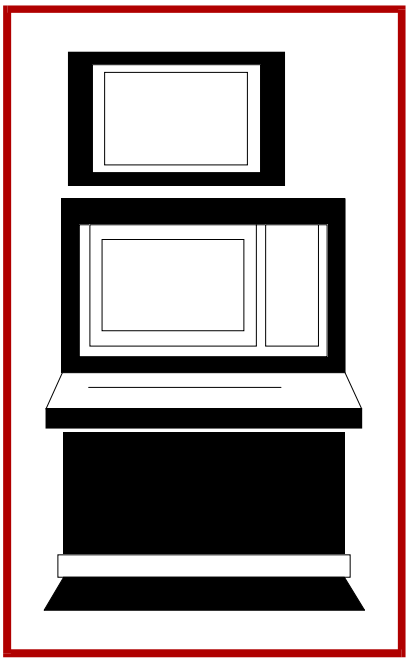
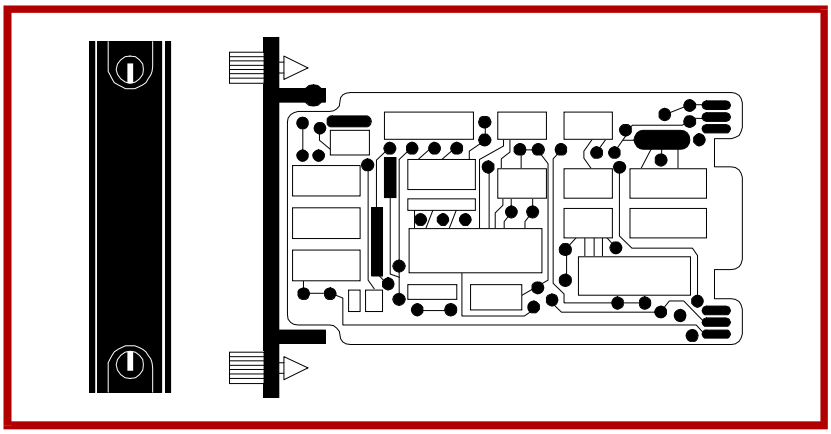
Bailey infi 90

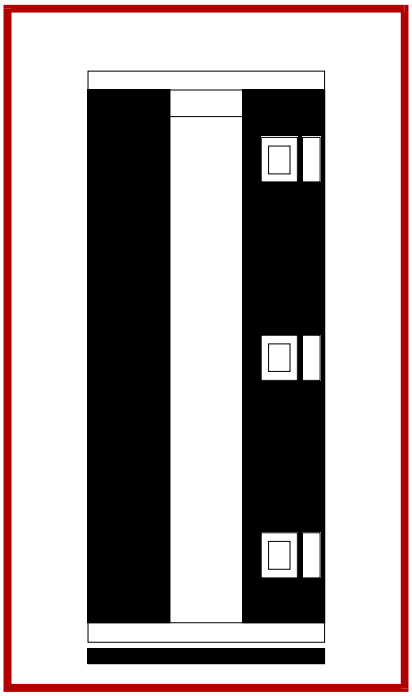
E96-307

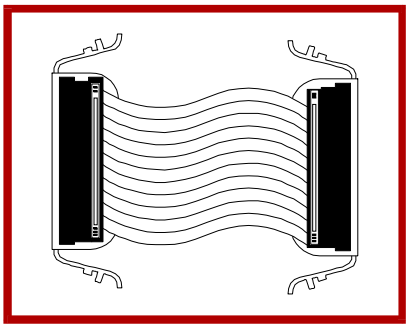
Instruction

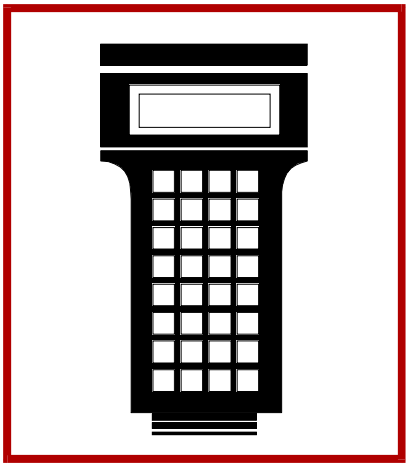
Digital Slave Input Module
(IMDSI02)

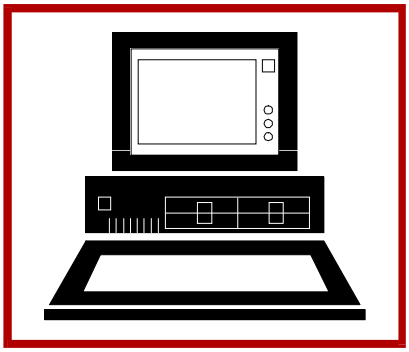












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NOMENCLATURE

The following modules and equipment can be used with a DSI module:

Nomenclature	Hardware
IMMFP01/02	Multi-Function Processor Module
IMLMM02	Logic Master Module
NIDI01	Termination Module, Digital Inputs
NTDI01	Termination Unit, Digital Inputs
NKTM01	Cable, Termination Module
NKTU01	Cable, Termination Unit
NKTU02	Cable, Termination Module

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
Configuration	A control strategy with function blocks.
Controlway	A redundant peer-to-peer communication path for point data transfer between intelligent modules within a process control unit.
Digital	A discrete input signal having only two states: on or off.
Dipshunt	Dual in-line package with shorting bars.
Dipswitch	A dual in-line package that contains single pole switches.
EWS	Engineering Work Station; an integrated hardware and software personal computer system for configuring and monitoring Infi 90 modules and systems.
Function Code	An algorithm that defines specific functions. These functions link together to form the control strategy.
LED	Light Emitting Diode; the module front panel indicator that shows status and error messages.
LSB	Least Significant Bit; the bit of a binary number that carries the least numerical weight.
Master Module	One of a series of controller modules designed to direct field processes through a slave module. The multi-function processor is an example.

WIRING CONNECTIONS AND CABLING

The DSI has three card edge connectors to supply logic power, establish slave expander bus communication and provide digital inputs (P1, P2, P3 respectively).

Wiring

Installing the module in the MMU connects the slave module to the logic power (+5 VDC), necessary to drive the circuitry, at P1. It also connects P2 to the slave expander bus for communication with the master module. P1 and P2 connections require no additional wiring or cabling.

> **NOTE:** You must install a dipshunt on the back plane of the MMU to connect the slave expander bus between the slave module and master module. Locate the modules so the bus can connect the modules or they will not communicate.

Cable Connections

The IMDSI02 uses either a NTDI01 or NIDI01 for termination. See Figure 3-3 to determine the cables to use with the TU/TM you are using.

FUSING

The DSI does not have any on board fusing requirements.

PRE-OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS

You do not have to make any adjustments to the DSI prior to operating.

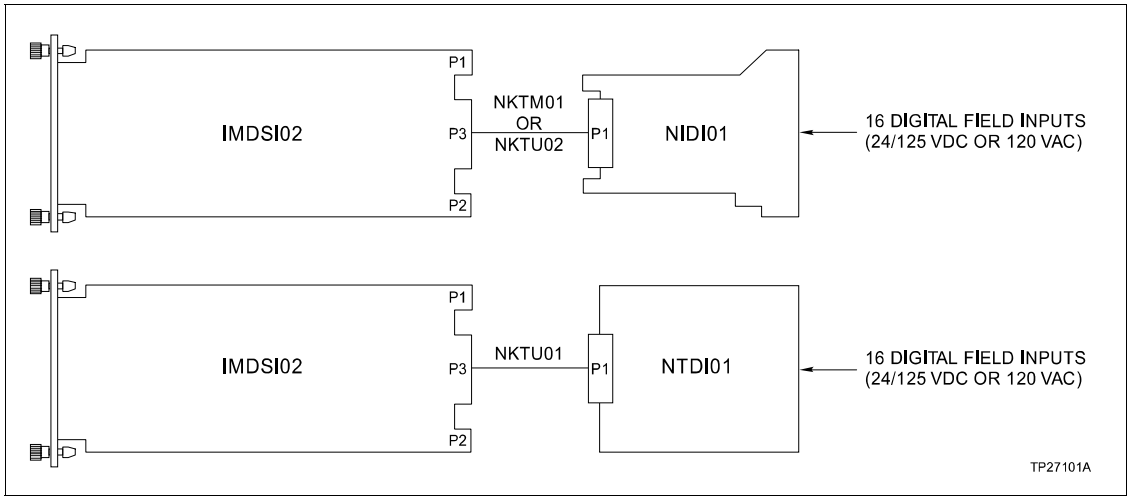


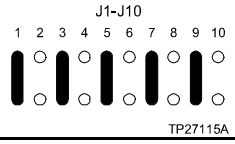
Figure 3-3. IMDSI02 Cable Connections and Termination

APPENDIX B - TERMINATION MODULE (NIDI01) CONFIGURATION

INTRODUCTION

The IMDSI02 uses a NIDI01 for termination. Jumpers on the Termination Module (NIDI01) configure the digital inputs. The Digital Slave Input (DSI) module accepts inputs of 24 VDC, 125 VDC and 120 VAC. Refer to Table B-1 to determine the jumper settings to configure your application. Figure B-1 shows the terminal assignments for the digital input signals. Refer to this figure when connecting field wiring to the NIDI01.

Table B-1. NIDI01 Jumper Configuration

Application/Signal Type	Jumper Configuration
24 VDC, 125 VDC, 120 VAC	

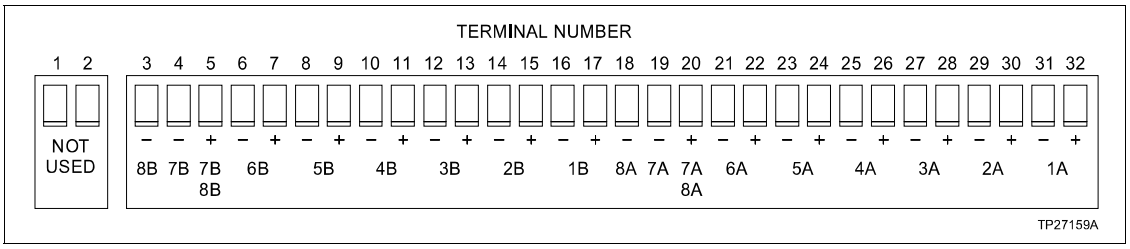


Figure B-1. NIDI01 Terminal Assignments