## MED100A

## Industrial Serial to Multi-mode Fiber Optic Converter

$\checkmark$ Data Rates up to 115.2 kbps<br>$\checkmark 2.5$ Mile ( 4 km ) Range<br>$\checkmark 10$ to 30 VDC Input Voltage<br>$\checkmark$ Wide Operating Temperature<br>$\checkmark$ 2000V Isolation<br>$\checkmark$ MODBUS ASCIIIRTU Compatible<br>$\checkmark$ EMI/RFI Protection

The MED100A is our Industrial Serial to Multi-mode Fiber Optic Converter. Designed for industry, it extends serial data range up to 2.5 miles and provides the most versatile connection possible between any asynchronous full or halfduplex serial equipment. In addition to direct point-to-point connectivity, it is capable operating in a multi-drop mode. This allows one serial device to communicate with up to 31 others around a fiber optic ring. Since it supports mixed serial standards, you can replace other converters and isolators and add the EMI/RFI immunity inherent to fiber optic communications.

In RS-232 mode, the MED100A supports transmit and receive data. Handshaking signals are not passed through.

An Automatic Send Data Control circuit controls the RS422/485 driver chip, eliminating the requirement for special software.

Easy to install and configure, it has an 8 position DIP
Switch to set up the RS-422/485 parameters and terminal blocks to connect serial signals and power.


| Specifications <br> Serial Technology |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| RS-232 | TD, RD, GND |
| RS-485 2-Wire | Data A(-), Data B(+), GND |
| RS-422/485 4-Wire | TDA(-), TDB(+), RDA(-), RDB(+), GND |
| Serial Connector | Terminal Block (24 to 14 AWG) |
| Data Rate |  |
| RS-232 | Up to 115.2 Kbps |
| RS-422/485 | Up to Up to 460.8 Kbps |
| Isolation | 2KV RMS, 1 minute |
| Industrial Bus | MODBUS ASCII/RTU |
| Fiber Optic Technology |  |
| Type / Wavelength | Multi-mode / 820 nm |
| Output Power | (-) 17 to (-) 10 dBm |
| Receive Sensitivity | $(-) 25.4 \mathrm{dBm}$ to (-) 24 dBm |
| Cable | 62.5/125 micro-meter |
| Connector | ST |
| Data Rate | 9.6 TO 115.2 kbps |
| Maximum Distance | 2.5 miles (4 km) |
| Idle State | Transmitter Light ON |
| Power |  |
| Source | External |
| Input Voltage | 10 to 30 VDC |
| Power Consumption | 4.2 Watts |
| Mechanical |  |
| LED Indicators | Serial TD, RD, and Power |
| Dimensions | $4.3 \times 2.3 \times .95$ in ( $11 \times 9 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) |
| Enclosure | 35 mm DIN Mount, Plastic |
| Weight | 0.4 lbs (182 g) Environmental |
| Op Temperature | -40 to $176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-40\right.$ to $\left.80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Storage Temp | - 40 to $185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (-40 to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| Op Humidity | 0 to 95\% Non-condensing |
| Regulatory |  |
| Approvals | FCC, CE, |
| MTBF | 460854 hours |
| MTBF Calc. Method | Parts Count Reliability Prediction |

## Package Contents

- MED100A Industrial Serial To Multi-mode Fiber Optic Converter
- Datasheet
- Fiber Optic Dust Cover (installed)


## Front Panel



| $\mathbf{1}$ | Fiber Connectors | Multi-mode, ST Connectors |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | PWR LED | ON When Power Applied |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | TD LED | On When Serial Data Transmitted |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | RD LED | On When Serial Data Received |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | DIP Switch | 8 Position, |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Terminal Blocks | Serial Data and Power |

## DIP Switch (SW1)



| Pos | ON | OFF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | RS-422/485 Baud Rate Selection |  |
| 2 | RS-422/485 Baud Rate Selection |  |
| 3 | RS-422/485 Baud Rate Selection |  |
| 4 | RS-422/485 Baud Rate Selection |  |
| 5 | RS-422/485 Baud Rate Selection |  |
| 6 | FO Multi-drop Ring | FO Point-to-Point |
| 7 | RS-422/485 Mode Selection |  |
| 8 | RS-422/485 Mode Selection |  |

## Terminal Block

| Terminal | Signal |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | RS-232 RD (OUTPUT) |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | GND |
| $\mathbf{C}$ | GND |
| $\mathbf{D}$ | RS-232 TD (INPUT) |
| $\mathbf{E}$ | NOT CONNECTED |
| $\mathbf{F}$ | +10 TO 30 VDC |
| $\mathbf{G}$ | RS-422/485 TDA(-)/ DATA A(-) |
| $\mathbf{H}$ | RS-422/485 TDB $(+)$ / DATA B $(+)$ |
| $\mathbf{J}$ | +10 TO 30 VDC |
| $\mathbf{K}$ | RS-422/485 RDA(-) / DATA A $(-)$ |
| $\mathbf{L}$ | RS-422/485 RDB $(+) /$ DATA B $(+)$ |

## DIN Rail Mounting



1. Angle the converter DIN clip over the top of the DIN rail.
2. Move the converter so that it is parallel with the DIN Rail and snap the DIN clip into place..

## RS-422/485 Baud Rate / Timeout

| Baud | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | R9 | TIME OUT |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1200 | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | $820 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 8.20 ms |
| 2400 | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | $430 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 4.30 ms |
| 4800 | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | None | 2.20 ms |
| 9600 | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | None | 1.30 ms |
| 19.2 K | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | None | 0.56 ms |
| 38.4 K | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | None | 0.27 ms |
| 57.6 K | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | None | 0.22 ms |
| 76.8 K | ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | None | 0.14 ms |
| 115.2 K | ON | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | None | 0.10 ms |
| 153.6 K | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | $6.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 0.06 ms |
| 230.4 K | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | $4.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 0.04 ms |
| 460.8 K | OF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 0.02 ms |

The Dip-Switch on the MED100A defines the mode of operation when being used for RS-422 or RS-485. Positions 1 through 5 determine the timeout of the RS-485 driver. Because the driver is controlled by hardware, a specific time must be set to tell the hardware how long to wait for data on the fiber side before turning off the RS-422/485 driver. If this time is set too short, the driver could be disabled before transmission is complete, resulting in data corruption. If the time is set too long, the device may respond before the RS-422/485 driver in the MED100A is disabled, corrupting this response. Set the timeout for approximately one character time or longer. The character times for several different baud rates are selectable on switch positions 1 through 5 . If you need a different timeout than what is provided, R10 can be removed and replaced with a different value R9. This table shows different timeout values for the switch positions as well as R9 replacement values.

## RS-422/RS-485 Mode Selection

1. RS-422/485 mode is selected by positioning DIP Switch positions 7 and 8 as shown below.

| Mode | Position 7 | Position 8 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| RS-485 2-Wire | ON | ON |
| RS-485 4-Wire | ON | OFF |
| RS-422 | OFF | OFF |



1. Loosen the screws to open the Serial TB Lead Clamps for the G, $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}$, and M terminals.
2. Jumper terminal $G$ to terminal $K$ and connect to RS-485 Data A (-) lead.
3. Jumper terminal $H$ to terminal $L$ and connect to RS-485 Data B (+) lead.
4. Connect the signal ground lead to terminal M.
5. Tighten the screws to close the Serial TB Lead Clamps. Ensure the clamps hold the leads securely. However, do not over tighten.
6. Position DIP Switch positions 1 through 5 for $t$ he desired baud rate.
7. Position DIP Switch positions 7 and 8 to ON for RS-485 2-Wire mode.

## Installation Notes:

Not all RS-485 devices are marked correctly for Data (+) and (-), so if the slave devices don't respond after going through the fiber converter, try swapping the wire pairs polarity to each converter. When there is no light received from the fiber in, the receive indicator will be On. You can interconnect or loop back the transmit fiber on one unit to the receive input on the same unit to verity the receive light goes out. If the transmit light is lighted all the time without data, the polarity of the RS-485 is reversed, or there is not enough bias, or termination loads on the RS-485 bus. Normal bias before termination is about 3.8 to 4.0 VDC, Data (+) to (-).


1. Loosen the screws to open the Serial TB Lead Clamps for the $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}$, and M terminals.
2. Connect RS-422/485 signal leads as shown in the diagram.
3. Connect the signal ground lead to terminal $M$.
4. Tighten the screws to close the Serial TB Lead Clamps. Ensure the clamps hold the leads securely. However, do not over tighten.
5. Position DIP Switch positions 1 through 5 for $t$ he desired baud rate.
6. Position DIP Switch positions 7 to ON and 4 to OFF for RS485 4-Wire mode. Set DIP Switch positions 7 and 8 to OFF for RS-422 mode.

## Installation Notes:

Not all RS-485 devices are marked correctly for Data (+) and $(-)$, so if the slave devices don't respond after going through the fiber converter, try swapping the wire pairs polarity to each converter. When there is no light received from the fiber in, the receive indicator will be On. You can interconnect or loop back the transmit fiber on one unit to the receive input on the same unit to verity the receive light goes out. If the transmit light is lighted all the time without data, the polarity of the RS-485 is reversed, or there is not enough bias, or termination loads on the RS-485 bus. Normal bias before termination is about 3.8 to 4.0 VDC , Data (+) to (-).

Black Box Corporation - 1000 Park Drive - Lawrence, PA 15055-1018
Tech Support and Ordering: 724-746-5500 - Fax: 724-746-0746
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## RS-232



1. Loosen the screws to open the Serial TB Lead Clamps for the $D, A$, and $B$ terminals.
2. Insert the RS-232 Signal Leads into the TB. Refer to the diagram above for DTE and DCE wiring configurations.
3. Tighten the screws to close the Serial TB Lead Clamps. Ensure the clamps hold the leads securely. However, do not over tighten.

## Installation Notes:

- DIP Switch Positions 1 through 5, 7 and 8 are not used in RS232 Mode.
- The wiring example shows a DTE device on one end and a DCE device on the other.
- Handshaking signals are not passed through.


## Fiber Optic

1. Ensure your fiber optic cable is terminated with an ST type connector. 62.5/125 micro-meter multimode cable is recommended.
2. Connect the converter's transmitter to the distant end receiver and vice-versa.
3. The fiber optic transmitter light is ON in the idle state. Therefore, the RX indicator will be lighted when data is not being transferred.
4. DIP Switch SW1-6 is used to select point-to-point or multi-drop mode. For point-to-point, set the switch to OFF for both converters. For multi-drop, set the switch to ON for each converter in the ring. With SW1-6 in the ON position, receive data will be looped back to the fiber optic transmitter. Data will repeat around the ring until it finally reaches its source. When the data is received by the originator, timeout circuitry will prevent it from being retransmitted.

| Maximum Converters in a Fiber Ring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baud Rate | RS-232 | RS-422/485 |
| 19.2 kbps and lower | 32 | 32 |
| 38.4 kbps | 16 | 24 |
| 115.2 kbps | 2 | 8 |



Fiber Optic Point-to-Point


Fiber Optic Multi-drop Ring


## Power


7. An external 10 to 30 VDC power supply is required. Attach power leads as shown above.

## Mechanical Diagram



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