## apollo

7. Mains voltage circuits should be marked so that correct connection is obvious in the case of unit removal during maintenance. Both the plug-in connector and the socket are marked as "pins 10, 11 \& 12"

## Installation

1. Run the cables from the loop, the monitored input circuit and the relay connections observing the safety requirements on page 1.
2. When screened loop cables are used (for functional screening only - this is not a safety earth) connect the screen in accordance with the instructions of the control panel manufacturers. Always ensure that all segments of the loop cable have continuity of the functional earth and take care that it is insulated from any other earth point such as metalwork, cable trays or junction boxes.
3. Set the unit address on segments $1-7$ of the DIL switch in accordance with the address table on page 3

If the LEDs are to be disabled, set segment 8 of the DIL switch to ON.
4. Remove the backing strip from the lower portion of the label.
5. Fix the lower portion of the label firmly to the unit, ensuring the DIL switch access hole is covered.
6. Clip the unit to the standard 35 mm DIN-Rail (DIN 46277)

Please use end stops, part number 27447-528 or equivalent, at each end of the unit to secure it in place

## Wiring Details

All wiring terminals will accept solid or stranded cables up to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$


Fig 1 Connecting diagram for Input/Output Unit

Input conditions and status

| Resistance <br> across Input | Status | Analogue value | Input Bits <br> 210 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $<100 \Omega$ | Short-circuit fault | 4 | 000 |
| $100-200 \Omega$ | Indeterminate | 4 or 16 | 000 or 1 |
| $200-11 \mathrm{~K} \Omega 470 \Omega^{*}$ | Switch closed | 16 | 0001 |
| $11-15 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | Indeterminate | 16 | 000 or 1 |
| $15-25 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \quad 20 \mathrm{~K} \Omega^{*}$ | Normal (switch open) | 16 | 000 |
| $25-30 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | Indeterminate | 4 or 16 | 000 |
| $>30 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | Open-circuit fault | 4 | 000 |

*The values in italics are recommended values

## Troubleshooting

Before investigating individual units for faults, it is very important to check that the system wiring is fault-free. Earth faults on a data loop or any ancillary zone wiring may cause communication errors. Many fault conditions are the result of simple wiring errors. Check all connections to the unit and make sure that the correct value resistors are fitted wher necessary.

## Fault Finding

| Problem | Possible Cause <br> Incorrect address setting <br> Incorrect loop wiring |
| ---: | :--- |
| Fault condition reported | Incorrect input wiring <br> Incorrect end-of-line resistor fitted |
| Relay fails to operate | Incorrect wiring <br> Control panel has incorrect cause and effect <br> programming |
| Analogue value unstable | Dual address <br> Loop data fault, data corruption |

## Address Setting

The address of the Input/Output Unit is set using the lower seven segments of the DIL switch. Each segment of the switch must be set to " 0 " or " 1 ", using a small screwdriver or similar tool.

A complete list of address settings is shown below.

| addr | DIL switch setting 1234567 | addr | DIL switch setting 1234567 | addr | DIL switch setting 1234567 | addr | DIL switch setting 1234567 | addr | DIL switch setting 1234567 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1000000 | 11 | 1101000 | 21 | 1010100 | 31 | 1111100 | 41 | 1001010 |
| 2 | 0100000 | 12 | 0011000 | 22 | 0110100 | 32 | 0000010 | 42 | 0101010 |
| 3 | 1100000 | 13 | 1011000 | 23 | 1110100 | 33 | 1000010 | 43 | 1101010 |
| 4 | 0010000 | 14 | 0111000 | 24 | 0001100 | 34 | 0100010 | 44 | 0011010 |
| 5 | 1010000 | 15 | 1111000 | 25 | 1001100 | 35 | 1100010 | 45 | 1011010 |
| 6 | 0110000 | 16 | 0000100 | 26 | 0101100 | 36 | 0010010 | 46 | 0111010 |
| 7 | 1110000 | 17 | 1000100 | 27 | 1101100 | 37 | 1010010 | 47 | 1111010 |
| 8 | 0001000 | 18 | 0100100 | 28 | 0011100 | 38 | 0110010 | 48 | 0000110 |
| 9 | 1001000 | 19 | 1100100 | 29 | 1011100 | 39 | 1110010 | 49 | 1000110 |
| 10 | 0101000 | 20 | 0010100 | 30 | 0111100 | 40 | 0001010 | 50 | 0100110 |
| 51 | 1100110 | 61 | 1011110 | 71 | 1110001 | 81 | 1000101 | 91 | 1101101 |
| 52 | 0010110 | 62 | 0111110 | 72 | 0001001 | 82 | 0100101 | 92 | 0011101 |
| 53 | 1010110 | 63 | 111110 | 73 | 1001001 | 83 | 1100101 | 93 | 1011101 |
| 54 | 0110110 | 64 | 0000001 | 74 | 0101001 | 84 | 0010101 | 94 | 0111101 |
| 55 | 1110110 | 65 | 1000001 | 75 | 1101001 | 85 | 1010101 | 95 | 111101 |
| 56 | 0001110 | 66 | 0100001 | 76 | 0011001 | 86 | 0110101 | 96 | 0000011 |
| 57 | 1001110 | 67 | 1100001 | 77 | 1011001 | 87 | 1110101 | 97 | 1000011 |
| 58 | 0101110 | 68 | 0010001 | 78 | 0111001 | 88 | 0001101 | 98 | 0100011 |
| 59 | 1101110 | 69 | 1010001 | 79 | 1111001 | 89 | 1001101 | 99 | 1100011 |
| 60 | 0011110 | 70 | 0110001 | 80 | 0000101 | 90 | 0101101 | 100 | 0010011 |
| 101 | 1010011 | 111 | 111011 | 121 | 1001111 |  |  |  |  |
| 102 | 0110011 | 112 | 0000111 | 122 | 0101111 |  |  |  |  |
| 103 | 1110011 | 113 | 1000111 | 123 | 1101111 |  |  |  |  |
| 104 | 0001011 | 114 | 0100111 | 124 | 0011111 |  |  |  |  |
| 105 | 1001011 | 115 | 1100111 | 125 | 1011111 |  |  |  |  |
| 106 | 0101011 | 116 | 0010111 | 126 | 011111 |  |  |  |  |
| 107 | 1101011 | 117 | 1010111 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 108 | 0011011 | 118 | 0110111 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 109 | 1011011 | 119 | 1110111 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 0111011 | 120 | 0001111 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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Fig 2 Example of DIL switch setting using address 78

## Commissioning

The relay state is set by protocol messages from the CIE by way of the loop positive and negative lines. It should be noted that when first powered up the relay state will be mechanically latched into the state it was when the unit was last powered.

When powered up there is a 30 second delay during which the state does not change but the CIE can send a message for the required state. At the end of the delay this state is taken up by the relay. If no message is sent, the relay will automatically return to the 'normal' state (open circuit between common and normally open). If required the relay can be reset by applying 24 volts from a power supply for 30 seconds.

It is important that the DIN-Rail Input/Output Unit be fully tested after installation. A Test Set part no 55000-870, may be used to carry out functional testing of individual units. It can also be used to perform data integrity tests of an entire loop.

## LED Indicators

| $\odot$ | Relay On | Illuminated red when relay is in the SET state* |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\odot$ | Switch Closed | Illuminated red when monitored field contact is closed |
| $\odot$ | Fault | Illuminated yellow when input is open or short circuit |

* The relay state is not monitored. The switch input is intended to be used to monitor a set of dry contacts that confirm operation of the equipment being controlled.

To conserve loop current the LEDs can be disabled by setting the 'LED ENABLE' segment of the DIL switch to '0'.

## Functional Test Data

## output bit

## function

not used
not used
operates relay 1 = 'SET'
$0=$ 'NORMAL'
input bit function
not used
1 not used
0 monitored input
$0=$ contact open
$1=$ contact closed

Technical data Loop voltage $17-28 V$ DC
Maximum current consumption at 28 V (no protocol)
ED Enabled
switch-on surge 150 ms
switch-on surge 150 ms
witch input closed LED
any other condition, max 2 LEDs on

## LED Disabled

switch-on surge 150 ms
quiescent, 20 kO FOL fitted
1.5 mA
witch input closed
2.5 mA

Rated load at $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient
5 A at 250 V AC (resistive) 2A at 48V DC (resistive)
Rated load at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient
A at 250 V AC (resistive)

Max switching capacity at 250 V 50 Hz
2kVA
Switch input monitoring voltage (open-circuit condition) 9-11V DC
Maximum cable resistance
Environmental Data - See Note A
Operating temperature
Humidity (no condensation)
0-95\%RH
to GEI 1-052
Cyclic humidity
Impact

Vibration
Rigidity
Dielectric strength

## IP rating

20
Radiated emissions BS EN 61000-6: 2007
Radiated immunity
BS EN 50130-4: 1996
tested to 2.2 KV

## marked

Complies with EMC Directive 2014/30/EU
Note A - The operating ambient temperature is that at the outer surface of the Mains I/O case. Consideration should be made of the temperature rise within the protective enclosure which may contain other sources of heat-depending on the installation.

