of power supply terminals well-stabilised auxiliary voltages from 5 to 15 V can be generated.

|  | 1-channel analog input terminal, $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit, differential input | 2-channel analog input terminal, $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit, differential input |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL3001 \| KS3001 | KL3002 \| KS3002 |
| Signal voltage | $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| Resolution | 12 bit (for $0 \ldots . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ range: res | olution 11 bit) |
| Technology | differential input | differential input |
| Conversion time | $\sim 1 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 2 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Number of inputs | 1 | 2 |
|  | The KL3001 analog input terminal is characterised by its electrical isolation. | The KL3002 analog input terminal combines two differential inputs with a common internal ground potential in one housing. |
| Measuring error | $< \pm 0.3$ \% (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 65 mA | typ. 65 mA |
| Internal resistance | $>200 \mathrm{k}$ ת | $>200 \mathrm{k}$ ת |
| Common-mode voltage Ucm | 35 V max. | 35 V max. |
| Special features | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $0 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL3001 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3002 |
| Special terminals |  | KL3002-00xx |
| Distinguishing features |  | special terminals see 685 |


| 4-channel analog input terminal, $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit, single-ended | 8-channel analog input terminal, $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit, single-ended | 2-channel analog input terminal, $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 16$ bit, differential input | 2-channel analog input terminal, $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 16 \mathrm{bit}$, differential input |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL3404 \| KS3404 | KL3408 \| KS3408 | KL3102 \| KS3102 | KL3132 \| KS3132 |


|  |  |  | 16 bit (for $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ range: resolution 15 bit ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | single-ended | single-ended | differential input | differential input |
|  | $\sim 2 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 4 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 140 \mathrm{~ms}$, configurable to 2 ms | ~ 140 ms , configurable |
|  | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
|  | The KL3404 analog input terminal has four inputs, which are implemented in 2-wire technique. The common reference ground of the inputs is the internal ground. | The KL3408 analog input terminal combines eight inputs in one housing. The use of single conductor connection technology enables the connection of multi-channel sensor technology with minimum space requirements. The reference ground for all inputs is the 0 V power contact. | The KL3102 analog input terminal combines two differential inputs with a common internal ground potential in one housing. | The KL3132 analog input terminal is optimised for highly accurate control processes due to its low measuring error of $\pm 0.05 \%$ (in relation to the full scale value). The differential inputs have a common, internal ground potential. |
|  | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3 \% \text { (relative }$ to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.05$ \% (relative to full scale value) |
|  | - | - | - (no power contacts) | - |
|  | typ. 100 mA | typ. 140 mA | typ. 65 mA | typ. 85 mA |
|  | $>130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | - | - | 35 V max. | 35 V max. |
|  | - | high packing density | - | increased measuring accuracy |
|  | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
|  | approx. 75 g | approx. 75 g | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g |
|  | www.beckhoff.com/KL3404 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3408 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3102 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3132 |
|  |  |  | KL3102-0050 |  |
|  |  |  | Siemens S7 format |  |

## Analog input $\mid 0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \ldots 2 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \ldots 500 \mathrm{mV}, \pm 2 \mathrm{~V}$

|  | 1-channel analog input terminal, $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit, single-ended | 2-channel analog input terminal, $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit, single-ended | 4-channel analog input terminal, $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit, single-ended | 4-channel analog input terminal, $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit, single-ended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL3061 \| KS3061 | KL3062 \| KS3062 | KL3064 \| KS3064 | KL3464 \| KS3464 |
| Signal voltage | 0...10 V |  |  |  |
| Resolution | 12 bit |  |  |  |
| Technology | single-ended | single-ended | single-ended | single-ended |
| Conversion time | $\sim 1 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 2 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 4 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 2 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Number of inputs | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
|  | The KL3061 analog input terminal is characterised by its fine granularity and electrical isolation. | The KL3062 analog input terminal combines two single-ended inputs with a common internal ground potential in one housing. | The KL3064 analog input terminal contains four single-ended inputs with a common internal ground potential. | The KL3464 analog input terminal combines four single-ended inputs with a common internal ground potential in one housing. |
| Measuring error | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 60 mA | typ. 60 mA | typ. 85 mA | typ. 100 mA |
| Internal resistance | $>130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $>130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Common-mode voltage Ucm | - | - | - | - |
| Special features | - | - | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $0 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 80 g | approx. 75 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL3061 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3062 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3064 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3464 |
| Special terminals |  | KL3062-00xx | KL3064-00xx |  |
| Distinguishing features |  | special terminals see 685 | special terminals see $\quad 685$ |  |



## Analog input | 0... 20 mA

|  | 1-channel analog input terminal, $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, differential input | 2-channel analog input terminal, $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, differential input | 4-channel analog input terminal, $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, single-ended | 4-channel analog input terminal, $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, single-ended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL3011 \| KS3011 | KL3012 \| KS3012 | KL3044 \| KS3044 | KL3444 \| KS3444 |
| Signal current | 0... 20 mA |  |  |  |
| Resolution | 12 bit |  |  |  |
| Technology | differential input | differential input | single-ended | single-ended |
| Conversion time | $\sim 1 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 2 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 4 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 2 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Number of inputs | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
|  | The KL3011 analog input terminal is characterised by its electrical isolation. The input channels of the Bus Terminal have differential inputs and possess a common, internal ground potential. | The KL3012 analog input terminal combines two differential inputs with a common internal ground potential in one housing. | The KL3044 analog input terminal has four inputs, which are implemented in 2-wire technique. The common reference ground of the inputs is the internal ground. | The KL3444 analog input terminal has four inputs, which are implemented in 2-wire technique. The common reference ground of the inputs is the internal ground. |
| Measuring error | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3$ \% (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3$ \% (relative to full scale value) |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 60 mA | typ. 60 mA | typ. 65 mA | typ. 85 mA |
| Internal resistance | $80 \Omega+0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | $80 \Omega+0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | $80 \Omega+0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<85 \Omega$ |
| Common-mode voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\text {cm }}$ | 35 V max. | 35 V max. | - | - |
| Surge voltage resistance | 35 V DC | 35 V DC | 35 V max. | 30 V DC |
| Special features | - | - | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g | approx. 75 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL3011 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3012 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3044 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3444 |
| Special terminals |  | KL3012-00xx |  |  |
| Distinguishing features |  | special terminals see 685 |  |  |


| 8-channel analog <br> input terminal, | 1-channel analog <br> input terminal, | 2-channel analog <br> input terminal, | 2-channel analog <br> input terminal, <br> $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, <br> single-ended | with sensor supply <br> with sensor supply |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



## Analog input | 4... 20 mA

|  | 1-channel analog input terminal, 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, differential input | 2-channel analog input terminal, 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, differential input | 4-channel analog input terminal, 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, single-ended | 4-channel analog input terminal, 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, single-ended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL3021 \| KS3021 | KL3022 \| KS3022 | KL3054 \| KS3054 | KL3454 \| KS3454 |
| Signal current | $4 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |  |
| Resolution | 12 bit |  |  |  |
| Technology | differential input | differential input | single-ended | single-ended |
| Conversion time | $\sim 1 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 2 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 4 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 2 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Number of inputs | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
|  | The KL3021 analog input terminal is characterised by its fine granularity and electrical isolation. The input channels of the Bus Terminal have differential inputs and possess a common, internal ground potential. | The KL3022 analog input terminal combines two differential inputs with a common internal ground potential in one housing. | The KL3054 analog input terminal has four inputs, which are implemented in 2-wire technique. The common reference ground of the inputs is the internal ground. | In the KL3454 Bus Terminal, the four inputs are 2-wire versions and have a common ground potential. The 24 V power contact is connected to the terminal in order to enable the connection of 2-wire sensors. |
| Measuring error | $< \pm 0.3$ \% (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3$ \% (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3$ \% (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.3$ \% (relative to full scale value) |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) | only load |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 60 mA | typ. 60 mA | typ. 75 mA | typ. 85 mA |
| Internal resistance | $80 \Omega+0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | $80 \Omega+0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | $80 \Omega+0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<85 \Omega$ |
| Common-mode voltage Uсм | 35 V max. | 35 V max. | - | - |
| Surge voltage resistance | 35 V DC | 35 V DC | 35 V max. | 30 V DC |
| Special features | - | - | for 2-wire sensors | - |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g | approx. 70 g | approx. 75 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL3021 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3022 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3054 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3454 |
| Special terminals |  | KL3022-00xx | KL3054-0050 |  |
| Distinguishing features |  | special terminals see 685 | Siemens S7 format |  |


| 8-channel analog input terminal, 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, single-ended | 1-channel analog input terminal, <br> 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, with sensor supply | 2-channel analog input terminal, <br> 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit, with sensor supply | 2-channel analog input terminal, 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 15 / 16$ bit, differential input | 2-channel analog input terminal, <br> 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 16$ bit, differential input |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL3458 \| KS3458 | KL3051 \| KS3051 | KL3052 \| KS3052 | KL3122 \| KS3122 | KL3152 \| KS3152 |



## Analog input | Resistance thermometers (RTD, PT100, PT1000)

The KL32xx Bus Terminals are intended for direct connection of resistance thermometers. The resistance is measured with a small measurement current and the temperature value is calculated by a linearisation corresponding to the sensor type which has been implemented.

In practice, platinum and nickel sensors with different resistance values are used. The resistance value of the sensor is always defined at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ :

- PT100 $=100 \Omega$ at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- PT1000 $=1000 \Omega$ at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Ni100 $=100 \Omega$ at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- ...

The Bus Terminals support 2-, 3- or 4 -wire measurement. The measurement and the sensor can be used in any combination, depending on the type of application. For 2-wire measurement $1000 \Omega$ sensors are recommended to reduce the influence of the conductor resistance.

The KL32xx series indicates sensor faults, e.g. a broken wire, via error LEDs. In addition, the KL3208-0010 offers a cable resistance calibration and is particularly suitable for building automation.

|  | 4-channel analog input terminal, PT100 (RTD) | 4-channel analog input terminal, PT100 (RTD), 16 bit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL3204 \| KS3204 | KL3214 |
| Sensor types | PT100, PT200, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, Ni120, Ni1000 resistance measurement (e.g. potentiometer, $10 \Omega \ldots 1.2 / 5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) | PT100/200/500/1000, Ni100/120/1000, potentiometer: $10 \Omega$... $1.2 / 4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, KTY sensors (types see documentation) |
| Resolution | $0.1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per digit |  |
| Technology | 2-wire | 3-wire |
| Conversion time | $\sim 250 \mathrm{~ms}$ | approx. 170 ms default setting |
| Number of inputs | 4 | 4 |
|  | Standard setting: resolution $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the temperature range of PT100 sensors | Standard setting: resolution $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Measuring error | $< \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $< \pm 0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for PT sensors |
| Measuring range | $\begin{aligned} & -200 \ldots+850^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { (PT sensors); } \\ & -60 \ldots+250^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { (Ni sensors) } \end{aligned}$ | $-200 . . .+850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (PT sensors); <br> $-60 \ldots+250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Ni sensors) |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | - (no power contacts) | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 60 mA | typ. 120 mA |
| Measuring current | typ. 0.5 mA | $<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ (load-dependent) |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE |
| Weight | approx. 70 g | approx. 60 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL3204 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3214 |
| Special terminals | KL3204-0030 |  |
| Distinguishing features | NTC (10 k ) |  |



## Analog input | Thermocouples

Thermocouples can be classified as active transducers. They exploit the thermo-electric effect (Seebeck, Peltier, Thomson). Where two electrical conductors of different materials (e.g. iron and constantan) make contact, a contact voltage occurs at the contact points, which is clearly a function of temperature and so is called thermovoltage. Due to changes in the material during the implementation of a thermocouple, at least two of such material pairings occur. One is placed at the measurement location, the other is the so-called comparison point, which is normally located in the measurement device. In order to compensate for the reference point effect, the temperature at the reference point must be known. For the KL331x this is the connection point of the thermocouple to the terminal contacts, which is why the terminal contact temperature is specially measured here.

Thermocouples represent economical and easy to install sensors for temperature measurement with reduced need for accuracy. Depending on the type of thermocouple, temperatures from -200 to $+2,300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ can be measured. The linearisation and cold junction compensation is carried out by a characteristic curve on a microprocessor. The directions in the documentation, concerning earthing and thermocouples which are not potentialfree, must be observed. An error LED indicates a broken wire.

1-channel analog input terminal, thermocouple with open-circuit recognition

| Technical data | KL3311 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thermocouple sensor types | types J, K, L, B, E, N, R, S, T, U (default setting type K), mV measurement |  |
| Resolution | $0.1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per digit |  |
| Technology | 2-wire |  |
| Conversion time | $\sim 200 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |
| Number of inputs | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |

The analog input terminal KL3311 enables direct connection of a thermocouple. The circuit of the Bus Terminal can operate thermocouples using 2 -wire technique. Linearisation over the full temperature range is realised with the aid of a microprocessor. Compensation for the cold junction is made through an internal temperature measurement at the terminal. The KL3311 can also be used for mV measurement.

| Measuring error | $< \pm 0.5 \%$ (relative to full scale value) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measuring range | in the range defined in each case for the sensor <br> (default setting: type $\mathrm{K} ;-100 \ldots+1,370^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ); <br> mV measurement: $\pm 30 \mathrm{mV} \ldots \pm 120 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| Current consumption <br> power contacts | - (no power contacts) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 65 mA |
| Special features | electrically isolated |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}, \mathrm{Ex}$ |
| Weight | approx. 70 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL3311 |
| Special terminals |  |
| Distinguishing features |  |



## Analog input | Resistor bridges

1-channel analog input terminal, resistor bridge (strain gauge)

| Technical data | KL3351 \| KS3351 | KL3356 \| KS3356 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Signal voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UD: }^{-16 \ldots+16 \mathrm{mV}} \\ & \text { UREF: }^{2}-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U }: ~: ~_{-20 \ldots+20 \mathrm{mV}} \\ & \text { UReF: }-12 \ldots+12 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| Resolution | 16 bit |  |
| Technology | DMS connection | DMS connection |
| Conversion time | $<250 \mathrm{~ms}$, configurable | $<250 \mathrm{~ms}$, configurable |
| Number of inputs | 2, for one resistor bridge | 2, for one resistor bridge |
|  | The KL3351 analog input terminal permits direct connection of a resistor bridge. The bridge voltage, $U_{D}$, and the supply voltage, UREF, to the bridge are digitised with 16 bit resolution, and are transmitted along an electrically isolated channel to the supervising automation system. The input channels are available in the form of two 16 bit values for further processing. The resulting measurement can be calculated from the formula: measurement $=U_{D} / U_{\text {ref. }}$. Precise acquisition of the supply voltage along with the bridge voltage compensates for long-term and temperature drift. | The KL3356 analog input terminal permits direct connection of a resistor bridge. Its improved input circuit makes the KL3356 significantly more accurate than the KL3351. The ratio between the bridge voltage $U_{D}$ and the supply voltage U Uef is determined in the input circuit. In order to achieve good long-term stability, the complete circuit is re-calibrated at least every three minutes. This procedure can be synchronised by the control in order to prevent the calibration leading to a delay in the production process. |
| Measuring error | $< \pm 0.1$ \% (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.01$ \% (relative to full scale value) |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) | only load |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 65 mA | typ. 85 mA |
| Internal resistance | $>200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ( $\mathrm{U}_{\text {ref }}$ ), $>1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{D}}$ ) | $>200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ( $\mathrm{U}_{\text {ReF }}$ ), $>1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{D}}$ ) |
| Power supply $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{v}}$ | 5 V DC, max. 20 mA | via power contacts |
| Filter | 50 Hz , configurable | 50 Hz , configurable |
| Special features | with internal bridge supply | increased measuring accuracy, self-calibration |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 70 g | approx. 75 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL3351 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3356 |
| Special terminals | KL3351-0001 |  |
| Distinguishing features | with faster measurement time approx. 10 ms |  |

## Analog input | Oscilloscopes

|  | 1-channel analog input terminal, oscilloscope, $-16 \ldots+16 \mathrm{mV}$ | 2-channel analog input terminal, oscilloscope, $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL3361 \| KS3361 | KL3362 \| KS3362 |
| Signal voltage | UIN: $-16 \ldots+16 \mathrm{mV}$ | $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Resolution | 14 bit + sign |  |
| Technology | high-speed data logger | high-speed data logger |
| Conversion time | $<100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, configurable (10 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ with fast sampling mode) | $<100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, configurable ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ with fast sampling mode) |
| Number of inputs | 1 analog, 1 trigger | 2 analog, 1 trigger |
|  |  |  |

The KL3361 and KL3362 analog input terminals make it possible to perform non-central preliminary processing of analog values. The input values are digitised with a 14-bit resolution and written into an internal memory. An efficient processor can pre-process the values. Limit values, maximum and minimum values will be determined or monitored. The Bus Terminals can also carry out envelope curve monitoring. A trigger starts cyclical processes. The result or all the measured values are transported to the higher-level automation unit.

| Measuring error | $< \pm 1 \%$ (relative to full scale value) | $< \pm 0.5 \%$ (relative to full scale value) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Current consumption <br> power contacts | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) |
| Current consumption <br> K-bus | typ. 120 mA with external DMS power supply, typ. 140 mA <br> with internal DMS power supply from terminal $(4 \times 350 \Omega)$ | typ. 120 mA |
| Internal resistance | $>1 \mathrm{M} \Omega\left(\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{B}}\right)$ | $>500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Supply voltage | $5 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}, \mathrm{max} 20 mA$. | - |
| Power supply | via the K-bus | via the K-bus |
| Internal memory | 32 kbytes | 32 kbytes |
| Special features | high-speed strain gauge analysis (for all fieldbuses) | high-speed analog analysis |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}, \mathrm{Ex}$ | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{UL}, \mathrm{Ex}$ |
| Weight | approx. 55 g | approx. 55 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL3361 | www.beckhoff.com/KL3362 |

## Analog input | Power measurement

The KL3403 Bus Terminal enables the measurement of all relevant electrical data of the supply network. The voltage is measured via the direct connection of $\mathrm{L} 1, \mathrm{~L} 2, \mathrm{~L} 3$ and N . The current of the three phases L1, L2 and L3 is fed via simple current transformers. All measured currents and voltages are available as root-mean-square values. In the KL3403 version, the effective power and the energy consumption for each phase are calculated. Through the relationship of the root-mean-square values of voltage and current all other information, such as effective power $P$, apparent power $S$ or phase shift angle $\cos \varphi$ can be derived. For each fieldbus, KL3403 provides a comprehensive network analysis and an energy management option.

| Technical data | KL3403 \| KS3403 | KL3403-0010 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measuring voltage | max. 500 V AC 3~ (ULx-N: max. 288 V AC) |  |
| Resolution | 16 bit (21 bit, internal) |  |
| Technology | 3 -phase connection technique |  |
| Update time | 50 ms per measured value preset, free configurable |  |
| Number of inputs | 3 phases + N |  |
|  |  | $5^{+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}{ }^{-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}$ |
| Measuring error | 0.5 \% relative to full scale value (U, I), 1 \% calculated value |  |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) |  |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 115 mA |  |
| Measuring procedure | true RMS with 64,000 samples/s |  |
| Measured values | current, voltage, effective power, energy, $\cos \varphi$, peak values $U, I$ and $P$, frequency |  |
| Measuring current | max. 1 A , via measuring transformers x $\mathrm{A} / 1 \mathrm{~A}$ | max. 5 A (AC/DC), via measuring transformers $\times \mathrm{A} / 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Electrical isolation | 1,500 V (K-bus/field potential) |  |
| Special features | energy meter, power measurement, True RMS |  |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE, UL |  |
| Weight | approx. 75 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL3403 |  |
| Special terminals | KL3403-0020 | KL3403-0022 |
| Distinguishing features | current path designed for 20 mA , optimised for electronic current transformer, operating temperature $0 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | current path and voltage input designed for 20 mA , operating temperature $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Analog input | Digital multimeter

The KL3681 Bus Terminal enables measurement of currents and voltages in a wide input range. The measuring ranges are switched automatically, as usual in advanced digital multimeters. There are two current paths available for current measurement. One of them is a high current path for up to 10 A . The current and the voltage measurement facility can be used for DC and AC. The alternating parameters are output as true RMS values. The measurement readings can be read and processed with commercially available fieldbuses. At the same time the KL3681 enables the measuring type and range to be set via the bus.

Excellent interference immunity is achieved through the fully electrically isolated design of the electronic measuring system and the dual slope conversion system. High precision and simple, high impedance measurement from 300 mV to 300 V allow the Bus Terminal to be used like a modern digital multimeter.

In measuring applications in particular, the voltage to be expected is often not yet known during the planning phase. Automatic adjustment of the measurement range simplifies use and reduces stock levels. The selected measuring type and overload are indicated by LEDs.

|  | Digital multimeter terminal |
| :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL3681 \| KS3681 |
| Measuring voltage | $300 \mathrm{mV}, 3 \mathrm{~V}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, 300 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Resolution | 18 bit + sign in each measurement range |
| Technology | digital multimeter with automatic range selection |
| Update time | $0.5 \mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{~s}$ for measuring range selection |
| Number of inputs | 1 voltage or 1 current ( $10 \mathrm{~A} / 1 \mathrm{~A}$ ) |
|  |  |
| Measuring error | 0.01 \% DC voltage measurement at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 100 mA |
| Measuring procedure | DC with arithmetic averaging, AC with true RMS value calculation |
| Measured values | current, voltage |
| Measuring current | $100 \mathrm{~mA}, 1 \mathrm{~A}$ and 10 A via high-current path |
| Electrical isolation | 1,500 V (K-bus/field potential) |
| Special features | automatic or manual range selection, 1.25 A fuse installed + spare fuse, filter deactivatable |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE |
| Weight | approx. 70 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL3681 |
| Accessories | ZB8000-0001 |
| Spare fuse | 10 pieces, 1.25 A |

## Analog input | Pressure measuring

The pressure measuring terminals are divided into two groups: differential pressure measurement with the measurement between two connections and relative pressure measurement with duplicate measurement against ambient.

The Bus Terminal can be used for measurement of the pressure or also as a replacement for a pressure switch. Through the pressure value in the control unit the switching threshold for a logical linking can be stored as a parameter. Manual setting of the pressure switch in the practice is no longer necessary.

The measuring hoses can simply be connected by plugging them into a quick coupling. Normal 4 mm compressed air hoses are used.

With the direct integration of the pressure measurement into the Bus Terminal system the installation of a pressure measurement unit including its wiring can be omitted.

The pressure measurement terminals are suitable for the measurement of non-aggressive gases. Water or gases which encourage oxidation should not be allowed to get into the Bus Terminal.


| Technical data | KM3701 | KM3701-0340 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technology | differential pressure measurement |  |
| Resolution | 0.1 hPa (0.1 mbar) per digit |  |
| Number of inputs | 1 (differential pressure) |  |
|  | The KM3701 pressure measuring terminal enables direct measurement of pressure differences between two hose connections. The pressure difference is available in the fieldbus as a 16 bit value and can be measured between any points up to an ambient pressure of 10 bar. The status LEDs indicate proper function or errors such as over-range. |  |
| Measuring error | $3 \%$ (relative to full scale value) |  |
| Measuring range | $\begin{aligned} & -100 \ldots+100 \mathrm{hPa} \\ & (-100 \ldots+100 \mathrm{mbar}) \end{aligned}$ | up to 340 hPa (340 mbar) |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) |  |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 15 mA |  |
| Max. overload | 500 hPa ( 500 mbar ) differential, $5,000 \mathrm{hPa}$ ( 5 bar) to ambient |  |
| Medium | non-aggressive gases |  |
| Special features | - |  |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Approvals | CE, UL |  |
| Weight | approx. 95 g |  |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KM3701 |  |

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l}\text { 2-channel relative pressure } \\
\text { measuring terminal } 7,500 \mathrm{hPa}\end{array}
$$ \quad \begin{array}{l}2-channel relative pressure <br>

measuring terminal-1,000 ···+1,000 \mathrm{hPa}\end{array}\right]\)|  |
| :--- |
| KM3702 KM3712 |

relative pressure measurement

|  | 2 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | The KM3702 pressure measuring terminal enables direct measurement of two pressure values at the hose connections. The pressure is determined as a pressure difference to the ambiance of the KM3702 and is available in the fieldbus as a 16 bit value. The status LEDs indicate proper function or errors such as over-range. | The KM3712 pressure measuring terminal enables direct measurement of two negative pressure values at the hose connections. The pressure is determined as a pressure difference to the ambiance of the KM3712 and is available in the fieldbus as a 16 bit value. The status LEDs indicate proper function or errors such as over-range. |
|  | 3 \% (relative to full scale value) | 3 \% (relative to full scale value) |
|  | $0 . . .7,500 \mathrm{hPa}$ (7.5 bar) | $-1,000 \ldots+1,000 \mathrm{hPa}(-1 \ldots+1 \mathrm{bar})$ |
|  | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) |
|  | typ. 15 mA | typ. 15 mA |
|  | 10,000 hPa (10 bar) | 5,000 hPa (5 bar) |
|  | non-aggressive gases | non-aggressive gases |
|  | - | - |
|  | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | CE, UL | CE, UL |
|  | approx. 95 g | approx. 95 g |
|  | www.beckhoff.com/KM3702 | www.beckhoff.com/KM3712 |

## Analog output |-10...+10 V

The KL4xxx Bus Terminals provide analog signal voltages in the common standard signal range of -10 to $+10 \mathrm{~V}, 0$ to 10 V , 0 to 20 mA and 4 to 20 mA . Inside the terminal the field side is electrically isolated from the K-bus and enables the interconnection to the desired potential groups. The 1-channel Bus Terminals are available for application instances, in which each signal must be completely electrically isolated. An additional electrically isolated 24 V DC supply can be created by the introduction of the KL9560 power supply terminal.

The Bus Terminals of this group differ in their different resolutions of the analog/ digital conversion, conversion speed and accuracy. For 1- and 2-channel Bus Terminals 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-wire sensor connections are available. 4-channel Bus Terminals can only be used with 1 - and 2 -wire connections.

The current output terminals 0 to 20 mA and 4 to 20 mA are fed from the 24 V DC supply and are electrically connected with it. The signal current flows from the output to ground.

Most Bus Terminals with voltage outputs are supplied from the internal K-bus. These Bus Terminals are potential-free and must be connected with the actuator through an additional ground wire. In contrast, the KL4404/08 and KL4434/38 Bus Terminals are supplied by the 24 V from the power contacts and use a power contact as a reference ground.

KL9570 | Power supply terminal see page $\quad 681$

|  | 1-channel analog output terminal, $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit | 2-channel analog output terminal, $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL4031 \| KS4031 | KL4032 \| KS4032 |
| Signal voltage | $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| Resolution | 12 bit |  |
| Technology | - | single-ended |
| Conversion time | $\sim 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Number of outputs | 1 | 2 |
|  | The KL4031 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from -10 to +10 V . It combines two output channels, which have a common ground potential in one housing. | The KL4032 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from -10 to +10 V . It combines two output channels, which have a common ground potential in one housing. |
| Output error | $< \pm 0.1 \%$ (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.1 \%$ (relative to end value) |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 75 mA | typ. 75 mA |
| Load | $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) | $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) |
| Special features | potential-free output | - |
| Operating temperature | $0 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 85 g | approx. 85 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL4031 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4032 |
| Special terminals |  | KL4032-00xx |
| Distinguishing features |  | special terminals <br> see page 685 |


| 4-channel analog <br> output terminal, <br> $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit | 4-channel analog <br> output terminal, <br> $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit | 8-channel analog <br> output terminal, <br> $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit | 2-channel analog input, <br> 2-channel analog output <br> terminal, -10 $\ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit | 2-channel analog <br> output terminal, <br> $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}, 16$ bit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| KL4034 \| KS4034 | KL4434 \| KS4434 | KL4438 \| KS4438 | KL4494 \| KS4494 | KL4132 \| KS4132 |


| single-ended | single-ended | single-ended | single-ended | single-ended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\sim 2 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 4 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 8 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $<2 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 outputs + 2 inputs | 2 |
| The KL4034 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from -10 to +10 V . It combines four output channels, which have a common ground potential in one housing. | The KL4434 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from -10 to +10 V . It combines four output channels, which have a common ground potential in one housing. | The KL4438 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from -10 to +10 V . It combines eight output channels in one housing and is thus particularly suited for space-saving use in the control cabinet. The 0 V power contact serves as the common ground potential. | The KL4494 analog output terminal combines two analog inputs and two analog outputs. The input and output channels of the Bus Terminal have a common ground potential. <br> - input internal resistance: > $130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | The KL4132 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from -10 to +10 V . It combines two output channels, which have a common ground potential in one housing. |
| $< \pm 0.1$ \% (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.1$ \% (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.2$ \% (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.3$ \% (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.1 \%$ (relative to end value) |
| - (no power contacts) | only load | only load | only load | - (no power contacts) |
| typ. 85 mA | typ. 20 mA | typ. 20 mA | typ. 70 mA | typ. 75 mA |
| $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) | $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) | $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) | $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) | $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) |
| - | - | high packing density | input/output terminal | increased resolution |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| approx. 85 g | approx. 75 g | approx. 75 g | approx. 55 g | approx. 85 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL4034 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4434 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4438 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4494 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4132 |
| KL4034-0010 |  |  |  | KL4132-00xx |
| Siemens S5 format |  |  |  | special terminals <br> see page |

## Analog output | 0... 10 V

|  | 1-channel analog output terminal, $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit | 2-channel analog output terminal, <br> $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit | 4-channel analog output terminal, <br> $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 12$ bit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL4001 \| KS4001 | KL4002 \| KS4002 | KL4004 \| KS4004 |
| Signal voltage | $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| Resolution | 12 bit |  |  |
| Technology | - | single-ended | single-ended |
| Conversion time | $\sim 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 2 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Number of outputs | 1 | 2 | 4 |
|  | The KL4001 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from 0 to +10 V . It combines two output channels, which have a common ground potential in one housing. | The KL4002 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from 0 to +10 V . It combines two output channels, which have a common ground potential in one housing. | The KL4004 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from 0 to +10 V . It combines four output channels, which have a common ground potential in one housing. |
| Output error | < $\pm 0.1$ \% (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.1 \%$ (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.1 \%$ (relative to end value) |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 75 mA | typ. 75 mA | typ. 85 mA |
| Load | $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) | $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) | $>5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) |
| Special features | potential-free output | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 85 g | approx. 85 g | approx. 85 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL4001 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4002 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4004 |
| Special terminals |  | KL4002-00xx | KL4004-0050 |
| Distinguishing features |  | special terminals see page 685 | Siemens S7 format |



## Analog output | $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$

|  | 1-channel analog output terminal, <br> $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit | 2-channel analog output terminal, <br> 0 ... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL4011 \| KS4011 | KL4012 \| KS4012 |
| Signal current | $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |
| Resolution | 12 bit |  |
| Technology | single-ended | single-ended |
| Conversion time | $\sim 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Number of outputs | 1 | 2 |
|  | The KL4011 analog output terminal generates analog output signals in the range from 0 to 20 mA . | The KL4012 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from 0 to 20 mA . It combines two output channels, which have a common ground potential with the 24 V DC supply, in one housing. The output stages are powered by the 24 V DC supply. |
| Output error | $< \pm 0.1 \%$ (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.1 \%$ (relative to end value) |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. $30 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $50 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 60 mA | typ. 60 mA |
| Load | $<500 \Omega$ | $<500 \Omega$ |
| Power supply | 24 V DC via power contacts (alternative 15 V DC with power supply terminal KL9515) | 24 V DC via power contacts (alternative 15 V DC with power supply terminal KL9515) |
| Special features | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 80 g | approx. 80 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL4011 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4012 |
| Special terminals |  | KL4012-00xx |
| Distinguishing features |  | special terminals see page 685 |


| 4-channel analog | 8-channel analog <br> output terminal, <br> $0 \ldots .20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit <br> $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit | 2-channel analog <br> output terminal, <br> $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 15 / 16$ bit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| KL4414 \| KS4414 | KL4418 \| KS4418 | KL4112 \|KS4112 |


|  |  | 15 bit, configurable to 16 bit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| single-ended | single-ended | single-ended |
| $\sim 4 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 8 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 3.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| 4 | 8 | 2 |
| The KL4414 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from 0 to 20 mA . It combines four channels, which have a common ground potential in one housing. The output stages are powered by the 24 V DC supply. | The KL4418 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from 0 to 20 mA . It combines eight output channels in one housing and is thus particularly suited to space-saving use in the control cabinet. The 0 V power contact serves as the common ground potential. | The KL4112 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from 0 to 20 mA . It combines two output channels, which have a common ground potential with the 24 V DC supply, in one housing. The output stages are powered by the 24 V DC supply. |
| $< \pm 0.1$ \% (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.2$ \% (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.1$ \% (relative to end value) |
| typ. $60 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $60 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $50 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| typ. 20 mA | typ. 20 mA | typ. 60 mA |
| $<350 \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) | $<150 \Omega$ (short-circuit-proof) | < $500 \Omega$ |
| 24 V DC via power contacts (alternative 15 V DC with power supply terminal KL9515) | 24 V DC via power contacts (alternative 15 V DC with power supply terminal KL9515) | 24 V DC via power contacts (alternative 15 V DC with power supply terminal KL9515) |
| - | high packing density | increased resolution |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex |
| approx. 75 g | approx. 75 g | approx. 80 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL4414 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4418 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4112 |
|  |  | KL4112-00xx |
|  |  | special terminals see page 685 |

## Analog output | 4... 20 mA

|  | 1-channel analog output terminal, <br> 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit | 2-channel analog output terminal, <br> 4... $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL4021 \| KS4021 | KL4022 \| KS4022 |
| Signal current | $4 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |
| Resolution | 12 bit |  |
| Technology | single-ended | single-ended |
| Conversion time | $\sim 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\sim 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Number of outputs | 1 | 2 |
|  | The KL4021 analog output terminal generates analog output signals in the range from 4 to 20 mA . | The KL4022 analog output terminal generates signals in the range from 4 to 20 mA . It combines two output channels, which have a common ground potential with the 24 V DC supply, in one housing. The output stages are powered by the 24 V DC supply. |
| Output error | $< \pm 0.1 \%$ (relative to end value) | $< \pm 0.1 \%$ (relative to end value) |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. $30 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. $50 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 60 mA | typ. 60 mA |
| Load | $<500 \Omega$ | $<500 \Omega$ |
| Power supply | 24 V DC via power contacts (alternative 15 V DC with power supply terminal KL9515) | 24 V DC via power contacts (alternative 15 V DC with power supply terminal KL9515) |
| Special features | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $0 . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 80 g | approx. 80 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL4021 | www.beckhoff.com/KL4022 |
| Special terminals |  | KL4022-00xx |
| Distinguishing features |  | special terminals see page ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |


| 4-channel analog <br> output terminal, <br> $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit | 8-channel analog <br> output terminal, <br> $4 \ldots .20 \mathrm{~mA}, 12$ bit |
| :--- | :--- |
| KL4424 \| KS4424 | KL4428 \| KS4428 |



## Position measurement | SSI encoder interfaces

The KL5001 SSI interface terminal enables the direct connection of an SSI encoder that is powered via the SSI interface. The interface circuit generates a pulse for reading the encoder and makes the incoming data stream available to the controller as a data word in the process image. Various operating modes, transmission frequencies and bit widths can be permanently stored in a control register. A screen can be connected via the KL9195 shield terminal.

The KL5051 bidirectional SSI interface terminal enables the connection of digital servo drives. The encoder is powered via the SSI interface, which consists of two logic channels. The first channel us used for the positioning of the drive, while the second channel is used to set releases, to transmit parameter data and to read status information and parameter values. The 5 V DC supply voltage can be generated with the KL9505 power supply terminal and fed into the power contacts.

KL9195 | Shield terminal see page 673

KL9505 | Power supply terminal see page 680

| Technical data | KL5001 \| KS5001 | KL5051 \| KS5051 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technology | SSI encoder interface |  |
| Data direction | read | bidirectional |
| Number of channels | 1 encoder interface | 1 encoder interface |
| Encoder connection | binary input: $D+, D-$ <br> binary output: $\mathrm{Cl}_{+}, \mathrm{Cl}-$ | binary input: D+, D-, <br> binary output: $\mathrm{Cl}_{+}, \mathrm{Cl}-$ |
|  |  |  |
| Power supply | 24 V DC via power contacts | 5 V DC via power contacts (KL9505) |
| Current consumption power contacts | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | no data |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 25 mA | typ. 75 mA |
| Signal input | difference signal (RS422) | difference signal (RS422) |
| Signal output | difference signal (RS422) | difference signal (RS422) |
| Encoder supply | 24 V DC via power contacts | 5 V DC |
| Data transfer rates | variable up to 1 MHz , 250 kHz default | 1 MHz |
| Special features | - | bidirectional |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 60 g | approx. 80 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL5001 | www.beckhoff.com/KL5051 |

## Position measurement | Incremental encoder interface

The KL5121 Bus Terminal can be used to implement a linear path control. The terminal reads an incremental signal supplied by an incremental encoder or a pulse generator and switches the outputs at predefined counter states. The counter states can be transmitted to the terminal by the higher-level automation device in the form of a table. The position is registered with the latch input, which is activated/deactivated by the gate input. Up to four 24 V outputs can be switched. The LEDs indicate the states of the signals at the various inputs and outputs.

The KL5121 is particularly suitable for applications that are dependent on a short response time. The K-Bus cycle time, the fieldbus runtime and the processing speed of the controller are of no importance for the fast and accurate processing of positional data, since the Bus Terminal always switches the outputs with a constant time delay, irrespective of the control environment.

Incremental encoder interface
with programmable outputs


## Position measurement | Incremental encoder interfaces

The KL5101 Bus Terminal processes differential signals according to the RS422/RS485 standard. This transmission type is particularly resistant to interference and is suitable for high transmission frequencies. The KL5111, KL5151 and KL5152 Bus Terminals have a single-ended input and are simple to wire up. The signal frequencies from less time-critical applications can be processed using these terminals.

All incremental encoder terminals use a quadrature decoder. Gate and latch inputs enable pre-processing in the Bus Terminal in order to be able to transfer positional values to the controller exactly upon an external event and thus support the referencing of a drive.

The KL5101 and KL5111 make a period duration measurement available with a resolution of 200 ns . Rotary speeds can thus be determined directly, since a calculation of the speed by means of position differences in the controller is in many cases not accurate enough due to jitter.

The KL5152 contains two encoders and provides a particularly inexpensive solution for a large number of channels if gate and latch functions are not needed.

The LEDs on the Bus Terminals indicate the states of the input signals for better diagnosis.

1-channel incremental encoder interface, 16 bit, differential inputs, RS485

| Technical data | KL5101 \| KS5101 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Technology | incremental encoder interface (RS485) |
| Number of channels | 1 incremental encoder + 1 input |
| Encoder connection | $A, A$ (inv), B, B (inv), zero, zero (inv), difference signal (RS485); status input |
|  | The KL5101 terminal is an interface for the direct connection of incremental encoders with difference signal (RS485) or with single inputs. A 16 bit counter with a quadrature decoder and a 16 bit latch for the zero pulse can be read, set or enabled. Interval measurement with a resolution of 200 ns is possible. The G2 input allows the counter to be halted (high $=$ stop). The value is read with a rising edge at G1. |
| Power supply | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | - (no power contacts) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 60 mA |
| Encoder operating voltage | 5 V DC |
| Encoder output current | 0.5 A |
| Counter | 16 bit, binary |
| Limit frequency | 4 million increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) |
| Quadrature decoder | 1-, 2-, or 4-fold evaluation |
| Zero-pulse latch | 16 bit |
| Commands | read, set, enable |
| Special features | - |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 85 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL5101 |
| Special terminals |  |
| Distinguishing features |  |


| 1-channel incremental encoder interface, 16 bit, single-ended, 24 V DC | 1-channel incremental encoder interface, 32 bit, single-ended, 24 V DC | 2-channel incremental encoder interface, 32 bit, single-ended, 24 V DC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL5111 \| KS5111 | KL5151 \| KS5151 | KL5152 \| KS5152 |
| incremental encoder interface 24 V DC, EN 61131-2 | ype 1, "0": < 5 V DC, "1": > 15 V DC, typ. 5 mA |  |
| 1 incremental encoder |  | 2 incremental encoders |
| A, B, C; 24 V (low: < 3 V , high: $>18 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | A, B, C, gate/latch, 24 V | A1, B1, A2, B2, 24 V |
| The KL5111 Bus Terminal is an interface for the direct connection of 24 V incremental encoders. A 16 bit counter with a quadrature decoder and a 16 bit latch for the zero pulse can be read, set or enabled. The state of the counter is transmitted quickly and securely to the PC, PLC or CNC over the fieldbus. Interval measurement with a resolution of 200 ns is possible. | The KL5151 Bus Terminal is an interface with 24 V inputs for the direct connection of incremental encoders. A 32 bit counter with a quadrature decoder and a 32 bit latch for the zero pulse can be read, set or enabled. The KL5151 inputs can optionally be used as single or two-counter inputs. | The KL5152 Bus Terminal is an interface with 24 V inputs for the direct connection of incremental encoders. Two 32 bit counters with quadrature decoders can be read or set. |
| 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| - | - | - |
| typ. 40 mA | typ. 40 mA | typ. 40 mA |
| 24 V DC | 24 V DC | 24 V DC |
| - | - | - |
| 16 bit, binary | 32 bit, binary | 32 bit, binary |
| 1 million increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) | 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) | 400,000 increments/s (with 4-fold evaluation) |
| 4-fold evaluation | 4-fold evaluation | 4-fold evaluation |
| 16 bit | 32 bit | - |
| read, set, enable | read, set, enable | read |
| - | - | - |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| approx. 60 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL5111 | www.beckhoff.com/KL5151 | www.beckhoff.com/KL5152 |
| KL5111-00xx | KL5151-0021 |  |
| special terminals see page 685 | incremental encoder $1 \times 32$ bit $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, capture input and 1 driver output $24 \mathrm{~V}, 0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |

## Communication | Serial interfaces

The KL60xx serial interfaces enable the connection of devices with RS232 or RS422/RS485 interfaces to the control level. The devices connected to the Bus Terminals communicate via the coupler and the network with the automation device. The active communication channel operates independently of the higher-level bus system in full duplex mode at up to 115.2 kbaud. This way, any desired number of serial interfaces can be used in the application without having to consider structural restrictions in the control device. The serial interface can be positioned close to the place of use, this way reducing the necessary cable lengths.

The RS232 interface enables high resistance to interference by means of electrically isolated signals, which in the case of the KL6021 is additionally supported by differential signal transmission according to RS422.

| Technical data | KL6001 \| KS6001 | KL6031 \| KS6031 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technology | RS232 |  |
| Data transfer rates | 1,200...19,200 baud; default: 9,600 baud, 8 data bits, no parity and one stop bit | 4,800...115,200 baud; default: 9,600 baud, 8 data bits, no parity and one stop bit |
| Data transfer channels | 2 (1/1), TxD and RxD, full duplex | 2 (1/1), TxD and RxD, full duplex |
|  | The KL6001 and KL6031 serial an RS232 interface to be conn in conformity with the CCITT V. The active communication cha of the higher-level bus system 19,200 baud (KL6001) or 115. interface guarantees high imm electrically isolated signals. | interfaces allow devices with cted. The interface operates 28/DIN 66 259-1 standards. nel operates independently in full duplex mode at up to kbaud (KL6031). The RS232 unity to interference through |
| Data buffer | 128 bytes receive buffer, 16 bytes transmit buffer | 1024 bytes receive buffer, 128 bytes transmit buffer |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) | - (no power contacts) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 55 mA | typ. 55 mA |
| Cable length | max. 15 m | max. 15 m |
| Line impedance | - | - |
| Special features | high interference immunity, electrically isolated signals | high interference immunity, electrically isolated signals |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 80 g | approx. 80 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL6001 | www.beckhoff.com/KL6031 |
| Special terminals | KL6001-0020 |  |
| Distinguishing features | standard format 5 bytes of user data |  |



## Communication | AS-Interface

The AS-Interface master terminal is an extended master according to the M3 profile and enables the direct connection of AS-Interface slaves. The AS-compliant interface supports digital and analog slaves with the versions 2.0 and 2.1 , safety slaves and slaves with Combined Transaction Type 1 (profile S-7.3 and 7.4). Process data exchange, parameterisation and the diagnosis are fieldbus-independent. Together with the various Bus Couplers, the KL6201 or the KL6211 represents a universal AS-Interface/ fieldbus gateway. Together with the BK3120, the PROFIBUS DP V1 services can be used for communication with the KL6201 or the KL6211. Unlike the KL6201 AS-Interface master terminal, the KL6211 features power contacts. This enables direct connection to the AS-Interface supply via the KL9520 AS-Interface potential feed terminal or the KL9528 power supply terminal.

KL9520, KL9528 |AS-Interface system terminals see page 682
$\left.\begin{array}{ll|l} & \text { AS-Interface } \\ \text { master terminal }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l}\text { AS-Interface } \\ \text { master terminal } \\ \text { with power contacts }\end{array}\right]$

## Communication | Wireless data exchange

The KM6551 terminal module is a data exchange unit for radio technology. The KM module is based on the IEEE802.15.4 standard. Data are exchanged or transferred via radio between two stand-alone control units, independent of the higher-level fieldbus. The outdoor range between two KM6551 units can be up to 300 m .

The data exchange module has a reverse SMA plug (Straight Medium Adapter) for connection of various radio antennas. The free choice of antenna enables adaptation to the respective environment. Status and data exchange are displayed via LEDs, thereby offering fast and simple diagnostics. A library is available for using the KM6551 module with TwinCAT.


Option 2 | Data exchange up to max. 7 devices


|  | Wireless data exchange terminal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Technical data | KM6551 |
| Technology | wireless data exchange |
| Data transfer rates | 250 kbit |
| Number of channels | 1 radio connection |

## Communication | EnOcean, bidirectional

|  | EnOcean master terminal | EnOcean transmitter and receiver, 868.35 MHz | EnOcean transmitter and receiver, 315 MHz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL6581 | KL6583 | KL6583-0100 |
| Technology | EnOcean |  |  |
| Data transfer rates | 125 kbaud | - |  |
| Number of channels | 1 | - | - |
|  | The bidirectional EnOcean technology receives signals from battery-less sensors or transmits data to actuators. With a radio signal range of 30 m , the wiring of buildings can be simplified significantly. The KL6581 EnOcean master terminal is the link between up to eight KL6583 EnOcean transmitter and receiver modules and the application. | The KL6583 EnOcean module enables EnOcean data to be transmitted and received. An antenna is integrated in the device. The KL6583 module is supplied with 24 V and offers a bus connection to the KL6581 EnOcean master terminal. The KL6583 is addressed via an address selection switch. Up to eight KL6583 modules can be connected to a KL6581. | The KL6583-0100 EnOcean module enables EnOcean data to be transmitted and received. An antenna is integrated in the device. The KL65830100 module is supplied with 24 V and offers a bus connection to the KL6581 EnOcean master terminal. The KL65830100 is addressed via an address selection switch. Up to eight KL6583-0100 modules can be connected to a KL6581. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (via KL6581) | 24 V DC (via KL6581) |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | typ. $20 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | typ. 20 mA (24 V DC) | typ. 20 mA (24 V DC) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 60 mA | - | - |
| Cable length | max. 500 m | max. 500 m | max. 500 m |
| Connection | $2 \times 2$-wires directly at the KL6583 (connection of max. 8 KL6583) | $2 \times 2$-wires directly <br> at the KL6581 Bus Terminal | $2 \times 2$-wires directly <br> at the KL6581 Bus Terminal |
| Data transfer standard | - | bidirectional | bidirectional |
| Frequency band | - | 868.35 MHz (CE) | 315 MHz (FCC) |
| Data transfer range | - | 300 m in the free field, 30 m within buildings | 300 m in the free field, 30 m within buildings |
| Special features | up to 8 KL6583 EnOcean transmitter and receiver modules | connection to KL6581 EnOcean master | connection to KL6581 EnOcean master |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Weight | approx. 85 g | approx. 90 g | approx. 90 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL6581 | www.beckhoff.com/KL6583 | www.beckhoff.com/KL6583-0100 |

## Communication | EnOcean, unidirectional



|  | Serial interface for processing signals from the KL6023 wireless adapter with EnOcean radio technology | Wireless adapter for EnOcean radio technology |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL6021-0023 | KL6023 |
| Technology | EnOcean |  |
| Data transfer rates | 9,600 baud | - |
| Number of channels | 1 | - |
|  | The KL6021-0023 serial interface enables connection of a KL6023 wireless adapter. It processes the RS485 signals of the wireless adapter. | The KL6023 Wireless Adapter receives signals from batteryless sensors with EnOcean technology. These signals are converted by the Wireless Adapter to a RS485 signal and directly processed further by the KL6021-0023 serial Bus Terminal. The system does not limit the number of transmitters per receiver unit. In practice, between 25 and 100 transmitters per receiver are used. |
| Nominal voltage | - | via KL6021-0023 |
| Current consumption power contacts | - (no power contacts) | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 65 mA | - |
| Cable length | max. 300 m | max. 300 m |
| Connection | $2 \times 2$-wires directly at the KL6023 EnOcean module | $2 \times 2$-wires directly at the KL6021-0023 Bus Terminal |
| Data transfer standard | - | unidirectional |
| Frequency band | - | 868.35 MHz |
| Data transfer range | - | 300 m in the free field, 30 m within buildings |
| Special features | high interference immunity, electrically isolated signals | connection to KL6021-0023 serial interface |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Weight | approx. 60 g | approx. 55 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL6021 | www.beckhoff.com/KL6023 |

# Communication | IO-Link, EIB/KNX, LON, MP-Bus, M-Bus 

## © IO-Link

IO-Link master terminal

## EIB/KNX

| Technical data | KL6224 | KL6301 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technology | IO-Link | EIB/KNX |
| Data transfer rates | 4.8 kbaud, 38.4 kbaud and 230.4 kbaud | 9,600 baud |
| Number of channels | 4 | 1 |
|  | The KL6224 IO-Link terminal enables connection of up to four IO-Link devices, e.g. actuators, sensors or combinations of both. A point-to-point connection is used between the terminal and the device. The terminal is parameterised via the master. 2-wire and 3-wire connections are supported. IO-Link is designed as an intelligent link between the fieldbus level and the sensor, wherein parameterisation information can be exchanged bidirectionally via the IO-Link connection. The parameterisation of the IO-Link devices with service data can be done from TwinCAT via register communication. <br> In the standard setting, the KL6224 functions as a 4-channel input terminal, 24 V DC, which communicates with connected IO-Link devices, parameterises them and, if necessary, changes their operating mode. | The KL6301 EIB/KNX Bus Terminal is integrated in an EIB/KNX network and can receive/transmit data from/to other EIB/KNX devices. The Bus Terminal is commissioned or configured via TwinCAT function blocks. Several KL6301 can be used with a single Bus Coupler or a Bus Terminal Controller. Up to 256 group addresses can be received; sending is only limited by the application. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current consumption power contacts | no data | - |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 85 mA | typ. 55 mA |
| Data transfer standard | - | twisted pair (TP) |
| Bus access | - | CSMA/CA |
| Special features | - | TwinCAT library: TwinCAT PLC EIB |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 60 g | approx. 85 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL6224 | www.beckhoff.com/KL6301 |

MPRTBUS
M-Bus

| LON Bus Terminal | MP-Bus master terminal | M-Bus master terminal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL6401 | KL6771 \| KS6771 | KL6781 |
| LON | MP-Bus | M-Bus |
| $78 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}$ | 1,200 baud | $300 \ldots 9,600$ baud (default 2,400 baud) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| The KL6401 LON Bus Terminal enables direct connection of LON devices. Several KL6401 can be used with a single Bus Coupler or a Bus Terminal Controller. The KL6401 supports 62 SNVTs. All SNVT types can be configured as input or output variable via the KS2000 software. The KS2000 software generates an XIF file that is integrated in an LON tool. | The MP-Bus master terminal enables direct connection of MP-Bus slave devices. Up to sixteen field devices, eight drives and eight sensors can be connected to the KL6771. The Bus Terminal is configured and commissioned via TwinCAT function blocks. Several KL6771 terminals can be connected to the same Bus Coupler or Bus Terminal Controller. | The KL6781 M-Bus master terminal enables the direct connection of M-Bus devices. The M-Bus (Meter Bus) is a fieldbus for the acquisition of consumption data from electricity, water, gas or energy meters. The KL6781 does not contain the M-Bus protocol; instead, it converts the data present on the terminal bus into M-Bus compliant physics. 24 byte data are available on the K-bus for this. In conjunction with the TwinCAT M-Bus library, it is possible to work without an external M-Bus gateway, i.e. the M-Bus devices can be connected directly to the KL6781. With a total cable length of 300 m , up to 40 M -Bus devices (each with a current consumption of 1.5 mA ) can be connected. |
| 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| only load | typ. $10 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load | max. 250 mA |
| typ. 55 mA | typ. 55 mA | typ. 65 mA |
| FTT-10, LPT | MP-Bus | M-Bus physics |
| CSMA | polling | master-slave mode (polling) |
| 15 devices; <br> TwinCAT library: TwinCAT PLC LON | 8 drives/sensors; <br> TwinCAT library: TwinCAT PLC MP-Bus | connection of up to 40 M-Bus devices; TwinCAT library: TwinCAT PLC M-Bus |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL |
| approx. 85 g | approx. 85 g | approx. 60 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL6401 | www.beckhoff.com/KL6771 | www.beckhoff.com/KL6781 |

## Communication | DALI, SMI



## Communication | TwinSAFE

TwinSAFE enables networks with up to 1,024 TwinSAFE devices. The KL6904 Bus Terminal features certified safety function blocks, which are configured according to the application to be realised. Functions such as emergency stop, safety door monitoring etc. can thus easily be selected and linked. All blocks can be freely connected among each other and are complemented by operators such as AND, OR, etc. The necessary functions are configured using the TwinCAT System Manager and loaded into the terminal via the fieldbus.

For further information on TwinSAFE and the TwinSAFE products
see page 966

TwinSAFE Logic Bus Terminal,
4 safe outputs

| Technical data | KL6904 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Technology | TwinSAFE Logic |
| Safety standard | DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2008 (Cat 4, PL e) |
| and IEC 61508:2010 (SIL 3) |  |

The KL6904 TwinSAFE Logic Bus Terminal can establish 15 connections (TwinSAFE connections). The TwinSAFE logic terminal has four safe, local outputs, so that safety applications can be realised with only two components (KL1904 and KL6904).

| Nominal voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current consum. pow. cont. | load-dependent |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | 250 mA |
| Cycle time | $4 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Fault response time | $\leq$ watchdog time (parameterisable) |
| Output current | 0.5 A max./20 mA min. (per channel) |
| Permitted degree <br> of contamination | 2 |
| Climate class EN 60721-3-3 | 3 K3 |
| Installation position | horizontal |
| Special features | 4 safe outputs |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |
| Vibration/shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6/EN 60068-2-27 |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, TÜV SÜD |
| Weight | approx. 90 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL6904 |
| Special terminals | KL6904-0001 |
| Distinguishing features | pre-configured ex factory to 15 TwinSAFE connections |

## Manual operation <br> KL8519

## Manual operating modules with K-bus interface

The manual operating modules have been developed for the switching, controlling and observation of digital and analog signals. They enable the setting and reading of data and values in the case of failure of a controller, without having to open the control cabinet.

The manual operating modules can be installed in the control cabinet door using a snap-in technique; they are wired inside the control cabinet. Up to 31 modules can be inserted via the K-bus interface with K-bus extension. Connection to the KL9309 signalindependent transfer terminal takes place via the 20-pin shielded signal cable ZK8500-$8282-70 \times 0$. Connection to the Bus Terminal strand takes place via the KL9020 end terminal for bus extension. The signals are electrically isolated. Power and error LEDs indicate the status of the modules.

The electrically functionless KL8500 placeholder module covers the cut-out in the control cabinet in such a way that functional units can be retrofitted simply by exchanging the module.

KL9309 | Adapter terminal for manual operating modules see page 678

KL9020 | End terminal for bus extension see page $\quad 678$

ZK8500-8282-70x0 | Signal cable for manual operating modules see page 690

ZK1090-0101-1xxx | K-bus extension cable see page 689

Additional information

- www.beckhoff.com/KL85xx

|  | 16-channel digital input signal module |
| :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL8519 |
| Number of inputs | 16 |
| Number of outputs | - |
| Input filter | 3.0 ms |
| Output current | - |
| Resolution | - |
|  |  <br> The KL8519 is a 16 -channel digital input signal module. 16 digital inputs can be connected, which indicate their status via LEDs and transmit the data to the controller. The LEDs are bicolour LEDs in the colours red and green and can be parameterised individually to suit the needs of the plant. The LEDs can also be addressed by the controller. |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC ( $-15 \% /+20$ \%) |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | 50 mA |
| Switch settings | - |
| Diagnostics LED | bicolor LEDs, green and red |
| Bus interface | K-bus connection IN/OUT |
| Special features | - |
| Weight | approx. 150 g |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL8519 |


| $4 \times 2$-channel digital output module | 8-channel digital output module | 8-channel analog output module $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL8524 | KL8528 | KL8548 |
| - |  | 8 (potentiometer) |
| $2 \times 4$ | 8 | $8(0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V})$ |
| - | - | - |
| 0.5 A | 0.5 A | - |
| - | - | 12 bit |
|  | BECKHOFF <br> n8528 |  |

The KL8524 is a $4 \times 2$-channel digital output module, each equipped with two switches. The first is for switching between manual and automatic operation, while the second is used to set a 2 -stage output. It is possible to specify when and how the two outputs are switched. The status is indicated by a bicolour LED in green and yellow. The switching positions are readable via the PLC.

The KL8528 is an 8-channel digital output module. The outputs can be switched via a switch or specified by the controller. The status is indicated by a bicolour LED in green and yellow. The switching positions are readable via the PLC.

The KL8548 is an 8-channel analog output module for 0 to 10 V . The analog values must be specified individually for each channel via the controller or via a potentiometer. The actual output value is indicated by a bar graph. The position of the potentiometer is readable by the controller in each mode of operation.

| $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}(-15 \% /+20 \%)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 40 mA | 50 mA in ECO mode, 95 mA in full scale mode |
| auto/off/on | auto/manual, potentiometer |
| bicolor LEDS, green and yellow | yellow |
| K-bus connection IN/OUT | K-bus connection IN/OUT |
| State of the switch can be read by the controller. | Potentiometers and switches can be read <br> via the PLC. Analog values are displayed in <br> the form of bar charts. |
| approx. 160 g | approx. 215 g |
| $\mathbf{0} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE | CE |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL8528 | www.beckhoff.com/KL8548 |

## Power terminals | Siemens contactor, series Sirius 3R

The KL8001 power terminal, together with a power contactor, forms a complete distributed motor starter with any fieldbus connection. Apart from all the protective functions of a motor protection relay, the power terminal contains comprehensive diagnostics. By means of values such as current, voltage, active-power input and apparent power consumption or load condition, the control programmer is able to regulate the drive or a machine component in the best possible way and to protect them from damage and failure. The Bus Terminal block is fitted with a KL9060 adapter terminal instead of a KL9010 end terminal. The KL9060 is connected to a power terminal using a simple ribbon cable. Up to ten power terminals can be driven by one KL9060. No other wiring is necessary apart from a ground cable.

The power terminal switches the installed contactor and takes over all the functions of the motor protection relay. Apart from its purely protective function of switching off the motor when overloaded, the power terminal can carry out numerous diagnostic functions on the motor and make the information avail-

Power terminal for Siemens contactor, series Sirius 3R

| Technical data | KL8001 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Contactor | connection mechanism for Siemens contactor <br> series Sirius 3R (switch size S00, Typ 3RT 10 1) |
| Measured values | current, voltage, power |
| Number of <br> power terminals | up to 10 (at 140 mA typ. current consumption per contactor) |



Like a standard motor protection relay the KL8001 power terminal is fitted to a power contactor up to a switching capacity of 5.5 kW .

| Measuring accuracy | 0.1 A AC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current consumption <br> power contacts | typ. $7 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load |
| Current consumpt. K-bus | typ. 150 mA |
| Measuring voltage | 500 V AC |
| Power contacts | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{(-15} \mathrm{\% /+20} \mathrm{\%)/1.4} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{max.}, \mathrm{short-circuit-proof}$ |
| Setting range of <br> nominal current | $0.9 \ldots 9.9 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Current load | max. 25 A (fuse) |
| Short-circuit-proof | up to 5 kA |
| Internal resistance | $<1 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| Tripping classes | class 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 selectable |
| Type of connection <br> power path | $2 \times$ flat plug socket, 10-pin |
| Type of K-bus connection | KL9060 |
| Adapter terminal | conforms to EN 60947-4-1 (assignment type 2)/VDE 102 |
| Short circuit behaviour | conforms to IEC 947, as well as UL and CSA |
| Triggering tolerance | $0 . .+55{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature | CE |
| Approvals | approx. 90 g |
| Weight | www.beckhoff.com/KL8001 |
| Further information |  |

## System terminals | Function terminals

The KL9195 Bus Terminal can be used for the connection of screens. The KL9195 connects the spring force contacts directly to the DIN rail, and can optimally ground incoming electromagnetic radiation. The two power contacts are looped through by the KL9195, allowing two wires to be connected to each power contact. The KL9010 bus end terminal is necessary for data exchange between the Bus Coupler and the Bus Terminals. Each assembly must be terminated at the right hand end with a KL9010 bus end terminal. The bus end terminal does not have any other function or connection facility. The KL9080 is used to identify potential groups (e.g. $230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/24V} \mathrm{DC)}$. inserted between two potential groups, and indicates the separation through an orange coloured cover.

|  | Shield terminal | Shield terminal | Separation terminal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL9070 | KL9195 \| KS9195 | KL9080 |
| Technology | shield terminal |  | separation terminal |
| Diagnostics in the process image | - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | $\leq 60 \mathrm{~V}$ | arbitrary up to 230 V AC | separation terminal |
| Current load | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | - |
| Integrated fine-wire fuse | - | - | - |
| Power LED | - | - | - |
| Defect LED | - | - | - |
| PE contact | - | - | - |
| Shield connection | 8 x | 2 x | - |
| Current consumption K-bus | - | - | - |
| Electrical isolation | yes | - | - |
| Connection to DIN rail | yes | yes | - |
| Special features | dissipation of EMC interference via large copper surfaces on the DIN rail | - | placeholder terminal with K-bus transmission |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9070 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9195 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9080 |

## System terminals | Function terminals

The power feed terminals make it possible to set up various potential groups with any desired voltages (KL9190) or with the standard voltages of 24 V DC or $230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}(120 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC})$. The power feed terminals are available with or without finewire fuse. In order to monitor the supply voltage, the terminals with diagnostics report the status of the power feed terminal to the Bus Coupler through two input bits. It is thus possible for the controller to check the distributed peripheral voltage over the fieldbus. The operating point performance conforms to the input terminals KL1002 (24 V) and KL1702 (230 V).

The KL9180, KL9185 and KL9195 Bus Terminals allow the supply voltage to be accessed a number of times via spring force terminals. These Bus Terminals make it unnecessary to use additional terminal blocks on the terminal strip.

|  | Potential <br> supply terminal, $24 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC }$ | Potential <br> supply terminal, $24 \text { V DC, }$ <br> with diagnostics | Potential supply terminal, 120... 230 V AC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL9100 \| KS9100 | KL9110 \| KS9110 | KL9150 \| KS9150 |
| Technology | potential supply terminal |  |  |
| Diagnostics in the process image | - | yes | - |
|  |  |  | :-2.... <br> $00_{5}$ <br> ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 0_{0: C}^{C}$ <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ <br> ${ }^{9} \mathrm{CBO}_{8}^{8} \mathrm{C}$ <br> : |
| Nominal voltage | 24 V DC | 24 V DC | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ACl} \\ & 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \end{aligned}$ |
| Current load | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Integrated fine-wire fuse | - | - | - |
| Power LED | green | green | green |
| Defect LED | - | - | - |
| PE contact | yes | yes | yes |
| Shield connection | - | - | - |
| Current consumption K-bus | - | typ. 10 mA | - |
| Electrical isolation | yes | yes | yes |
| Connection to DIN rail | - | - | - |
| Special features | - | - | - |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9100 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9110 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9150 |


| Potential supply terminal， 120．．． 230 V AC， with diagnostics | Potential <br> supply terminal， any voltage up to $230 \text { V AC }$ | Potential <br> supply terminal， 24 V DC， <br> with fuse | Potential <br> supply terminal， 24 V DC， with diagnostics and fuse | Potential supply terminal， $120 . . .230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ ， with fuse | Potential supply terminal， $120 . . .230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ ， with diagnostics and fuse | Potential <br> supply terminal， arbitrary， with fuse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL9160｜KS9160 | KL9190｜KS9190 | KL9200 | KL9210 | KL9250 | KL9260 | KL9290 |
| yes | － |  | yes | － | yes | － |
| ： 多 <br> $0 \mathrm{O}_{5}$ <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{C}$ ${ }^{\circ} 0_{0}: C$ <br> ${ }^{9} \mathrm{CO}_{8}^{\mathrm{O}}-\mathrm{C}$ |  | $\cdots, \ldots$ <br> 名多 $2 \mathrm{O} \cdot \mathrm{CB}$ <br> 은． $0^{-C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 120 \mathrm{VACI} \\ & 230 \mathrm{VAC} \end{aligned}$ | arbitrary | 24 V DC | 24 V DC | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \mathrm{VACI} \\ & 230 \mathrm{VAC} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ACI} \\ & 230 \mathrm{VAC} \end{aligned}$ | arbitrary up to 230 V AC／DC |
| $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| － | － | ．．．6．3 A | ．．．6．3 A | ．．．6．3 A | ．．．6．3 A | ．．．6．3 A |
| green | － | green | green | green | green | － |
| － | － | red | red | red | red | － |
| yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| typ． 10 mA | － | － | typ． 10 mA | － | typ． 10 mA | － |
| yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| － | － | integrated fuse | integrated fuse | integrated fuse | integrated fuse | integrated fuse |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE，UL，Ex，GL | CE，UL，Ex，GL | CE，UL，Ex，GL | CE，UL，Ex，GL | CE，UL，Ex，GL | CE，UL，Ex，GL | CE，UL，Ex，GL |
| approx． 50 g | approx． 50 g | approx． 50 g | approx． 55 g | approx． 55 g | approx． 55 g | approx． 50 g |
| www．beckhoff．com／ KL9160 | www．beckhoff．com／ KL9190 | www．beckhoff．com／ KL9200 | www．beckhoff．com／ KL9210 | www．beckhoff．com／ KL9250 | www．beckhoff．com／ KL9260 | www．beckhoff．com／ KL9290 |

## System terminals | Potential distribution

The KL918x potential distribution terminals enable - depending upon the type - the distribution of ground or supply potentials to external devices. Wiring work and separate potential distributors are saved. Eight ground points are required for the ground connection of 8-channel output terminals in 2-wire operating mode, e.g. KL2008, for which the KL9187 can be used. The KL9184 and KL9188 HD Bus Terminals (High Density) even make 16 connection points available in a compact housing.

|  | Potential distribution terminal, 2 terminal points per power contact | Potential distribution terminal, 4 terminal points at 2 power contacts | Potential distribution terminal, $8 \times 24 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL9180 \| KS9180 | KL9185 \| KS9185 | KL9186 \| KS9186 |
| Technology | potential distribution | erminal |  |
| Diagnostics in the process image | - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nominal voltage | arbitrary up to $230 \text { V AC }$ | arbitrary up to $230 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $\leq 60 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Current load | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Integrated fine-wire fuse | - | - | - |
| Power LED | - | - | - |
| Defect LED | - | - | - |
| PE contact | yes | - | - |
| Shield connection | - | - | - |
| Current consumption K-bus | - | - | - |
| Electrical isolation | - | - | yes |
| Connection to DIN rail | - | - | - |
| Special features | - | - | $8 \times 24 \mathrm{~V}$ connection |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .55{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g | approx. 50 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9180 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9185 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9186 |


| Potential distribution terminal, $8 \times 0 \mathrm{~V}$ | Potential distribution terminal, $2 \times 8$ connected terminal points | Potential distribution terminal, $8 \times 2$ connected terminal points | Potential distribution terminal, $1 \times 16$ connected terminal points | Potential distribution terminal, $8 \times 24 \mathrm{~V}, 8 \times 0 \mathrm{~V}$ | Potential distribution terminal, $16 \times 24 \mathrm{~V}$ | Potential distribution terminal, $16 \times 0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL9187 \| KS9187 | KL9181 | KL9182 | KL9183 | KL9184 | KL9188 | KL9189 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| $\leq 60 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $\leq 60 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ | $\leq 60 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ | $\leq 60 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ | $\leq 60 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $\leq 60 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $\leq 60 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | max. 10 A <br> (per terminal point) | max. 10 A <br> (per terminal point) | max. 10 A <br> (per terminal point) | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| yes | 500 V (K-bus/ ield potential) | 500 V (K-bus/ field potential) | 500 V (K-bus/ field potential) | yes | yes | yes |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| $8 \times 0 \mathrm{~V}$ connection | $2 \times 8$-way bridges | $8 \times 2$-way bridges | 16-way bridge | $8 \times 24 \mathrm{~V}$ and $8 \times 0 \mathrm{~V}$ connection | $16 \times 24 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> connection | $16 \times 0 \mathrm{~V}$ connection |
| $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE | CE | CE | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| approx. 50 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g | approx. 60 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/ KL9187 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9181 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9182 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9183 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9184 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9188 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9189 |

## System terminals | Function terminals

|  | End terminal | End terminal with adapter for KL8001 power terminals | End terminal for bus extension | Coupler terminal for bus extension | Adapter terminal for manual operating modules |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL9010 | KL9060 | KL9020 | KL9050 | KL9309 |
| Technology | end terminal |  |  | coupler terminal | adapter terminal |
|  | Each assembly must be terminated at the right hand end with a KL9010 bus end terminal. | The KL9060 Bus Terminal enables a connection to the KL8001. For further information see page | The KL9020 forms a properly working unit together with a KL9050 or a KL85xx. No further parameterisation or configuration work is necessary. | The KL9050 coupler terminal is the complement to a KL9020. The second RJ45 socket allows the whole system to be extended by 31 stations. | The KL9309 adapter terminal is connected via shielded ZK8500-8282-70x0 signal cable with the KL85xx manual operation modules. Further information see page |
| Nominal voltage | - | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | - | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Current load | - | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Power LED | - | - | - | green | green |
| Current consumption | - | - | typ. 70 mA (K-bus) | typ. 70 mA ( 24 V K-bus) <br> + (total K-bus current)/ <br> 4, max. 200 mA | - |
| Distance between stations | - | - | max. 5 m between KL9020 and KL9050 | max. 5 m between KL9050 and KL9050 | - |
| Starting current | - | - | - | $2.5 \times$ continuous current | - |
| Current supply K-bus | - | - | - | up to 400 mA | - |
| Electrical isolation | - | 500 V (power contact/ supply voltage/K-bus) | 500 V (power contact/ supply voltage/K-bus) | 500 V (power contact/ supply voltage/fieldbus) | 500 V (power contact/ supply voltage/fieldbus) |
| Special features | end terminal for bus communication | connection to KL8001 via 20-pin flat ribbon plug | end terminal for K-bus extension | coupler terminal for K-bus extension (max. 64 Bus Terminals) | passive Bus Terminal for the connection of KL85xx manual operating modules |
| Operating temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, Ex, GL | CE |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 65 g | approx. 45 g | approx. 75 g | approx. 85 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9010 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9060 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9020 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9050 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9309 |

## System terminals | Diode array Bus Terminals

Diodes perform different tasks in control circuits. They decouple, rectify or provide for the freerunning of a coil. The Bus Terminals unite diodes in different circuits and simplify integration into the control cabinet by their compact design. The circuits offered, with common anode or cathode and the individual diodes, minimise the wiring effort in the control cabinet.

|  | Diode array terminal, 4 potential-free diodes | Diode array terminal, 7 diodes (with a common cathode) | Diode array terminal, 7 diodes (with a common anode) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL9300 \| KS9300 | KL9301 \| KS9301 | KL9302 \| KS9302 |
| Technology | free-wheeling or decoupl | g diodes |  |
| Number of diodes | 4 | 7 |  |
| Interconnection | potential-free | common cathode | common anode |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nominal cut-off voltage | $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ (diodes) | 1,000 V (diodes) | $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ (diodes) |
| Output current | 1 A on each diode | 1 A on each diode | 1 A on each diode |
| Peak current | 2.5 A (100 ms) | 2.5 A (100 ms) | 2.5 A (100 ms) |
| Voltage drop | 0.7 V typ. | 0.7 V typ. | 0.7 V typ. |
| Current consumption K-bus | - | - | - |
| Isolation voltage (channel/channel) | $<200 \mathrm{~V}$ | < 200 V | $<200 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Electrical isolation | 1,500 V (K-bus/field) | 1,500 V (K-bus/field) | 1,500 V (K-bus/field) |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 50 g | approx. 55 g | approx. 55 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9300 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9301 | www.beckhoff.com/ KL9302 |

## System terminals | Power supply terminals

The KL94xx and KL95xx terminal series are designed for the modified feeding of the operating voltage into the terminal strand. The KL9400 power supply terminal enables the refreshment of the K-bus, via which data exchange takes place between Bus Couplers and Bus Terminals. Each Bus Terminal requires a certain amount of current from the K-bus (see technical data: "Current consumption K-bus"). This current is fed into the K-bus by the relevant Bus Coupler's power supply unit. When configuring a large number of Bus Terminals, the 5 V power supply to the K-bus can be increased by 2 A via the KL9400.

The KL95xx power supply terminals produce different output voltages from the input voltage ( 24 V DC ) that can be accessed at the terminals. The following Bus Terminals are also supplied with this voltage via the power contacts. The power LEDs indicate the operating states of the terminals; short-circuits or overloads are indicated by the overcurrent LEDs. There is no electrical isolation of the input and output voltage.

|  | Power supply terminal for refreshing the $K$-bus | Power supply terminal, 5 V DC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL9400 \| KS9400 | KL9505 \| KS9505 |
| Technology | power supply terminal | power supply terminal, <br> 5 V DC, with diagnostics |
| Diagnostics | - | yes |
|  |  | The KL9505 generates 5 V from the fed-in 24 V without electrical isolation. |
| Input voltage | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| Output voltage | 5 V DC | 5 V DC $\pm 1$ \% |
| Output current | 2 A for K-bus supply | 0.5 A |
| Short-circuit-proof | yes | yes |
| Residual ripple | - | $<5 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| Current consumption K-bus | - | - |
| Electrical isolation | - | - |
| Special features | - | stabilised analog voltage |
| Operating temperature | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE, UL, Ex, GL | CE, UL, Ex |
| Weight | approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL9400 | www.beckhoff.com/KL9505 |


| Power supply terminal, $8 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC }$ | Power supply terminal, $10 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$ | Power supply terminal, $12 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC }$ | Power supply terminal, $15 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC }$ | Power supply terminal, 24 V DC, electrical isolation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KL9508 \| KS9508 | KL9510 \| KS9510 | KL9512 \| KS9512 | KL9515 \| KS9515 | KL9560 \| KS9560 |
| power supply terminal, 8 V DC, with diagnostics | power supply terminal, 10 V DC, with diagnostics | power supply terminal, 12 V DC, with diagnostics | power supply terminal, 15 V DC, with diagnostics | power supply terminal, $24 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| The KL9508 generates 8 V from the fed-in 24 V without electrical isolation. | The KL9510 generates 10 V from the fed-in 24 V without electrical isolation. | The KL9512 generates 12 V from the fed-in 24 V without electrical isolation. | The KL9515 generates 15 V from the fed-in 24 V without electrical isolation. | The KL9560 generates potential-free 24 V from the fed-in 24 V |
| 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+20 \%) |
| 8 V DC $\pm 1$ \% | 10 V DC $\pm 1$ \% | 12 V DC $\pm 1$ \% | 15 V DC $\pm 1$ \% | 24 V DC (-15 \%/+5 \%) |
| 0.5 A | 0.5 A | 0.5 A | 0.5 A | $\leq 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| yes | yes | yes | yes | yes, automatic restart |
| $<5 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<5 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<5 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<5 \mathrm{mV}$ | no data |
| - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | $1,500 \mathrm{VAC}$ <br> constant load input/output voltage |
| stabilised analog voltage | stabilised analog voltage | stabilised analog voltage | stabilised analog voltage | analog voltage with electrical isolation |
| $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex | CE, UL, Ex, GL |
| approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g | approx. 65 g |
| www.beckhoff.com/KL9508 | www.beckhoff.com/KL9510 | www.beckhoff.com/KL9512 | www.beckhoff.com/KL9515 | www.beckhoff.com/KL9560 |

## System terminals | AS-Interface

An AS-Interface network consists of a special power supply unit, a master and a larger number of slaves. Each communication device is connected in parallel to the AS-Interface cable, and receives its supply voltage and also exchanges its data via this connection. The transmitter changes its current consumption according to its transmission bits. The AS-Interface power supply unit converts this current change into a voltage change, which can be measured by all devices. An AS-Interface power supply unit supplies the network with a voltage of 30 V DC in order to ensure that sufficient voltage is available to all devices with maximum cable length and maximum current consumption.

The KL9528 Bus Terminal is an AS-Interface power supply unit with an output current of up to 1.25 A . The AS-Interface supply voltage of 30 V DC is generated from the 24 V DC control voltage. The KL9520 Bus Terminal is intended for AS-Interface Power24V applications. Thanks to an internal circuit, the 24 V DC control voltage is usable for a simple AS-Interface network. An AS-Interface voltage of 24 V DC is sufficient in many small networks if the cable lengths and current consumption do not cause a large voltage drop.

|  | AS-Interface potential feed terminal with filter | AS-Interface power supply terminal 24 V DC/30 V DC, 1.25 A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL9520 \| KS9520 | KL9528 \| KS9528 |
| Technology | potential feed terminal | power supply terminal |
| Diagnostics | - |  |
|  | The KL9520 potential feed terminal uncouples the input and output signal through an integrated filter and enables the supply of AS-Interface networks from standard power supply units or another AS-Interface network. | The KL9528 power supply terminal generates a 30 V DC output voltage from the 24 V DC control voltage with high-frequency decoupling for the operation of an AS-Interface network. The connection to the KL6201 AS-Interface master is established via plugs. |
| Input voltage | up to 35 V DC | 21...28.8 V DC |
| Output voltage | up to 35 V DC | 30 V DC (+5 \%/- 5 \%) |
| Output current | - | max. 1.25 A |
| Short circuit current | - | max. 1.3 A |
| Current load | max. 2 A | - |
| Current consumption K-bus | - | typ. 10 mA |
| Electrical isolation | - | 1,500 V AC constant load field side/K-bus |
| Special features | no electrical isolation | - |
| Operating temperature | $0 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | CE | CE |
| Weight | approx. 90 g | approx. 150 g |
| Further information | www.beckhoff.com/KL9520 | www.beckhoff.com/KL9528 |

## System terminals | Surge filter system and field supply



## System terminals | Buffer capacitor terminal

The KL9570 Bus Terminal contains highperformance capacitors for stabilising supply voltages. It can be used in connection with small drive terminals. Low internal resistance and high pulsed current capability enable good buffering in parallel with a power supply unit. Return currents are stored, particularly in the context of drive applications, thereby preventing overvoltages. If the fed back energy exceeds the capacity of the capacitors, the KL9570 switches the load voltage through to the terminal points 1 and 5 . The energy is dissipated by the connection of an external ballast resistor.

KL25xx | Motion terminals see page

|  | Buffer capacitor terminal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical data | KL9570 \| KS9570 |  |
| Technology | buffer capacitor terminal |  |
| Diagnostics | - |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pop/pr} \\ & 25 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ |

The KL9570 buffers the connected voltage via its integrated capacitors and connects the external brake resistor if the internal voltage of approx. 56 V is exceeded.

| Nominal voltage | 50 V |
| :--- | :--- |
| Capacity | $500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| Ripple current (max.) | $10 \mathrm{~A} @ 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Internal resistance | $<20 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ @ 100 kHz |
| Surge voltage protection | $>56 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Recommended <br> ballast resistor | see documentation |
| Overvoltage <br> control range | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Ballast resistor <br> clock rate | load-dependent, 2-point control |
| Electrical isolation | $1,500 \mathrm{~V}$ (K-bus/field potential) |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Approvals | $\mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{Ex}$ |
| Weight | $\mathrm{approx.65g}$ |
| Further information | www. beckhoff.com/KL9570 |

## Ordering instructions for special terminals and couplers

All Bus Couplers and Bus Terminals are supplied with a standard configuration. The settings can be found on the relevant catalog pages. In addition to this standard configuration, specific coupler and terminal types with modified software or hardware are available. These variants have an order number with additional four figures. Therefore, if you do require a configuration other than standard, quote this extended number when you place your order. The following table provides a summary of the Bus Couplers and Bus Terminals that are available with modified default settings.

| Ordering inform |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bus Coupler |  |
| BK8100-0060 | watchdog special setting 60 s |
| BK8100-1001 | watchdog special setting 10 s |
| BK9055-1000 | EtherNet/IP "Compact" Bus Coupler for up to 64 Bus Terminals (255 with K-bus extension), default IP address: 192.168.1.xxx |
| BK9105-1000 | EtherNet/IP Bus Coupler for up to 64 Bus Terminals (255 with K-bus extension), default IP address: 192.168.1.xxx |
| Digital input |  |
| KL1052-0010 | 96 V DC positive and negative switching, not in accordance with the EN $61131-2$ specifications: I high $=3 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}$ low $=0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| KL1232-0001 | plus-switching, positive edge-triggered input, 10 ms pulse extension, input filter 0.2 ms |
| KL1232-0002 | plus-switching, positive edge-triggered input, 20 ms pulse extension, input filter 0.2 ms |
| KL1232-0010 | plus-switching, positive edge-triggered input, 100 ms pulse extension, input filter 3.0 ms |
| KL1232-0100 | plus-switching, negative edge-triggered input, 100 ms pulse extension, input filter 0.2 ms |
| KL1232-0110 | plus-switching, negative edge-triggered input, 100 ms pulse extension, input filter 3.0 ms |
| KL1232-1000 | negative switching, positive edge-triggered input, 100 ms pulse extension, input filter 0.2 ms |
| KL1232-1001 | 5 V , negative switching, negative edge-triggered input, 20 ms pulse extension, input filter 0.2 ms |
| KL1232-1010 | negative switching, positive edge-triggered input, 100 ms pulse extension, input filter 3.0 ms |
| KL1232-1100 | negative switching, negative edge-triggered input, 100 ms pulse extension, input filter 0.2 ms |
| KL1232-1110 | negative switching, negative edge-triggered input, 100 ms pulse extension, input filter 3.0 ms |
| KL1232-2000 | plus switching, positive edge-triggered input, 200 ms pulse extension, input filter 0.2 ms |
| KL1501-0010 | gate-counter with auto-reset and setting A0 |
| KL1501-0011 | up/down counter with 5 V inputs, 24 V DC outputs |
| KL1702-0010 | 230 VAC input circuit with type 2 characteristics |
| KL1712-0010 | $24 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC}$ input circuit |
| Digital output |  |
| KL2502-0012 | time-delayed setting of the outputs |
| KL2502-3020 | 5 V output, 30 kHz limit frequency |
| KL2521-0010 | with additional outputs ( 230 V AC/DC, 100 mA ) instead of the additional inputs of the default variant |
| KL2521-0024 | for 24 V signal level |
| KL2541-0006 | stepper motor terminal 50 V DC, $5 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{~V}$ encoder supply |
| KL2692-1001 | 2 digital inputs, 2 potential-free relays, end terminal variant |
| KL2702-0002 | 2-channel solid state load relay up to 230 V AC/DC, 2 A |
| KL2702-0020 | 2-channel solid state load relay up to 230 V AC/DC, 1.5 A |
| KL2722-0010 | without reciprocal locking of the channels, total current 1 A |
| KL2732-0010 | without reciprocal locking of the channels, total current 1 A |
| KL2751-0011 | dimmer terminal without power contacts |
| KL2751-1200 | dimmer terminal for 120 VAC |
| KL2761-0011 | 1-channel universal dimmer terminal, $230 \mathrm{VAC}, 600 \mathrm{VA}(\mathrm{W}), 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, without power contacts |
| KL2791-0011 | 1 -channel AC motor speed controller, $230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}, 200 \mathrm{VA}$, max. 0.9 A , without power contacts |
| KL2791-1200 | 1 -channel AC motor speed controller, $120 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}, 100 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Analog input |  |
| KL3002-0010 | Siemens S5 format |
| KL3002-0011 | fast $\mu$ P, scan time approx. 0.5 ms |
| KL3002-0050 | Siemens 57 format |
| KL3012-0011 | altered range: $0 \ldots . .21 .5 \mathrm{~mA}$, maximum value corresponds to 21.5 mA instead of 20 mA |
| KL3012-0012 | fast $\mu$ P, scan time approx. 0.5 ms |
| KL3012-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL3022-0010 | Siemens 55 format |
| KL3022-0011 | fast $\mu$ P, scan time approx. 0.5 ms |


| KL3022-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| :---: | :---: |
| KL3042-0010 | Siemens S5 format |
| KL3042-0011 | fast $\mu \mathrm{P}$, scan time approx. 0.5 ms |
| KL3042-0012 | altered range: $0 \ldots . .21 .5 \mathrm{~mA}$, maximum value corresponds to 21.5 mA instead of 20 mA |
| KL3042-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL3052-0010 | Siemens S5 format |
| KL3052-0011 | fast $\mu \mathrm{P}$, scan time approx. 0.5 ms |
| KL3052-0012 | changed diagnostic level ( $<3.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $>21.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) |
| KL3052-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL3054-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL3062-0010 | Siemens S 5 format |
| KL3062-0011 | voltage level $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| KL3062-0012 | fast $\mu \mathrm{P}$, scan time approx. 0.5 ms |
| KL3062-0013 | voltage level 0... 30 V |
| KL3062-0014 | voltage level $0 . . .50 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| KL3062-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL3064-0010 | Siemens S 5 format |
| KL3064-0011 | voltage level $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| KL3064-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL3102-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL3112-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL3122-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL3172-0500 | 2-channel analog input terminal, $0 . .500 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| KL3202-0010 | PT200 |
| KL3202-0011 | PT200 in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3202-0012 | PT500 |
| KL3202-0013 | PT500 in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3202-0014 | PT1000 |
| KL3202-0015 | PT1000 in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3202-0016 | Ni100 |
| KL3202-0017 | Ni100 in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3202-0020 | resistance measurement $0 . .1 .2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| KL3202-0021 | PT100 in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3202-0023 | Ni120 |
| KL3202-0024 | Ni120 in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3202-0025 | Ni1000 |
| KL3202-0026 | Ni1000 in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3202-0027 | resistance measurement $10 . . .10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| KL3202-0028 | Resolution increased to $0.01^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; the measurement range is reduced to $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+128^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The absolute accuracy is $0.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, differential error is $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| KL3202-0029 | Ni1000 per Landis\&Staefa characteristic curve (Siemens, $100^{\circ}$ corresponds to 1,500 $\Omega$ ) |
| KL3204-0014 | PT1000 |
| KL3204-0021 | PT100 in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3204-0025 | Ni1000, 4-channel |
| KL3204-0029 | Ni1000 per Landis\&Staefa characteristic curve (Siemens, $100^{\circ}$ corresponds to 1,500 $\Omega$ ) |
| KL3312-0010 | type J |
| KL3312-0011 | type J in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3312-0012 | type L |
| KL3312-0013 | type L in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3312-0014 | type B |
| KL3312-0015 | type B in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3312-0016 | type E |
| KL3312-0017 | type E in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3312-0018 | type N |
| KL3312-0019 | type N in Siemens S 5 format |
| KL3312-0020 | type R |
| KL3312-0021 | type R in Siemens S5 format |


| KL3312-0022 | type S |
| :---: | :---: |
| KL3312-0023 | type S in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3312-0024 | type T |
| KL3312-0025 | type T in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3312-0026 | type U |
| KL3312-0027 | type $U$ in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3312-0028 | $0 \ldots 120 \mathrm{mV}$ measurement |
| KL3312-0029 | type K in Siemens S5 format |
| KL3312-0040 | expanded temperature range for type S and L type $\mathrm{S}:-50 \ldots+1,70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (as supplied type $\mathrm{L}: ~-100 \ldots+900{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| KL3312-0110 | type J, Fahrenheit scaling |
| KL3312-2000 | setting of reference junction temperature via process image, unit $1 / 256^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in a 16 bit word |
| KL3312-2100 | external reference point temperature specification via process image is possible, the unit is $1 / 256{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in 16 -bit format, fast conversion time 65 ms |
| KL3351-0001 | 1-channel resistor bridge terminal (strain gauge), with faster measurement time approx. 10 ms |
| KL3403-0010 | 3-phase power measurement terminal, current path designed for 5 A transducer (1\% measuring accuracy I) |
| KL3403-0020 | 3-phase power measurement terminal, current path designed for 20 mA , optimised for electronic current transformer |
| KL3403-0022 | 3-phase power measurement terminal, current path and voltage input designed for 20 mA |
| KL3403-0333 | 3-phase power measurement terminal, $500 \mathrm{VAC}, 333 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{AC}$ |
| KM3701-0340 | differential pressure up to 340 hPa |
| Analog output |  |
| KL4002-0010 | Siemens S5 format |
| KL4002-0011 | fast $\mu$ P, scan time approx. 0.15 ms |
| KL4002-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL4004-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL4012-0010 | Siemens S 5 format |
| KL4012-0011 | altered range: $0 \ldots .21 .5 \mathrm{~mA}$, maximum value corresponds to 21.5 mA instead of 20 mA |
| KL4012-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL4022-0010 | Siemens S5 format |
| KL4022-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL4032-0010 | Siemens S5 format |
| KL4032-0011 | fast $\mu \mathrm{P}$, scan time approx. 0.15 ms |
| KL4032-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL4034-0010 | Siemens S5 format |
| KL4112-0010 | Siemens S5 format |
| KL4112-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| KL4132-0010 | Siemens S5 format |
| KL4132-0050 | Siemens S7 format |
| Special functions |  |
| KL5111-0010 | A, B, C signals: 5 V inputs |
| KL5111-0011 | special function: latch input sets counter to zero |
| KL5111-0012 | latches on both edges, A, B, C inputs 24 V |
| KL5111-0013 | latches on both edges, $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ inputs 5 V |
| KL5111-0015 | frequency measurement over a selectable time window; 24 V inputs |
| KL5111-0016 | frequency measurement over a selectable time window; 5 V inputs |
| KL5111-0020 | 12 V input circuit |
| KL5151-0021 | incremental encoder $1 \times 32$ bit $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, capture input and 1 driver output $24 \mathrm{~V}, 0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| KL5151-0050 | incremental encoder $2 \times 32$ bit A, B-track |
| KL6001-0020 | standard format 5 bytes of user data |
| KL6011-0020 | standard format 5 bytes of user data |
| KL6021-0020 | standard format 5 bytes of user data (rest default) |
| KL6021-0021 | standard format 5 bytes of user data (7 bits, even, 1 stop bit, 9,600 baud) |
| KL6201-0010 | preset to 22 bytes K-bus interface (2 K-bus cycles 31 AS-Interface slaves) |
| KL6201-0011 | preset to 38 bytes K-bus interface (4 K-bus cycles 62 AS-Interface slaves) |
| KL6211-0011 | preset to 38 bytes K-bus interface (4 K-bus cycles 62 AS-Interface slaves) |
| KL6904-0001 | TwinSAFE Logic Bus Terminal, pre-configured ex factory to 15 TwinSAFE connections |
| System terminals |  |
| KL9210-0020 | with 2 A fuse (slow-blow) and modified label |

## Accessories Bus Terminals

## Connectors

| Lightbus |
| :--- |
| Z1000 |
| Z1010 |
| Z1020 |

standard connector for $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ plastic fibre
standard connector for $200 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ PCS fibre
coupling for Z1000

| PROFIBUS |  | Pict. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| ZB3100 | 9-pin D-sub connector for PROFIBUS (12 Mbaud) with switchable termination resistor | A |
| ZB3101 | 9-pin D-sub connector for PROFIBUS (12 Mbaud) with switchable termination resistor <br> and programming interface |  |
| ZB3102 | 9-pin D-sub connector for PROFIBUS (12 Mbaud) $\left(180^{\circ}\right.$ orientation) with switchable termination resistor | C |
| ZS1031-3000 | 9-pin D-sub connector for PROFIBUS (12 Mbaud) with integrated termination resistor |  |
| ZS1031-3500 | fibre optic connector for Bus Coupler BK3500 and BK3520 |  |


| CANopen/DeviceNet |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ZS1051-3000 | 9-pin D-sub connector for CANopen with integrated termination resistor |
| ZS1052-3000 | 5 -pin open style connector for CANopen/DeviceNet with integrated termination resistor |
| ZS1052-5150 | CAN diagnostic interface |
| Technical data | ZS1031-3000 ZS1052-3000 |
| Fieldbus | PROFIBUS CANopen/DeviceNet |
| Bus plug | D-sub, 9-pin open style connector, 5 -pin |
| Data transfer rates | up to 12 Mbaud up to 1 Mbaud (CANopen) or 500 kbaud (DeviceNet) |
| Cable outgoing | downwards (where Bus Terminals are assembled horizontally) |
| Cable diameter | 4.5... 8 mm |
| Wire cross section | 0.34 mm wire $\quad 0.2 \ldots 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ litz wire or wire |
| Connection method | screw type terminal |
| Wire | PROFIBUS, type A, ZB3200 e.g. CANopen cable ZB5100 or DeviceNet cable ZB5200 |
| Termination resistor | network with $2 \times 390 \Omega, 1 \times 220 \Omega$ |
| Protection class | IP 40 |
| Temperature range | $-20 \ldots+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Dimensions ( x W $\times \mathrm{H}$ ) | approx. ( $65 \times 50 \times 16$ ) mm |
| Packaging | folding box with instructions |
|  |  |
| SERCOS interface |  |
| Z1003 | FSMA plug with knurled nut for $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ plastic fibre |
| Z1100 | plastic fibre optic, single core, $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Z1101 | plastic fibre optic, single core, $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ with protective PU cladding and Kevlar strain relief, drag-chain suitable |


| Interbus |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Z1003 | FSMA plug with knurled nut for $1,000 \mu$ m plastic fibre |
| ZB4100 | 9-pin D-sub socket for incoming remote bus |
| ZB4101 | 9-pin D-sub plug for outgoing remote bus |


| Ethernet/EtherCAT |  | Pict. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| ZS1090-0003 | RJ45 plug EtherCAT/Ethernet, IP 20, 4-pin, field assembly, AWG22-24, PU =10 | D |
| ZS1090-0005 | EtherCAT/Ethernet, IP 20, 8-pin, supports Gbit, field assembly, AWG22-26, PU =10 | E |

## RS232/RS485

ZB3180
9-pin D-sub connector for CX8080 (RS232/RS485) with switchable termination resistor


## Cables for K-bus extension

| Ordering information |  | ribbon cable for bus connection between two power terminals KL8001, length 0.03 m, included in scope of supply of KL8001 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ZK1010-8080-3003 | ribbon cable for bus connection between two power terminals KL8001 for reversing contactor connection, length 0.05 m |  |
| ZK1010-8080-3005 | ribbon cable for bus connection between the KL9060 and the KL8001, length 0.1 m, included in scope of supply of KL9060 |  |
| ZK1010-8080-3010 | Plug for exposed bus connection of the KL8001, included in scope of supply of KL9060 |  |
| ZS1010-1610 | K-bus extension cable, assembled at both ends with RJ45 plug, double-shielded, red, length 0.2 m |  |
| ZK1090-0101-1002 | K-bus extension cable, assembled at both ends with RJ45 plug, double-shielded, red, length 0.5 m |  |
| ZK1090-0101-1005 | K-bus extension cable, assembled at both ends with RJ45 plug, double-shielded, red, length 1 m |  |
| ZK1090-0101-1010 | K-bus extension cable, assembled at both ends with RJ45 plug, double-shielded, red, length 2 m |  |
| ZK1090-0101-1020 | K-bus extension cable, assembled at both ends with RJ45 plug, double-shielded, red, length 3 m |  |
| ZK1090-0101-1030 | K-bus extension cable, assembled at both ends with RJ45 plug, double-shielded, red, length 5 m |  |
| ZK1090-0101-1050 |  |  |

## Cables

| Lightbus |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Z1100 | plastic fibre optic, single core, $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Z1101 | plastic fibre optic, single core, $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ with protective PU cladding and Kevlar strain relief, drag-chain suitable |
|  |  |
| PROFIBUS | PROFIBUS cable 12 Mbaud $1 \times 2 \times 0.64 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| ZB3200 | plastic fibre optic, single core, $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Z1100 | plastic fibre optic, single core, $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ with protective PU cladding and Kevlar strain relief, drag-chain suitable |
| Z1101 |  |
|  |  |
| Interbus | Interbus remote bus cable, certified $3 \times 2 \times 0.22 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{2}$ |
| ZB4200 | Interbus plastic fibre optic, 2 -core, $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Z1120 | Interbus plastic fibre optic, 2 -core, $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ with protective PU cladding |
| Z1121 |  |

## Accessories

| CANopen |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZB5100 | CAN cable, 4-core, fixed laying $2 \times 2 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| DeviceNet |  |
| ZB5200 | DeviceNet cable, 4-core with shield, fixed laying $2 \times 2 / 22$ AWG |
|  |  |
| Ethernet/EtherCAT | Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT cable, fixed installation, CAT 5e, 4 wires |
| ZB9010 | Industrial Ethernet/EtherCAT cable, drag-chain suitable, CAT 5e, 4 wires |
| ZB9020 |  |

## Patch cables

| Ordering information | for pre-assembled EtherCAT/Ethernet patch cables depending on cable lengths |  |  |  |  | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZK1090-9191-0001 | 0.17 m | ZK1090-9191-0030 | 3.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0200 | 20.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0002 | 0.26 m | ZK1090-9191-0050 | 5.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0250 | 25.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0005 | 0.5 m | ZK1090-9191-0055 | 5.5 m | ZK1090-9191-0300 | 30.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0010 | 1.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0060 | 6.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0350 | 35.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0012 | 1.25 m | ZK1090-9191-0070 | 7.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0400 | 40.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0015 | 1.5 m | ZK1090-9191-0080 | 8.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0450 | 45.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0017 | 1.75 m | ZK1090-9191-0090 | 9.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0500 | 50.0 m |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0020 | 2.0 m | ZK1090-9191-0100 | 10.0 m |  |  |  |
| ZK1090-9191-0025 | 2.5 m | ZK1090-9191-0150 | 15.0 m |  |  |  |
| Fur further information s | 446 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Signal cables

| Ordering information |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZK8500-8282-7030 | signal cable for manual operating modules of the KL85xx series, 20 $\times 0.14 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, shielded, <br> assembled at both ends with 20-pin plug, for terminals with ribbon cable connection, length 3 m |
| ZK8500-8282-7040 | signal cable for manual operating modules of the KL85xx series, 20 $\times 0.14 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, shielded, <br> assembled at both ends with 20-pin plug, for terminals with ribbon cable connection, length 4 m |
| ZK8500-8282-7050 | signal cable for manual operating modules of the KL85xx series, $20 \times 0.14 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, shielded, <br> assembled at both ends with 20-pin plug, for terminals with ribbon cable connection, length 5 m |

## Connectors for KS Bus Terminals, ES EtherCAT Terminals

| Ordering information |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZS2010 | 10 connectors for KS and ES series, spare part (KS/ES terminals are supplied with connector.) |



## Connectors for KM and EM modules

## Ordering information

connector for KM/EM module, 1-pin, without LED; spare part (KM/EM terminals are supplied with connector.)
connector for KM/EM module, 1-pin, with LED; spare part (KM/EM terminals are supplied with connector.)
ZS2001-0004
connector for KM/EM module, 3-pin, with LED; spare part (KM/EM terminals are supplied with connector.)

## Relays

## Assembly aids

## Bus system housings

The BG1558 and BG1559 housings are especially suitable for the construction of compact I/O stations with a higher protection class (IP 65).
The housings are supplied with mounting rails. If desired, the housings can be supplied fully fitted with Bus Couplers, Bus Terminals, flanges and PG threaded fittings. Further sizes are available on request.

| Ordering information |  | Pict. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| BG1558 | bus system housing $400 \mathrm{~mm} \times 200 \mathrm{~mm} \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~W} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D})$ with mounting rails and holes | H |
| BG1559 | bousing $600 \mathrm{~mm} \times 200 \mathrm{~mm} \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~W} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D})$ with mounting rails and holes |  |

## Marking material

The Busterminals can be individually labelled with standard contact signs. The marking material is not included in the delivery.
Further versions www.beckhoff.com/labelling

| Ordering information | Contact labels, unprinted |
| :--- | :--- |
| BZ2000 | 100 unprinted contact labels, white |
| BZ2002 | 100 unprinted contact labels, yellow |
| BZ2005 | 100 unprinted contact labels, red |
| BZ2006 | 100 unprinted contact labels, blue |
| BZ2007 | 100 unprinted contact labels, orange |
| BZ2008 | 100 unprinted contact labels, light green |
| BZ3000 | 180 equipment identification labels $12 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ for Bus Terminals with removable identification section, blank |

[^4]
## Accessories

| Ordering information | Contact labels, printed |
| :--- | :--- |
| BZ1100 | 100 contact labels, printed with: 0 V , blue |
| BZ1102 | 100 contact labels, printed with: - , blue |
| BZ1104 | 100 contact labels, printed with: 24 V , red |
| BZ1106 | 100 contact labels, printed with: + , red |
| BZ1107 | 100 contact labels, printed with: + , white |
| BZ1108 | 100 contact labels, printed with: PE , light green |
| BZ1300 | 100 contact labels, ten of each printed with: $0 \ldots 7,20$ unprinted, white |
| BZ1400 | 100 contact labels, two of each printed with: $0001 \ldots 4849$, white |
| BZ3010 | 180 equipment identification labels $12 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ for Bus Terminals with removable identification section, printed <br> (printed according to customer specification [in Excel file]) |
|  |  |
| Ordering information | Push-in strips |
| BZ5100 | push-in strips for labels, A4 sheet, 160 pieces, pre-punched, packing unit = 10 |

## Slide-in label cover, transparent

The slide-in label covers BZ3200 enable clear labelling of the individual channels or text-based functional description of the EtherCAT Terminals. The labels are inserted in the designated slots. For connecting the individual channels the label cover can be tilted upwards.

| Ordering information |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| BZ3200 | insertable label cover, transparent, pluggable, $11.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 104.5 \mathrm{~mm}$, packing unit $=50$ |
| BZ5100 | push-in strips for labels, A4 sheet, 160 pieces, pre-punched, packing unit $=10$ |

## Coding pins and sockets for KS and ES terminals

The coding pins and sockets for KS/ES terminals with pluggable wiring level enable coding between terminal and plug in order to prevent incorrect plug insertion.

| Ordering information |  | K |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ZS2010-0010 | The set contains 100 sockets and 100 pins. |  |

## USB cable for KS2000

The KS2000 cable establishes a connection between the Bus Couplers or Bus Terminal Controllers and the PC. The USB cable features electrical isolation. Status LEDs indicate whether data are sent or received. On the connected PC the USB cable behaves like a COM port and can therefore be used for all Beckhoff tools using serial communication.

| Ordering information |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| KS2000-Z2-USB | connection cable for KS2000 or TwinCAT for serial conversion from USB for Bus Couplers <br> or Bus Terminal Controllers of the BK, BC or LC series, length 3 m |



## Configuration software KS2000

The KS2000 can be used for parametering modules, local diagnostics, forcing data, monitorig values, updating firmware and programming Beckhoff mini PLCs via TwinCAT. The connection between the fieldbus components and the PC is established via the serial or USB connection cable provided, or via the network and TCP/IP. The KS2000 configuration software for Windows NT/2000/XP/Vista or Windows 7 operating systems has a friendly user interface, making work comfortable and convenient.

## Ordering information

configuration software for project design, commissioning and parameterisation of Beckhoff Fieldbus Box modules and Bus Terminals


## Demokit

The TC9910-B11x EtherCAT demokit offers a quick introduction into EtherCAT communication. It includes EtherCAT Terminals and a Coupler for testing simple I/O functions. The enclosed CD contains a step-by-step guide and a full version of TwinCAT 2 as programming environment for
the Beckhoff EtherCAT master. The demokit consists of: EtherCAT slaves of any type can be tested with this fieldproven EtherCAT master. It also includes a comprehensive help collection that facilitates familiarisation with Beckhoff ADS communication and programming according to IEC 61131-3.

- EK1100 EtherCAT Coupler
- 2 digital input terminals 24 V DC
- 2 digital output terminals 24 V DC
- Beckhoff product folder
- Beckhoff TwinCAT CD
- "TwinCAT Quickstart" documentation
- documentation describing the EK1100
- a 25 cm section of 35 mm mounting rail for fitting the terminal system
- TwinCAT 2 PLC license (only TC9910-B110)
- EL9011 end cap
- Ethernet cable

| Ordering information |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| TC9910-B110 | EtherCAT demokit, with TwinCAT 2 PLC license |
| TC9910-B111 | EtherCAT demokit, without TwinCAT 2 PLC license |
| TC9910-B112 | EtherCAT demokit, without TwinCAT 2 PLC license (1 instead of 2 digital input terminals) |



## Accessories radio technology

## Omni-directional antenna 4 dBi



## Directional antenna 9 dBi

| Technical data | ZS6200-0400 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency range | $2,400 \ldots 2,485 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Gain | 4 dBi |
| $\mathbf{3 ~ d B}$ beamwidth, horizontal | $360^{\circ}$ |
| $\mathbf{3 ~ d B}$ beamwidth, vertical | $70^{\circ}$ |
| Termination | SMA socket |
| Dimensions | height: 45 mm, diameter: 110 mm |
| Operating temperature | $-40 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mounting | ceiling clip |
| Matching cables | ZK6000-0102-0020/-0040 <br> (cable not included in the scope <br> of supply of the antenna, only <br> one cable per antenna possible) |


| Technical data | ZS6100-0900 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency range | $2,400 \ldots 2,485 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Gain | 9 dBi |
| $\mathbf{3 ~ d B}$ beamwidth, horizontal | $65^{\circ}$ |
| $\mathbf{3 ~ d B}$ beamwidth, vertical | $65^{\circ}$ |
| Termination | SMA socket |
| Dimensions | $93 \mathrm{~mm} \times 93 \mathrm{~mm} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{H} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{W} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{D)}$ |
| Operating temperature | $-40 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mounting | bracket mounting |
| Matching cables | ZK6000-0102-0020/-0040 <br> (cable not included in the scope <br> of supply of the antenna, only <br> one cable per antenna possible) |

Rod antenna 4 dBi


| Technical data | ZS6201-0410 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency range | $2,400 \ldots 2,485 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Gain | 4 dBi |
| 3 dB beamwidth, horizontal | $360^{\circ}$ |
| 3 dB beamwidth, vertical | $70^{\circ}$ |
| Termination | reverse SMA socket |
| Dimensions | height: 202 mm , base diameter: 35 mm |
| Operating temperature | $-40 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mounting | M 14 connecting nut |
| Matching cables | 1 m cable with reverse SMA socket <br> (included in the scope of supply of <br> the antenna, extension not possible) |

## Rod antenna 5 dBi



## Directional antenna 18 dBi



| Technical data | ZS6201-0500 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency range | $2,400 \ldots 2,485 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Gain | 5 dBi |
| 3 dB beamwidth, horizontal | $360^{\circ}$ |
| 3 dB beamwidth, vertical | $70^{\circ}$ |
| Termination | reverse SMA socket |
| Dimensions | height: 195 mm, base diameter: 12 mm |
| Operating temperature | $-40 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mounting | direct connection, with angle joint |
| Matching cables | direct connection, reverse <br> SMA socket (antenna cannot <br> be combined with a cable) |


| Technical data | ZS6100-1800 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency range | $2,400 \ldots 2,485 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Gain | 18 dBi |
| 3 dB beamwidth, horizontal | $20^{\circ}$ |
| 3 dB beamwidth, vertical | $20^{\circ}$ |
| Termination | SMA socket |
| Dimensions | $360 \mathrm{~mm} \times 360 \mathrm{~mm} \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $(\mathrm{H} \mathrm{xW} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{D)}$ |
| Operating temperature | $-40 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mounting | bracket mounting |
| Matching cables | ZK6000-0102-0020/-0040 <br> (cable not included in the scope <br> of supply of the antenna, only <br> one cable per antenna possible) |

## Antenna cables

Ordering information
ZK6000-0102-0020
coaxial cable, $50 \Omega$ impedance, with attached connectors (SMA plug and reverse SMA socket), black, 200 cm
ZK6000-0102-0040 coaxial cable, $50 \Omega$ impedance, with attached connectors (SMA plug and reverse SMA socket), black, 400 cm

## Fieldbus Box

The compact IP 67 modules


## Fieldbus Box

## The watertight solution

| 700 |
| ---: |
| 703 |
| 704 |
| 706 |

Product overview
System description
Features
Technical data

| 718 | Signal types PLC Box |
| :--- | :--- |
| 722 | Digital combi IL230x-Cxxx |

$724 \quad$ Signal types Compact Box

728 Digital input IP1 xxx-Bxxx
730 Digital output IP2xxx-Bxxx
734 Digital combi IP23xx-Bxxx, IP24xx-Bxxx

Analog input IP3xxx-Bxxx Analog output IP4xxx-Bxxx Special functions IP5xxx-Bxxx, IP6xxx-Bxxx

710 PROFIBUS IPxxxx-B31x IL230x-B31x, IL230x-C31x
Interbus IPxxxx-B400,
IL230x-B400

| 726 | Signal types Extension Box |
| :--- | :--- |
| 728 | Digital input IE1 xxx <br> Digital output IE2xxx |
| 730 | Digital combi IE23xx, IE24xx |
| 734 | Analog input IE3xxx <br> Analog output IE4xxx <br> Special functions IE5xxx, IE6xxx |
| 738 |  |
| 740 |  |
| 742 |  |
| 746 |  |

712 CANopen IPxxxx-B51x IL230x-B51x
DeviceNet IPxxxx-B52x,
IL230x-B52x
714
Modbus IPxxxx-B730, IL230x-B730
RS485/RS232 IPxxxx-B8x0,
IL230x-B8x0, IL230x-C810
716 Ethernet IL230x-B90x,
IL230x-C900
PROFINET IL230x-B903
EtherNet/IP IL230x-B905

718
Signal types Coupler Box
Digital input EPI1 xxx Digital output EPI2xxx Digital combi EPI23xx Analog input EPI3xxx Analog output EPI4xxx

| 761 | Software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| 761 | Configuration software KS2000 |
| 944 | Programming system TwinCAT |


| 746 | IO-Link box |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | (zinc die-cast housing) |
| 748 | Digital input ERI1 xxx |
| 750 | Digital output ERI2xxx |
| 752 | Digital combi ERI23xx |
| 754 | Analog input ERI3xxx |
| 755 | Analog output ERI4xxx |

756 Accessories

Fieldbus system accessories
Cable sets and connectors
762 Fieldbus Modules

EtherCAT Fieldbus Module, 12/32-channel thermocouple FM33xx-B110

764 PROFIBUS Fieldbus Module, 12/32-channel thermocouple FM33xx-B310

## Product overview Fieldbus Box

| Fieldbus Box | Compact Box | Coupler Box | PLC Box |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fieldbus | Fieldbus Box without IP-Link interface | Fieldbus Box <br> with IP-Link interface | Controller IEC 61131-3 <br> with IP-Link interface |
| EthercATr |  | IL230x-B110 709 |  |
| LIGHTBUS | IPxxxx-B200 709 | IL230x-B200 709 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRRIOFII }{ }^{\circ} \\ & \text { TBTUST }^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | IPxxxx-B310 710  <br>  IPxxxx-B318 710 <br> with integrated tee-connector   | IL230x-B310710 IL230x-B318 <br>   <br> with integrated tee-connector  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { IL230x-C310 } & 711 & \begin{array}{l} \text { IL230x-C318 } \\ \text { with integrated tee-connector } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | IPxxxx-B400 711 | IL230x-B400 711 |  |
| caNopen | IPxxxx-B510 712 IPxxxx-B518 <br> with integrated tee-connector <br>  712  | IL230x-B510 712  <br>  IL230x-B518 712 <br> with integrated tee-connector   |  |
| DeviceNet | IPxxxx-B520 713 IPxxxx-B528 <br>  <br> with integrated tee-connector 713 | IL230x-B520 713 IL230x-B528 <br> with integrated tee-connector |  |
| Modbus | IPxxxx-B730 714 | IL230x-B730 714 |  |
| RS485 | IPxxxx-B800 714 | IL230x-B800 715 |  |
| RS232 | IPxxxx-B810 715 | IL230x-B810 715 | IL230x-C810 715 |
| Ethernet TCP/IP |  | IL230x-B900 716 IL230x-B901 716 | IL230x-C900 716 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRROIFI }^{\circ} \\ & \text { TNETIT }^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  | IL230x-B903 717 |  |
| EtherNet/IP |  | IL230x-B905 717 |  |

Fieldbus Box | Compact Box and Extension Box: Digital I/O

| Input |  | 8 mm |  | M8 |  | M12 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 V DC | 8-channel filter 3.0 ms | IP1000-Bxxx, IE1000 | 728 | IP1001-Bxxx, IE1001 | 729 | IP1002-Bxxx, IE1002 | 729 |
|  | 8 -channel filter 0.2 ms | IP1010-Bxxx, IE1010 | 728 | IP1011-Bxxx, IE1011 | 729 | IP1012-Bxxx, IE1012 | 729 |
| Counter | 2-channel |  |  |  |  | IP1502-Bxxx, IE1502 | 729 |

up/down counter 24 V DC, 100 kHz

| Output |  | 8 mm |  | M8 |  | M12 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 V DC | 8 -channel $\operatorname{lmax}=0,5 \mathrm{~A}$ | IP2000-Bxxx, IE2000 | 730 | IP2001-Bxxx, IE2001 | 730 | IP2002-Bxxx, IE2002 | 731 |
|  | 8 -channel $\operatorname{lmax}=2 \mathrm{~A}, \sum 4 \mathrm{~A}$ | IP2020-Bxxx, IE2020 | 731 | IP2021-Bxxx, IE2021 | 731 | IP2022-Bxxx, IE2022 | 731 |
|  | 8 -channel $\operatorname{lmax}=2 \mathrm{~A}, \sum 12 \mathrm{~A}$ | IP2040-Bxxx, IE2040 | 732 | IP2041-Bxxx, IE2041 | 732 | IP2042-Bxxx, IE2042 | 732 |
|  | 16-channel |  |  |  |  | IE2808 | 733 |
|  | $l_{\text {max }}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}, \sum 4 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{D}$-sub socket |  |  |  |  | IE2808-0001 | 733 |
| PWM | 2-channel PWM, 24V DC, $\operatorname{lmax}=2.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |  | IP2512-Bxxx, IE2512 | 733 |

## Fieldbus Box | Compact Box, Coupler Box, PLC Box and Extension Box: Digital I/0

| Combi |  | 8 mm |  | M8 |  | M12 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 V DC | 8-channel | IL2300-Bxxx | 720 | IL2301-Bxxx | 720 | IL2302-Bxxx | 720 |
|  | 4 input + 4 output, | IL2300-Cxxx | 722 | IL2301-Cxxx | 722 | IL2302-Cxxx | 722 |
|  | filter $3.0 \mathrm{~ms}, \operatorname{lmax}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | IP2300-Bxxx, IE2300 | 734 | IP2301-Bxxx, IE2301 | 735 | IP2302-Bxxx, IE2302 | 735 |
|  | 8-channel | IP2310-Bxxx | 734 | IP2311-Bxxx | 735 | IP2312-Bxxx | 735 |
|  | 4 input +4 output, filter $0.2 \mathrm{~ms}, \operatorname{lmax}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | IE2310 | 734 | IE2311 | 735 | IE2312 | 735 |
|  | 8 -channel 4 input +4 output, | IP2320-Bxxx | 736 | IP2321-Bxxx | 736 | IP2322-Bxxx | 737 |
|  | filter $3.0 \mathrm{~ms}, \operatorname{lmax}=2 \mathrm{~A}, \sum 4 \mathrm{~A}$ | IE2320 | 736 | IE2321 | 736 | IE2322 | 737 |
|  | 8 -channel 4 input +4 output, | IP2330-Bxxx | 736 | IP2331-Bxxx | 736 | IP2332-Bxxx | 737 |
|  | filter $0.2 \mathrm{~ms}, \operatorname{lmax}=2 \mathrm{~A}, \sum 4 \mathrm{~A}$ | IE2330 | 736 | IE2331 | 736 | IE2332 | 737 |
|  | 16-channel | IP2400-Bxxx | 737 | IP2401-Bxxx | 737 |  |  |
|  | combi inputoutput, filter 3.0 ms , lmax $=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | IE2400 | 737 | IE2401 | 737 |  |  |
|  | 16-channel combi input/output, filter 3.0 ms , $l_{\text {max }}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$, IP 20 connector | IE2403 | 735 |  |  |  |  |

Fieldbus Box | Compact Box and Extension Box: Analog I/O

| Input |  | M12 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4-channel differential inputs, 16 bit | IP3102-Bxxx, IE3102 | 738 |
| 0/4... 20 mA | 4-channel differential inputs, 16 bit | IP3112-Bxxx, IE3112 | 739 |
| Resistance thermometer | 4-channel resistance thermometer (RTD), PT100, PT200, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, 16 bit | IP3202-Bxxx, IE3202 | 739 |
| Thermocouple/mV | 4-channel thermocouple, type J, K, L, , , , E, , , R, S, , , U, 16 bit | IP3312-Bxxx, IE3312 | 739 |
| Output |  | M12 |  |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4-channel 16 bit | IP4132-Bxxx, IE4132 | 740 |
| 0/4... 20 mA | 4-channel 16 bit | IP4112-Bxxx, IE4112 | 740 |

## Fieldbus Box | Compact Box and Extension Box: Special functions

| Function |  | M12 | M23 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Position measurement | 1-channel SSl encoder interface |  | IP5009-Bxxx, IE5009 | 742 |
|  | 1-channel incremental encoder interface, 1 MHz |  | IP5109-Bxxx, IE5109 | 743 |
|  | 1-channel SinCos encoder interface |  | IP5209-Bxxx (1 $\mathrm{V}_{\text {po }}$ ) | 743 |
|  |  |  | IP5209-Bxxx-1000 (11 HAPr) |  |
| Communication | 1-channel serial interface, R2232 | IP6002-Bxxx, IE6002 |  |  |
|  | 1-channel serial interface, $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (TY) | IP6012-Bxxx, IE6012 |  |  |
|  | 1-channel serial interface, RS422/RS485 | IP6022-Bxxx, IE6022 |  |  |

## Fieldbus Box | IO-Link box: Digital I/0



Fieldbus Box | 10-Link box: Analog I/0

| Input |  | M12 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$, | 4-channel <br> parameterisable, differential input, 16 bit | EPI3174-0002 | 754 |
| 0/4... 20 mA |  | ERI3174-0002 | 754 |
| Output |  | M12 |  |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$, | 4-channel | EPI4374-0002 | 755 |
| 0/4... 20 mA | 2 input +2 output, parameterisable, 16 bit | ERI4374-0002 | 755 |

EPIxxxx: industrial housing in IP 67, ERIxxxx: zinc die-cast housing in IP 67


## The Fieldbus Box

## The Beckhoff Fieldbus Box system is the culmination of the fieldbus concept:

## Robust

Robust construction allows fieldbus modules to be fitted directly to machines. Control cabinets and terminal boxes are now no longer required.

## Sealed

The modules meet the protection class IP 65, IP 66 and IP 67, are fully casted and thus ideally prepared for use in wet, dirty and dusty working environments.

## Small

The modules are extremely small and are thus suitable for use in applications where there is very little space available. The low weight of the Fieldbus Box modules makes them useful in applications where the I/O interface is in motion (e.g. on a robot arm).

## Open

All the most important fieldbus systems are supported. This substantially frees electrical design from the particular bus system in use. Fast, flexible reactions to customers' requirements are possible. The Fieldbus Box modules are, of course, certified by the respective fieldbus user organisations, and can be combined with Beckhoff Bus Terminals and with devices from third-party manufacturers.

## Modular

Conventional fieldbuses such as PROFIBUS or CANopen are connected via Coupler Box modules. These are modularly extendable through cost-effective extension modules.

## Quickly wired

The wiring of the fieldbus and of signals is significantly simplified through the use of pre-assembled cables. Wiring errors are minimised and the system setup is finished quickly.

## Flexible

In addition to the pre-assembled cables, field wireable connectors and cables are also available for maximum flexibility.

## Economical

Combined I/O modules and fine signal granularity lead to low system costs you only have to buy what you really need.

## Intelligent

Even the standard modules are intelligent fieldbus devices - with self-diagnosis and versatile functions. The Fieldbus Box is furthermore available as a small local controller - the PLC Box: programmable in all five languages in accordance with IEC 61131-3, with floating point arithmetic and with sufficient performance and memory for the majority of decentralised control and regulation tasks.

## Complete

The wide variety of signal types allows the connection of almost any kind of sensor. The communication modules enable decentralised connection of, e.g., label printers, identification systems or special equipment. The Fieldbus Box range also includes encoder interfaces for displacement and angle measurement.

## Fitting

Sensors and actuators are connected through 8 mm diameter snap type or through screw type connectors (M8 or M12). The snap type connectors lock in place positively, forming a vibration-proof connection, while the screw type connectors offer the advantage of high resistance to being pulled out.

## Compatible

The Fieldbus Box devices behave very much like the Beckhoff Bus Terminals - this means that the ideal distributed peripheral device can be used, whatever the particular application.

## IO-Link

The Fieldbus Box modules with IO-Link interface complement the connection possibilities at the sensor/actuator level. This way, IO-Link and standard sensors can be acquired with one IO-Link master.

Fieldbus Box features

IP-Link interface on the Coupler Box and PLC Box for the connection of extension modules

Watertight and dust-proof, due to protection class
IP 65/66/67 (fully potted)

Signal status display

Connection of sensors/ actuators via connector:

- M8, screw type
- M12, screw type
- 8 mm, snap type


Mounting holes


## Technical data

Compact Box, Coupler Box, PLC Box


Fieldbus Box

Fieldbus Box with integrated tee-connector

| Technical data | Fieldbus Box | Fieldbus Box with integrated tee-connector |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dimensions (W $\times$ H $\times$ D) | $30 \mathrm{~mm} \times 175 \mathrm{~mm} \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $30 \mathrm{~mm} \times 210 \mathrm{~mm} \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Weight | depending on device |  |
| Material | PA6 (polyamide) |  |
| Installation | 2 fixing holes 3 mm diameter for M3 |  |
| Operating $/$ storage temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-25 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Vibration resistance | conforms to EN $60068-2-6$ |  |
| Shock resistance | conforms to EN $60068-2-27$ |  |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |  |
| Protect. class/installation pos. | IP 65/66/67 (conforms to EN 60529)/variable |  |
| Approval | UL E172151, CE |  |
| Power feed through | Imax $=4 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |

## Technical data

## Extension Box, IO-Link box



| Technical data | Extension Box | IO-Link box (8x M8, $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ ) | IO-Link box ( $16 \times \mathrm{M} 8$, $8 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions (W x H x D | $30 \mathrm{~mm} \times 126 \mathrm{~mm} \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $30 \mathrm{~mm} \times 126 \mathrm{~mm} \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $60 \mathrm{~mm} \times 126 \mathrm{~mm} \times 26.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Weight | depending on device (typ. 150 g ) | depending on device (typ. 150 g ) | depending on device (typ. 310 g ) |
| Material | PA6 (polyamide) | PA6 (polyamide) for EPIxxxx or zinc die-cast for ERIxxxx | PA6 (polyamide) for EPIxxxx or zinc die-cast for ERIxxxx |
| Installation | 2 fixing holes 3 mm diameter for M3 | 2 fixing holes 3 mm diameter for M3 | 2 fixing holes 3 mm diameter for M3; <br> 2 fixing holes 4.5 mm diameter for M4 |
| Operating/storage temperature | $0 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{Cl}-25 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-6 | conforms to EN 60068-2-6: 1 g <br> (extended range: 5 g ) | conforms to EN 60068-2-6: 1 g <br> (extended range: 5 g ) |
| Shock resistance | conforms to EN 60068-2-27 | conforms to EN 60068-2-27: 15 g , <br> 11 ms (extended range: $35 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{~ms}$ ); <br> 1000 shocks per direction, 3 axes | conforms to EN 60068-2-27: 15 g , <br> 11 ms (extended range: $35 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{~ms}$ ); <br> 1000 shocks per direction, 3 axes |
| EMC immunity/emission | conforms to EN 61000-6-2/EN 61000-6-4 |  |  |
| Protect. class/installation pos. | IP 65/66/67 (conforms to EN 60529)/variable |  |  |
| Approval | UL E172151, CE | CE, UL in preparation | CE, UL in preparation |
| Power feed through | $l_{\text {max }}=4 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - |

## Fieldbus systems

The Beckhoff Fieldbus Box modules are available for various fieldbuses. The Compact Box serves as a fieldbus station - without expansion options - with a wide variety of I/O functions.

The Coupler Box and PLC Box can be extended by the Extension Box modules. Communication takes place via IP-Link. IP-Link is a fibre optic communication link with a transmission rate of $2 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{s}$ which is capable of transmitting 1,000 items of binary I/O data in approx. 1 ms , rapidly and securely. Smaller configurations are corre-
spondingly faster. Because of the high usable data rate, the IP-Link coupling does not reduce the performance of the fieldbus at all.

The Coupler Box gathers the I/O data and corresponds to the Bus Coupler from the Beckhoff Bus Terminal system.

The PLC Box is an intelligent fieldbus module for local pre-processing of the I/O signals and thus corresponds to the Bus Terminal Controller in the Bus Terminal system. This is a way of removing parts of the application out of the central control system
to relieve the CPU and the fieldbus. Decentralised counting, control or switching are typical applications for the Fieldbus Box with integrated small controller. The reaction times are independent of the bus communication and of the supervising controller. In the event of a bus or controller failure, maintenance of function (e.g. bringing the process to a safe state in an orderly manner) is possible.

For further information on the individual fieldbuses see page 262

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каталог, описание, технические, характеристики, datasheet, параметры, маркировка, габариты, фото, даташит, Beckhoff

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## Каталог Beckhoff


[^0]:    Realisation possibilities for position control loops

[^1]:    1 For availability status see Beckhoff website at: www.beckhoff.com

[^2]:    Special modules
    Distinguishing features

[^3]:    ${ }^{(1)}$ via modular fieldbus interface, ${ }^{(2)}$ via hardware, ${ }^{(3)}$ via software library

[^4]:    Further marking material and pictures see next page

