

5.1 Analog Input IOTA Models CC-TAIX01, CC-TAIX11

The Series C Analog Input IOTA board is represented by the following information and graphic.

To access the parts information for the:

- module
- IOTA
- terminal plug-in assembly, and
- fuses

associated with this board and module, refer to Analog Input in the Recommended Spare Parts section.

Series C Analog Input 6 inch, non-redundant IOTA is displayed.

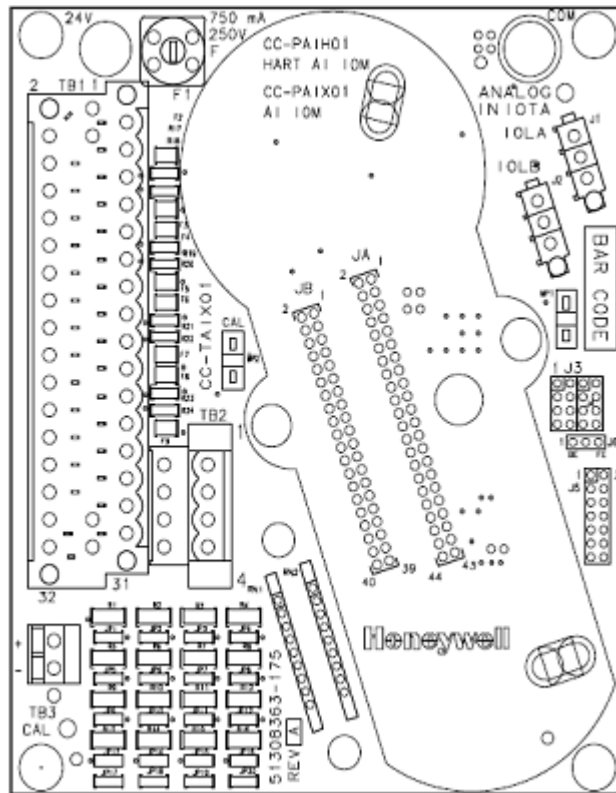


Figure 12: Series C Analog Input 6 inch, non-redundant IOTA

Note: All I/O field terminations accept up to 14 gauge stranded wire.

To properly wire, your module to the Series C Analog Input IOTA board with terminal block 1 (TB1) and terminal block 2 (TB2), use the following tables.

Table 17: AI 6 inch, non-redundant - terminal block 1

Terminal block 1		
Channel	Return screw	Power screw
Channel 1	2	1
Channel 2	4	3
Channel 3	6	5

Terminal block 1		
Channel	Return screw	Power screw
Channel 4	8	7
Channel 5	10	9
Channel 6	12	11
Channel 7	14	13
Channel 8	16	15
Channel 9	18	17
Channel 10	20	19
Channel 11	22	21
Channel 12	24	23
Channel 13	26	25
Channel 14	28	27
Channel 15	30	29
Channel 16	32	31

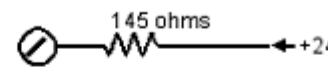
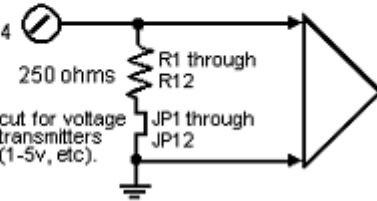
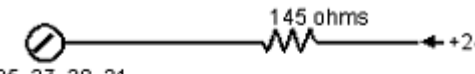
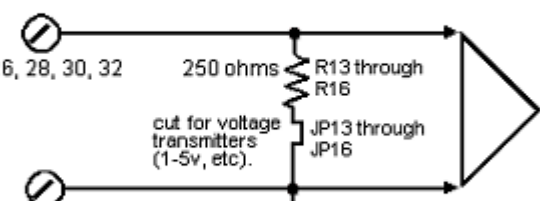
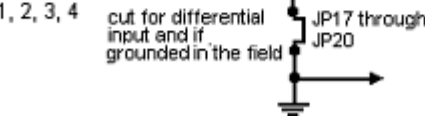
Table 18: AI 6 inch, non-redundant - terminal block 2

Terminal block 2 - Low side of the differential inputs			
If this TB2 screw is used	Then this channel is used	And this jumper is clipped	
1	13	JP17	<p>In the example below, cutting J20 would configure channel 16 for differential operation and pin 4 would be the low side (-) of the input signal.</p> <p>The diagram illustrates the wiring for terminal block 2. It shows two terminal blocks, TB1 and TB2, and a jumper block. TB1 has pins 19 through 32. TB2 has pins 1 through 4. The jumper block contains jumpers JP 17, 18, 19, and 20. JP 17 connects TB1 pin 19 to TB2 pin 1. JP 18 connects TB1 pin 20 to TB2 pin 2. JP 19 connects TB1 pin 21 to TB2 pin 3. JP 20 connects TB1 pin 22 to TB2 pin 4. A note indicates that cutting JP 20 would configure channel 16 for differential operation and pin 4 would be the low side (-) of the input signal.</p>
2	14	JP18	
3	15	JP19	
4	16	JP20	

Refer to “Custom wiring - Analog Input module” on page 81 for additional power connection possibilities.

Jumpers are utilized to support the following conditions:

Table 19: Jumpers to support Analog Input connections

Channels	Signal screw
<p>For channels 1 through 12</p>	<p>Each channel (1 through 12):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a corresponding jumper. Therefore, channel 1's jumper would be JP1, and so forth. • the jumper must be cut if connected to voltage transmitters (1-5v. etc.) <p>Channels 1 through 12</p> <p>TB1 pin 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 15, 17, 19, 21, 23</p>  <p>TB1 pin 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 16, 18, 20, 22, 24</p> 
<p>For channels 13 through 16</p>	<p>Each channel 13 through 16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a corresponding jumper. Therefore, channel 13's jumper would be JP13, and so forth. • the jumper must be cut if connected to voltage transmitters (1-5v. etc.) <p>Jumpers J17 through J20 are used with Terminal Block 2 (TB2) and are used if the device is grounded in the field.</p> <p>Channels 13 through 16</p> <p>TB1 pin 25, 27, 29, 31</p>  <p>TB1 pin 26, 28, 30, 32</p>  <p>TB2 pin 1, 2, 3, 4</p> 

5.1.1 Field wiring and module protection - Analog Input module

Individual field wiring is protected by an internal protection circuit permitting:

- Short circuit protection of input for field short circuits. Protection suitable for Division 2 non-incendive / Zone 2 non-arcing.
- Each signal can be shorted in the field with no damage to module or board. Other channels on the same IOM will not be affected