SYSMAC
Programmable Controllers
C200H
(CPU01-E/03-E/11-E)

INSTALLATION GUIDE

# C200H Programmable Controllers (CPU01-E/03-E/11-E) Installation Guide 

Revised January 2001


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DANGER
Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

Caution
Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury, or property damage.

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The abbreviation "Ch," which appears in some displays and on some OMRON products, often means "word" and is abbreviated "Wd" in documentation in this sense.
The abbreviation "PC" means Programmable Controller and is not used as an abbreviation for anything else.

## Visual Aids

The following headings appear in the left column of the manual to help you locate different types of information.

Note Indicates information of particular interest for efficient and convenient operation of the product.

1, 2, 3... 1. Indicates lists of one sort or another, such as procedures, checklists, etc.

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## About this Manual:

This manual explains how to install a C-series C200H Programmable Controller (CPU01-E/03-E/11-E).
Section 1 is an introduction to Programmable Controllers. General information about what a Programmable Controller can do and how a Programmable Controller works is provided.

Section 2 provides a description of all the components of the $\mathbf{C 2 0 0 H}$. The names of all the individual parts of each Unit are given.
Section 3 explains how to assemble the C 200 H . A detailed description of how to mount each Unit is provided.

Section 4 outlines the system connections involved in installing a C200H Programmable Controller System. All I/O, including Remote I/O, are included.
Section 5 contains the requirements for the installation environment of the C200H. Suggestions for preventing electrical noise are included.
Section 6 explains the power considerations involved in installing the C 200 H .
Section 7 lists safety considerations that should be kept in mind while installing the C 200 H .
Appendixes, a Glossary, and an Index are also provided.

WARNING Failure to read and understand the information provided in this manual may result in personal injury or death, damage to the product, or product failure. Please read each section in its entirety and be sure you understand the information provided in the section and related sections before attempting any of the procedures or operations given.

## PRECAUTIONS

This section provides general precautions for using the Programmable Controller (PC) and related devices.
The information contained in this section is important for the safe and reliable application of the Programmable Controller. You must read this section and understand the information contained before attempting to set up or operate a PC system.

[^0]
## 1 Intended Audience

This manual is intended for the following personnel, who must also have knowledge of electrical systems (an electrical engineer or the equivalent).

- Personnel in charge of installing FA systems.
- Personnel in charge of designing FA systems.
- Personnel in charge of managing FA systems and facilities.


## 2 General Precautions

The user must operate the product according to the performance specifications described in the operation manuals.
Before using the product under conditions which are not described in the manual or applying the product to nuclear control systems, railroad systems, aviation systems, vehicles, combustion systems, medical equipment, amusement machines, safety equipment, and other systems, machines, and equipment that may have a serious influence on lives and property if used improperly, consult your OMRON representative.
Make sure that the ratings and performance characteristics of the product are sufficient for the systems, machines, and equipment, and be sure to provide the systems, machines, and equipment with double safety mechanisms.
This manual provides information for programming and operating the Unit. Be sure to read this manual before attempting to use the Unit and keep this manual close at hand for reference during operation.

WARNING It is extremely important that a PC and all PC Units be used for the specified purpose and under the specified conditions, especially in applications that can directly or indirectly affect human life. You must consult with your OMRON representative before applying a PC System to the above-mentioned applications.

## 3 Safety Precautions

1. WARNING Do not attempt to take any Unit apart while the power is being supplied. Doing so may result in electric shock.

WARNING Do not touch any of the terminals or terminal blocks while the power is being supplied. Doing so may result in electric shock.

WARNING Do not attempt to disassemble, repair, or modify any Units. Any attempt to do so may result in malfunction, fire, or electric shock.

Tighten the screws on the terminal block of the AC Power Supply Unit to the torque specified in this manual. The loose screws may result in burning or malfunction.

## 4 Operating Environment Precautions

4 Caution Do not operate the control system in the following places:

- Locations subject to direct sunlight.
- Locations subject to temperatures or humidity outside the range specified in the specifications.
- Locations subject to condensation as the result of severe changes in temperature.
- Locations subject to corrosive or flammable gases.
- Locations subject to dust (especially iron dust) or salts.
- Locations subject to exposure to water, oil, or chemicals.
- Locations subject to shock or vibration.

4 Caution Take appropriate and sufficient countermeasures when installing systems in the following locations:

- Locations subject to static electricity or other forms of noise.
- Locations subject to strong electromagnetic fields.
- Locations subject to possible exposure to radioactivity.
- Locations close to power supplies.

1. Caution The operating environment of the PC System can have a large effect on the longevity and reliability of the system. Improper operating environments can lead to malfunction, failure, and other unforeseeable problems with the PC System. Be sure that the operating environment is within the specified conditions at installation and remains within the specified conditions during the life of the system.

## 5 Application Precautions

Observe the following precautions when using the PC System.
WARNING Always heed these precautions. Failure to abide by the following precautions could lead to serious or possibly fatal injury.

- Always ground the system to $100 \Omega$ or less when installing the Units. Not connecting to a ground of $100 \Omega$ or less may result in electric shock.
- Always turn OFF the power supply to the PC before attempting any of the following. Not turning OFF the power supply may result in malfunction or electric shock.
- Mounting or dismounting Power Supply Units, I/O Units, CPU Units, Memory Cassettes, or any other Units.
- Assembling the Units.
- Setting DIP switches or rotary switches.
- Connecting or wiring the cables.
- Connecting or disconnecting the connectors.


## Caution Failure to abide by the following precautions could lead to faulty operation of the

 PC or the system, or could damage the PC or PC Units. Always heed these precautions.- Fail-safe measures must be taken by the customer to ensure safety in the event of incorrect, missing, or abnormal signals caused by broken signal lines, momentary power interruptions, or other causes.
- Interlock circuits, limit circuits, and similar safety measures in external circuits (i.e., not in the Programmable Controller) must be provided by the customer.
- Always use the power supply voltage specified in the operation manuals. An incorrect voltage may result in malfunction or burning.
- Take appropriate measures to ensure that the specified power with the rated voltage and frequency is supplied. Be particularly careful in places where the power supply is unstable. An incorrect power supply may result in malfunction.
- Install external breakers and take other safety measures against short-circuiting in external wiring. Insufficient safety measures against short-circuiting may result in burning.
- Do not apply voltages to the Input Units in excess of the rated input voltage. Excess voltages may result in burning.
- Do not apply voltages or connect loads to the Output Units in excess of the maximum switching capacity. Excess voltage or loads may result in burning.
- Disconnect the functional ground terminal when performing withstand voltage tests. Not disconnecting the functional ground terminal may result in burning.
- Install the Unit properly as specified in the operation manual. Improper installation of the Unit may result in malfunction.
- Be sure that all the mounting screws, terminal screws, and cable connector screws are tightened to the torque specified in the relevant manuals. Incorrect tightening torque may result in malfunction.
- Leave the label attached to the Unit when wiring. Removing the label may result in malfunction.
- Remove the label after the completion of wiring to ensure proper heat dissipation. Leaving the label attached may result in malfunction.
- Use crimp terminals for wiring. Do not connect bare stranded wires directly to terminals. Connection of bare stranded wires may result in burning.
- Double-check all the wiring before turning ON the power supply. Incorrect wiring may result in burning.
- Mount the Unit only after checking the terminal block completely.
- Be sure that the terminal blocks, Memory Units, expansion cables, and other items with locking devices are properly locked into place. Improper locking may result in malfunction.
- Check the user program for proper execution before actually running it on the Unit. Not checking the program may result in an unexpected operation.
- Confirm that no adverse effect will occur in the system before attempting any of the following. Not doing so may result in an unexpected operation.
- Changing the operating mode of the PC.
- Force-setting/force-resetting any bit in memory.
- Changing the present value of any word or any set value in memory.
- Do not pull on the cables or bend the cables beyond their natural limit. Doing either of these may break the cables.
- Do not place objects on top of the cables. Doing so may break the cables.


# SECTION 1 Introduction 

This section provides general information about Programmable Controllers (PCs) and how they fit into a Control System.

1-1 What is a Control System?
1-2 The Role of the PC
1-2-1 Input Devices
1-2-2 Output Devices
1-3 How Does a PC Work?

## 1-1 What is a Control System?

A Control System is the electronic equipment needed to control a particular process. It may include everything from a process control computer, if one is used, to the factory computer, down through the PCs (and there may be many of them networked together) and then on down through the network to the control components: the switches, stepping motors, solenoids, and sensors which monitor and control the mechanical operations.


A Control System can involve very large applications where many different models of PC are networked together or it could be an application as small as a single PC controlling a single output device.

## A Position Control System



In the typical Control System example shown above, a PC controls the movement of the workpiece bed across two horizontal axes using Limit Switches and Servomotors to monitor and control movement.

## 1-2 The Role of the PC

The PC is the part of the Control System that directly controls the manufacturing process. According to the program stored in its memory, the PC accepts data from the input devices connected to it, and uses this data to monitor the controlled system. When the program calls for some action to take place, the PC sends data to the output devices connected to it, to cause that action to take place. The PC may be used to control a simple, repetitive task, or it may be connected to other PCs, or to a host computer in order to integrate the control of a complex process.

## 1-2-1 Input Devices

PCs can receive input from either automated or manual devices. The PC could receive data from the user via a pushbutton switch, keyboard, or similar device. Automated input could come from a variety of devices: microswitches, timers, encoders, photosensors, and so on. Some devices, like the Limit Switch shown below, turn ON or OFF when the equipment actually makes contact with it. Other devices, like the Photoelectric Switch and Proximity Switch shown below, use other means, such as light or inductance, in order to get information about the equipment being monitored.


Photoelectric Switch


Limit Switch


Proximity Switch

## 1-2-2 Output Devices

A PC can output to a myriad of devices for use in automated control. Almost anything that you can think of could be controlled (perhaps indirectly) by a PC. Some of the most common devices are motors, Solenoids, Servomotors, Stepping Motors, valves, switches, indicator lights, buzzers, and alarms. Some of these output devices; such as the motors, Solenoids, Servomotors, Stepping Motors, and valves; affect the controlled system directly. Others; such as the indicator lights, buzzers, and alarms; provide output to notify personnel.


Stepping Motor

## 1-3 How Does a PC Work?

PCs operate by monitoring input signals and providing output signals. When changes are detected in the signals, the PC reacts, through the user-programmed internal logic, to produce output signals. The PC continually cycles the program in its memory to achieve this control.

## Block Diagram of PC



A program for your applications must be designed, and stored in the PC. This program is then executed as part of the cycle of internal operations of the PC.

## Cycle

When a PC operates, that is, when it executes its program to control an external system, a series of operations are performed inside the PC. These internal operations can be broadly classified into the following four categories:

1, 2, 3... 1. Common (or overseeing) processes, such as watchdog timer operation and testing the program memory.
2. Data input and output.
3. Instruction execution.
4. Peripheral device servicing.

## Cycle Time

The total time required for a PC to perform all these internal operations is called the cycle time. The flowchart and diagram on the following page illustrate these internal operations for a typical PC.

Timing is one of the most important factors in designing a Control System. For accurate operations, it is necessary to have answers to such questions as these:

- How long does it take for the PC to execute all the instructions in its memory?
- How long does it take for the PC to produce a control output in response to a given input signal?
The cycle time of the PC can be automatically calculated and monitored, but it is necessary to have an understanding of the timing relationships within the PC for effective System design and programming.

PC Operation Flowchart


This section provides information about the individual Units that make up a PC. The names of all the parts of a Unit are given, followed by any details that apply to that Unit alone. For a description of how the Units fit together to become a PC, refer to Section 3 Assembly Instructions. For information about the model numbers of any of the parts described in this section, refer to Appendix C Standard Models.

2-1 CPU Rack
2-2 CPU
2-3 Expansion I/O Rack
2-4 Power Supply
2-5 I/O Units
2-6 Memory Units

## 2-1 CPU Rack

The following figure shows the names of all the parts of a CPU Rack. There are four models of Backplanes available with 3, 5, 8 and 10 slots for I/O Units. You can use any of these Backplanes to build a CPU or Expansion I/O Rack. However, the C200H-OC225/OD212/OD21A 16-point Output Unit and C200H-B7AO1 B7A Interface Unit must be mounted to a C200H-BC $\square \square 1-\mathrm{V} 1 / \mathrm{V} 2$ Backplane.

This connector not used:
Cover with a cap.


## 2-2 CPU

The CPU is available in three models. The C200H-CPU01-E and C200H-CPU11-E both run on 100 to 120 or 200 to 240 VAC, and the C200H-CPU03-E runs on 24 VDC . The C200H-CPU11-E is unique in that it connects the SYSMAC LINK Unit or SYSMAC NET Link Unit to the CPU. These two Units are mounted to either of the two slots located directly to the left of the the CPU and connected to the CPU via a bus connector. A separate Unit, the Bus Connector Unit, is required to connect the SYSMAC NET Link Unit or the SYSMAC LINK Unit to the CPU.

Also note that model C200H-CPU11-E has an additional battery connected to the CPU.

Note If you are using the SYSMAC LINK Unit or SYSMAC NET Link Unit in your C 200 H system, use model C200H-CPU11-E as the CPU. Otherwise, the link Units cannot be used.

## C200H-CPU01-E/03



## C200H-CPU11-E



CPU Indicators
The following figure shows the indicators that are located on the front panel of the three CPU models.


## Peripheral Device Connectors

All three CPU models are equipped with two connectors for peripheral devices. One is used for the Handheld Programming Console or the Data Access Console; the other is used for the CPU-Mounting Programming Console. The C200H-CPU11-E, however, has a third connector that is used for connecting the SYSMAC LINK Unit or the SYSMAC NET Link Unit to the CPU.

To connect the Handheld Programming Console to the CPU, a Connecting Cable is required, as shown in the following diagram.

Note If you are using the SYSMAC LINK Unit or SYSMAC NET Link Unit in your system, you must use model C200H-CPU11-E as the CPU. The other two models mentioned above are not equipped with the appropriate connectors.


The CPU-mounting Programming Console can be mounted directly to the CPU and does not require a Connecting Cable. To mount the CPU-Mounting Programming Console (or any other peripheral device) directly to the CPU, follow the steps below.

The CPU-mounting Programming Console, when mounted to the CPU, covers the two I/O Units located directly to the left of the CPU. For this reason it is important to know which shapes can be mounted to these slots.

Notice, in the following diagram, that the two I/O Units mounted directly to the left of the CPU are A-shape Units. The CPU-mounting Programming Console can be mounted to the CPU provided A-shape I/O Units are mounted to these two slots. Make sure the protective covers of the two I/O Units are in place to avoid electrical interference with the CPU.

Because the surface of B-shape and E-shape I/O Units protrudes a few centimeters from surface of the CPU, B-shape and E-shape I/O Units cannot be mounted to the two slots to the left of the CPU unless a Programming Console Base Unit is first mounted to the CPU to increase the mounting height of the Programming Console.

If you are using the $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CP} 11-\mathrm{E}$, a SYSMAC LINK Unit or a SYSMAC LINK Unit can be mounted to either of the two slots to the left of the CPU. They are then connected to the CPU with the Bus Connector Unit.


A-shape I/O Units

1, 2, 3... 1. Remove the cover from the peripheral device connector with a standard screwdriver.
2. Connect the CPU-Mounting Programming Console to the peripheral device connector.
3. Attach the CPU-Mounting Programming Console to the CPU by tightening the mounting screws.

## 2-3 Expansion I/O Rack

The Backplane used to construct a CPU Rack is also used to construct an Expansion I/O Rack. An Expansion I/O Rack is identical to a CPU Rack, except the CPU has been replaced with a Power Supply. The parts of an Expansion I/O Rack are shown in the following diagram.

I/O Connecting Cable Connector
Connects Expansion I/O Rack to pre-
ceding Expansion I/O Rack or to CPU.
 Connects Expansion I/O Rack to next Expansion I/O Rack. When not used, cover with a cap.

Backplane mounting screws (four, with 4-mm dia. heads)

## 2-4 Power Supply

The Power Supply used for Expansion I/O Racks is available in two models. One runs on 100 to 120 or 200 to 240 VAC, and the other runs on 24 VDC.


## DC Power Supply



Note The LG and GR terminals are connected internally.

## 2-5 I/O Units

I/O Units come in three shapes: A-shape, B-shape, and E-shape. Refer to Appendix $B$ Specifications for the dimensions of each Unit.

## A-shape I/O Units



## B-shape I/O Units



## E-shape I/O Units



## 2-6 Memory Units

There are three types of Memory Units, having three different types of memory. The three types of memory are EPROM, EEPROM, and RAM.

| Memory | Model | Capacity | Maximum program size | Backup | Clock ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EPROM | C200H-MP831 | 8K words | 6,974 words | --- | NO |
| EEPROM | C200H-ME431 | 4K words | 2,878 words |  |  |
|  | C200H-ME831 | 8K words | 6,974 words |  |  |
| RAM | C200H-MR431 | 4K words | 2,878 words | Battery | NO |
|  | C200H-MR831 | 8K words | 6,974 words |  |  |
|  | C200H-MR432 | 4K words | 2,878 words | Capacitor |  |
|  | C200H-MR832 | 8K words | 6,974 words |  |  |

Contents for Memory Unit Registration

| Fixed DM area <br> (DM 1000 to DM 1999) |
| :--- |
| I/O table (see note) |
| UM (ladder program area) |
|  |

Note I/O tables are also saved in the Memory Unit at the time of creation. Therefore, if the Memory Unit is set to write-protect, it will be impossible to create an I/O table.

## EPROM Unit

## EEPROM Unit

## RAM Unit

## Battery Failure Flag

## Switches on Memory Units

The data that you wish to store in an EPROM Unit must first be written to an EPROM Chip, using the PROM Writer. Then the EPROM Chip must be mounted to the inside of the EPROM Unit. Once this has been done, the data cannot be changed. In addition, the data will be retained indefinitely when the power is turned OFF.

Data can be stored in the EEPROM Unit while the Unit is mounted to the PC. The data is retained indefinitely when the power is turned OFF.

Data can be randomly written to and read from the RAM Unit. However, the Unit requires battery or capacitor back-up in order to retain the information when the power is OFF. Units with battery back-up can retain their data for approximately five years at room temperature $\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. Units with capacitor back-up retain their data for approximately 20 days at room temperature, but the length of time varies with temperature as shown below.
Capacitor

| back-up time |
| :--- |
| (days) |

Two switches are provided on Memory Units, as shown below.


SW1 (the write enable switch) only has an effect if the Unit is a RAM Unit or EEPROM Unit. Peripheral devices can only write data to these Memory Units if SW1 is ON. When you wish to write data to this Memory Unit, make sure SW1 is set to the ON position. After you have finished writing the data to the Memory Unit, turn SW1 to the OFF position so that the data will be protected from any further changes. If you try to write data to the Memory Unit while SW1 is in the OFF position, the message "DISABLED ROM" will appear on the Programming Console.

SW2 Selects what operating mode the PC will be in when power is applied to the System. If there is no peripheral device connected to the CPU, the PC will enter RUN mode when power is applied. If a Programming Console is connected to the CPU, the PC will enter the mode that the Programming Console is set to. If a peripheral device other than the Programming Console is connected to the CPU, the PC will enter the mode specified by SW2.

The C200H-CPU11-E, unlike the other two CPU models, has an additional battery connected to the CPU. A flag, assigned to the bits listed in the following table, indicates where battery failure occurred (in the RAM Unit or in the CPU) and in which Unit.

| Model | Bit | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C200H-CPU01-E/03 | 25308 | Battery failure in RAM Unit |
| C200H-CPU11-E | 25308 | Battery failure in RAM Unit or <br> CPU |
|  | AR2404 | Battery failure in CPU |

In the following table, the ON/OFF status of the bits indicate where battery failure took place in the C200H-CPU11-E. For example, when bit 25308 is ON the battery in the CPU failed.

| $\mathbf{2 5 3 0 8}$ | AR2404 | Unit in which the battery failed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ON | ON | CPU |
| ON | OFF | RAM Unit |

## Assembly Instructions

When we speak of a PC, we usually think of it as a single object. But actually even the simplest PCs are usually composed of several different devices. In fact a single PC can be physically spread throughout a building, but we still call it one PC.

3-1 Mounting the Units
3-2 Memory Packs
3-3 System Configurations

## 3-1 Mounting the Units

There is no single Unit that can be said to constitute a Rack PC. To build a Rack PC, we start with a Backplane. The Backplane for the C200H is shown below.


C200H Backplane

The Backplane is a simple device having two functions. The first is to provide physical support for the Units to be mounted to it. The second is to provide the connectors and electrical pathways necessary for connecting the Units mounted to it.

The core of the PC is the CPU. The CPU contains the program consisting of the series of steps necessary for the control task. The CPU has a built-in power supply, and fits into the rightmost position of the Backplane.


The CPU of the C 200 H has no I/O points built in. So, in order to complete the PC we need to mount one or more I/O Units to the Backplane. Mount the I/O Unit to the Backplane by locking the top of the I/O Unit into the slot on the Backplane and rotating the I/O Unit downwards as shown in the following diagram. Press down on the yellow tab at the bottom of the slot, press the I/O Unit firmly into position, and then release the yellow tab.


The figure below shows one I/O Unit mounted directly to the left of the CPU.


I/O Units are where the control connections are made from the PC to all the various input devices and output devices. As you can see from the figure above, there is still some space available on the left side of the Backplane. This space is for any additional I/O Units that may be required.


The figure above shows a total of eight I/O Units mounted to the Backplane. I/O Units come in three shapes; A-shape, B-shape, and E-shape (refer to Appendix B Specifications for dimensions). Normally, only A-shape I/O Units can be mounted to the two rightmost I/O Unit positions on the Backplane (the ones next to the CPU). This is so that there will be enough room to mount peripheral devices such as a Programming Console to the CPU. However, if you use a Programming Console Base Unit to increase the mounting height of the Programming Console, you will be able to mount the Programming Console to the CPU even if there are B-shape and/or E-shape I/O Units mounted to the two rightmost slots.
The C200H-OC225/OD212/OD21A 16-point Output Unit and C200H-B7AO1 B7A Interface Unit can be mounted only to a C200H-BC $\square \square 1-\mathrm{V} 1 / \mathrm{V} 2$ Backplane. If a Backplane other than these two models is used, the Units will not operate properly.

Backplanes are available in different lengths (three, five, eight, ten slots), and can hold a different number of I/O Units accordingly (refer to Appendix B Specifications for dimensions). Of course, not all I/O Units look exactly alike, but the ones in the figure show their typical appearance. This configuration of Backplane, CPU, and I/O Units is called a CPU Rack. This term refers to the Backplane and all the Units mounted to it. However, if we want to include more than eight I/O Units in our configuration we can add an additional Backplane.

This Backplane has I/O Units mounted to it, but it has no CPU of its own. The additional Backplane must also have an Expansion I/O Power Supply mounted to its rightmost position. This configuration of additional Backplane, Expansion I/O Power Supply, and I/O Units is called an Expansion I/O Rack.


The CPU Rack and Expansion I/O Rack shown above are connected by a Connecting Cable (the length of Cable between individual Racks can be up to 10 m , but the total length of Cable between all Racks must be within 12 m ).
Remember that this whole configuration is still referred to as one PC. It is possible to add up to two Expansion I/O Racks to one CPU Rack. When installing I/O Connecting Cables, cover any unused connectors with the caps provided.

## 3-2 Memory Packs

The CPU has a removable Memory Pack that stores the user program. Memory Packs are available with three types of memory; EPROM, EEPROM, and RAM (refer to Section 2-6 Memory Packs). If this is your first C200H, then you must have a RAM Pack in order to write and test the program you are going to use. If this is not your first C 200 H and you have a complete, tested program already, you can copy the program to an EPROM or EEPROM Pack for use on this C 200 H . The EEPROM chip can be written to without removing the chip from the Memory Pack by using an appropriate peripheral device (refer to Appendix C Standard Models). The EPROM Chip may be programmed using a PROM Writer or a FIT Ladder Pack. Then the EPROM Chip must be mounted inside the EPROM Pack.

Note Only PROM Writer Model C500-PRW06 may be used with the SYSMAC C200H.
After the data has been written to the EPROM Chip, mount it to the inside of the EPROM Pack by following these steps.

## How to Mount an EPROM Chip to the Memory Pack


2. Unlock the holding bracket and slide it upward to remove it as shown below

3. Pull the printed circuit board out of the EPROM Pack.
4. On the printed circuit board there is a socket for the EPROM Chip. On the socket you will find a notch. Align the notch on the socket with the notch on the EPROM Chip and mount the EPROM Chip to the socket as shown below.

5. Reassemble the EPROM Pack in the reverse order of disassembly. During reassembly, ensure that the circuit board is inserted along the guides on the top and bottom of the Pack housing and that the projections on the housing fit into the holes in the holding bracket. Be sure to lock the holding bracket into the right side of the housing. When reassembled, the Pack should appear as shown below.


## How to Mount the

 Memory Pack to the CPU1,2,3... 1. Turn OFF the power to the PC.

1 Caution Do not attempt to mount the Memory Pack to the CPU while the power to the PC is ON. Doing so may cause data to be lost, or may damage the CPU or Memory Pack.
2. Set the selector switches on the Memory Pack to the desired positions (refer to Section 2-6 Memory Packs).
3. Insert the Memory Pack into its compartment as shown below. As you do this, you will feel a slight resistance as the connector on the Memory Pack mates with the connector on the CPU. Continue pushing on the Memory Pack until it is inserted completely into the CPU.


## 3-3 System Configurations

When building your C 200 H system there may be some restrictions depending on the Unit you are using and the Rack you are mounting it to. The following figure shows an assembled CPU Rack, Expansion I/O Rack, and Remote I/O Slave Rack. Use it as a quick reference when assembling your PC. For details about the individual Units, refer to that Unit's operation manual.

The items listed below should be kept in mind.

- The SYSMAC LINK Unit and the SYSMAC NET Link Unit are always mounted to either of the two slots to the left of the C200H-CPU11-E CPU. When using SYSMAC NET, a power supply adapter is mounted to the left of the Units.
- The C200H-OC225/OD212/OD21A 16-point Output Unit and C200H-B7AO1 B7A Interface Unit can be mounted only to a C200H-BC $\square \square 1-\mathrm{V} 1 / \mathrm{V} 2$ Backplane.



## System Connections

In the preceding sections we have covered what all the parts of a PC are and how they should be assembled. This section provides detailed information about the types of considerations involved in making all of the PC connections. Also included in this section are considerations that should be kept in mind when using the $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CPU} 11-\mathrm{E}$ as the CPU .

4-1 IR Word Allocation
4-2 Remote I/O
4-3 Maximum Current and Power Supplied
4-4 I/O Connections

## 4-1 IR Word Allocation

Each slot of the Backplane is assigned a hardware word number. This word is accessible for I/O use only in the given slot. However, standard I/O Units are available in $5-, 8-$, 12 -, and 16 -point models. If an I/O Unit other than a 16 -point model is mounted, the unused points of that word are accessible only as "work bits" (refer to the C 200 H Operation Manual). The number of I/O bits available for the entire system, therefore, varies according to the model of I/O Units used, as well as the model of Backplanes used. The figure below shows the relationship between the model of I/O Unit and work bits. The shaded bits can only be used as work bits.

| 5-point U | 8-point Unit | 12-point Unit | 16-point U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 |
| 04 | 04 | 04 | 04 |
| 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 |
| 06 | 06 | 06 | 06 |
| 07 | 07 | 07 | 07 |
| 08 | 08 | 08 | 08 |
| 09 | 09 | 09 | 09 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

The CPU Rack begins with word 000 at the leftmost slot. The first Expansion I/O Rack begins with word 010, and the second Expansion I/O Rack with word 020. The first word of each Rack is fixed, regardless of the model of Backplane used. As with the I/O bits unused by individual I/O Units, the bits of the I/O words unused by a Backplane can be used as work bits. The following figure shows the relationship between the model of Backplane and I/O words. The shaded bits can only be used as work bits.

C200H-BC031 Backplane

| Word | 000 | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| bits | $\int_{15}^{00}$ | $\int_{15}$ | $\int_{15}$ | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

C200H-BC051-V1 Backplane

| Word | 000 | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| bits | $\int_{15}^{00}$ | $\int_{15}$ | $\int_{15}$ | $\int_{15}$ | $\int_{15}$ | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

C200H-BC081-V1 Backplane

| Word | 000 | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| bits | $\int_{15}^{00}$ | $\int_{15}$ | $\int_{15}$ | $\int_{15}$ | $\int_{15}$ | $\int_{15}$ | $\int_{15}$ | $\int_{15}$ | 15 | 15 |

Note The C200H-OC225/OD212/OD21A 16-point Output Unit and C200H-B7AO1 B7A Interface Unit can be mounted only to a C200H-BC 1-V1/V2 Backplane.

For example, if a PC consists of three 8-slot Racks with 8-point I/O Units mounted to all I/O Unit mounting positions, the number of I/O points for the entire PC will be:

8 points $\times 8$ slots $\times 3$ Racks $=192$ points

If a PC consists of three 8-slot Racks with the I/O Unit mounting positions equally divided between 16-point Input Units and 12-point Output Units, the number of l/O points for the entire PC will be:

Input points $=16$ points $\times 4$ slots $\times 3$ Racks $=192$ points Output points $=12$ points $\times 4$ slots $\times 3$ Racks $=144$ points
Total I/O points $=192+144=336$

The following figure shows the word allocation for a fully expanded C 200 H with three 8-slot Backplanes.


## 4-2 Remote I/O

There are limits to how long the normal wiring between the PC and its Expansion I/O Racks can be. A Remote I/O Unit can extend this distance greatly, so that the PC and its Expansion I/O Racks can even be located in separate buildings. There are two types of Remote I/O Systems, optical and wired.

By locating a Rack farther from the CPU Rack, a Remote I/O System eliminates the time and mess in wiring (or changing wiring) to many devices that are separated from the CPU Rack. Although all I/O points must ultimately be wired individually, the question is one of distance: Do you want to wire dozens of terminals all the way across a factory complex or do you want to run a single cable for most of the distance and then wire individual terminals locally? A PC with an Expansion I/O System is called an Expanded PC.

I/O words 100 through 199 and DM words 1000 through 1999 are allocated to Special I/O Units. There are limitations to the number and model of Special I/O Units that can be mounted to a Remote I/O Slave Rack. Provided no other models of Special I/O Units are mounted to a Remote I/O Slave Rack, the maximum number of Special I/O Units that can be mounted is shown below for each model.

| Group | Units | Total number |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| A | High-speed Counter, Position Control <br> (NC111/NC112), ASCII, Analog I/O, ID Sensor, <br> Fuzzy Logic Unit | 4 Units |
| B | High-density and Mixed I/O, Cam Positioner, <br> Temperature Control, PID Control, Heat/Cool <br> Temperature Control | 8 Units |
| C | Temperature Sensor, Voice | 6 Units |
| D | Position Control (NC221) | 2 Units |

When using a combination of A, B, C, and D Units on a Remote I/O Slave Rack, the number of each model of Unit being used must satisfy the following two formulas.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 A+B+C+6 D \leq 12 \\
& A+B+C+D \leq 8
\end{aligned}
$$

In addition, when PC Link Units are used, a maximum of ten Special I/O Units and PC Link Units total can be mounted to one Expanded PC. When a High-density I/O Unit is mounted to a Remote I/O Slave Rack, the RM001-PV1 or RM201 Remote I/O Master Unit must be used.

## 4-3 Maximum Current and Power Supplied

The power supplies, including those built in the CPUs, are limited in the total current they can supply to I/O units.
The table below shows the maximum currents supplied by each power supply. There are three categories in the "Maximum current supplied":

1, 2, 3... 1. The $5-\mathrm{V}$ internal logic current powers I/O Cards and communications cards. Refer to the deductions table to determine what trade-offs must be made when the total I/O and peripherals exceed the CPUs internal logic current capacity.
2. The 26-V relay current powers relay output cards and ID Sensor Units.
3. Finally, the external $24-V D C$ power supply on the CPU powers external input devices.
The total wattage of all three categories cannot exceed the wattage listed in the last column, "Maximum power".
You should not exceed any of the individual current ratings for the voltage supplied by any single unit, nor should you exceed the total maximum power output.

## Current Supplied

| Name | Model number | Max. current supplied |  |  | Maximum power |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 5 V (internal logic current) | $\begin{gathered} 26 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { (relay current) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { (No-voltage } \\ \text { contact current) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| CPU Rack | C200H-CPU01-E | 1.6 A | 0.6 A | 0.8 A | 23 W |
|  | C200H-CPU03-E |  |  | --- | 18 W |
|  | C200H-CPU11-E | 1.4 A |  | 0.8 A | 22 W |
| Expansion I/O Rack | C200H-PS221 | 2.7 A | 0.6 A | 0.8 A | 28 W |
|  | C200H-PS211 |  |  | --- | 23 W |
| Slave Rack | C200H-RT001-P | 2.7 A | 0.6 A | 0.8 A | 28 W |
|  | C200H-RT002-P |  |  | --- | 23 W |
|  | C200H-RT201 |  |  | 0.8 A | 28 W |
|  | C200H-RT202 |  |  | --- | 23 W |

Note The figures shown in the "maximum current supplied" and "maximum power supplied" columns are computed with the power consumed by the Backplanes, CPU, Memory Cassettes, Peripheral Devices, I/O Power Supply Units, and Slave Units already calculated.

Design the system so that the following two conditions are satisfied.

## Condition 1

(1) (Total current consumption of all Units in the 5-V system) $\leq$ (the figure in the 5-V column)
(2) (Total current consumption of all Units in the $26-\mathrm{V}$ system) $\leq$ (the figure in the 26-V column)
(3) (Total current consumption of all Units in the $24-\mathrm{V}$ system) $\leq$ (the figure in the 24-V column)

## Condition 2

(1) $\times 5 V+(2) \times 26 V+(3) \times 24 \leq$ (maximum power supplied)

## Deductions Table

| CPU11-E 5-V <br> consumption (I/O card) | CPU01/03-E 5-V <br> consumption (I/O card) | Peripheral device deductions |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\leq 1.4 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\leq 1.6 \mathrm{~A}$ | None |
| $>1.4 \mathrm{~A}$, but $\leq 1.7 \mathrm{~A}$ | $>1.6 \mathrm{~A}$, but $\leq 1.9 \mathrm{~A}$ | PROM Writer and CPU-mounting Host Link Unit |
| $>1.7 \mathrm{~A}$, but $\leq 1.9 \mathrm{~A}$ | $>1.9 \mathrm{~A}$, but $\leq 2.1 \mathrm{~A}$ | PROM Writer, CPU-mounting Host Link Unit, Peripheral Interface <br> Unit |
| $>1.9 \mathrm{~A}$, but $\leq 2.1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $>2.1 \mathrm{~A}$, but $\leq 2.3 \mathrm{~A}$ | PROM Writer, CPU-mounting Host Link Unit, Peripheral Interface <br> Unit, and Printer Interface Unit |

## Current Drawn from 5-V Supply

| Unit | Model number | Current consumption |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC Input | C200H-ID211 | 0.01 A each |
|  | C200H-ID212 |  |
| No-Voltage Contact Input | C200H-ID001 |  |
|  | C200H-ID002 |  |
| AC Input | C200H-IA121 |  |
|  | C200H-IA122/IA122V |  |
|  | C200H-IA221 |  |
|  | C200H-IA222/IA222V |  |
| AC/DC Input | C200H-IM211 |  |
|  | C200H-IM212 |  |
| Contact Output | C200H-OC221 |  |
|  | C200H-OC222 |  |
|  | C200H-OC223 |  |
|  | C200H-OC224 |  |
|  | C200H-OC225 | 0.05 A |
| Transistor Output | C200H-OD411 | 0.14 A |
|  | C200H-OD211 | 0.16 A |
|  | C200H-OD212 | 0.18 A |
|  | C200H-OD213 | 0.14 A |
|  | C200H-OD214 |  |
|  | C200H-OD216 | 0.01 A each |
|  | C200H-OD217 |  |
|  | C200H-OD21A | 0.16 A |
| Triac Output | C200H-OA121-E | 0.14 A |
|  | C200H-OA122-E | 0.18 A |
|  | C200H-OA223 | 0.18 A |
|  | C200H-OA222V | 0.20 A |
|  | C200H-OA224 | 0.27 A |
| Analog Timer Unit | C200H-TM001 | 0.06 A |
| B7A Interface Unit | C200H-B7Al1 | 0.10 A |
|  | C200H-B7AO1 |  |
| Host Link | C200H-LK101-PV1 | 0.25 A |
|  | C200H-LK201-V1 | 0.15 A |
|  | C200H-LK202-V1 | 0.25 A |
| PC Link | C200H-LK401 | 0.35 A |
| Remote Master | C200H-RM001-PV1 | 0.20 A |
|  | C200H-RM201 | 0.25 A |
| SYSMAC LINK Unit | C200HW-SLK13/SLK14/ SLK23/SLK24 | 0.8 A |


| Unit | Model number | Current consumption |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SYSMAC NET Link Unit | C200HS-SNT32 | 1.0 A |
| Feed Adapter | C200H-APS01/ASP02 | 0 A |
| TTL Input | C200H-ID501 | 0.13 A |
| DC Input | C200H-ID215 |  |
| TTL Output | C200H-OD501 | 0.22 A |
| Transistor Output | C200H-OD215 |  |
| TTL I/O | C200H-MD501 | 0.18 A |
| DC Input/Transistor | C200H-MD115 |  |
| Output | C200H-MD215 |  |
| High-speed Counter | C200H-CT001-V1 | 0.30 A |
|  | C200H-CT002 |  |
| Position Control | C200H-NC111 | 0.15 A |
|  | C200H-NC112 | 0.15 A |
|  | C200H-NC211 | 0.50 A |
| Analog Input | C200H-AD001 | 0.55 A |
|  | C200H-AD002 | 0.45 A |
| Analog Output | C200H-DA001 | 0.65 A |
|  | C200H-DA002 | 0.6 A |
| Temperature Control Units | C200H-TC001 | 0.33 A |
|  | C200H-TC002 |  |
|  | C200H-TC003 |  |
|  | C200H-TC101 |  |
|  | C200H-TC102 |  |
|  | C200H-TC103 |  |
| Heat/Cool Temperature Control Units | C200H-TV001 | 0.33 A |
|  | C200H-TV002 |  |
|  | C200H-TV003 |  |
|  | C200H-TV101 |  |
|  | C200H-TV102 |  |
|  | C200H-TV103 |  |
| PID Control Units | C200H-PID01 | 0.33 A |
|  | C200H-PID02 |  |
|  | C200H-PID03 |  |
| Temperature Sensor Input | C200H-TS001/TS002 | 0.45 A |
|  | C200H-TS101/TS102 | 0.35 A |
| ASCII | C200H-ASC02 | 0.15 A |
| Voice Output | C200H-OV001 | 0.30 A |
| ID Sensor | C200H-IDS01-V1 | 0.25 A |
|  | C200H-IDS21 |  |
| Fuzzy Logic Unit | C200H-FZ001 | 0.30 A |
| Cam Positioner | C200H-CP114 | 0.30 A |

Current Drawn from 26-V Supply

| Unit | Model number | Current <br> consumption |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Contact Output | C200H-OC221/OC222/OC223/ <br> OC224/OC225 | $0.075 \mathrm{~A}^{*}$ |
| Transistor Output | C200H-OD216/OD217 |  |
| ID Sensor | C200H-IDS01-V1/IDS21 | 0.12 A |

Note *With all eight bits on simultaneously.

## Current Drawn from 24-V Supply

## Calculation Examples

## Example 1

## Example 2

## Example 3

| Unit | Model number | Current <br> consumption |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No-Voltage Contact <br> Input Units | C200H-ID001/ID002 | 0.06 A |

The total power consumption for each Rack can be obtained from the following formulas:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { CPU Rack }=\frac{\text { Total power consumption for each Unit }+7(8)}{0.6 \times 0.55(1)} \tag{VA}
\end{equation*}
$$

7 = CPU power consumption, (8) = Power consumption of the CPU11-E $0.6=60 \%$ efficiency
0.55 (1) = Power rate (Number in parentheses: when CPU03-E is used.)

All other Racks $=\frac{\text { Total power consumption for each Unit }+2}{0.6 \times 0.55(1)}$
2 = I/O Power Supply Unit (Remote I/O Slave Unit) power consumption $0.6=60 \%$ efficiency
0.55 (1) = Power rate (Number in parentheses: when PS211, RT002-P or RT202 is used.)

Assume that four Contact Output Units, three No-Voltage Contact Input Units, and one Host Link Unit are mounted to a Rack, along with CPU01-E. The following table shows how the total power consumption is calculated.

| Voltage | Current consumption | Power consumption |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 V | $(1) 0.01 \times 7+0.25=0.32 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 1.6 \mathrm{~A})$ | $(1) \times 5 \mathrm{~V}=1.6 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 26 V | $(2) 0.075 \times 4=0.30 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 0.6 \mathrm{~A})$ | $(2) \times 26 \mathrm{~V}=7.8 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 24 V | $(3) 0.06 \times 3+0.3=0.48 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 0.8 \mathrm{~A})$ | $(3) \times 24 \mathrm{~V}=11.52 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Total | --- | $20.92 \mathrm{~W}(\leq 23 \mathrm{~W})$ |

Assume that six DC Input Units and two High-speed Counter Units are mounted to a Rack, along with the PS221 Power Supply. The following table shows how the total power consumption is calculated.

| Voltage | Current consumption | Power consumption |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 V | $(1) 0.01 \times 6+0.3 \times 2=0.66 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 2.7 \mathrm{~A})$ | $(1) \times 5 \mathrm{~V}=3.3 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 26 V | $(2) 0$ | $(2) 0$ |
| 24 V | (3) Service power supply $=0.8 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 0.8 \mathrm{~A})$ | $(3) \times 24 \mathrm{~V}=19.2 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Total | --- | $22.5 \mathrm{~W}(\leq 28 \mathrm{~W})$ |

Assume that the following Units are mounted to a Rack to which a C200H-CPU11-E is mounted. The following table shows how the total power consumption is calculated.

| Voltage | Current consumption | Power consumption |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 V | $(1) 0.01 \times 6+0.18=0.24 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 1.1 \mathrm{~A})$ | $(1) \times 5 \mathrm{~V}=1.2 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 26 V | $(2) 0.075 \times 4=0.30 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 0.6 \mathrm{~A})$ | $(2) \times 26 \mathrm{~V}=7.8 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 24 V | $(3) 0.06 \times 2+0.3=0.42 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 0.8 \mathrm{~A})$ | $(3) \times 24 \mathrm{~V}=10.08 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Total | --- | $19.08 \mathrm{~W}(\leq 20.5 \mathrm{~W})$ |

- Peripheral Interface Unit (IP006)
- SYSMAC LINK Units (SLK22):
- Contact Output Units (OC221): 6
- No-Voltage Contact Input Units (ID001): 2


## Example 4

Calculation of Power Consumption for Each Rack (Examples)

- High-density and Mixed I/O Units (MD215):
- Current for MD215:

Assume that the following Units are mounted to a rack to which is mounted the $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CPU} 11-\mathrm{E}$. The following table shows how the total power consumption is calculated.

| Voltage | Current consumption | Power consumption |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 V | $(1) 0.01 \times 5+0.3 \times 1=0.35 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 0.7 \mathrm{~A})$ | $(1) \times 5 \mathrm{~V}=1.75 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 26 V | $(2) 0$ | $(2) 0$ |
| 24 V | $(3)$ Current $=0.5 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 0.8 \mathrm{~A})$ | $(3) \times 24 \mathrm{~V}=12 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Total | --- | $13.75 \mathrm{~W}(\leq 18.5 \mathrm{~W})$ |

- Peripheral Interface Unit (IP006)
- SYSMAC NET Link Units (SNT32): 1
- Central Power Supply Adapter (Current 0): 1
- DC Input Units (ID212): 5
- High-speed Counter Units (CTOO2): 1
- Current for ID212: 0.5 A

The total power consumption for each Rack can be obtained from the following formulas:

- CPU Rack: $\frac{\text { Total power consumption for each Unit }+7 \text { (8) }}{0.6 \times 0.55(1)}$ (VA)

Where:
7 = Power consumption of the CPU,
(8) = Power consumption of the CPU11-E,
$0.6=60 \%$ efficiency, and
0.55 (1) = Power rate (Number in parentheses: when CPU03-E is used.)

- Expansion I/O Power Supply/Remote I/O Slave Unit:

Total power consumption for each Unit + 2
$0.6 \times 0.55$ (1)
Where:
2 = Power consumption of the I/O Power Supply or Remote I/O Slave Unit,
$0.6=60 \%$ efficiency, and
0.55 (1) = Power rate (Number in parentheses: when PS211, RT002-P or RT202 is used.)

## 4-4 I/O Connections

Connect the I/O Devices to the I/O Units using AWG 22 (cross-sectional area of $0.3 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) for 19 -terminal terminal blocks and AWG 22 to 18 lead wire (cross-sectional area of 0.3 to $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) for 10 terminal terminal blocks. The terminals have screws with $3.5-\mathrm{mm}$ diameter heads and self-raising pressure plates. Connect the lead wires to the terminals as shown below. Tighten the screws with a torque of $0.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.


If you wish to attach solderless type terminals to the ends of the lead wires, use terminals having the dimensions shown below.


Terminal Block
The terminal block of an I/O Unit can be removed by loosening the mounting screws. You do not have to remove the lead wires from the terminal block in order to remove it from an I/O Unit.


Locks for terminal block. Unlock to remove the terminal block from the I/O Unit. Make sure the terminal block is locked securely after wiring is complete.

## I/O Unit Cover

## DC Two-wire Sensor Connection Precautions

A C200H-COV11 Cover is provided as an I/O Unit cover for Units that use 10P terminal block connectors. After the I/O wiring has been completed, slide the cover up from the bottom, as shown in the illustration below.


If a two-wire sensor is used with a $12-\mathrm{VDC}$ or $24-\mathrm{VDC}$ input device, make sure that the following conditions are satisfied. Malfunctions will occur if these conditions are not satisfied.

- The relationship between the PC ON voltage and the sensor residual voltage is as follows:
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}} \leqq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$
- The relationship between the PC ON current and the sensor control output (load current) is as follows:

$$
\operatorname{IOUT}(\min ) \leqq \operatorname{ION} \leqq \operatorname{IOUT}(\max )
$$

$\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{ON}}=\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}-1.5\right.$ (PC internal residual voltage) $) / \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{IN}}$
Connect $R$ bleeder resistance if $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ is less than IOUT (min).
The constant for bleeder resistance is determined by the following equation.
$\mathrm{R} \leqq\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}\right) /\left(\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}\right.$ (min) $\left.-\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{ON}}\right)$
Power $\mathrm{W} \geqq \times\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}\right)^{2} / \mathrm{R} \times 4$ (margin)

- The relationship between the PC OFF current and sensor leakage current is as follows:
$\mathrm{l}_{\text {OFF }} \leqq \mathrm{I}_{\text {leak }}$
Refer to the information on input and output leakage current on page 56 for details.
The value of loff depends on the Unit used. For Input Units that have an unspecified OFF current, however, the value of $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OFF }}$ is always 1.8 mA .



## Wiring Examples

The following are examples of how to connect I/O devices to I/O Units. During wiring, work slowly and carefully. If an input device is connected to an Output Unit, damage may result. Check all I/O devices to make sure they meet the specifications (refer to Appendix B Specifications).

## DC Input Units

Contact output


When using the configuration shown below, the sensor and Input Unit should receive their power from the same supply.


The circuit below should be used for I/O devices having a voltage output.


The circuit below should NOT be used for I/O devices having a voltage output.


## AC Input Units


$\triangle$ Caution
When using Reed switch as the input contacts for AC Input Units, be sure the allowable current of the switch is at least 1 A . Using switches with lower capacities may cause the contacts to fuse due to surge current.

## Output Units

A fuse placed in the output circuit will protect the output element, circuit board, etc., in the event of a short circuit in the output circuit. Although some transistor Output Units and Triac Output Units have a built-in fuse, it is recommended that you connect an external fuse to each Output Unit for extra safety and ease of maintenance.

## Installation Environment

This section details the necessary environment and conditions for installation of the PC. For specific instructions on mounting Units and wiring for I/O and power, refer to Section 2-4 Power Supply and Section 3-3 System Configurations.

5-1 Installation Environment
5-2 Mounting Requirements
5-3 Duct Work
5-4 Preventing Noise

## 5-1 Installation Environment

This section details the necessary environmental conditions for installing the PC.

## Ambient Conditions

## Cooling

## Clearance Between Racks

## Cooling Fan

Static electricity can damage PC components. Your body can carry an electrostatic charge, especially when the humidity is low. Before touching the PC, be sure to first touch a grounded metallic object, such as a metal water pipe, in order to discharge any static build-up.

Do not install the PC in any of the following locations. Doing so will affect PC life and may affect operating performance.

- Locations subject to ambient temperatures lower than $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or higher than $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Locations subject to drastic temperature changes or condensation.
- Locations subject to ambient humidity lower than $10 \%$ or higher than $90 \%$.
- Locations subject to corrosive or flammable gases.
- Locations subject to excessive dust (especially iron dust) or chloride.
- Locations that would subject the CPU to direct shock or vibration.
- Locations that would subject the PC to water, oil, or chemical reagents.
- Locations exposed to direct sunlight.

There are two points to consider in order to ensure that the PC does not overheat. The first is the clearance between Racks, and the second is installation of a cooling fan.

The Racks need to have sufficient room between each other to allow for I/O wiring, and additional room to ensure that the I/O wiring does not hamper cooling. However, the Racks must be mounted close enough to each other that the length of the Connecting Cable between any two Racks does not exceed 10 m , and the total length of the Connecting Cables between all Racks does not exceed 12 m . As a general rule, about 70 to120 mm should be left between any two Racks.

A cooling fan is not always necessary, but may be needed in some installations. Try to avoid mounting the PC in a warm area, or over a source of heat. A cooling fan is needed if the ambient temperature may become higher than that specified (refer to Appendix B Specifications). If the PC is mounted in an enclosure, a cooling fan may need to be installed, as shown below, to maintain the ambient temperature within specifications.


## 5-2 Mounting Requirements

The PC consists of from one to three Racks. Each Rack must be mounted vertically, that is with the printing on the front panels oriented as it would normally be read. The Racks should be mounted one above the other with the CPU Rack uppermost as shown below.


The C200H is approved by Underwriters Laboratories under the condition that, "The device must be mounted vertically for ventilation purposes".

The PC may be mounted using DIN Rail if desired. This type of mounting is not required, and the PC may be directly mounted to any sturdy support meeting the environmental specifications (refer to Appendix B Specifications). If you want to mount the PC on DIN Rail, you can order a DIN Rail from OMRON (refer to $A p$ pendix B Standard Models). DIN Rails come in the two heights shown below.

## 7.3-mm Height



## 16-mm Height



DIN Rail Mounting Bracket

The DIN Rail Mounting Bracket shown below is necessary for mounting the PC to the DIN Rail.


## Procedure

1, 2, 3... 1. The following diagram is a view of the back of the Backplane. Attach one Mounting Bracket to the left and right sides of the Backplane as shown below.

2. Mount the Backplane to the DIN Rail so that the claws on the Mounting Brackets fit into the upper portion of the DIN Rail as shown below.

3. Loosen the screws attaching the Mounting Brackets to the Backplane. Slide the Backplane upward as shown below so that the Mounting Bracket and Backplane clamp securely onto the DIN Rail. Tighten the screws.


## 5-3 Duct Work

If power cables carrying more than 10 A 400 V , or 20 A 220 V must be run alongside the I/O wiring (that is, in parallel with it), at least 300 mm must be left between the power cables and the I/O wiring as shown below.


Where: $\quad 1=I / O$ wiring
2 = General control wiring
3 = Power cables

If the I/O wiring and power cables must be placed in the same duct (for example, where they are connected to the equipment), they must be shielded from each other using grounded metal plates.


$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Where: } & \\
& \\
& 1=I / O \text { wiring } \\
2 & =\text { General control wiring } \\
& 3=\text { Power cables }
\end{array}
$$

## 5-4 Preventing Noise

In order to prevent noise from interfering with the operation of the PC, use AWG 14 twisted-pair cables (cross-sectional area of at least $2 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ). Avoid mounting the PC close to high-power equipment, and make sure the point of installation is at least 200 mm away from power cables as shown in the following diagram.

Power lines


Whenever possible, use wiring conduit to hold the I/O wiring. Standard wiring conduit should be used, and it should be long enough to completely contain the I/O wiring and keep it separated from other cables.

## SECTION 6 Power Considerations

Use a commercially available 100 to 120 VAC, 200 to 240 VAC, or 24 VDC power source, according to the model of PC you are using (refer to Appendix B Specifications). Expansion I/O Racks, if used, must also be connected to the power source. If possible, use independent power sources for the PC, input devices, and output devices. All Racks of the PC may be connected to one power source.

6-1 Grounding
6-2 Insulation
6-3 Emergency Stop
6-4 Wiring

## 6-1 Grounding

The Line Ground (LG) terminal is a noise-filtered neutral terminal that does not normally require grounding. If electrical noise is a problem, however, this terminal should be connected to the Ground (GR) terminal.

To avoid electrical shock, attach a grounded (earth ground) AWG 14 wire (crosssectional area of at least $2 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) to the GR terminal. The resistance to ground must be less than $100 \Omega$. Do not use a wire longer than 20 m . Care must be taken, because ground resistance is affected by environmental conditions such as soil composition, water content, time of year, and the length of time since the wire was laid underground.

PC operation may be adversely affected if the ground wire is shared with other equipment, or if the ground wire is attached to the metal structure of a building. When using an Expansion I/O Rack, the Rack must also be grounded to the GR terminal. The same ground can be used for all connections.

## 6-2 Insulation

If a separate ground is being supplied to different Racks, Insulating Plates must be used to insulate the Racks from each other. Insulating Plates are supplied as an accessory (refer to Appendix B Specifications).

## 6-3 Emergency Stop

An external relay should be used to form an emergency stop circuit that turns the power to the PC OFF in the event of an emergency. An emergency stop routine in the PC program is not sufficient to ensure safety. The circuit shown below is an example of an emergency stop circuit.


## Power Failure

A sequential circuit is built into the PC to handle power interruptions. This circuit prevents malfunctions due to momentary power loss or voltage drops. A timing diagram for the operation of this circuit is shown below.

The PC ignores all momentary power failures if the interruption lasts no longer than 10 ms . If the interruption lasts between 10 and 25 ms , the interruption may or may not be detected. If the supply voltage drops below $85 \%$ of the rated voltage for longer that 25 ms (less for the DC Power Supply), the PC will stop operating and the external outputs will be automatically turned OFF. Operation is resumed automatically when the voltage is restored to more than $85 \%$ of the rated value.

## 6-4 Wiring

The following diagrams show the proper way to connect the power source to the PC. The terminals marked "NC" are not connected internally.




C200H-PS221

 Short: 100 to 120 VAC Open: 200 to 240 VAC Short-circuit these terminals with the shorting bracket supplied as an accessory to select 100 to 120 VAC supply voltage. For 200 to 240 VAC leave them open.

Screw ( 3.5 mm head with self-raising pressure plate)

-Voltage selector Short: 100 to 120 VAC Open: 200 to 240 VAC Short-circuit these terminals with the shorting bracket supplied as an accessory to select 100 to 120 VAC supply voltage. For 200 to 240 VAC, leave them open.

Isolation transformer - Noise between the PC and ground can be significantly reduced by connecting a 1 -to- 1 isolation transformer. Do not ground the secondary coil of the transformer.

Power line

- Use AWG 14 twisted pair cable (cross-sectional area of $2 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$ ).

AC Power Supply Wiring

Use $1.25-\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ cables or larger. The terminal blocks have screws with $3.5-\mathrm{mm}$ diameter heads and self-raising pressure plates. For connecting to the terminal blocks, use round crimp terminals for $3.5-\mathrm{mm}$ diameter heads. Directly connecting stranded wires to the terminal blocks may cause a short-circuit.


1. Caution Tighten the AC Power Supply terminals on the terminal blocks to the torque of $0.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. Insufficient tightening may cause short-circuiting, malfunction, or burning.

C200H-CPU03-E


## Power Supply Wiring

Use $1.25-\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ cables or larger. The terminal blocks have screws with $3.5-\mathrm{mm}$ diameter heads and self-raising pressure plates. For connecting to the terminal blocks, use round crimp terminals for $3.5-\mathrm{mm}$ diameter heads. Directly connecting stranded wires to the terminal blocks may cause a short-circuit.
Tighten the terminals on the terminal blocks to the torque of $0.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.


## SECTION 7 Safety Considerations

There are certain safety requirements to be considered when installing the PC. Some of these, such as the emergency stop circuit (refer to Section 2-4 Power Supply), are part of the initial wiring. The considerations described below should be kept in mind when operating the PC and when connecting I/O devices to the PC.

7-1 Interlock Circuits
7-2 Wiring

## 7-1 Interlock Circuits

When the PC controls an operation such as the clockwise and counterclockwise operation of a motor, provide an external interlock such as the one shown below to prevent both the forward and reverse outputs from turning ON at the same time.


This circuit prevents outputs MC1 and MC2 from ever both being ON at the same time. Even if the PC is programmed improperly or malfunctions, the motor is protected.

## 7-2 Wiring

Power Supply Output

Input Leakage Current

The 24 VDC output of the CPU and Expansion I/O Power Supply may be used to power other devices. The output current of these supplies is limited to 0.3 A . A separate power supply must be provided if the devices being powered require a higher current.

When two-wire sensors, such as photoelectric sensors, proximity sensors, or limit switches with LEDs, are connected to the PC as input devices, the input bit may be turned ON erroneously by leakage current. In order to prevent this, connect a bleeder resistor across the input as shown below.


If the leakage current is less than 1.3 mA , there should be no problem. If the leakage current is greater than 1.3 mA , determine the value and rating for the bleeder resistor using the following formulas.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{I}=\text { leakage current in } \mathrm{mA} \\
& \mathrm{R}=\frac{7.2}{2.4 \times \mathrm{I}-3} \mathrm{k} \Omega \text { max. } \\
& \mathrm{W}=\frac{2.3}{\mathrm{R}} \quad \mathrm{~W} \text { min. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Output Leakage Current

## Output Surge Current

Transistor Output Residual Voltage

If there is a possibility of leakage current causing a transistor or triac to malfunction, connect a bleeder resistor across the output as shown below.


Determine the value and rating for the bleeder resistor using the following formula.

$$
\mathrm{R}<\frac{\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{on}}}{\mathrm{l}}
$$

Where
$\mathrm{E}_{\text {on }}=\mathrm{ON}$ voltage of the load
$\mathrm{I}=$ leakage current in mA
$R=$ bleeder resistance
When connecting a transistor or triac Output Unit to an output device having a high surge current (such as an incandescent lamp), care must be taken to avoid damage to the Output Unit. The transistor and triac Output Units are capable of withstanding a surge current of ten times the rated current. If the surge current for a particular device exceeds this amount, use the circuit shown below to protect the Output Unit.


Another way of protecting the Output Unit lets the load draw a small current (about one third the rated current) while the output is OFF, significantly reducing the surge current. This circuit (shown below) not only reduces the surge current, but also reduces the voltage across the load at the same time.


When connecting TTL circuits to transistor Output Units, it is necessary to connect a pull-up resistor and a CMOS IC between the two. This is because of the residual voltage left on the transistor output after the output turns OFF.

## Inductive Load Surge Suppressor

When an inductive load is connected to an I/O Unit, it is necessary to connect a surge suppressor or diode in parallel with the load as shown below. This is so that the back EMF generated by the load will be absorbed.


Be sure to take appropriate measures when any electrical device likely to produce noise is connected to the PC as a load. Devices generating noise of more than $1,200 \mathrm{~V}$ (such as electromagnetic relays and valves) require noise suppression. For noise sources running off of AC power, connect a diode in parallel with the coil of each device.

When mounting a CPU Rack and an Expansion I/O Rack together on a mounting plate, be sure to provide a solid ground the mounting plate. The mounting plate must be plated with a highly conductive surface in order to ensure noise immunity.

## Appendix A <br> Inspection and Maintenance

Certain consumable items in a PC (such as fuses, Relays, or batteries) need occasional replacement. This Appendix explains how to replace each of these items. Refer to Appendix $B$ for the specifications of individual consumable items. Always keep spare items on hand so that they can be used as immediate replacements when needed.

## CPU and Power Supply Fuses

Turn counterclockwise to remove, clockwise to attach


To replace a fuse, follow the steps below:
1, 2, 3... 1. Turn OFF the power to the PC.
2. Remove the fuse holder by turning it approximately $50^{\circ}$ counterclockwise with a standard screwdriver.
3. Remove the fuse from the holder.
4. Insert a new fuse.
5. Reattach the fuse holder by turning it approximately $50^{\circ}$ clockwise with a standard screwdriver.

## Output Unit Fuses

To replace a fuse, follow the steps below. Use only UL/CSA certified replacement fuses.
Fuse Specifications (5.2-dia. x 20)

| Model | F indicator (fuse blowout <br> detection circuit) | Rating |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C200H-OD411 | Yes | 5 A 125 V |
| C200H-OD211 | No | A 125 V |
| C200H-OD212 | No |  |
| C200H-OD213 | Yes | 5 A 125 V |
| C200H-OA121-E | Yes |  |
| C200H-OA122-E | Yes | 3 A 250 V |
| C200H-OA222V | No | 5 A 250 V |
| C200H-OA223 | Yes | 3.15 A 250 V |
| C200H-OA224 | No |  |

## 1, 2, 3... 1. Turn OFF the power to the PC.

2. Detach the terminal block by unlocking the lock levers at the top and bottom of the terminal block.
3. While pushing down the lock lever on the Backplane with a screwdriver as shown below, remove the Output Unit.

4. Remove the screw from the top of the Unit (Phillips screwdriver).
5. Detach the case from the Unit (flat-blade screwdriver).

6. Pull out the printed circuit board.
7. Insert a new fuse. A spare fuse is provided inside the rear of the case when the Unit is delivered.
8. Reassemble in reverse order of assembly.

## Output Unit Relays

To replace a Relay, follow the steps below:

## 1, 2, 3... 1. Turn OFF the power to the PC.

2. Detach the terminal block by unlocking the lock levers at the top and bottom of the terminal block.
3. While pushing down the lock lever on the Backplane with a screwdriver as shown below, remove the Output Unit.

4. Remove the screw from the top of the Unit (Phillips screwdriver).
5. Detach the case from the Unit (flat-blade screwdriver).

6. Pull out the printed circuit board. The Relays are placed on the PC boards of individual Units as shown in the figures below.


## OC222



OC223


OC225

7. A Relay puller is provided inside the rear of the case when the Unit is delivered. Use the Relay puller to pull out the Relay as shown below. Insert a new Relay.

8. Reassemble in reverse order of assembly.

## Batteries

Some RAM Packs use a battery (refer to Appendix B for specifications). When the battery is nearly discharged, the ALARM indicator blinks and the message "BATT FAIL" appears on the Programming Console. When this occurs, replace the battery within one week to avoid loss of data. The battery comes together with its connector as a set. To replace the Battery Set, follow the steps below. The entire replacement must be completed within five minutes to ensure that the data will not be lost.
If you are using model C200H-CPU11-E as the CPU, the battery is installed in the Unit upon delivery.

1, 2, 3... 1. Turn OFF the power to the PC. (If the power was not already ON, turn the power ON for at least one minute before turning the power OFF.)
2. Remove the cover from the battery compartment of the RAM Pack.
3. Remove the old Battery Set.
4. Install the new Battery Set as shown shown in the following diagram.

5. Replace the cover of the battery compartment.
6. Press CLR, FUN, MONTR, MONTR or just turn the power to the PC OFF and then ON again to clear the error message on the Programming Console.

## Appendix B <br> Specifications

The following series of figures and tables provides a complete set of specifications for each Unit of the C 200 H . Note that I/O Units may take on one of three different shapes. Thus I/O Units are sometimes referred to as A-shape I/O Units, B-shape, or E-shape I/O Units. Refer to the figures at the end of the I/O Unit specifications for the exact dimensions of these three shapes of I/O Unit.

## General Specifications

| Item | C200H-CPU01-E, CPU11-E/PS221 | C200H-CPU03/PS211 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Voltage | 100 to 120/200 to 240 VAC selectable $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 24 VDC |
| Operating Voltage Range | 85 to 132/170 to 264 VAC | 20.4 to 26.4 VDC |
| Power Consumption | 120 VA max. per Rack (Backplane) | 40 W max. per Rack (Backplane) |
| Surge Current | Approx. 5 times the normal current CPU Rack: 3 A 5 VDC ( 1.6 A supplied to I/O Units) Refer to Section 4-4 Special Considerations for C200H-CPU11 Expansion I/O Unit Rack: 3 A 5 VDC (2.7 A supplied to I/O Units) |  |
| Output Capacity |  |  |
| Fuse | 2 A 250 V 5.2 dia. x 20 (MF51NR) | 2 A 125 V 5.2 dia. x 20 (MF51NR) |
| 24 VDC Output | 0.3 A 24 VDC +10\%/-20\% | None |
| Dielectric Strength | 2,000 VAC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 minute between AC terminals and housing 500 VAC 50/60 Hz for 1 minute between DC terminals and housing leakage current: 10 mA max. | See Caution. |
| Noise Immunity | $1,000 \mathrm{Vp}$-p, pulse width: 100 ns to $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, rise time: 1 ns |  |
| Vibration | Mechanical durability: 10 to $35 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ double amplitude ( $24.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ ) in $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$, and Z directions, for 2 hours each (When mounted on DIN Rail, $16.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ double amplitude ( $4.9 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ ) in $X, Y$, and $Z$ directions, for 1 hour each) <br> Malfunction durability: 2 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 19.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$, in $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$, and $Z$ directions, for 20 minutes each (When mounted on DIN Rail, 2 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2.94 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$, in X, Y, and Z directions, for 20 minutes each) |  |
| Shock | $98 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ in $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$, and Z directions, 3 times each |  |
| Ambient Temperature | Operating: $0^{\circ}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(0^{\circ}\right.$ to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for Programming Console) Storage: $-20^{\circ}$ to $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Humidity | 35 to 85\% RH (without condensation) |  |
| Atmosphere | Must be free of the following: <br> - Corrosive gases <br> - Abrupt temperature changes <br> - Direct sunlight <br> - Dust, salt, or metal filings <br> - Water, oil, or chemicals |  |
| Grounding | Less than $100 \Omega$ |  |
| Degree of Protection | Mounted in a panel |  |
| Weight | 6 kg max. |  |

Caution When conducting an insulation resistance or dielectric strength test, disconnect the power supply terminals from the LG and GR terminals. Do not conduct a dielectric strength test on the C200H-CPU03-E, PS211, RT002-P, or RT202 Units. The power supply input line and internal circuit of the 24 VDC Power Supply are not isolated from each other. If a dielectric strength test is conducted, the Power Supply will be damaged.

## CPU Specifications

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Main Control Element \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{MPU, CMOS, LS-TTL} \\
\hline Programming Method \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Ladder diagram} \\
\hline Instruction Length \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{1 address/instruction, 1 to 4 words/instruction} \\
\hline Number of Instructions \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{ll} 
\& 145 (12 basic instructions + 133 special instructions) \\
C200H-CPU11 \& 159 (12 basic instructions + 147 special instructions)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Execution Time \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Basic instructions: 0.75 to \(2.25 \mu \mathrm{~s} \quad\) Special instructions: 34 to \(724 \mu \mathrm{~s}\)} \\
\hline Memory Capacity \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{6,974 words (with 8k-word memory)} \\
\hline I/O bits \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \hline 480 \\
\& \text { (00000 through 02915) }
\end{aligned}
\] \& I/O Units mounted to Remote I/O Slave \& Special I/O Units 1,600 \& Optical I/O Units and I/O Terminals 512 \\
\hline IR bits \& \[
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline 3,296 \\
(03000 \text { through 23515) }
\end{array}
\] \& Racks 800 (05000 through 09915) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { (10000 through } \\
\& \text { 19915) }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { (20000 through } \\
\& 23115)
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline SR bits \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{312 (23600 through 25507)} \\
\hline TR bits \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{8 (TR 0 through 7)} \\
\hline HR bits \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{1,600 (HR 0000 through 9915)} \\
\hline AR bits \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{448 (AR 0000 through 2715} \\
\hline LR bits \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{1,024 (LR 0000 through 6315)} \\
\hline Timers/Counters \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{ll}
512 (TIM/CNT 000 through 511) \& TIMs: 0 through 999.9 s \\
TIMHs: 0 through 99.99 s \& CNT: 0 through 9999 counts
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline DM words \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Read/write: 1,000 (DM 0000 through 0999)
Read only: 1,000 (DM 1000 through 1999) DM area is in Memory Pack.} \\
\hline RUN Output \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Contacts are closed while PC is in RUN mode and operating.
Max. switching capacity:

2 A 250 A 24 VAC (resistive load)} <br>
\hline Memory Protection \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Status of HR bits, AR bits, preset value of counters (CNT), and contents of data memory (DM) are retained during power failure. Length of memory protection depends on the Memory Pack model being used (refer to Section 2-6 Memory Packs).} <br>

\hline Self-diagnostic Functions \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{| CPU failure (watchdog timer) | Battery failure |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cycle time error | Memory failure |
| I/O bus failure | Host Link error |
| Remote I/O error, etc. |  |} <br>


\hline Program Check \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{| Program check (executed on start of RUN operation): |
| :--- |
| END missing Instruction errors |
| (Program can be checked by Programming Console or GPC at three levels.) |} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## AC Input Unit C200H-IA121

| Rated Input Voltage | 100 to $120 \mathrm{VAC} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating Input Voltage | 85 to $132 \mathrm{VAC} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Input Impedance | $9.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega(50 \mathrm{~Hz}), 8 \mathrm{k} \Omega(60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
| Input Current | 10 mA typical (at 100 VAC$)$ |
| ON Voltage | 60 VAC min. |
| OFF Voltage | 20 VAC max. |
| ON Response Time | 35 ms max. (at $\left.100 \mathrm{VAC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| OFF Response Time | 55 ms max. (at $\left.100 \mathrm{VAC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| No. of Circuits | $1(8$ points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Weight | 250 g max. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |
|  |  |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections



## AC Input Unit C200H-IA122/IA122V

| Rated Input Voltage | 100 to $120 \mathrm{VAC} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating Input Voltage | 85 to $132 \mathrm{VAC} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Input Impedance | $9.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega(50 \mathrm{~Hz}), 8 \mathrm{k} \Omega(60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
| Input Current | 10 mA typical (at 100 VAC$)$ |
| ON Voltage | 60 VAC min. |
| OFF Voltage | 20 VAC max. |
| ON Response Time | 35 ms max. (at $\left.100 \mathrm{VAC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| OFF Response Time | 55 ms max. (at $\left.100 \mathrm{VAC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| No. of Circuits | $1(16$ points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Weight | IA122: 300 g max. <br> IA122V: $400 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections

100 to 120 VAC

## AC Input Unit C200H-IA221

| Rated Input Voltage | 200 to $240 \mathrm{VAC} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating Input Voltage | 170 to $264 \mathrm{VAC} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Input Impedance | $21 \mathrm{k} \Omega(50 \mathrm{~Hz}), 18 \mathrm{k} \Omega(60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
| Input Current | 10 mA typical (at 200 VAC$)$ |
| ON Voltage | 120 VAC min. |
| OFF Voltage | 40 VAC max. |
| ON Response Time | 35 ms max. (at $\left.200 \mathrm{VAC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| OFF Response Time | 55 ms max. (at $\left.200 \mathrm{VAC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (8 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Weight | 250 g max. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections

100 to 120 VAC


## AC Input Unit C200H-IA222/IA222V

| Rated Input Voltage | 200 to $240 \mathrm{VAC} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating Input Voltage | 170 to $264 \mathrm{VAC} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Input Impedance | $21 \mathrm{k} \Omega(50 \mathrm{~Hz}), 18 \mathrm{k} \Omega(60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
| Input Current | 10 mA typical (at 200 VAC$)$ |
| ON Voltage | 120 VAC min. |
| OFF Voltage | 40 VAC max. |
| ON Response Time | 35 ms max. (at $\left.200 \mathrm{VAC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| OFF Response Time | 55 ms max. (at $\left.200 \mathrm{VAC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| No. of Circuits | $1(16$ points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Weight | IA222: 300 g max. <br> IA222V: $400 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections

100 to 120 VAC


## No-VoItage Contact Input Unit C200H-ID001

| Input Voltage | No-voltage contact/NPN output type (negative <br> common) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Input Impedance | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Input Current | 7 mA typical |
| ON Voltage | $(14.4 \mathrm{VDC}$ min.) |
| OFF Voltage | $(5.0 \mathrm{VDC}$ max.) |
| ON Response Time | 1.5 ms max. (no-voltage contact, at $\left.25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| OFF Response Time | 1.5 ms max. (no-voltage contact, at $\left.25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| No. of Circuits | $1(8$ points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Weight | 200 g max. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |
|  |  |

## Circuit Configuration



Note The power is supplied to the Input Units from the 24 VDC output of the Power Supply of the CPU, Expansion I/O Unit, or Remote I/O Unit. Never connect 24 VDC output terminals to the input terminals or COM terminals.

## Terminal Connections



## No-Voltage Contact Input Unit C200H-ID002

| Input Voltage | No-voltage contact/NPN output type (positive <br> common) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Input Impedance | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Input Current | 7 mA typical |
| ON Voltage | $(14.4 \mathrm{VDC}$ min.) |
| OFF Voltage | $(5.0 \mathrm{VDC}$ max.) |
| ON Response Time | 1.5 ms max. (no-voltage contact, at $\left.25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| OFF Response Time | 1.5 ms max. (no-voltage contact, at $\left.25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| No. of Circuits | $1(8$ points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Weight | $200 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Note The power is supplied to the Input Units from the 24 VDC output of the Power Supply of the CPU, Expansion I/O Unit, or Remote I/O Unit. Never connect 24 VDC output terminals to the input terminals or COM terminals.

## Terminal Connections



## DC Input Unit C200H-ID211

| Rated Input Voltage | 12 to 24 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating Input Voltage | 10.2 to 26.4 VDC |
| Input Impedance | $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Input Current | 10 mA (at 24 VDC ) |
| ON Voltage | 10.2 VDC min. |
| OFF Voltage | 3.0 VDC max. |
| ON Response Time | 1.5 ms max. (at $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| OFF Response Time | $1.5 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{max}. \mathrm{(at} 24 \mathrm{VDC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (8 point/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Weight | $200 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Terminal Connections

12 to 24 VDC


## DC Input Unit C200H-ID212

| Rated Input Voltage | 24 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating Input Voltage | 20.4 to 26.4 VDC |
| Input Impedance | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Input Current | 7 mA (at 24 VDC ) |
| ON Voltage | 14.4 VDC min. |
| OFF Voltage | 5.0 VDC max. |
| ON Response Time | 1.5 ms max. (at $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| OFF Response Time | 1.5 ms max. (at $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (16 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Weight | $300 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections



## AC/DC Input Unit C200H-IM211

| Rated Input Voltage | 12 to 24 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating Input Voltage | 10.2 to 26.4 VDC |
| Input Impedance | $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Input Current | 10 mA typical (at 24 VDC ) |
| ON Voltage | 10.2 VDC min. |
| OFF Voltage | 3.0 VDC max. |
| ON Response Time | 15 ms max. (at $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| OFF Response Time | 15 ms max. (at $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (8 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Weight | $200 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | A -shape |
|  |  |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections



## AC/DC Input Unit C200H-IM212

| Rated Input Voltage | 24 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating Input Voltage | 20.4 to 26.4 VDC |
| Input Impedance | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Input Current | 7 mA typical (at 24 VDC) |
| ON Voltage | 14.4 VDC min. |
| OFF Voltage | 5.0 VDC max. |
| ON Response Time | 1.5 ms max. (at $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| OFF Response Time | 1.5 ms max. (at $24 \mathrm{VDC}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (16 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Weight | $250 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |
|  |  |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections



## Triac Output Unit C200H-OA222V

| Max. Switching Capacity | $0.3 \mathrm{~A} 250 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}(2 \mathrm{~A} /$ Unit) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. Switching Capacity | 10 mA (resistive load)/40 mA (inductive load) <br> 10 VAC |
| Leakage Current | 3 mA (100 VAC) max./6 mA (200 VAC) max. |
| Residual Voltage | $1.2 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{max}$. |
| ON Response Time | $1 / 2$ of load frequency or less. |
| OFF Response Time | $1 / 2$ of load frequency or less. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (12 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 200 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Fuse Rating | 3 A 250 V (5.2-dia.x20) |
| Power for External Supply | N/A |
| Weight | $400 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Fuse: 3 A 250 V (5.2-dia.x20) MF51SH (JIS)

Note No blown fuse detector circuit is provided.

## Terminal Connections

250 VAC max
(0.3 A max., 2 A/Unit)


## Triac Output Unit C200H-OA121-E

| Max. switching capacity | $1 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{120} \mathrm{VAC}, \mathrm{50/60} \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{(4} \mathrm{A/Unit)}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity | 10 mA (resistive load)/40 mA (inductive load) <br> 10 VAC |
| Leakage Current | 3 mA (100 VAC) max. |
| Residual Voltage | $1.2 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{max}$. |
| ON Response Time | 1 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | $1 / 2$ of load frequency or less. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (8 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | $140 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{5} \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Fuse Rating | $5 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{125} \mathrm{V} \mathrm{(5.2-dia.x20)}$ |
| Power for External Supply | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| Weight | $250 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Fuse: 5 A 125 V (5.2-dia.x20) GGS (Nagasawa)

Note When the fuse blows F LED lights and bit 08 turns ON. Bits 08 through15 cannot be used as work bits.

## Terminal Connections



## Triac Output Unit C200H-OA122-E

| Max. Switching Capacity | 1.2 A $120 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (4 A/Unit) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Max. Inrush Current | 15 A (pulse width: 100 ms ) <br> 30 A (pulse width: 10 ms ) |
| Min. Switching Capacity | $100 \mathrm{~mA} 10 \mathrm{VAC} / 50 \mathrm{~mA} 24 \mathrm{VAC} / 10 \mathrm{~mA} 100$ VAC min. |
| Leakage Current | 1.5 mA (120 VAC) max. |
| Residual Voltage | 1.5 VAC max. (50 to $1,200 \mathrm{~mA}$ )/ 5 VAC max. ( 10 to 50 mA ) |
| ON Response Time | 1 ms max . |
| OFF Response Time | 1/2 of load frequency+1 ms or less. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (8 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 180 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Fuse Rating | 5 A 125 V (5.2-dia.x20) |
| Power for External Supply | N/A |
| Weight | 300 g max. |
| Dimensions | E-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Note When the fuse blows, the F indicator lights and bit 08 turns ON. Bits 08 through 15 cannot be used as work bits.

## Terminal Connections



## Triac Output Unit C200H-OA223

| Max. Switching Capacity | $1.2 \mathrm{~A} 250 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}(4 \mathrm{~A} /$ /Unit ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Max. Inrush Current | 15 A (pulse width: 100 ms$)$ <br> 30 A (pulse width: 10 ms$)$ |
| Min. Switching Capacity | $100 \mathrm{~mA} 10 \mathrm{VAC} / 50 \mathrm{~mA} 24 \mathrm{VAC} / 10 \mathrm{~mA} 100 \mathrm{VAC}$ <br> min. |
| Leakage Current | 1.5 mA (120 VAC) max./3 mA (240 VAC) max. |
| Residual Voltage | 1.5 VAC max. (50 to $1,200 \mathrm{~mA}) / 5 \mathrm{VAC}$ max. (10 to <br> $50 \mathrm{~mA})$ |
| ON Response Time | 1 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | $1 / 2$ of load frequency+1 ms or less. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (8 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 180 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Fuse Rating | $5 \mathrm{~A} 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{(5.2-dia.x20)}$ |
| Power for External Supply | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| Weight | $300 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | E-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Fuse: 5 A 250 V (5.2-dia.x20) HT (SOC)
Note When the fuse blows F LED lights and bit 08 turns ON. Bits 08 through15 cannot be used as work bits.

## Terminal Connections



## Triac Output Unit C200H-OA224

| Max. Switching Capacity | $0.5 \mathrm{~A} 250 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}(2 \mathrm{~A} /$ Unit) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Max. Inrush Current | 10 A (pulse width: 100 ms$)$ <br> 20 A (pulse width: 10 ms$)$ |
| Min. Switching Capacity | $100 \mathrm{~mA} 10 \mathrm{VAC} / 50 \mathrm{~mA} 24 \mathrm{VAC} / 10 \mathrm{~mA} 100 \mathrm{VAC}$ <br> min. |
| Leakage Current | $1.5 \mathrm{~mA}(120 \mathrm{VAC}) \mathrm{max} . / 3 \mathrm{~mA}$ (240 VAC) max. |
| Residual Voltage | 1.5 VAC max. $(50 \mathrm{to} 500 \mathrm{~mA}) / 5 \mathrm{VAC}$ max. (10 to <br> $50 \mathrm{~mA})$ |
| ON Response Time | 1 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | $1 / 2$ of load frequency + 1 ms or less. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (12 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | $270 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{5} \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Fuse Rating | 3.15 A 250 V (5.2-dia.x20) |
| Power for External Supply | N/A |
| Weight | $300 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Note 1. No blown fuse detector circuit is provided.
2. Check the fuse when there is no output.

## Terminal Connections

250 VAC max.
(0.5 A max., 2 A/Unit)


## Contact Output Unit C200H-OC221

| Max. switching capacity | 2 A 250 VAC (cos of phase angle = 1), 2 A <br> 250 VAC (cos of phase angle = 0.4), 2 A 24 VDC <br> 8 A/Unit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity | 10 mA 5 VDC |
| Relay | G6B-1174P-FD-US (24 VDC) w/socket |
| Service Life of Relay | Electrical: 500,000 operations (resistive load)/ <br> 100,000 operations (inductive load) <br> Mechanical: 50,000,000 operations |
| ON Response Time | 10 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | 10 ms max. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (8 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. $75 \mathrm{~mA} 25 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{(8} \mathrm{points} \mathrm{ON}$ <br> simultaneously.) |
| Weight | $250 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |
|  |  |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections



250 VAC 24 VDC max.
(inductive load: 2 A resistive load: 2 A) (8 A/Unit)

## Contact Output Unit C200H-OC222

| Max. switching capacity | 2 A 250 VAC (cos of phase angle = 1), 2 A <br> 250 VAC (cos of phase angle = 0.4), 2 A 24 VDC <br> $8 \mathrm{~A} /$ Unit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity | 10 mA 5 VDC |
| Relay | G6B-1174P-FD-US (24 VDC) w/socket |
| Service Life of Relay | Electrical: 500,000 operations (resistive load)/ <br> 100,000 operations (inductive load) <br> Mechanical: 50,000,000 operations |
| ON Response Time | 10 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | $10 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{max}$. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (12 points/common) 8 points max. can be ON <br> simultaneously. |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. 75 mA 25 VDC (8 points ON <br> simultaneously.) |
| Weight | $300 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections



250 VAC 24 VDC max.
(inductive load: 2 A resistive load: 2 A) (8 A/Unit)

## Contact Output Unit C200H-OC223

| Max. switching capacity | 2 A 250 VAC (cos of phase angle = 1), 2 A <br> 250 VAC (cos of phase angle = 0.4), 2 A 24 VDC <br> $10 \mathrm{~A} /$ Unit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity relay | 10 mA 5 VDC |
| Service Life of Relay | Electrical: 500,000 operations (resistive load)/ <br> 100,000 operations (inductive load) <br> Mechanical: 50,000,000 operations |
| ON Response Time | 10 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | 10 ms max. |
| No. of Circuits | 5 independent contacts |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. $75 \mathrm{~mA} 25 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{(8} \mathrm{points} \mathrm{ON}$ <br> simultaneously.) |
| Weight | $250 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections

250VAC 24 VDC max (inductive load: 2 A resistive load: 2 A) (8 A/Unit)


## Contact Output Unit C200H-OC224

| Max. switching capacity | 2 A 250 VAC (cos of phase angle = 1), 2 A <br> 250 VAC (cos of phase angle = 0.4), 2 A 24 VDC <br> $16 \mathrm{~A} /$ Unit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity relay | 10 mA 5 VDC |
| Service Life of Relay | Electrical: 500,000 operations (resistive load)/ <br> 100,000 operations (inductive load) <br> Mechanical: 50,000,000 operations |
| ON Response Time | 10 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | 10 ms max. |
| No. of Circuits | 8 independent contacts |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. $75 \mathrm{~mA} 25 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{(8} \mathrm{points} \mathrm{ON}$ <br> simultaneously.) |
| Weight | $300 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections

250 VAC 24 VDC max. (inductive load: 2 A resistive load: 2 A) (16 A/Unit)


## Contact Output Unit C200H-OC225

| Max. switching capacity | 2 A 250 VAC (cos of phase angle = 1), 2 A <br> 250 VAC (cos of phase angle = 0.4), 2 A 24 VDC <br> $8 \mathrm{~A} /$ Unit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity | 10 mA 5 VDC |
| Relay | G6B-1174P-FD-US (24 VDC) w/socket |
| Service Life of Relay | Electrical: 500,000 operations (resistive load)/ <br> 100,000 operations (inductive load) <br> Mechanical: 50,000,000 operations |
| ON Response Time | 10 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | $10 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{max}$. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (16 points/common) 8 points max. can be ON <br> simultaneously. |
| Internal Current Consumption | 50 mA 5 VDC max. 75 mA 25 VDC (8 points ON <br> simultaneously.) |
| Weight | $400 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections



250 VAC 24 VDC max.
(inductive load: 2 A resistive load: 2 A) (8 A/Unit)

Note This Unit must be mounted to a C200H-BC $\square \square 1-\mathrm{V} 1 / \mathrm{V} 2$ Backplane.

## Transistor Output Unit C200H-OD211

| Max. switching capacity | $0.3 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{24} \mathrm{VDC}+10 \% /-15 \%$ (2 A/Unit) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity | None |
| Leakage Current | 0.1 mA max. |
| Residual Voltage | 1.4 V max. |
| ON Response Time | 0.2 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | 0.3 ms max. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (12 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | $160 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{5} \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Fuse Rating | $5 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{125} \mathrm{V} \mathrm{(5.2-dia.x20)}$ |
| Power for External Supply | $25 \mathrm{~mA} 24 \mathrm{VDC}+10 \% /-15 \%$ max. |
| Weight | $300 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Note No blown fuse detector circuit is provided.

## Terminal Connections

24 VDC
(0.3 A max., 2 A/Unit)


Note Be sure to supply power to B9; otherwise current will leak through the load while the output is OFF.

## Transistor Output Unit C200H-OD212

| Max. switching capacity | $0.3 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{24} \mathrm{VDC}{ }^{+10 \%} /-15 \%(4.8 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{Unit})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity | None |
| Leakage Current | 0.1 mA max. |
| Residual Voltage | 1.4 V max. |
| ON Response Time | $0.2 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{max}$. |
| OFF Response Time | 0.3 ms max. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (16 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | $180 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{5} \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Fuse Rating | $8 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{125} \mathrm{V}(5.2$-dia.x20) |
| Power for External Supply | $35 \mathrm{~mA} 24 \mathrm{VDC}+10 \% /-15 \%$ max. |
| Weight | $350 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Note No blown fuse detector circuit is provided.

## Terminal Connections



Note 1. Be sure to supply power to B9; otherwise current will leak through the load while the output is OFF.
2. This Unit must be mounted to a C200H-BC $\square \square 1-\mathrm{V} 1 / \mathrm{V} 2$ Backplane.

## Transistor Output Unit C200H-OD213

| Max. switching capacity | $2.1 \mathrm{~A} 24 \mathrm{VDC}+10 \% /-15 \%(5.2 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{Unit}) \mathrm{NPN}$ output |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity | None |
| Leakage Current | 0.1 mA max. |
| Residual Voltage | 1.4 V max. |
| ON Response Time | 0.2 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | 0.3 ms max. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (8 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | $140 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{5} \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Fuse Rating | $8 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{125} \mathrm{V} \mathrm{(5.2-dia.x20)}$ |
| Power for External Supply | $30 \mathrm{~mA} 24 \mathrm{VDC}+10 \% /-15 \%$ max. |
| Weight | $250 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Note When the fuse blows F LED lights and bit 08 turns ON. Bits 08 through 15 cannot be used as work bits.

## Terminal Connections

24 VDC
(2.1 A max., 5.2 A/Unit)


Note Be sure to supply power to A9; otherwise current will leak through the load while the output is OFF.

## Transistor Output Unit C200H-OD214 (Sourcing Type)

| Max. switching capacity | 24 VDC ${ }^{+10 \%} /_{-15 \%} 0.8 \mathrm{~A}$ (2.4 A/Unit) surge current 2 A (sourcing type) PNP output |
| :---: | :---: |
| Min. switching capacity | None |
| Leakage Current | 1 mA max. |
| Residual Voltage | 1.5 V max. |
| ON Response Time | 1 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | 1 ms max. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (8 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 140 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Fuse Rating | Short-circuit protection ${ }^{\text {O }}$ Overcurrent protection |
|  | Thermal protection |
| Power for External Supply | $150 \mathrm{~mA} 24 \mathrm{VDC}^{+10 \% /-15 \%}$ max. |
| Weight | 250 g max. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections

24 VDC
(2.1 A max., 5.2 A/Unit)


Note Be sure to supply power to A9; otherwise current will leak through the load while the output is OFF.

## C200H-OD214 Short-Circuit Protection

The C200H-OD214 Output Unit is equipped with two types of short-circuit protection. One is overcurrent protection, and the other is thermal protection. The short-circuit should be eliminated immediately in order to avoid damage to the Unit.

Overcurrent Protection When the output current reaches 2 A , the alarm output turns ON , and the alarm LED lights. Make sure the surge current of the load does not exceed 2 A , or the alarm may be activated.

Thermal Protection When the junction temperature of the output transistor reaches its upper limit, the output turns OFF, the alarm output turns ON, and the alarm LED blinks. But the output transistor is provided with a heat sink. So in some cases, when the output is short-circuited the thermal protection may not activate because the extra heat is dissipated by the heat sink. However, the alarm LED will still light and the alarm output will still turn ON.

How It Works When the short-circuit protection activates, the output displays the characteristic shown below.


Each pair of outputs share one alarm LED and one alarm output bit as shown below (bits 12 through 15 cannot be used as work bits)

| Output No. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alarm LED No. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Alarm Output Point No. | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 |  |  |  |  |

Both the alarm LED and alarm output bit for the short-circuited output turn ON even if only one of the outputs is short-circuited. Both outputs should be disconnected until the short-circuit can be traced.

Clearing the Alarm When the short-circuit has been eliminated, reset the Unit by pressing the reset button. The alarm LED will go out, the alarm output will turn OFF, and the output will be reset.


Programming Example If there is a short-circuit in an output, we want the program to turn that output OFF. Assume that the Unit is mounted at word 000. A program to turn OFF output bits 00 and 01 is shown below.


Since alarm output bit 08 covers both output bits 00 and 01 , both these outputs are forced OFF as soon as output bit 08 turns ON (bits A and B can be any other bits required in the program).

## Transistor Output Unit C200H-OD216

| Max. switching capacity | 0.3 A 5 to 24 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity | 10 mA 5 VDC |
| Leakage Current | 0.1 mA max. |
| Residual Voltage | $1.5 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{max}$. |
| ON Response Time | $1.5 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{max}$. |
| OFF Response Time | 2 ms max. |
| No. of Circuits | $1(8$ points/common) positive common (sourcing <br> type $)$ |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. $75 \mathrm{~mA} 25 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{(8} \mathrm{points} \mathrm{ON}$ <br> simultaneously.) |
| Fuse Rating | None |
| Power for External Supply | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| Weight | $250 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections



## Transistor Output Unit C200H-OD217

| Max. switching capacity | 0.3 A 5 to 24 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity | 10 mA 5 VDC |
| Leakage Current | 0.1 mA max. |
| Residual Voltage | $1.5 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{max}$. |
| ON Response Time | 1.5 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | 2 ms max. |
| No. of Circuits | $1(12$ points/common) positive common (sourcing <br> type |
| Internal Current Consumption | 10 mA 5 VDC max. $75 \mathrm{~mA} 25 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{(8} \mathrm{points} \mathrm{ON}$ <br> simultaneously.) |
| Fuse Rating | None |
| Power for External Supply | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| Weight | 300 g max. |
| Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



## Terminal Connections



## Transistor Output Unit C200H-OD411

| Max. switching capacity | 12 to 48 VDC 1 A (3 A/Unit) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Min. switching capacity | None |
| Leakage Current | 0.1 mA max. |
| Residual Voltage | 1.4 V max. |
| ON Response Time | 0.2 ms max. |
| OFF Response Time | 0.3 ms max. |
| No. of Circuits | 1 (8 points/common) |
| Internal Current Consumption | 140 mA 5 VDC max. |
| Fuse Rating | $5 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{125} \mathrm{V} \mathrm{(5.2-dia.x20)}$ |
| Power for External Supply | 30 mA 12 to 48 VDC max. |
| Weight | $250 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dimensions | A-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Note When the fuse blows F LED lights and bit 08 turns ON . Bits 08 through 15 cannot be used as work bits.

## Terminal Connections

12 to 48 VDC
(1 A max., 3 A/Unit)


Note Be sure to supply power to A9; otherwise current will leak through the load while the output is OFF.

## Transistor Output Unit C200H-OD21A (Sourcing Type with Load Circuit Protection)

| Max. switching capacity | 24 VDC ${ }^{+10 \%} /$-15\%, 1.0 A (4 A/Unit) surge current 1.6 A (sourcing type) PNP output | No. of Circuits | 1 (16 points/common) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Min. switching capacity | None | Internal Current Consumption | $160 \mathrm{~mA}, 5 \mathrm{VDC}$ max. |
| Leakage Current | 0.1 mA max. | Load Short-circuit Protection | Detection current: 1.2 A min (1.6 A typical) |
| Residual Voltage | 0.8 V max. | Power for External Supply | 35 mA 24 VDC +10\%/-15\% min. |
| ON Response Time | 0.1 ms max. | Alarm Output (See note) | No. of outputs: 1 ( $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ internal resistor) <br> Connectable Units: Only the following DC Input Units and alarm output LED indicators can be connected: <br> C200H-ID001, ID211, ID212, IM211 (DC), IM212 (DC), <br> ID215, ID501, MD115, <br> MD215, MD501 |
|  |  | Weight | 400 g max. |
| OFF Response Time | 0.3 ms max . | Dimensions | B-shape |

## Circuit Configuration



Note When short-circuit/overload protection is activated, all 16 outputs will be switched OFF and the ALARM output becomes active (low level). The problem can be detected externally by connecting a DC Input Unit to the ALARM output or by connecting an alarm output indicator. It's not possible to connect both the Input Unit and the indicator at the same time.

## Terminal Connections



Note 1. When the ALARM output turns ON, remove the cause of the high current and then shut off the external power supply for approx. 1 second. After confirming that the cause has been removed, turn ON the power supply again to reset the output. As shown in the diagram, it is recommended that a relay or switch that turns ON or OFF only the external power supply be connected right before the B9 (+V). Check that this relay or switch has a contact capacity higher than the external power supply current consumption ( $35 \mathrm{~mA}+$ load current min.).
2. This Unit must be mounted to a $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{BC} \square \square 1-\mathrm{V} 1 / \mathrm{V} 2$ Backplane.

## Analog Timer Unit



## Internal variable resistors

These variable resistors are used to set the timers. The settings of these resistors are effective only when the corresponding IN/EXT selector is ON. To set or adjust the time, use the screwdriver supplied with the Unit. Turn the variable resistor clockwise to increase the time value. The numbers 0 through 3 correspond to T0 through T3, respectively.


Max.


## Indicators

The SET indicators in the top row light when the corresponding timer is operating. The TIME UP indicators in the bottom row light when the corresponding timer (T0 through T3) turns ON.

## - Time range setting

## External variable resistor connectors

External variable resistors can also be used to set the timers. The IN/EXT selector pin must be set to the OFF position. Numbers 0 through 3 correspond to TO through T3, respectively. Use $20-\mathrm{k} \Omega$ variable resistors and AWG 22 to 28 lead wires. The connector has solderless terminals and must be wired as shown below.
IN/EXT selectors
When the internal variable resistor is used, set the corresponding pin to ON; when an external variable resistor is used, set the corresponding pin to OFF. Pin numbers 4 through 1 correspond to T0 through T3, respectively.

| Timers | Pin No. | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ to $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{s}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ to $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{s}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ to $\mathbf{6 0} \mathbf{s}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ to $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ m}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| T1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| T3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

(0: OFF 1: ON)

Caution Ensure that the external variable resistor connectors are open when using the internal variable resistor.


## B7A Interface Unit C200H-B7A $\square 1$ (Basic I/O Unit Type)

The B7A Interface Unit used with the B7A Link Terminal allows the transmission and reception of 16-point I/O data over two wires.

The following B7A Interface Unit and B7A Link Terminal models are available.

| B7A Interface Unit | B7A Link Terminals |
| :--- | :--- |
| 16-point input: C200H-B7Al1 | B7A-T6 $\square 1$ (Screw terminal models) <br>  <br>  <br> B7A-T6D2 (Modular models) |
| 16-point output: C200H-B7AO1 | B7A-R6 $\square$ 1 (Screw terminal models) <br> B7A-R6A52 (Modular models) |

Mount the B7A Interface Unit to the C200H-BC $\square \square 1-\mathrm{V} 1$ or $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{BC} \square \square 1-\mathrm{V} 2$ Backplane.
Note If the B7A Interface Unit is connected to the C200H-CPU03-E or C200H-PS211, supply 24 VDC from an independent power supply to the B7A Interface Unit or use a transformer to separate the power supply line to the B7A Interface Unit from the power supply lines to the CPU and I/O Power Supply Unit.


## I/O Indicator

Indicates the ON or OFF status of input from the B7A Link Terminal or the ON and OFF status of output to the B7A Link Terminal.
ERR Indicator
Incorporated by the B7AI1 and lit when the B7AI1's data transmission or reception is abnormal.

## Connection Terminals

SIG: Connects to the SIG terminal of the B7A Link Terminal.
V-: $\quad$ Connects to the negative power terminal of the B7A Link Terminal.
Caution If the terminals are not connected correctly, the internal circuitry of the B7A Link Terminal will be damaged.

Note 1. The transmission cable must be a VCTF cable with a thickness of $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ minimum.
2. Do not wire power lines or high-tension lines along with the transmission cable in the same conduit.

Input Mode Selector
The B7Al1 incorporates an input mode selector on the back panel of the Unit, with which the following modes can be set.

| Input mode |  | 15 points + 1 error | 16 points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Function |  | Fifteen-point input from the B7A Link Terminal is effective. Bit 15 is used as transmission error bit. | Sixteen-point input from the B7A Link Terminal is effective. |
| Switch setting |  | Upper side | Lower side |
| Bit no. allocation | 00 to 14 | Input 00 to input 14 | Input 00 to input 14 |
|  | 15 | Transmission error bit | Input 15 |
| Status of input indicator lamp 15 |  | Not used | Lit when input 15 is ON. Not lit when input 15 is OFF. |
| Status of the ERR indicator |  | Lit when there is a transmission error a | OFF during normal transmission |

The ERR indicator is lit when an error occurs. If the error is corrected, the ERR indicator is OFF at the next transmission cycle.

When there is a transmission error, the B7A Link Terminal will hold the data just before the occurrence of the transmission error. If there is a transmission error because the B7A Link Terminal is turned off, however, data 0 is transmitted in the first transmission cycle when the B7A Link Terminal is turned on again.

Transmission errors between the C200H-B7A01 and B7A Link Terminal are detected by the B7A Link Terminal only. Check the ERR indicator and error bit for any error.

## Performance Specification

| Item | C200H-B7Al1 | C200H-B7AO1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I/O points | 16 points or 15 points and 1 error <br> input | 16 output points |
| Transmission distance | 500 m max. if power is supplied to the Interface Unit and B7A Link Terminal <br> separately. <br> 100 m max. if power is supplied to the Interface Unit and B7A Link Terminal <br> from a single power supply. |  |
| Transmission delay | Typ. $19.2 \mathrm{~ms}, 31 \mathrm{~ms}$ max. |  |
| Minimum input time (see note 2) | --- | 16 ms |
| Internal current consumption | $5 \mathrm{VDC}, 100 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{max}$. |  |
| External power supply (see note 1) | 12 to $24 \mathrm{VDC} \pm 10 \%, 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ min. | 12 to $24 \mathrm{VDC} \pm 10 \%, 30 \mathrm{~mA}$ min. |
| Weight | $200 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{max}$. |  |

Note 1. The external power supply capacity does not include the capacity required by the B7A Link Terminal.
2. The minimum input time is the minimum time required to read input signals from the CPU. Be sure that the ON/OFF width of signals sent to B7A Interface Unit output relays is at least 16 ms .

## Dimensions

## Racks

The dimensions shown below are for both the CPU Rack and Expansion I/O Rack. The C dimension for the Programming Console will increase by 30 mm when the Programming Console Adapter C200H-BP001 is used, and will increase by 50 mm when the Programming Console Adapter C200H-BP002 is used.


## C200H-BC101



| Model | A | W |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C200H-BC031 | 246 | 260 |
| C200H-BC051-V1 | 316 | 330 |
| C200H-BC081-V1 | 421 | 435 |
| C200H-BC101 | 491 | 505 |



| CPU Unit | D |
| :--- | :--- |
| C200H-CPU01/02/03 | 118 |
| C200H-CPU11 | 143 |


| Mounted Unit | C |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | CPU01/03 | CPU11 |
| Programming Console | 148 | 173 |
| Other peripheral devices | 160 | 185 |
| B-shape I/O Units | 145 | 145 |
| E-shape I/O Units | 138 | 138 |

## I/O Units

The dimensions shown below are for the three shapes of I/O Units mentioned throughout these specifications.

## A-shape I/O Units



## B-shape I/O Units



## E-shape I/O Units



## Backplane Insulation Plates

The dimensions shown below are for Backplane Insulation Plates.


| Specifications | Model | D | E | C | A | B |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 slots | C200H-ATT31 | 210 | 261 | --- | 246 | --- |
| 5 slots | C200H-ATT51 | 280 | 331 | --- | 316 | --- |
| 8 slots | C200H-ATT81 | 385 | 436 | -- | 421 | --- |
| 10 slots | C200H-ATTA1 | 455 | 506 | 227.5 | 491 | 270.5 |

## I/O Connecting Cables

The dimensions shown below are for I/O Connecting Cables.


| Cable | Length (L) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CN} 311$ | 30 cm |
| $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CN} 711$ | 70 cm |
| $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CN} 221$ | 2 m |
| $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CN} 521$ | 5 m |
| $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CN} 131$ | 10 m |

## Appendix C <br> Standard Models

The C 200 H is a Rack-type PC that can be configured many different ways. Here is a series of tables listing the Units available for the C 200 H , along with a brief description of the Unit and its model number.

## C200H Racks

| Name |  | Specifications |  | Model number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Backplane (same for all Racks) |  | 10 slots |  | C200H-BC101-V2 |
|  |  | 8 slots |  | C200H-BC081-V2 |
|  |  | 5 slots |  | C200H-BC051-V2 |
|  |  | 3 slots |  | C200H-BC031-V2 |
| CPU Rack | CPU | 100 to 120/200 to 240 VAC (Does not support SYSMAC LINK and SYSMAC NET Link Systems.) |  | C200H-CPU01-E |
|  |  | 100 to 120/200 to 240 VAC (Supports SYSMAC LINK and SYSMAC NET Link Systems.) |  | C200H-CPU11-E |
|  |  | 24 VDC |  | C200H-CPU03-E |
|  | Memory Unit | CMOS-RAM Unit; built-in backup battery | UM: 3K words; DM: 1K words | C200H-MR431 |
|  |  |  | UM: 7K words; DM: 1K words | C200H-MR831 |
|  |  | CMOS-RAM Unit; capacitor backup | UM: 3K words; DM: 1K words | C200H-MR432 |
|  |  |  | UM: 7K words; DM: 1K words | C200H-MR832 |
|  |  | EPROM Unit (EPROM ordered separately) | UM: 7K words; DM: 1K words | C200H-MP831 |
|  |  | EEPROM Unit | UM: 3K words; DM: 1K words | C200H-ME431 |
|  |  | EEPROM Unit | UM: 7K words; DM: 1K words | C200H-ME831 |
|  | EPROM | 27128; 150 ns ; write voltage: 12.5 V |  | ROM-ID-B |
| Expansion I/O Racks | I/O Power Supply Unit | 100 to 120/200 to 240 VAC |  | C200H-PS221 |
|  |  | 24 VDC |  | C200H-PS211 |
|  | I/O Connecting Cable (max. total length: 12 m ) | 30 cm |  | C200H-CN311 |
|  |  | 70 cm |  | C200H-CN711 |
|  |  | 2 m |  | C200H-CN221 |
|  |  | 5 m |  | C200H-CN521 |
|  |  | 10 m |  | C200H-CN131 |

## C200H I/O Units

| Name |  | Specifications |  | Model number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Units | AC Input Unit | 8 pts | 100 to 120 VAC | C200H-IA121 |
|  |  | 16 pts | 100 to 120 VAC | C200H-IA122/IA122V |
|  |  | 8 pts | 200 to 240 VAC | C200H-IA221 |
|  |  | 16 pts | 200 to 240 VAC | C200H-IA222/IA222V |
|  | DC Input Unit | 8 pts | No-voltage contact; NPN | C200H-ID001 |
|  |  | 8 pts | No-voltage contact; PNP | C200H-ID002 |
|  |  | 8 pts | 12 to 24 VDC | C200H-ID211 |
|  |  | 16 pts | 24 VDC | C200H-ID212 |
|  | AC/DC Input Unit | 8 pts | 12 to 24 VAC/DC | C200H-IM211 |
|  |  | 16 pts | 24 VAC/DC | C200H-IM212 |
| Output Units | Relay Output Unit | 8 pts | 2 A, 250 VAC/24 VDC (For resistive loads) | C200H-OC221 |
|  |  | 12 pts | 2 A, 250 VAC/24 VDC (For resistive loads) | C200H-OC222 |
|  |  | 16 pts | 2 A, 250 VAC/24 VAC (For resistive loads) | C200H-OC225 |
|  |  | 5 pts | 2 A, 250 VAC/24 VDC (For resistive loads) Independent commons | C200H-OC223 |
|  |  | 8 pts | 2 A, 250 VAC/24 VDC (For resistive loads) Independent commons | C200H-OC224 |
|  | Triac Output Unit | 8 pts | $1 \mathrm{~A}, 120$ VAC | C200H-OA121-E |
|  |  | 8 pts | 1.2 A, 120 VAC | C200H-OA122-E |
|  |  | 8 pts | 1.2 A, 250 VAC | C200H-OA223 |
|  |  | 12 pts | 0.3 A, 250 VAC | C200H-OA222V |
|  |  | 12 pts | 0.5 A, 250 VAC | C200H-OA224 |
|  | Transistor Output Unit | 8 pts | $1 \mathrm{~A}, 12$ to 48 VDC | C200H-OD411 |
|  |  | 12 pts | 0.3 A, 24 VDC | C200H-OD211 |
|  |  | 16 pts | 0.3 A, 24 VDC | C200H-OD212 |
|  |  | 8 pts | 2.1 A, 24 VDC | C200H-OD213 |
|  |  | 8 pts | 0.8 A, 24 VDC; sourcing type (PNP); with load short protection | C200H-OD214 |
|  |  | 8 pts | 5 to 24 VDC; sourcing type (PNP) | C200H-OD216 |
|  |  | 12 pts | 5 to 24 VDC; sourcing type (PNP) | C200H-OD217 |
|  |  | 16 pts | 1 A, 24 VDC; sourcing type (PNP); with load short protection | C200H-OD21A |
| Analog Timer Unit |  | 4 timer pts | 0.1 to $1 \mathrm{~s}, 1$ to $10 \mathrm{~s}, 10$ to 60 s , or 1 min to 10 min (switchable) | C200H-TM001 |
|  | Variable Resistor Connector (Related Product) |  | Connector with lead wire (2 m) for 1 external resistor | C4K-CN223 |
| B7A Interface Units (Basic I/O Units) |  |  | Connects to B7A Link Terminals. | C200H-B7Al1 |
|  |  | 16 output pts |  | C200H-B7AO1 |

Note The C200H-OC225/OD212/OD21A 16-point Output Unit and the C200H-B7AO1 B7A Interface Unit must be mounted to a $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{BC}$ $\qquad$ 1-V1/V2 Backplane.

## C200H Special I/O Units

All of the following are classified as Special I/O Units except for the ASCII Unit, which is an Intelligent I/O Unit.

| Name |  | Specifications |  | Model number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High-density I/O Units | DC Input Units | 32 pts | 5 VDC (TTL inputs); with high-speed input function | C200H-ID501 |
|  |  | 32 pts | 24 VDC; with high-speed inputs | C200H-ID215 |
|  | Transistor Output Units | 32 pts | 0.1 A, 24 VDC (usable as 128-point dynamic output unit) | C200H-OD215 |
|  |  | 32 pts | $35 \mathrm{~mA}, 5$ VDC (TTL outputs) (usable as 128-point dynamic output unit) | C200H-OD501 |
|  | DC Input/ Transistor Output Units | 16 input/ 16 output pts | 12-VDC inputs; with high-speed input function 0.1 A , 12-VDC outputs (usable as 128-point dynamic input unit) | C200H-MD115 |
|  |  | 16 input/ 16 output pts | 24-VDC inputs; with high-speed input function 0.1 A , 24-VDC outputs (usable as 128-point dynamic input unit) | C200H-MD215 |
|  |  | 16 input/ 16 output pts | 5 VDC (TTL inputs); with high speed input function $35 \mathrm{~mA}, 5 \mathrm{VDC}$ Output (TTL outputs) (usable as 128-point dynamic input unit) | C200H-MD501 |
| Analog I/O Units | Analog Input Unit | 1 to $5 / 0$ to 10 V ; 4 inputs |  | C200H-AD001 |
|  |  | 4 to $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 1$ to $5 / 0$ to $10 /-10$ to 10 V ; 8 inputs |  | C200H-AD002 |
|  | Analog Output Unit | 1 to $5 / 0$ to 10 V ; 2 outputs |  | C200H-DA001 |
|  |  | 4 to $20 \mathrm{~mA},-10$ to 10 V ; 4 outputs |  | C200H-DA002 |
| Temperature Sensor Units |  | Thermocouple (K(CA) or J(IC)) (switchable); 4 inputs |  | C200H-TS001 |
|  |  | Thermocouple (K(CA) or L(Fe-CuNi)) (switchable); 4 inputs |  | C200H-TS002 |
|  |  | Platinum resistance thermometer (JPt) (switchable), DIN standards; 4 inputs |  | C200H-TS101 |
|  |  | Platinum resistance thermometer (Pt) (switchable); 4 inputs |  | C200H-TS102 |
| Temperature Control Units |  | Thermocouple | Transistor output | C200H-TC001 |
|  |  | Voltage output | C200H-TC002 |
|  |  | Current output | C200H-TC003 |
|  |  | Platinum resistance thermometer | Transistor output | C200H-TC101 |
|  |  | Voltage output | C200H-TC102 |
|  |  | Current output | C200H-TC103 |
| Heat/Cool Temperature Control Units |  |  | Thermocouple | Transistor output | C200H-TV001 |
|  |  | Voltage output |  | C200H-TV002 |
|  |  | Current output |  | C200H-TV003 |
|  |  | Platinum resistance thermometer | Transistor output | C200H-TV101 |
|  |  | Voltage output | C200H-TV102 |
|  |  | Current output | C200H-TV103 |
| PID Control Units |  |  | Transistor output |  | C200H-PID01 |
|  |  | Voltage output | C200H-PID02 |
|  |  | Current output | C200H-PID03 |


| Name | Specifications |  | Model number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Position Control Units | 1 axis | Pulse output; speeds: 1 to 99,990 pps | C200H-NC111 |
|  | 1 axis | Directly connectable to servomotor driver; compatible with line driver; speeds: <br> 1 to 250,000 pps | C200H-NC112 |
|  | 2 axis | 1 to 250000. pps. 53 pts per axis | C200H-NC211 |
| Cam Positioner Unit | Detects angles of rotation by means of a resolver and provides ON and OFF outputs at specified angles. A maximum of 48 cam outputs (16 external outputs and 32 internal outputs) maximum are available. |  | C200H-CP114 |
| High-speed Counter Units | 1 axis | Pulse input; counting speed: 50 kcps; 5 VDC/12 VDC/24 VDC | C200H-CT001-V1 |
|  | 1 axis | Pulse input; counting speed: 75 kcps ; RS-422 line driver | C200H-CT002 |
| ASCII Unit | EEPROM |  | C200H-ASC02 |
| I/D Sensor Units | Local application, electromagnetic coupling |  | C200H-IDS01-V1 |
|  | Remote application, microwave transmissions |  | C200H-IDS21 |
| Read/Write Head | Electromagnetic type |  | V600-H series |
|  | Microwave type |  | V620-H series |
| Data Carrier (see note) | SRAM type for V600-H series. |  | V600-D $\square \square \mathrm{R} \square \square$ |
|  | EEPROM type for V600-H series. |  | V600-D $\square \square \mathrm{P} \square \square$ |
| Voice Unit | 60 messages max.; message length: 32, 48, or 64 s (switchable) |  | C200H-OV001 |
| Connecting Cable | RS-232C |  | C200H-CN224 |
| Fuzzy Logic Unit | Up to 8 inputs and 4 outputs. (I/O to and from specified data area words) |  | C200H-FZ001 |

Note For Read/Write Head and Data Carrier combinations, refer to the V600 FA ID System R/W Heads and EEPROM Data Carriers Operation Manual and Supplement or V600 FA ID System R/W Heads and SRAM Data Carriers Operation Manual and Supplement.

## C200H Link Units

| Name | Specifications |  |  | Model number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Host Link Unit | Rack-mounting | C200H only | APF/PCF | C200H-LK101-PV1 |
|  |  |  | RS-422 | C200H-LK202-V1 |
|  |  |  | RS-232C | C200H-LK201-V1 |
|  | CPU-mounting | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 1000 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{C} 2000 \mathrm{H} \\ & \mathrm{C} 500 \\ & \mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H} \\ & \mathrm{C} 120 \end{aligned}$ | PCF | 3G2A6-LK101-EV1 |
|  |  |  | APF/PCF | 3G2A6-LK101-PEV1 |
|  |  |  | RS-232C | 3G2A6-LK201-EV1 |
|  |  |  | RS-422 | 3G2A6-LK202-EV1 |
| PC Link Unit | Multilevel |  | RS-485 | C200H-LK401 |
| Remote I/O Master Unit | Up to two per PC; connectable to up to 5 Slaves per PC total |  | APF/PCF | C200H-RM001-PV1 |
|  |  |  | Wired | C200H-RM201 |
| Remote I/O Slave Unit | 100 to 120/200 to 240 VAC (switchable) |  | APF/PCF | C200H-RT001-P |
|  | 24 VDC |  |  | C200H-RT002-P |
|  | 100 to 120/200 to 240 VAC (switchable) |  | Wired | C200H-RT201 |
|  | 24 VDC |  |  | C200H-RT202 |

## Optional Products

| Name | Specifications | Model number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I/O Unit Cover | Cover for 10-pin terminal block | C200H-COV11 |
| Terminal Block Cover | Short protection for 10-pin terminal block | C200H-COV02 |
|  | Short protection for 19-pin terminal block | C200H-COV03 |
| Connector Cover | Protective cover for unused I/O Connecting Cable connectors | C500-COV01 |
| Space Unit | Used for vacant slots | C200H-SP001 |
| Battery Set | For C200H RAM Memory Unit only | C200H-BAT09 |
| Relay | 24 VDC | G6B-1174P-FD-US DC24 |
| Backplane Insulation Plate | For 10-slot Backplane | C200H-ATTA1 |
|  | For 8-slot Backplane | C200H-ATT81 |
|  | For 5-slot Backplane | C200H-ATT51 |
|  | For 3-slot Backplane | C200H-ATT31 |
| I/O Bracket | For 5-slot Backplane | C200H-ATT53 |
|  | For 8-slot Backplane | C200H-ATT83 |
|  | For 3-slot Backplane | C200H-ATT33 |
| Memory Unit Lock Fitting | To secure Memory Unit to CPU | C200H-ATT03 |
| External Connector | Solder terminal; 40 pin with connector cover | C500-CE401 |
|  | Solderless terminal; 40 pin with connector cover (crimp-type) | C500-CE402 |
|  | Pressure welded terminal; 40 pin | C500-CE403 |
|  | Solder terminal; 40 pin with connector cover (rightangle type) | C500-CE404 |
|  | Solderless terminal; 40 pin with connector cover (right-angle type) | C500-CE405 |
|  | Solder terminal; 24 pin with connector cover | C500-CE241 |
|  | Solderless terminal; 24 pin with connector cover (crimp-type) | C500-CE242 |
|  | Pressure welded terminal; 24 pin | C500-CE243 |

## Optical Units

| Name |  | Specifications |  |  | Model no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Optical I/O Unit | No-voltage Input Unit | 8 pts. | 100 to 120 VAC power supply | APF/PCF | 3G5A2-ID001-PE |
|  |  |  |  | PCF | 3G5A2-ID001-E |
|  | AC/DC Input Unit | 12 to 24 VAC/DC 8 pts. |  | APF/PCF | 3G5A2-IM211-PE |
|  |  |  |  | PCF | 3G5A2-IM211-E |
|  | AC Input Unit | 100 to 120 VAC 8 pts. |  | APF/PCF | 3G5A2-IA121-PE |
|  |  |  |  | PCF | 3G5A2-IA121-E |
|  | Relay Output Unit | 2A, 250 VAC/24 VDC (w/relay socket) 8 pts. | 100 to 120/200 to 240 VAC power supply | APF/PCF | 3G5A2-OC221-PE |
|  |  |  |  | PCF | 3G5A2-OC221-E |
|  | Triac Output Unit | 1A, 100 to 120/200 to 240 VAC (w/built-in surge killer) 8 pts. |  | APF/PCF | 3G5A2-OA222-PE |
|  |  |  |  | PCF | 3G5A2-OA222-E |
|  | Transistor Output Unit | $0.3 \mathrm{~A}, 12 \text { to } 48 \mathrm{VDC}$ 8 pts. |  | APF/PCF | 3G5A2-OD411-PE |
| Repeater Unit |  | Connected between 32nd and 33rd Units when connecting more than 33 Units in a Remote Subsystem; power supply: 85 to 250 VAC. |  | APF/PCF | 3G5A2-RPT01-PE |
|  |  | PCF | 3G5A2-RPT01-E |

## Link Adapters

| Name | Specifications | Model no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Link Adapter | 3 RS-422 connectors | 3G2A9-AL001 |
|  | 3 optical connectors (APF/PCF) | 3G2A9-AL002-PE |
|  | 3 optical connectors (PCF) | 3G2A9-AL002-E |
|  | 1 connector for RS-232C; 2 for RS-422 | 3G2A9-AL003 |
|  | 1 connector each for APF/PCF, RS-422, and RS-232C | 3G2A9-AL004-PE |
|  | 1 connector each for PCF, RS-422, and RS-232C | 3G2A9-AL004-E |
|  | 1 connector each for APF/PCF and APF | 3G2A9-AL005-PE |
|  | 1 connector each for PCF and AGF | 3G2A9-AL005-E |
|  | 1 connector for APF/PCF; 2 for AGF | 3G2A9-AL006-PE |
|  | 1 connector for PCF; 2 for AGF | 3G2A9-AL006-E |
|  | O/E converter; 1 connector for RS-485, 1 connector each for APF/PCF | B500-AL007-PE |
|  | Used for on-line removal of FIT or SYSMAC NET Link Units from the SYSMAC NET Link System, SYSMAC NET Optical Link Adapter 3 connectors for APF/PCF. | B700-AL001 |

## DIN Products

| Name | Specifications | Model number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DIN Track Mounting Bracket | 1 set (1 included) | C200H-DIN01 |
| DIN Track | Length: 50 cm ; height: 7.3 cm | PFP-50N |
|  | Length: 1 m ; height: 7.3 cm | PFP-100N |
|  | Length: $1 \mathrm{~m} ;$ height: 16 mm | PFP-100N2 |

## Optical Fiber Cable

Plastic Optical Fiber Cable (APF) APF stands for "All-Plastic Fiber". This cable can be used to connect only Units having the suffix "- P " in their model number. The maximum length is 20 m . The 3G5A2-PF002 cable comes without connectors and must be assembled by the user.

| Product | Description | Model no. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Plastic Optical Fiber Cable | Cable only (optical connectors not provided) <br> Order in units of 5 m for cable less than 100 m , or in units of <br> 200 m or 500 m. | 3G5A2-PF002 |
| Optical Connector A | 2 pcs (brown),for plastic Optical fiber 10 m long max. | 3G5A2-CO001 |
| Optical Connector B | 2 pcs (black) for plastic Optical fiber 8 to 20 m long | 3G5A2-CO002 |
| Plastic Optical Fiber Cable | 1 m, w/optical connector A provided at both ends | 3G5A2-PF101 |

Plastic-Clad Optical Fiber Cable (PCF) PCF stands for "Plastic-Clad Fiber". This cable can be used to connect any Units. The maximum length for Units having the suffix "-P" in their model number is 200 m . The maximum length for Units without the suffix "-P" in their model number is 800 m .

| Product | Description |  | Model no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Optical Fiber Cable (for indoors) | 0.1 m, w/connector | Ambient temperature: $-10^{\circ}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3G5A2-OF011 |
|  | 1 m , w/connector |  | 3G5A2-OF101 |
|  | 2 m , w/connector |  | 3G5A2-OF201 |
|  | 3 m , w/connector |  | 3G5A2-OF301 |
|  | 5 m , w/connector |  | 3G5A2-OF501 |
|  | 10 m , w/connector |  | 3G5A2-OF111 |
|  | 20 m , w/connector |  | 3G5A2-OF211 |
|  | 30 m , w/connector |  | 3G5A2-OF311 |
|  | 40 m , w/connector |  | 3G5A2-OF411 |
|  | 50 m , w/connector |  | 3G5A2-OF511 |
| Optical Fiber Cable (for outdoors) | 1 to 500 m (Order in Units of 10 m ) | Ambient temperature: $-10^{\circ}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3G5A2-OF002 |
|  | 501 to 800 m (Order in Units of 10 m ) | Ambient temperature: $0^{\circ}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Must not be subjected to direct sunlight) |  |

Crystal Optical Fiber Cable (AGF) AGF stands for "All-Glass Fiber". Crystal optical fiber cable is not available from OMRON.

## Cable Length

The connectors may be difficult to attach to the cables. Therefore, always leave a little extra length when cutting the cable. The lengths given for pre-assembled cables are as shown below.


## Peripheral Devices

| Product | Description |  |  | Model no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Programming Console | Vertical, w/backlight |  |  | 3G2A5-PRO13-E |
|  | Horizontal, w/backlight |  |  | 3G2A6-PRO15-E |
|  | Vertical type, w/backlight (Connecting cable required) |  |  | C200H-PRO27-E |
| Data Access Console | Connecting cable required |  |  | C200H-DAC01 |
| Programming Console and Data Access Console Connecting Cables | For vertical type |  | 2 m | C200H-CN222 |
|  |  |  | 4 m | C200H-CN422 |
| Data Setting Console | Used for data input and process value display for the C200H-TC $\square \square \square / \mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{TV} \square \square \square / \mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{PID} \square \square$. |  |  | C200H-DSC01 |
| Data Setting Console Connecting Cables | For C200H-DSC01 |  | 2 m | C200H-CN225 |
|  |  |  | 4 m | C200H-CN425 |
| Panel Mounting Bracket | For vertical Programming Console, Data Access Console |  |  | C200H-ATT01 |
| Cassette Tape Recorder Connecting Cable | 1 m |  |  | SCYP0R-PLG01 |
| PROM Writer | For C-series PCs (12.5/21 V) |  |  | C500-PRW06 |
| Floppy Disk Interface Unit | For C-series PCs |  |  | 3G2C5-FDI03-E |
| Printer Interface Unit | For C-series PCs |  |  | 3G2A5-PRT01-E |
| Memory Pack (for Printer Interface) | For $\mathrm{C} 200 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{C} 1000 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{C} 2000 \mathrm{H}$ |  |  | C2000-MP103-EV3 |
| Printer Connecting Cable | For printer, 2 m |  |  | SCY-CN201 |
| Peripheral Interface Unit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High-density I/O } \\ & \text { 12-/16-point I/O } \\ & \text { Special I/O Unit } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | C200H-IP006 |
| Connecting Cable | To connect GPC to Peripheral Interface Unit |  | 2 m | 3G2A2-CN221 |
|  |  |  | 5 m | C500-CN523 |
|  |  |  | 10 m | C500-CN131 |
|  |  |  | 20 m | C500-CN231 |
|  |  |  | 30 m | C500-CN331 |
|  |  |  | 40 m | C500-CN431 |
|  |  |  | 50 m | C500-CN531 |
| Graphic Programming Console | 100 to 120 VAC, w/comment |  |  | 3G2C5-GPC03-E |
| Memory Pack | For C200H/C1000H/C2000H |  |  | 3G2C5-MP304-EV3 |
| CRT Interface Unit | For connection between GPC and CRT |  |  | C500-GDI01 |
| Programming Console Mounting Base | To attach peripheral devices to the CPU with B-type or E-type I/O Units mounted to the CPU Rack. | Space between the Programming | 29 mm | C200H-BP001 |
|  |  | Console Adapter and CPU surface. | 49 mm | C200H-BP002 |

## SYSMAC Support Software (SSS)

| Product | Description | Model no. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| SYSMAC Support Software | $3.5^{\prime \prime}, 2 H D$ for IBM PC/AT compatible | C500-ZL3AT1-E |
|  | Connection Cable | CQM1-CIF02 |
|  |  | CV500-CIF01 |

## SYSMAC LINK Unit/SYSMAC NET Link Unit

If you are using any of the Units listed in the table below, they must be mounted to a CPU Rack that uses model C200H-CPU11-E as the CPU. Otherwise, these Units will not operate properly.

| Name | Specifications |  |  | Model number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SYSMAC LINK Unit | Wired via coaxial cable. <br> Must be mounted to leftmost 2 slots on Rack with C200H-CPU11-E |  | 918 data link words | C200HW-SLK23 |
|  |  |  | 2,966 data link words | C200HW-SLK24 |
|  | Wired via optical fiber cable. <br> Bus Connection Unit required separately. May be used with APS Power Supply Unit. |  | 918 data link words | C200HW-SLK13 |
|  |  |  | 2,966 data link words | C200HW-SLK14 |
| Terminator | One required for each node at ends of System |  |  | C1000H-TER01 |
| Attachment Stirrup | Provided with SYSMAC LINK Unit |  |  | C200H-TL001 |
| F Adapter | --- |  |  | C1000H-CE001 |
| F Adapter Cover | --- |  |  | C1000H-COV01 |
| Communications | Coaxial cables | Manufactured by Hitachi |  | ECXF5C-2V |
| Cable |  | Manufactured by Fujigura |  | 5C-2V |
| Auxiliary Power Supply Unit | For use with the C200H-SLK13/SLK14 |  |  | C200H-APS03 |
| SYSMAC NET Link Unit | Must be mounted to leftmost 2 slots on Rack with C200H-CPU11-E |  |  | C200HS-SNT32 |
| Power Supply Adapter | Required when supplying power from Central Power Supply |  | For 1 Unit | C200H-APS01 |
|  |  |  | For 2 Units | C200H-APS02 |
| Power Cable | Connects Power Supply Adapter and SYSMAC NET Link Unit |  | For 1 Unit | C200H-CN111 |
|  |  |  | For 2 Units | C200H-CN211 |
| Bus Connection Unit | Connects SYSMAC LINK Unit or SYSMAC NET Link Unit to CPU |  | For 1 Unit | C200H-CE001 |
|  |  |  | For 2 Units | C200H-CE002 |

## Appendix D <br> Programming Console Operation

## System Operations

| Operation | Mode |  |  | Key Sequence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RUN | MON. | PROG. |  |
| Data All Clear | NO | NO | YES |  |
| I/O Table Register | NO | NO | YES |  |
| I/O Table Verify | YES | YES | YES | $\bigcirc \mathrm{CLR} \rightarrow$ FUN $\rightarrow$ SHIFT CH * VER $-\ldots-\mathrm{VER}$ |
| I/O Table Read | YES | YES | YES |  |
| Setting Address | YES | YES | YES | $\square$ CLR $\rightarrow$ [Address] |
| Error <br> Message <br> Read | YES | YES | YES | CLR $\rightarrow$ FUN MONTR $-\ldots$ MONTR |

## Programming Operations

| Operation | Mode |  |  | Key Sequence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RUN | MON. | PROG. |  |
| Setting Address | YES | YES | YES |  |
| Program Read | YES | YES | YES | Address currently displayed |
| Search | YES | YES | YES |  |
| Instruction Insert and Instruction Delete | NO | NO | YES |  |
| Program Check | NO | NO | YES |  |

Monitoring and Data Change Operations

| Operation | Mode |  |  | Key Sequence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RUN | MON. | PROG. |  |
| Monitor | YES | YES | YES |  |
| 3 Word Monitor | NO | NO | YES |  |
| Forced Set/Reset | NO | YES | YES |  |
| PV <br> Change 1 | NO | YES | YES |  |
| PV Change 2 | NO | YES | YES |  |


| Operation | Mode |  |  | Key Sequence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RUN | MON. | PROG. |  |
| SV Increment/ Decrement, SV Reset | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{NO} \\ & \mathrm{NO} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { YES } \end{aligned}$ | YES NO |  |
| 3-Word Change | NO | YES | YES |  |
| Cycle Time Read | YES | YES | NO | $\xrightarrow[\text { CLR }]{ } \rightarrow$ MONTR $\cdots$ MONTR |
| HEX-ASCII Display Convert | YES | YES | YES | Word currently displayed |

## Cassette Tape Operations

| Operation | Mode |  |  | Key Sequence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RUN | MON. | PROG. |  |
| Cassette <br> Tape <br> Write | NO | NO | YES |  |
| Cassette <br> Tape <br> Read | NO | NO | YES |  |
| Cassette <br> Tape <br> Verify | NO | NO | YES |  |
| DM<-> <br> Cassette Tape | NO | NO | YES |  |

## Appendix E <br> Programming Instructions

## Basic Instructions

| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { AND } \\ & \text { AND } \end{aligned}$ |  | Logically ANDs the status of the designated bit with the current execution condition. | B: IR SR HR AR LR TC |
| AND LOAD <br> AND LD |  | Logically ANDs the resultant execution conditions of the preceding logic blocks. | None |
| AND NOT <br> AND NOT |  | Logically ANDs the inverse of the designated bit with the current execution condition. | B: IR SR HR AR LR TC |
| COUNTER CNT | CP CNT N <br> SV <br>   | A decrementing counter. SV: 0 to 9999; CP: count pulse; R: reset input. The TC bit is entered as a constant. | N: SV: <br> TC IR <br>  HR <br>  AR <br>  LR <br>  DM <br>  $\#$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOAD } \\ & \text { LD } \end{aligned}$ |  | Defines the status of bit $B$ as the execution condition for subsequent operations in the instruction line. | B: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> TR |
| LOAD NOT LD NOT |  | Defines the status of the inverse of bit $B$ as the execution condition for subsequent operations in the instruction line. | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { B: } \\ \text { IR } \\ \text { SR } \\ \text { HR } \\ \text { AR } \\ \text { LR } \\ \text { TC } \end{array}$ |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { to } 9999 \\ & \text { or } 0000 \text { to FFFF } \end{aligned}$ |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OR |  | Logically ORs the status of the designated bit with the current execution condition. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { SR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { TC } \end{aligned}$ |
| OR LOAD OR LD |  | Logically ORs the resultant execution conditions of the preceding logic blocks. | None |
| OR NOT OR NOT |  | Logically ORs the inverse of the designated bit with the execution condition. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { SR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| OUTPUT OUT |  | Turns ON B for an ON execution condition; turns OFF B for an OFF execution condition. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { SR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| OUTPUT NOT OUT NOT |  | Turns OFF B for an ON execution condition; turns ON B for an OFF execution condition. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { B: } \\ \text { IR } \\ \text { SR } \\ \text { HR } \\ \text { AR } \\ \text { LR } \end{array}$ |
| TIMER TIM |  | ON-delay (decrementing) timer operation. Set value: 000.0 to 999.9 s . The same TC bit cannot be assigned to more than one timer/counter. The TC bit is entered as a constant. | N: SV: <br> TC IR <br>  HR <br>  AR <br>  LR <br>  DM <br>  \# |

## Special Instructions

| Name <br> Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NO OPERATION <br> NOP(00) | None | Nothing is executed and program opera- <br> tion moves to the next instruction. | None |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { END } \\ & \text { END(01) } \end{aligned}$ | $-E N D(01)$ | Required at the end of each program. Instructions located after END(01) will not be executed. | None |
| INTERLOCK IL(02) INTERLOCK CLEAR ILC(03) | $-\mathrm{IL}(02)$ $-\mathrm{ILC}(03)$ | If an interlock condition is OFF, all outputs and all timer PVs between the current IL(02) and the next ILC(03) are turned OFF or reset, respectively. Other instructions are treated as NOP. Counter PVs are maintained. If the execution condition is ON, execution continues normally. | None |
| JUMP JMP(04) JUMP END JME(05) | $J M P(04)$ $N$ <br>   <br> $J M E(05)$ $N$ | When the execution condition for the $\mathrm{JMP}(04)$ instruction is ON , all instructions between JMP(04) and the corresponding $\mathrm{JME}(05)$ are to be ignored or treated as NOP(00). For direct jumps, the corresponding $\mathrm{JMP}(04)$ and $\mathrm{JME}(05)$ instructions have the same N value in the range 01 through 99. Direct jumps are usable only once each per program (i.e., N is 01 through 99 can be used only once each) and the instructions between the JUMP and JUMP END instructions are ignored; 00 may be used as many times as necessary, instructions between JMP 00 and the next JME 00 are treated as NOP, thus increasing cycle time, as compared with direct jumps. | $\mathrm{N}:$ <br> 00 to 99 (not applicable for $C \square \square \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{C} \square \square \mathrm{K}$, or C120 PCs) |
| FAILURE ALARM (@)FAL(06) | $\cdots \mathrm{FAL}(06) \mathrm{N}$ | Assigns a failure alarm code to the given execution condition. When N can be given a value between 01 and 99 to indicate that a non-fatal error (i.e., one that will not stop the CPU) has occurred. This is indicated by the PC outputting N (the FAL number) to the FAL output area. To reset the FAL area, N can be defined as 00 . This will cause all previously recorded FAL numbers in the FAL area to be deleted. FAL data sent after a 00 will be recorded in the normal way. The same code numbers can be used for both FAL(06) and FALS(07). | $\mathrm{N}:$ 00 to 99 |
| SEVERE FAILURE <br> ALARM <br> FALS(07) | FALS(07) N | A fatal error is indicated by outputting N to the FAL output area and the CPU is stopped. The same FAL numbers are used for both FAL(06) and FALS(07). | $\mathrm{N}:$ $01 \text { to } 99$ |
| STEP DEFINE STEP(08) | STEP(08) B | When used with a control bit (B), defines the start of a new step and resets the previous step. When used without B, it defines the end of step execution. | B: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR |
| STEP START SNXT(09) | - SNXT(09) B | Used with a control bit (B) to indicate the end of the step, reset the step, and start the next step which has been defined with the same control bit. | B: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { to } 9999 \\ & \text { or } 0000 \text { to FFFF } \end{aligned}$ |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SHIFT REGISTER } \\ & \text { SFT(10) } \end{aligned}$ | I  <br> P $\mathrm{SFT}(10)$ <br> St  <br> R  <br> E  | Creates a bit shift register for data from the starting word (St) through to the ending word (E). I: input bit; P: shift pulse; R: reset input. St must be less than or equal to E . St and $E$ must be in the same data area. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { St/E: } \\ \text { IR } \\ \text { HR } \\ \text { AR } \\ \text { LR } \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { KEEP } \\ \text { KEEP(11) } \end{array}$ |  | Defines a bit (B) as a latch, controlled by the set $(S)$ and reset (R) inputs. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { B: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \end{aligned}$ |
| REVERSIBLE COUNTER CNTR (12) | II  <br> DI CNTR(12) <br> N <br> R <br> SV  | Increases or decreases the PV by one whenever the increment input (II) or decrement input (DI) signals, respectively, go from OFF to ON. SV: 0 to 9999; R: reset input. Each TC bit can be used for one timer/counter only. The TC bit is entered as a constant. | N: SV: <br> TC IR <br>  SR <br>  AR <br>  AR <br>  LR <br>  DM <br>  $\#$ |
| DIFFERENTIATE UP DIFU(13) <br> DIFFERENTIATE DOWN <br> DIFD(14) | $-\mathrm{DIFU}(13) \mathrm{B}$ $-\mathrm{DIFD}(14) \mathrm{B}$ | DIFU(13) turns ON the designated bit (B) for one cycle on reception of the leading (rising) edge of the input signal; $\operatorname{DIFD}(14)$ turns ON the bit for one cycle on reception of the trailing (falling) edge. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { B: } \\ \text { IR } \\ \text { HR } \\ \text { AR } \\ \text { LR } \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { HIGH-SPEED TIMER } \\ & \text { TIMH(15) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{TIMH}(15) \mathrm{N} \\ \mathrm{sV} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | A high-speed, ON-delay (decrementing) timer. SV: 00.02 to 99.99 s . Each TC bit can be assigned to only one timer or counter. The TC bit is entered as a constant. | N: SV: <br> TC IR <br>  SR <br>  HR <br>  AR <br>  LR <br>  HR <br>  $\#$ |
| WORD SHIFT <br> (@)WSFT(16) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { WSFT(16) } \\ \hline S t \\ \hline E \\ \hline \end{array}$ | The data in the words from the starting word (St) through to the ending word (E), is shifted left in word units, writing all zeros into the starting word. St must be less than or equal to $E$, and $S t$ and $E$ must be in the same data area. | St/E: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { to } 9999 \\ & \text { or } 0000 \text { to FFFF } \end{aligned}$ |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REVERSIBLE WORD SHIFT <br> (@)RWS(17) <br> (CPU11) | RWS(17) <br> C <br> St <br> E | Creates and controls a reversible non-synchronous word shift register between St and E . Exchanges the content of a word containing zero with the content of either the preceding or following word, depending on the shift direction. Bits 13, 14, and 15 of control word C determine the mode of operation of the register according to the following: The shift direction is determined by bit 13 (OFF shifts the non-zero data to higher addressed words; ON to lower addressed words). Bit 14 is the register enable bit (ON for shift enabled). Bit 15 is the reset bit (if bit 15 is ON , the register will be set to zero between St and $E$ when the instruction is executed with bit 14 also ON). St and E must be in the same data area. | C: St/E: <br> IR IR <br> SR SR <br> AR AR <br> AR AR <br> LR LR <br> TC TC <br> DM DM <br> $\#$  |
| CYCLE TIME (@)SCAN(18) (CPU11) | $\operatorname{SCAN}(18)$ <br> Mi <br> - | Sets the minimum cycle time, Mi, in tenths of milliseconds. The possible setting range is from 0 to 999.0 ms . If the actual cycle time is less than the time set using SCAN(18), the CPU will wait until the designated time has elapsed before starting the next cycle. | Mi:  <br> IR Not used. <br> SR  <br> HR  <br> AR  <br> LR  <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> $\#$  |
| MULTI-WORD COMPARE <br> (@)MCMP(19) (CPU11) | $\mathrm{MCMP}(19)$ <br> $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ <br> $\mathrm{~S}_{2}$ <br> D | Compares the data within a block of 16 words of 4-digit hexadecimal data ( $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ to $\mathrm{S}_{1}+15$ ) with that in another block of 16 words ( $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ to $\mathrm{S}_{2}+15$ ) on a word-by-word basis. If the words are not in agreement, the bit corresponding to unmatched words turns ON in the result word, D. Bits corresponding to words that are equal are turned OFF. |  $S_{1} / S_{2}:$ <br> IR:  <br> IR IR <br> SR SR <br> AR HR <br> AR AR <br> TR LR <br> DM DM <br>   |
| COMPARE <br> (@)CMP(20) | $\mathrm{CMP}(20)$ <br> Cp 1 <br> Cp 2 | Compares the data in two 4-digit hexadecimal words (Cp1 and Cp2) and outputs result to the GR, EQ, or LE Flags. | Cp1/Cp2: <br> IR <br> SR HR <br> AR <br> TR <br> DM |
| MOVE <br> (@)MOV(21) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{MOV}(21) \\ \hline \mathrm{S} \\ \hline \mathrm{D} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Transfers data from source word, (S) to destination word (D). | S: D: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> \#  |

Data Areas
These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Ope | Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MOVE NOT <br> (@)MVN(22) | MVN(22) <br> $S$ <br> $D$ | Transfers the inverse of the data in the source word (S) to destination word (D). | S: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM <br> \# | D: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |
| BCD-TO-BINARY <br> (@) $\mathrm{BIN}(23)$ | $\operatorname{BIN}(23)$ <br> $S$ <br> $R$ | Converts 4-digit, BCD data in source word (S) into 16-bit binary data, and outputs converted data to result word (R). | S: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | R: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |
| BINARY-TO-BCD <br> (@)BCD(24) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline B C D(24) \\ \hline S \\ \hline R \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Converts binary data in source word (S) into BCD, and outputs converted data to result word (R). | $\mathrm{S}:$ <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM | R: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |
| ARITHMETIC SHIFT LEFT <br> (@)ASL(25) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{ASL}(25) \\ \hline \mathrm{Wd} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Each bit within a single word of data (Wd) is shifted one bit to the left, with zero written to bit 00 and bit 15 moving to CY. | Wd: IR HR AR LR DM |  |
| ARITHMETIC SHIFT RIGHT <br> (@)ASR(26) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \operatorname{ASR}(26) \\ \hline W d \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Each bit within a single word of data (Wd) is shifted one bit to the right, with zero written to bit 15 and bit 00 moving to CY. | Wd: IR HR AR LR DM |  |
| ROTATE LEFT <br> (@)ROL(27) | $-\frac{\mathrm{ROL}(27)}{\mathrm{Wd}}$ | Each bit within a single word of data (Wd) is moved one bit to the left, with bit 15 moving to carry (CY), and CY moving to bit 00. | Wd: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |  |

## Data Areas

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| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ROTATE RIGHT <br> (@)ROR(28) | $-\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{ROR}(28) \\ \hline \mathrm{Wd} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Each bit within a single word of data (Wd) is moved one bit to the right, with bit 00 moving to carry (CY), and CY moving to bit 15. | Wd: IR HR AR LR DM |
| COMPLEMENT <br> (@)COM(29) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{COM}(29) \\ \hline \mathrm{Wd} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Inverts bit status of one word (Wd) of data, changing 0 s to 1 s , and vice versa. | Wd: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |
| BCD ADD <br> (@)ADD(30) | $A D D(30)$ <br> $A u$ <br> $A d$ <br> $R$ | Adds two 4-digit BCD values (Au and Ad) and content of CY, and outputs the result to the specified result word (R). $\mathrm{Au}+\mathrm{Ad}+\mathrm{CY} \rightarrow \mathrm{R} \mathrm{CY}$ | Au/Ad: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> $\#$  |
| BCD SUBTRACT <br> (@)SUB(31) | $\mathrm{SUB}(31)$ <br> Mi <br> Su <br> R | Subtracts both the 4-digit BCD subtrahend (Su) and content of CY, from the 4-digit BCD minuend (Mi) and outputs the result to the specified result word (R). $\mathrm{Mi}-\mathrm{Su}-\mathrm{CY} \rightarrow \mathrm{R} \mathrm{CY}$ | Mi/Su: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> $\#$  <br>   |
| BCD MULTIPLY <br> (@)MUL(32) | $\mathrm{MUL}(32)$ <br> Md <br> Mr <br> R | Multiplies the 4-digit BCD multiplicand (Md) and 4-digit BCD multiplier (Mr), and outputs the result to the specified result words ( R and $\mathrm{R}+1$ ). R and $\mathrm{R}+1$ must be in the same data area. $\mathrm{Md} x \mathrm{Mr} \rightarrow \mathrm{R}+1 \quad \mathrm{R}$ | Md/Mr: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> $\#$  |
| BCD DIVIDE <br> (@)DIV(33) | DIV(33) <br> Dd <br> Dr <br> R | Divides the 4-digit BCD dividend (Dd) by the 4-digit BCD divisor (Dr), and outputs the result to the specified result words. R receives the quotient; $\mathrm{R}+1$ receives the remainder. $R$ and $R+1$ must be in the same data area. $D d \div \operatorname{Dr} \rightarrow R+1$ <br> R | Dd/Dr: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> $\#$  |
| LOGICAL AND <br> (@)ANDW(34) | ANDW(34) <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> $R$ | Logically ANDs two 16-bit input words (I1 and I2) and sets the bits in the result word $(R)$ if the corresponding bits in the input words are both ON. | I1/I2: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> $\#$  |

## Data Areas

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| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { to } 9999 \\ & \text { or } 0000 \text { to FFFF } \end{aligned}$ |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { Mnemonic } \end{gathered}$ | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOGICAL OR <br> (@)ORW(35) | ORW(35) <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> $R$ | Logically ORs two 16-bit input words (11 and I2) and sets the bits in the result word (R) when one or both of the corresponding bits in the input words is/are ON. | I1/I2: IR SR HR AR LR TC DM \# | R: IR HR AR LR DM |
| EXCLUSIVE OR <br> (@)XORW(36) | XORW(36) <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> $R$ | Exclusively ORs two 16-bit input words (11 and I2) and sets the bits in the result word ( R ) when the corresponding bits in input words differ in status. | I1/I2: IR SR HR AR LR TC DM \# | R: IR HR AR LR DM |
| EXCLUSIVE NOR <br> (@)XNRW(37) | XNRW(37) <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> $R$ | Exclusively NORs two 16-bit input words (11 and 12 ) and sets the bits in the result word ( R ) when the corresponding bits in both input words have the same status. | I1/I2: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM <br> $\#$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { R: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { DM } \end{aligned}$ |
| INCREMENT <br> (@) INC(38) | $\operatorname{INC}(38)$ <br> $W d$ | Increments the value of a 4 -digit BCD word (Wd) by one, without affecting carry (CY). | Wd: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |  |
| DECREMENT <br> (@)DEC(39) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{DEC}(39) \\ \hline \mathrm{Wd} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Decrements the value of a 4-digit BCD word by 1 , without affecting carry (CY). | Wd <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |  |
| SET CARRY <br> (@)STC(40) | STC(40) | Sets the Carry Flag (i.e., turns CY ON). | None |  |
| CLEAR CARRY (@)CLC(41) | CLC(41) | Clears the Carry Flag (i.e, turns CY OFF). | None |  |

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| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { to } 9999 \\ & \text { or } 0000 \text { to FFFF } \end{aligned}$ |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DISPLAY MESSAGE <br> (@)MSG(46) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { MSG(46) } \\ \hline \text { FM } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Displays eight words of ASCII code, starting from FM, on the Programming Console or GPC. All eight words must be in the same data area. <br> FM <br> FM+ 7 | FM: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM <br> \# |
| LONG MESSAGE <br> (@)LMSG(47) <br> (CPU11) | LMSG(47) <br> $S$ <br> $D$ <br> - | Outputs a 32-character message to either a Programming Console, or a device connected via the RS-232C interface. The output message must be in ASCII beginning at address S . The destination of the message is designated in D: 000 specifies that the message is to be output to the GPC; 001 specifies the RS-232C interface, starting with the leftmost byte; and 002 specifies the RS-232C interface, starting from the rightmost byte. | S: D: -: <br> IR \#000 Not <br> HR \#001 used. <br> AR \#002  <br> LR   <br> TC   <br> DM   |
| TERMINAL MODE <br> (@)TERM(48) (CPU11) | TERM(48) <br> - <br> - <br> - | When the execution condition is ON, the Programming Console operation mode is changed to TERMINAL mode. There is no program command available to change the mode back to CONSOLE mode. Pressing the CHNG key on the Programming Console manually toggles between the two modes. | None |
| SET SYSTEM <br> (@)SYS(49) <br> (CPU11) | SYS(49) <br> $P$ <br> - <br> - | Used to either control certain operating parameters, or to execute the system commands that can be executed from the AR area. <br> The contents of the leftmost 8 bits (i.e., bits 08 to 15) of $P$ determine which function SYS(49) will have. If they contain A3, then bit 00 specifies whether the battery will be checked, and bit 07 specifies whether I/O status will be maintained on start up. Bit 06 specifies whether the Force Status Hold Bit is set. <br> To be effective SYS(49) must be programmed at address 00001 with LD AR 1001 at address 00000. | $\qquad$ |

## Data Areas

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| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BINARY ADD <br> (@)ADB(50) | $\mathrm{ADB}(50)$ <br> Au <br> Ad <br> R | Adds the 4-digit augend (Au), 4-digit addend (Ad), and content of CY and outputs the result to the specified result word (R). | Au/Ad: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> $\#$  |
| BINARY SUBTRACT <br> (@)SBB(51) | $\mathrm{SBB}(51)$ <br> Mi <br> Su <br> R | Subtracts the 4-digit hexadecimal subtrahend ( Su ) and content of carry, from the 4-digit hexadecimal minuend (Mi), and outputs the result to the specified result word (R). | Mi/Su: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> $\#$  |
| BINARY MULTIPLY <br> (@)MLB(52) | $M L B(52)$ <br> $M d$ <br> $M r$ <br> $R$ | Multiplies the 4-digit hexadecimal multiplicand (Md) and 4-digit multiplier (Mr), and outputs the 8 -digit hexadecimal result to the specified result words ( R and $\mathrm{R}+1$ ). R and $R+1$ must be in the same data area. | Md/Mr: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> $\#$  |
| BINARY DIVIDE <br> (@)DVB(53) | DVB(53) <br> Dd <br> Dr <br> $R$ | Divides the 4-digit hexadecimal dividend (Dd) by the 4-digit divisor (Dr), and outputs result to the designated result words ( R and $R+1)$. $R$ and $R+1$ must be in the same data area. | Dd/Dr: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR  <br> TC  <br> DM  <br> $\#$  |

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 <br> to FFFF |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DOUBLE BCD ADD <br> (@)ADDL(54) | $A D D L(54)$ <br> $A u$ <br> $A d$ <br> $R$ | Adds two 8-digit values (2 words each) and the content of CY, and outputs the result to the specified result words. All words for any one operand must be in the same data area. |   <br> Au/Ad: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  |
| DOUBLE BCD SUBTRACT <br> (@)SUBL(55) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \operatorname{SUBL}(55) \\ \hline \mathrm{Mi} \\ \hline \mathrm{Su} \\ \hline \mathrm{R} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Subtracts both the 8-digit BCD subtrahend and the content of CY from an 8-digit BCD minuend, and outputs the result to the specified result words. All words for any one operand must be in the same data area. | Mi/Su: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  |
| DOUBLE BCD MULTIPLY <br> (@)MULL(56) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { MULL(56) } \\ \hline M d \\ \hline M r \\ \hline R \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Multiplies the 8-digit BCD multiplicand and 8 -digit BCD multiplier, and outputs the result to the specified result words. All words for any one operand must be in the same data area. |   <br> Md/Mr: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DOUBLE BCD DIVIDE (@)DIVL(57) | $\mathrm{DIVL}(57)$ <br> Dd <br> Dr <br> R | Divides the 8-digit BCD dividend by an 8-digit BCD divisor, and outputs the result to the specified result words. All words for any one operand must be in the same data area. | Dd/Dr: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  |
| DOUBLE <br> BCD-TO-DOUBLE <br> BINARY (@)BINL(58) | $\operatorname{BINL}(58)$ <br> S <br> R | Converts the BCD value of the two source words (S: starting word) into binary and outputs the converted data to the two result words (R: starting word). All words for any one operand must be in the same data area. |   <br> S: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> TC  <br> DM  |
| DOUBLE <br> BINARY-TO-DOUBLE <br> BCD <br> (@)BCDL(59) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{BCDL}(59) \\ \hline \mathrm{S} \\ \hline \mathrm{R} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Converts the binary value of the two source words (S: starting word) into eight digits of BCD data, and outputs the converted data to the two result words ( R : starting result word). Both words for any one operand must be in the same data area. | S: R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR DM <br> DM  |
| DOUBLE COMPARE <br> CMPL(60) <br> (CPU11) | $\mathrm{CMPL}(60)$ <br> $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ <br> $\mathrm{~S}_{2}$ | Compares the 8-digit hexadecimal values in words $S_{1}+1$ and $S_{1}$ with the values in $\mathrm{S}_{2}+1$ and $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, and indicates the result using the Greater Than, Less Than, and Equal Flags in the AR area. $S_{1}+1$ and $S_{2}+1$ are regarded as the most significant data in each pair of words. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathbf{S}_{1}, \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{2}}: \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { SR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { TC } \\ & \text { DM } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COLUMN-TO-WORD <br> (@)CTW(63) <br> (CPU11) | CTW(63) <br> $S$ <br> C <br> $D$ | Fetches data from the same numbered bit (C) in 16 consecutive words (where $S$ is the address of the first source word), and creates a 4-digit word by consecutively placing the data in the bits of the destination word, D. <br> The bit from word $S$ is placed into bit 00 of D, the bit from word S+1 is placed into bit 01, etc. | S: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | C: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM <br> \# | D: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM |
| WORD-TO-COLUMN <br> (@)WTC(64) <br> (CPU11) | WTC(64) <br> $S$ <br> $D$ <br> $C$ | Places bit data from the source word (S), consecutively into the same numbered bits of the 16 consecutive destination words (where D is the address of the first destination word). <br> Bit 00 from word $S$ is placed into bit $C$ of word D, bit 01 from word $S$ is placed into bit $C$ of word $D+1$, etc. | S: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | D: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | C: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM <br> \# |
| HOURS-TO-SECONDS <br> (@)HTS(65) <br> (CPU11) | HTS(65) <br> S <br> R <br> - | Converts a time given in hours/minutes/ seconds ( $S$ and $S+1$ ) to an equivalent time in seconds only ( $R$ and $R+1$ ). $S$ and $S+1$ must be BCD and within one data area. $R$ and $R+1$ must also be within one data area. | S: IR SR HR AR LR TC DM | R: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | Not used. |
| SECONDS-TO-HOURS <br> (@)STH(66) <br> (CPU11) | $\mathrm{STH}(66)$ <br> S <br> R <br> - | Converts a time given in seconds ( S and $\mathrm{S}+1$ ) to an equivalent time in hours/minutes/seconds ( $R$ and $R+1$ ). $S$ and $S+1$ must be BCD between 0 and $35,999,999$, and within the same data area. $R$ and $R+1$ must also be within one data area. | S: IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | R: IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | Not used. |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { to } 9999 \\ & \text { or } 0000 \text { to FFFF } \end{aligned}$ |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BIT COUNTER (@)BCNT(67) | (ta$B C N T(67)$ <br> $N$ <br> $S B$ <br> $R$ | Counts the number of ON bits in one or more words (SB is the beginning source word) and outputs the result to the specified result word ( R ). N gives the number of words to be counted. All words in which bit are to be counted must be in the same data area. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { N: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { SR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { TC } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { TC } \\ & \text { DM } \end{aligned}$ | SB: IR SR HR AR LR TC DM |
| BLOCK COMPARE <br> (@)BCMP(68) | $B C M P(68)$ <br> $S$ <br> $C B$ <br> $R$ | Compares a 1-word binary value (S) with the 16 ranges given in the comparison table (CB is the starting word of the comparison block). If the value falls within any of the ranges, the corresponding bits in the result word ( R ) will be set. The comparison block must be within one data area. <br> Lower limit $\leq S \leq$ Upper limit $\rightarrow 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { SR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { TC } \\ & \text { DM } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CB: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { SR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { TC } \\ & \text { DM } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { TC } \\ & \text { DM } \end{aligned}$ |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Ope | d | Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VALUE CALCULATE (@)VCAL(69) (CPU11) | -$\mathrm{VCAL}(69)$ <br> C <br> S <br> D | Calculates the cosine, or sine of the given degree value, or determines the $y$-coordinate of the given $x$ value in a previously established line graph. For the sine and cosine conversions, $S$ is entered in BCD as an angle (in the range 0.0 to 90.0 degrees). When calculating the $y$-coordinate in a graph, S gives the address of the value of the x-coordinate. The calculated data is transferred to the destination word (D). Sine and cosine results are given in BCD. Line graph coordinate calculations (interpolation) can be in BCD or BIN. <br> The data in the control word (C) determines which operation is performed. If C is entered as a constant with a value of 0000 or 0001, the sine or cosine, respectively, of the source data value is calculated. If C is entered as a word designation, it gives the address of the first word of the data table for the line graph. The value of the first two digits gives $m-1$, where $m$ is the number of data points for which coordinates are given on the line graph. Bits 14 and 15, respectively, specify the output and input data formats ( 0 indicates BCD, 1 indicates binary). | C: IR SR HR AR LR TC DM $\#$ | S: IR SR HR AR LR TC DM | D: IR SR HR AR LR TC DM |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { to } 9999 \\ & \text { or } 0000 \text { to FFFF } \end{aligned}$ |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BLOCK TRANSFER <br> (@)XFER(70) | XFER(70) <br> $N$ <br> $S$ <br> $D$ | Moves the content of several consecutive source words (S gives the address of the starting source word) to consecutive destination words ( D is the starting destination word). All source words must be in the same data area, as must all destination words. Transfers can be within one data area or between two data areas, but the source and destination words must not overlap. | $\mathrm{N}:$ <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM <br> \# | S : <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | D: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM <br> \# |
| BLOCK SET <br> (@)BSET(71) | $\operatorname{BSET}(71)$ <br> $S$ <br> $S t$ <br> $E$ | Copies the content of one word or constant (S) to several consecutive words (from the starting word, St, through to the ending word, E). St and E must be in the same data area. | St/E: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | S: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM <br> \# |  |
| SQUARE ROOT <br> (@)ROOT(72) | ROOT(72) <br> Sq <br> R | Computes the square root of an 8-digit $B C D$ value ( Sq and $\mathrm{Sq}+1$ ) and outputs the truncated 4-digit, integer result to the specified result word (R). Sq and $\mathrm{Sq}+1$ must be in the same data area. <br> R | Sq: <br> IR <br> SR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | R: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |  |
| DATA EXCHANGE (@)XCHG(73) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{XCHG}(73) \\ \hline \mathrm{E} 1 \\ \hline \mathrm{E} 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Exchanges the contents of two words (E1 and E2). | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E1/E2: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { TC } \\ & \text { DM } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { to } 9999 \\ & \text { or } 0000 \text { to FFFF } \end{aligned}$ |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONE DIGIT SHIFT LEFT (@)SLD(74) |  | Shifts all data, between the starting word (St) and ending word (E), one digit (four bits) to the left, writing zero into the rightmost digit of the starting word. St and E must be in the same data area. | St/E: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |
| ONE DIGIT SHIFT RIGHT <br> (@)SRD(75) | $\operatorname{SRD}(75)$ <br> E <br> St | Shifts all data, between starting word (St) and ending word (E), one digit (four bits) to the right, writing zero into the leftmost digit of the ending word. St and E must be in the same data area. | St/E: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |
| 4-TO-16 DECODER (@)MLPX(76) | $\operatorname{MLPX}(76)$ <br> $S$ <br> Di <br> R | Converts up to four hexadecimal digits in the source word (S), into decimal values from 0 to 15, and turns ON the corresponding bit(s) in the result word(s) (R). There is one result word for each converted digit. Digits to be converted are designated by Di. (The rightmost digit specifies the first digit. The next digit to the left gives the number of digits to be converted minus 1. The two leftmost digits are not used.) <br> S 0 to $F$ | S: Di: R: <br> IR IR IR <br> SR HR HR <br> HR AR AR <br> AR LR LR <br> LR TC DM <br> TC DM  <br> DM $\#$  |
| 16-TO-4 ENCODER (@)DMPX(77) | DMPX(77) <br> $S$ <br> $R$ <br> $D i$ | Determines the position of the leftmost ON bit in the source word(s) (starting word: S) and turns ON the corresponding bit(s) in the specified digit of the result word (R). One digit is used for each source word. Digits to receive the converted values are designated by Di. (The rightmost digit specifies the first digit. The next digit to left gives the number of words to be converted minus 1. The two leftmost digits are not used.) | S: R: Di: <br> IR IR IR <br> SR HR HR <br> HR AR AR <br> AR LR LR <br> LR DM TC <br> TC  DM <br> DM  $\#$ |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { to } 9999 \\ & \text { or } 0000 \text { to FFFF } \end{aligned}$ |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7-SEGMENT DECODER } \\ & \text { (@)SDEC(78) } \end{aligned}$ | -$\operatorname{SDEC}(78)$ <br> S <br> Di <br> D | Converts hexadecimal values from the source word (S) into 7-segment display data. Results are placed in consecutive half-words, starting at the first destination word (D). Di gives digit and destination details. (The rightmost digit gives the first digit to be converted. The next digit to the left gives the number of digits to be converted minus 1. If the next digit is 1 , the first converted data is transferred to left half of the first destination word. If it is 0 , the transfer is to the right half). $\mathrm{s}$ <br> D 0 to $F$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { S: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { SR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { TC } \\ & \text { D } \end{aligned}$ | Di: IR HR AR LR TC DM \# | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { DM } \end{aligned}$ |
| FLOATING POINT DIVIDE <br> (@)FDIV(79) | (1)$\mathrm{FDIV}(79)$ <br> Dd <br> Dr <br> R | Divides one floating point value by another and outputs a floating point result. The rightmost seven digits of each set of two words (eight digits) are used for mantissa, and the leftmost digit is used for the exponent and its sign (Bits 12 to 14 give the exponent value, 0 to 7 . If bit 15 is 0 , the exponent is positive; if it's 1 , the exponent is negative). | Dd/Dr:IRSRHRARLRTCDM |  |  |
| SINGLE WORD DISTRIBUTE <br> (@)DIST(80) | $\operatorname{DIST}(80)$ <br> S <br> DBs <br> Of | Moves one word of source data ( $S$ ) to the destination word whose address is given by the destination base word (DBs) plus offset (Of). <br> $(\mathrm{S}) \rightarrow$ (DBs +Of$)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { SR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { TC } \\ & \text { DM } \\ & \# \end{aligned}$ | DBs: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> TC <br> DM | Of: IR HR AR LR TC DM \# |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { Mnemonic } \end{gathered}$ | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATA COLLECT <br> (@)COLL(81) | $\operatorname{COLL}(81)$ <br> SBs <br> Of <br> D | Extracts data from the source word and writes it to the destination word (D). The source word is determined by adding the offset (Of) to the address of the source base word (SBs). | SBs: IR SR HR AR LR TC DM | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Of: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { DC } \\ & \text { DM } \end{aligned}$ | D: IR HR AR LR TC DM |
| MOVE BIT (@)MOVB(82) | MOVB(82) <br> S <br> Bi <br> D | Transfers the designated bit of the source word or constant (S) to the designated bit of the destination word (D). The rightmost two digits of the bit designator (Bi) specify the source bit. The two leftmost digits specify the destination bit. <br> s $\square$ <br> D | S: IR SR HR AR LR DM \# | Bi: IR HR AR LR TC DM \# | D: <br> IR <br> HR <br> AR <br> LR <br> DM |
| MOVE DIGIT <br> (@)MOVD(83) | MOVD(83) <br> S <br> Di <br> D | Moves hexadecimal content of up to four specified 4-bit source digit(s) from the source word to the specified destination digit(s) (S gives the source word address. D specifies the destination word). Specific digits within the source and destination words are defined by the Digit Designator (Di) digits. (The rightmost digit gives the first source digit. The next digit to the left gives the number of digits to be moved. The next digit specifies the first digit in the destination word.) | S: IR SR HR AR LR TC DM $\#$ | Di: IR HR AR LR TC DM \# | D: IR SR HR AR LR TC DM |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: <br> DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REVERSIBLE SHIFT REGISTER <br> (@)SFTR(84) | $\operatorname{SFTR}(84)$ <br> C <br> St <br> E | Shifts bits in the specified word or series of words either left or right. Starting (St) and ending words (E) must be specified. Control word (C) contains shift direction, reset input, and data input. (Bit 12: $0=$ shift right, $1=$ shift left. Bit 13 is the value shifted into the source data, with the bit at the opposite end being moved to CY. Bit 14: $1=$ shift enabled, $0=$ shift disabled. If bit 15 is ON when $\operatorname{SFTR}(89)$ is executed with an ON condition, the entire shift register and CY will be set to zero.) St and E must be in the same data area and St must be less than or equal to $E$. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { St/E/C: } \\ & \text { IR } \\ & \text { HR } \\ & \text { AR } \\ & \text { TC } \\ & \text { LR } \\ & \text { DM } \end{aligned}$ |
| TABLE COMPARE (@)TCMP(85) | $\operatorname{TCMP}(85)$ <br> CD <br> TB <br> R | Compares a 4-digit hexadecimal value (CD) with values in table consisting of 16 words (TB: is the first word of the comparison table). If the value of CD falls within any of the comparison ranges, corresponding bits in result word ( R ) are set (1 for agreement, and 0 for disagreement). The table must be entirely within the one data area. | CD: TB/R: <br> IR IR <br> SR HR <br> HR AR <br> AR LR <br> LR TC <br> TC DM <br> DM  <br> $\#$  |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |



## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: <br> DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 to FFFF |



Data Areas
These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 <br> Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | 0000 to 9999 <br> or 0000 <br> to FFFF |


| Name Mnemonic | Symbol | Function | Operand Data Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUBROUTINE START SBN(92) | - SBN(92) N | Marks the start of subroutine N . | $\mathrm{N}:$ 00 to 99 |
| RETURN RET(93) | RET(93) | Marks the end of a subroutine and returns control to the main program. | None |
| WATCHDOG TIMER REFRESH <br> (@)WDT(94) | WDT(94) T | Sets the maximum and minimum limits for the watchdog timer (normally 0 to 130 ms ). New limits: <br> Maximum time $=130+(100 \times T)$ <br> Minimum time $=130+(100 \times(T-1))$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}: \\ & 0 \text { to } 63 \end{aligned}$ |
| I/O REFRESH <br> (@)IORF(97) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \operatorname{IORF}(97) \\ \hline \mathrm{St} \\ \hline \mathrm{E} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Refreshes all I/O words between the start (St) and end (E) words. Only I/O words may be designated. Normally these words are refreshed only once per cycle, but refreshing words before use in an instruction can increase execution speed. St must be less than or equal to $E$. | St/E: <br> IR |

## Data Areas

These footnote tables show the actual ranges of all data areas. Bit numbers are provided (except for DM and TC areas); remove the rightmost two digits for word numbers.

| IR | SR | HR | TR | AR | LR | TC | DM | \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 to 23515 | 23600 to 25507 | HR 0000 to 9915 | TR 0 to 7 | AR 0000 to 2715 | LR 0000 to 6315 | TC 000 to 511 | Read/Wr: DM 0000 to DM 0999 Rd only: DM 1000 to DM 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { to } 9999 \\ & \text { or } 0000 \text { to FFFF } \end{aligned}$ |



## Data Areas

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## Glossary

| ASCII code | [A(merican) S(tandard) C(ode for) I(nformation) I(nterchange)] A standard <br> computer code used to facilitate the interchange of information among vari- <br> ous types of data-processing equipment. |
| :--- | :--- |
| ASCII Unit | An Intelligent I/O Unit. The ASCII Unit has its own CPU and 16 kilobytes of <br> memory. This Unit enables communication between the PC and any other <br> device which uses ASCII code. The ASCII Unit can be programmed in BA- <br> SIC. |
| Backplane | A base to which Units are mounted to form a Rack. Backplanes provide a <br> series of connectors for these Units along with wiring to connect them to the <br> CPU and Power Supply. Backplanes also provide connectors used to con- <br> nect them to other Backplanes. In some Systems, different Backplanes are |
| used for different Racks; in other Systems, Racks differ only by the Units |  |
| mounted to them. |  |

## Glossary

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { data disk } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Floppy disk used to store information such as programs or I/O tables. The } \\
\text { data disk should be used in drive B of the FIT. }\end{array} \\
\text { data link } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Allows for the connection of up to 32 PCs in a Net Link System where each is } \\
\text { contributing information to a common memory area. Data links may be estab- } \\
\text { lished in the LR and/or DM memory areas. }\end{array}
$$ <br>

The process of checking for errors in a program.\end{array}\right\}\)| The original condition of a function or system. For example, the FIT's default |
| :--- |
| condition is to start from its hard drive, but this default condition can be |
| changed so that it starts from a floppy disk drive. |

## Glossary

## interface

## I/O devices

I/O point

I/O table

## Limit Switch

## Link Unit

operating mode
page
parallel interface

PC

PCB

## PC Link Unit

Photoelectric Switch
Power Supply
printed circuit board

An interface is the conceptual boundary between systems or devices and usually involves changes in the way the communicated data is represented. Interface devices such as NSBs perform operations such as changing the coding, format, or speed of data.

The devices which are connected to the terminals on I/O Units, Special I/O Units, or Intelligent I/O Units. I/O devices may be part of the Control System if they function to help control other devices, or they may be part of the controlled system if they interact directly with it.

The place at which an input signal enters the PC System or an output signal leaves the PC System. In physical terms, an I/O point corresponds to terminals or connector pins on a Unit; in terms of programming, an I/O point corresponds to an I/O bit in the IR area.

Diagram written to the IR memory area listing the type of I/O units controlled by a PC. It must be cleared before programming or when I/O units are changed. Tables can be read, verified, or transferred to a EPROM.

The most basic type of Unit mounted to a Backplane. I/O Units include Input Units and Output Units, each of which is available in a range of specifications. I/O Units do not include Special I/O Units, Link Units, etc.

A switch that detects when an object has reached the limit of its movement by actually making contact with the object. Limit Switches are fitted to electric elevators, traveling cranes, etc. to indicate when a certain part of the equipment has traveled to the specified limit.

Any of the Units used to connect a PC to a Link System. These are Remote I/O Units, I/O Link Units, PC Link Units, Host Link Units, and Net Link Units.

The Display Terminal Unit can operate in five different modes: Page Read, Terminal, Dynamic Scan, Read/Write, and Self-Diagnosis.

One complete Display Terminal Unit screen. Two hundred screens can be stored on one RAM card.

The parallel interface uses the RS-232 connector, but is not serial communication. When parallel mode is selected as the communication mode, up to 16 Display Terminal Units can be connected to a PC in parallel.

An acronym for Programmable Controller.
An acronym for printed circuit board.
A Unit used to connect two or more PCs together so that they can exchange data through their LR areas.

A switch that uses light to detect the presence of an object.
A Unit that mounts to a Backplane in a Rack PC. It provides power at the voltage required by the other Units on the Rack.

A board onto which electrical circuits are printed for mounting into a computer or electrical device.

Programmable Controller
programming device

PROM

PROM Writer

Proximity Switch

Rack PC

RAM
register/registered

Remote I/O Unit
ROM
switching capacity
stepping motor
switch

## system configuration

A small, computer-like device that can control peripheral equipment, such as an electric door or quality control devices, based on programming and peripheral input devices. Any process that can be controlled using electrical signals can be controlled by a PC. PCs can be used independently or networked together into a system to control more complex operations.

A peripheral device used to write programs and to input a program to a PC or to alter or monitor a program already stored in the PC. There are dedicated programming devices, such as Programming Consoles, and there are nondedicated programming devices, such as a host computer.
[P(rogrammable) R(ead) O(nly) M(emory)] A type of ROM into which the program or data may be written after manufacture, by a customer, but which is fixed from that time on.

A PROM Writer is a device used to write data to ROM, PROM, and EPROM storage chips.

A switch that uses magnetic induction to measure the distance of a metallic object from the front of the switch.

A PC that is composed of Units mounted to one or more Racks. This configuration is the most flexible, and most large PCs are Rack PCs. A Rack PC is the opposite of a Package-type PC, which has all of the basic I/O, storage, and control functions built into a single package.
[R(andom) A(ccess) M(emory)] RAM will not retain data when power is disconnected. Therefore data should not be stored in RAM.

Storing text and graphics in the RAM/ROM card from a personal computer or the ASCII Unit. Graphics that have been written to the RAM/ROM card are referred to as registered messages.

A Unit that extends the distance an Expansion I/O Unit can be from the CPU.
[R(ead) O (nly) M(emory)] A type of digital storage that cannot be written to. A ROM chip is manufactured with its program or data already stored in it, and it can never be changed. However, the program or data can be read as many times as desired.

The voltage/current that relay can switch ON and OFF.
An output device that rotates according to signals from the Control System. The rotation is very precise and occurs in pre-defined "steps".

An input device that sends either an ON or OFF signal to the Control System. A switch can be operated either by a person or by the movement of a piece of equipment or material.

The arrangement in which Units in a System are connected. This term refers to the conceptual arrangement and wiring together of all the devices needed to comprise the System. In OMRON terminology, system configuration is used to describe the arrangement and connection of the Units comprising a Control System that includes one or more PCs.

## Glossary

Unit

watchdog timer | In OMRON PC terminology, the word Unit is capitalized to indicate any prod- |
| :--- |
| uct sold for a PC System. though most of the names of these products end |
| with the word Unit, not all do, e.g., a Remote Terminal is referred to in a col- |
| lective sense as a Unit. Context generally makes any limitations of this word |
| clear. |

| A special timer inside the CPU that monitors the PC's cycle time. The watch- |
| :--- |
| dog timer sets a flag if the cycle time becomes longer than a certain specified |
| value. This is useful if the correct operation of your System depends on a |
| certain maximum cycle time. |

word
In digital circuits, a group of bits. Usually a word consists of four, eight, or ber
sixteen bits. In C-series PCs, a word consists of sixteen bits. Words can be
used to store data, or they can be used for I/O.

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## Revision History

A manual revision code appears as a suffix to the catalog number on the front cover of the manual.

Cat. No. W111-E1-10

Revision code

The following table outlines the changes made to the manual during each revision. Page numbers refer to the previous version.

| Revision code | Date | Revised content |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | July 1989 | Corrections to pages: 3, 6, 16 to 18, 21, 23, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 41, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, and 60. |
| 7 | February 1990 | Entire manual reorganized and reproduced. |
| 8 | October 1990 | Revision of text and inclusion of new product information (C200H-CPU11-E, SYSMAC NET, SYSMAC LINK, C200H-OC225, and C200H-OD212) <br> Corrections to pages: $7,10,12,13,15,16,23,27,28,34$ to $39,61,63,64,82$, 85, 94, 97 to 100, 103, 104. |
| 8A | May 1991 | Pages 33 to 38: Completely redone. <br> Page 102: Backplane model numbers revised. <br> Page 103: BC031-V1 and BC101-V1 added to note at bottom of page. <br> Page 104: Microwave ID Sensor and Analog I/O Units added. <br> Page 110: Terminal Resistor and Power Supply Adapter model numbers revised. <br> The manuals has also been reformatted, changing page numbers slightly. |
| 8B | May 1992 | Page 7: PC Operation Flowchart redone. <br> Page 27: The section reference in the second line corrected to Section 2-6 Memory Packs. <br> Page 28: "Optical Fiber Cable" in the lower left corner corrected to "Optical Fiber Cable or Wire Cable". <br> Pages 113 to 128: The following instructions are missing from Appendix $E$ Programming Instructions: LMSG(47), TERM(48), SYS(49), CMPL(60), CTW(63), WTC(64), HTS(65), STH(66), VAL(69), SEND(90), and RECV(98). (These instructions were originally added in revision 8 , but inadvertently omitted from revision 8A.) |
| 8C | December 1993 | Multipoint I/O changed to High-density I/O throughout the manual. Scan time changed to cycle time throughout the manual. <br> Page 10: Model number corrections made in the first paragraph of $C P U$. <br> Page 28: Reference corrected for SYSMAC NET Link Unit and SYSMAC LINK Unit. <br> Page 32: Table updated. <br> Page 33: Note added, 1.4 V corrected to 1.4 A in the top table. <br> Pages 34, 35: Models added and updated. <br> Page 37: Calculation of power consumption corrected. <br> Page 38: I/O Unit Cover description added. <br> Page 42: Ambient conditions added. <br> Page 79: "8 A/Unit" in Terminal Connections changed to "16 A/Unit". <br> Page 82: Max. switching capacity changed. <br> Page 92: B7A Interface Unit specifications added. <br> Pages 97 to 105: Appendix C completely updated. |


| Revision code | Date | Revised content |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | February 1999 | References to C200H-OA221 removed throughout the manual. <br> Pages 10, 23, 27, 31, 34, 92: C200H-OD21A added. <br> Pages 10, 23, 27, 31, 82, 84: Backplane model information corrected. <br> Pages 13, 19, 23, 63, 98. 99: Added information on E-shape I/O Units. <br> Page 18: Number of terminals for B-shape I/O Units corrected. <br> Pages 34: Model numbers of SYSMAC LINK and SYSMAC NET Link Units <br> changed. C200H-OA224 added. <br> Pages 34, 66: C200H-IA222V added. <br> Pages 34, 76: С200H-OA222V added. C200H-OA222 removed. <br> Pages 34, 78: C200H-OA122-E added. C200H-OA224/OA223 added. <br> Pages 35: Analog I/O Units added/corrected. <br> Pages 39 to 40: Precautions for connecting DC two-wire sensors added. <br> Page 41: Caution added. <br> Page 57: Fuse specifications table added. <br> Pages 60, 61: Added step to procedures. <br> Page 63: Power consumption and dielectric strength corrected, and surge current added. <br> Pages 73 to 76: Specifications for C200H-ID218 and C200H-ID219 DC Input Units added. <br> Page 77: Circuit configuration corrected for C200H-OA121-E. <br> Pages 84, 85: Circuit configurations changed for C200H-OD212 and C200H-OD213. <br> Pages 95, 96: B7A Interface Unit information modified. <br> Page 99: Insulation plate mounting dimensions corrected. <br> Pages 100 to 111: Standard models list updated. |
| 10 | January 2001 | Page xii: Minor change made to last caution. <br> Page xiii: Changes made to wording of information on grounding and mounting. <br> Pages 16, 17: Minor changes made to graphics. <br> Page 17: Information on LG and GR terminals added. <br> Page 19: "Pack" changed to "Unit" in several places. Information on Memory Units added. <br> Page 37: Minor change to last sentence. <br> Pages 51, 52: Information on power supply wiring added. <br> Page 63: S.I. data replaced with metric equivalent. |

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[^0]:    1 Intended Audience
    ..............................................................................
    2 General Precautions
    3 Safety Precautions
    4 Operating Environment Precautions
    5 Application Precautions

