Introduction

The N-IO field enclosure is a standardized remote I/O enclosure for outdoor use, which include N-IO node. There are two types of N-IO field enclosure, one is for CENTUM VP and the other is for ProSafe-RS.

This document provides guidance that allows users to consider how to accumulate the power capacity and install devices at a planning stage of deploying the N-IO field enclosures for CENTUM VP and ProSafe-RS.

Chapter 1 System installation requirements
This chapter describes specifications covering N-IO field enclosure installation and environmental specifications, inrush current, power consumption, noise prevention, and grounding necessary for designing a power supply system.

Chapter 2 Transportation, storage and installation
This chapter describes general cautions for transporting and carrying the N-IO field enclosure which is a precision device, precautions for temperature and humidity changes when unpacking or storing it temporarily, space necessary for maintenance (servicing area), and how to install devices.

Chapter 3 Cabling
This chapter describes how to connect power, grounding, signal and communication cables to the installed devices, and how to connect optical fiber cables.

Chapter 4 Installation specifications
This chapter covers power consumption and power dissipation, in-rush current, circuit protector and breaker ratings, and parts that need replacement within 10 years. Read this section when deciding power supply capacity.

Chapter 5 Post-installation inspection and environmental preservation
This chapter describes items that must be checked before applying power and the precautions to be taken to safeguard the environment after installing the system.
Safety Precautions

Safety, Protection, and Modification of the Product

- In order to protect the system controlled by the product and the product itself and ensure safe operation, observe the safety precautions described in this Technical Information. We assume no liability for safety if users fail to observe these instructions when operating the product.

- If this product is used in a manner not specified in this Technical Information, the protection provided by this product may be impaired.

- If any protection or safety circuit is required for the system controlled by the product or for the product itself, prepare it separately.

- Be sure to use the spare parts approved by Yokogawa Electric Corporation (hereafter simply referred to as YOKOGAWA) when replacing parts or consumables.

- Do not use the accessories (Power supply cord set, etc.) that came with the product for any other products.

- Modification of the product is strictly prohibited.

- The following symbols are used in the product and instruction manual to indicate that there are precautions for safety:

  - Indicates that caution is required when handling the equipment. This symbol is labeled on the Product to indicate the possibility of dangers such as electric shock on personnel and equipment, and also indicate that the user must refer to the User’s Manuals for necessary actions. In the User’s Manuals, this symbol is used together with a signal word “WARNING” or “CAUTION” at the locations where precautions for avoiding dangers are described.

  - Indicates that caution is required for hot surface. Note that the devices with this symbol become hot. The risk of burn injury or some damages exists if the devices are touched or contacted.

  - Identifies a protective conductor terminal. Ensure to ground the protective conductor terminal to avoid electric shock before using the product.

  - Identifies a functional grounding terminal. A term “FG” is also used. This terminal is equipped with the same function and used for purposes other than the protective grounding. Before using the product, ground the terminal.

  - Indicates an AC supply.

  - Indicates a DC supply.

  - Indicates that the main switch is ON

  - Indicates that the main switch is OFF
Symbol Marks of Installation Guidance

Throughout this Technical Information, you will find several different types of symbols are used to identify different sections of text. This section describes these icons.

WARNING

Identifies important information required to understand operations or functions.

CAUTION

Identifies instructions that must be observed in order to avoid physical injury and electric shock or death to the operator.

IMPORTANT

Identifies important information required to understand operations or functions.

TIP

Identifies additional information.

SEE ALSO

Identifies a source to be referred to.
Cautions for Safely Applying the Device

- Wiring Power Cable

**WARNING**
Connect the power cables according to the procedure in this document. Power cables must conform to the safety standards of the country where the device is installed.

**SEE ALSO**
For wiring power cable, refer to 3.2, “Connecting power cable.”

- Earth Wiring

**WARNING**
This equipment requires a protective grounding defined by the safety standard. Ground the device following the procedure in this document to prevent from electric shock and to minimize the noise.

**SEE ALSO**
For earth wiring, refer to 3.3, “Connecting grounding cable.”

- Tightening Torque of Screws

**IMPORTANT**
The tightening torque that the product recommends is showed in the following table. However, if the tightening torque of the screw is specified in the User’s Manuals, follow the instructions described in the User’s Manuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal diameter of a screw</th>
<th>M2.6</th>
<th>M3</th>
<th>M3.5</th>
<th>M4</th>
<th>M5</th>
<th>M6</th>
<th>M8</th>
<th>M10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommended tightening torque (N•m)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
● Wiring I/O Cables

**CAUTION**
Wiring I/O cables must follow the procedure in this document.

**SEE ALSO**
For wiring I/O cables, refer to 3.4, “Connecting signal cable.”

● Connecting Devices

**IMPORTANT**
To ensure this system compliance with the CSA safety standards, all devices connected to this system shall be CSA certified devices.

● Exchanging Fuse

**WARNING**
- The fuses for exchange must be the Yokogawa designated fuses.

● Maintenance

**CAUTION**
- The maintenance work for the devices described in this manual should be performed only by the educated experts.
- When the device becomes dusty, use a vacuum cleaner or a soft cloth to clean it.
- During maintenance, put up wrist strap, and take other ESD (Electrostatic Discharge) measures.
- If the existing caution label is dirty and illegible, prepare a new label (part number:T9029BX) to replace it.

**SEE ALSO**
For maintenance, refer to 1.4.2, “Countermeasures against static electricity.”
Field Power Supply

**IMPORTANT**
Do not use output voltage potentiometer.

### Drawing Conventions

Some drawings may be partially emphasized, simplified, or omitted, for the convenience of description.
Trademark

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- TM or ® mark are not used to indicate trademarks or registered trademarks in this document.
- Logos and logo marks are not used in this document.
Installation Guidance
for N-IO field enclosure

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1. System installation requirements

This section describes installation requirements such as environmental conditions, required space and layout considerations, power consumption, cabling and grounding.

1.1 Installation environment

The system must be installed in an appropriate environment to operate it safely and stably over a long period of time. This section describes an overview of environmental specifications. It is recommended that the user makes an assessment to see whether the installation environment requirements are met. For the installation environment assessment, consult with Yokogawa.

- **Temperatures and humidity**

  When equipment is brought from the place out of operational temperature range to the place in operational temperature range, bring it without a package, keep it within temperature change rate and avoid condensation. Keep ambient temperature within operational temperature range and leave it for more than three hours before starting operation. Under normal operation, the rate of change of ambient temperatures should be within 10 °C/h. All the equipment should be kept out of the rain and direct sunlight by installing a sun shield or canopy.

  See “Table of equipment installation specifications” in this section, for the temperatures and humidity limits for operating and storing this equipment.

- **Condensation**

  Prevent condensation. If condensation occurs, or its trace is found on the equipment, contact Yokogawa.

  See “Section 2.3 Storage” for more information.

- **Magnetic field**

  Do not install a magnetic disk, or the like near cables with large current flowing or in the magnetic field of a power supply. If installed in such locations, the storage medium data may be corrupted by the magnetic fields.
1. System installation requirements

Electric field strength (Electric wave condition)

For stable operation, the system equipment should be used while the doors are closed. The electric field strength of the location for the enclosure housing the equipment should be kept below the following values.

- 10 V/m or less (80 MHz to 1.0 GHz)
- 3 V/m or less (1.4 to 2.0 GHz)
- 1 V/m or less (2.0 to 2.7 GHz)

In case of the usage of wireless equipment such as transceiver nearby this system, note as following:

- The door of this system should be closed.
- In case of the usage of transceiver with 3 W or less, the distance from this system should be kept 1 m or more, with 10 W or less, 2 m or more.
- As for the usage of wireless equipment with 1 W or less such as mobile-telephone, PHS, wireless telephone or LAN equipment, the distance should be kept 1 m or more. Attention should be paid to the micro wave radiated from mobile-telephone or PHS even out of usage.

Installation specification

Installation height: Altitude of up to 2000 m

Installation category based on IEC 61010-1 (*1):

Category I

- For YOKOGAWA products, category I applies to the device that receives the electric power not more than 33 V AC, 70 V DC.

Category II

- For YOKOGAWA products, category II applies to the device that receives the electric power exceeding 33 V AC or 70 V DC.

Pollution degree based on IEC 61010-1: 2 (Environment inside the enclosure) (*2) (*3)

Indoor/Outdoor use

*1: The installation category, also referred to as an overvoltage category, defines the standard for impulse voltage. The category number from I to IV applies the devices to determine the clearance required by this standard. Category I applies to the device intended to be connected to a power supply with impulse voltage reduced to the safe level. Category II applies to the device intended to be supplied from the building wiring.

*2: Pollution degree indicates the adhesion level of foreign matter in a solid, liquid, or gaseous state that can reduce dielectric strength. Degree 2 refers to a pollution level equivalent to the general indoor environment.

*3: Do not submerge the enclosure in water.

See “Installation environment specifications” at the end of this chapter.
### Measurement categories

Regarding the measurement inputs, the following requirements must be satisfied to meet the specifications for the device:

The category of the equipment applies to No.1 in the following table.

The rated transient overvoltage is 1500 V.

**Note:** Do not use the equipment for measurements within measurement categories II, III and IV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>O (Other) For measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to MAINS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Measurement category II For measurements performed on circuits directly connected to the low voltage installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Measurement category III For measurements performed in the building installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Measurement category IV For measurements performed at the source of the low-voltage installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Applied standards

**SEE ALSO**

For the applicable standards for the N-IO field enclosure, refer to the following GS.

For CENTUM VP, “N-IO field enclosure” (GS 33J62R10-01EN)
For ProSafe-RS, “N-IO field enclosure” (GS 32P06Q10-01EN)

**SEE ALSO**

For the standards for hazardous location equipment, refer to the following TI.

For CENTUM VP, “Explosion Protection” (TI 33Q01J30-01E)
For ProSafe-RS, “Explosion Protection (for ProSafe-RS)” (TI 32S01J30-01E)
# Installation environment specifications

The following table shows the installation environment specifications of the N-IO field enclosure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambient temperature (°C)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal operation</td>
<td>–40 to 55 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In transport/storage</td>
<td>–40 to 85 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambient humidity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal operation</td>
<td>5 to 100 %RH (no condensation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In transport/storage</td>
<td>5 to 95 %RH (no condensation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambient temperature change rate</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal operation</td>
<td>Within ±10 °C/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In transport/storage</td>
<td>Within ±20 °C/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power supply</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage range</td>
<td>100 to 120 V AC ±10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220 to 240 VAC ±10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>50/60 ±3 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distortion factor</td>
<td>10 % or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak value</td>
<td>128 V or larger (100 V system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>258 V or larger (220 V system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instantaneous power failure</td>
<td>20 ms or lower (when receiving rated AC voltage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Withstanding voltage</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between power input terminal and protective conductor terminal</td>
<td>1500 V AC for 1 minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insulation resistance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between power input terminal and protective conductor terminal</td>
<td>20 MΩ or more / 500 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grounding</strong></td>
<td>Apply the grounding system which is defined by the rules and standards of the country or the region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shock (m/s²)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport shock</td>
<td>Horizontal 48 m/s² or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Noise</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric field</td>
<td>10 V/m or less (80 MHz to 1.0 GHz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 V/m or less (1.4 to 2.0 GHz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 V/m or less (2.0 to 2.7 GHz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetic field</td>
<td>30 A/m or less (AC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400 A/m or less (DC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static electricity</td>
<td>4 kV or less (contact discharge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 kV or less (aerial discharge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Altitude</strong></td>
<td>2000 m or less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: Avoid direct sunlight. For outdoor installation, protect the enclosure against direct sunlight with a sun shield.

*2: When transporting the enclosure in a truck, use a truck equipped with an air cushion between the truck bed and body. Also, when loading, load the enclosure horizontally and keep it in a horizontal position.
1.2 Power supply system

To stable system operation, the following conditions should be met:

- Voltage and frequency fluctuations are within the limits specified for each system component.
- Relationship between the waveform’s effective values and peak value is within the specified range.
- High-frequency noise is not at a level that affects system operation.
- Use an UPS (uninterruptible power supply) if necessary.

AC Power specification

AC power used for the system must satisfy rated voltage and the peak value must be greater than the minimum specified (see below).

IMPORTANT

If the power unit has high output impedance or high wiring impedance, the resulting voltage drop flattens the input voltage wave, forming a distorted waveform with a low peak value ("B" in the chart below).

Even if the effective value of the distorted input voltage wave is the same as that specified for a non-distorted input voltage wave, the voltage across the terminals of the smoothing capacitor in the power circuit may be so low that the system detects power failure. If input voltage waves A and B shown below, have the same effective value of 100 V AC, wave B will have a lower smoothing capacitor terminal voltage.

![Distorted input voltage waveform](image-url)

Figure Distorted input voltage waveform
The system operating voltage range is shown below based on the relationship between effective
and peak values at the power input terminal of each system. Apply AC power within these ranges
to operate the system.

TIP
Average rectified measuring meters such as testers cannot measure effective values accurately. Use Yokogawa’s
WT series power meter or an meter, which enables effective values, peak values, and waveform distortion to be
measured with one unit.

---

**Selecting a power system**

N-IO field enclosure system requires a power supply that satisfies power requirements in
accordance with EMC regulations. For selection of the power supply unit, consult with a power
unit manufacturer taking the following points into consideration.

- **Source output capacity**

  Take the following items into consideration when consulting with a power unit manufacturer to
determine the output capacity.

  - **Power consumption:** Both volt-ampere and watt data should be studied
    (refer to Chapter 4).
  - **Device in-rush current:** See Chapter 4 Table “System equipment power-on
    In-Rush current” The method of turning on the power
    should also be studied.
  - **Backup ready time after failure:** Time period required to backup the devices when power
    fails.
  - **Reserve capacity:** An extra power capacity should be determined as
    reserve to meet any device additions.
1. System installation requirements

- **In-Rush current**

  When the equipment is turned on, a large in-rush current flows as the capacitor is instantaneously charged and the transformer is excited. When any equipment is turned on, this should not cause any voltage fluctuation that could adversely affect other equipment. Do not turn on all equipment at the same time. Start equipment one by one. Power may be switched to backup or AC line power if in-rush current activates the overload protection circuit on power-up. After such an overload, select an uninterruptible power unit, with automatic-recovery.

- **Cabling**

  Observe the following when cabling the power unit to the system equipment:
  - Protect signal cables from induced noise.
  - Protect signal cables from induced noise from high-voltage power lines.
  - Separate the system power supply from other equipment power supplies using a power distribution board.
  - Provide a dedicated breaker for each power supply.
  - Label the breakers with the name of the connected equipment.
  - Install the breakers where they can be easily operated.
  - The breaker, must not interrupt connection by wiring to protective grounding system.
  - Install power supply cables and high-voltage power lines in metallic conduits as much as possible.
  - Use shielded cables if metallic conduits cannot be provided.
1.3 Grounding

To avoid electric shocks and minimize the influences of external noise, the installed devices must be grounded to the protective grounding system which complies with the safety standards, the electrical installations standard, and the power distribution system of the country or the region. As for the protective grounding systems, the meshed grounding systems described in IEC 60364, IEC 62305 and IEC 61000-5-2 can be applied. A protective device is to be installed in compliance with the rules and regulations, in order to prevent electric shocks caused by a ground fault.

**Grounding of enclosure**

Connect the protective conductor terminal outside N-IO field enclosure to the protective grounding system. Apply the grounding system which is defined by the rules and standards of the country or the region.

SEE ALSO
See “Section 3.3.1 Connecting grounding cable for the enclosure”, for the cables and terminals.

Figure Grounding of enclosure
As shown below figure, it is also possible to connect the grounding bar inside the enclosure to the protective grounding system via cable entry.

**Figure Grounding of enclosure**
Grounding of grounding bar for shield lines

The N-IO field enclosure has a grounding bar for shield lines to connect shield lines of signal cables in an enclosure. At the time of delivery, this grounding bar for shield lines is internally connected to a grounding bar in the enclosure. It is possible to separate the protective grounding system of the grounding bar for shield lines from the one of the enclosure system by changing the grounding connection as shown in the figure below.

See also “Section 3.3.2 Connecting grounding cable to grounding bar for shield lines”, for the cables and terminals.
### Grounding circuit

An enclosure must be grounded according to the grounding network topology of the building or plant for installation. In order to connect an enclosure with a protective grounding system, the grounding topology shown in the figures “Grounding connected to single grounding bus inlet” or “Grounding connected to each grounding bus inlet” can be used. A grounding cable with a cross section of at least 5.5 mm² or more that complies with the standards in each country and region should be used between each enclosure and grounding bus inlet.

When providing lightning arresters on power and signal lines, those arresters need to be grounded to the same bus. For details, see Section 1.4, “Noise countermeasures.”

![Grounding connected to a single grounding bus inlet](image1)

![Grounding connected to each grounding bus inlet](image2)
1.4 Noise countermeasures

Noise may be induced by electromagnetic induction, electrostatic induction, or from radio waves, lightning, inductive loads, static electricity and ground potential differences. It can be picked up by power, signal and grounding cables, and devices. With computerized control systems, noise-induced errors in A/D conversion or in an instruction word may lead to malfunction.

To prevent noise and electrostatic buildup, take the measures described in this section in deciding cable type, cable routing, and grounding.

1.4.1 Noise sources and noise countermeasures

It is not easy to identify the cause of any noise-triggered errors or failures due to their lack of reproducibility. If noise problems occur, take the following countermeasures.

The following table lists typical noise sources, symptoms of noise problems, and preventive countermeasures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noise sources</th>
<th>Effects</th>
<th>Countermeasures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electromagnetic induction</td>
<td>• Destroys magnetic disk data.</td>
<td>• Maintain separation from magnetic-field source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(magnetic field)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Shield power cables with metallic conduits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Shield magnetic field using ferromagnetic substance (e.g. Permalloy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Use twisted-pair cables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrostatic induction</td>
<td>• Equipment maloperation.</td>
<td>• Use shielded signal cables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interference with signals.</td>
<td>• Electrically separate power and signal cables using metallic conduits and separators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Lay power and signal cables which intersect at right angles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning</td>
<td>• Interference with signals.</td>
<td>• Lay cables underground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Equipment maloperation.</td>
<td>• Use optical fiber cables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Component damage.</td>
<td>• Lay cables as close to ground as possible if the cables cannot be laid underground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Install and ground arresters on field and system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrostactic discharge</td>
<td>• Equipment maloperation.</td>
<td>• Discharge static electricity from operators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Electronic component deterioration, damage.</td>
<td>• Provide proper humidity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Paper jam.</td>
<td>• Ground equipment properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Use antistatic floor material and clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inductive load open/close</td>
<td>• Spike noise interference to power and signal lines.</td>
<td>• Add spark-killer to noise source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio (electric field)</td>
<td>• Equipment maloperation.</td>
<td>• Separate laying of cables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interference with signals.</td>
<td>• Use devices (transceivers, mobile phones, smartphones, etc.) that transmit radio waves away from the system so as not to exceed the electric field specifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground potential difference</td>
<td>• Equipment Maloperation (noise imposed on signal lines)</td>
<td>• Avoid multipoint grounding of signal cable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grounding with lightning arresters

Connect the protective grounding terminals of arresters and the N-IO field enclosure to the grounding pole as shown in the diagram below. The grounding method must comply with the grounding system defined by rules and standards of the country or the region.

Concatenation grounding a lightning arrester and other equipment may cause high-tension in each equipment by the product of lightning current from arrester and grounding resistance. To prevent from electrification, overall connection should be equipotential including the floor and the case of other equipment.
- **Examples of arrester**

The following shows how to install an arrester as a countermeasure against lightning-induced noise:

- Induced lightning strike point
- AR: Arrester

![Example of arrester installation](F010402.ai)

- **Examples of spark-killer and diode installation**

The following shows how to install a spark-killer as a countermeasure against inductive load-caused noise:

- Relay contact

The diode protects the output transistor from noise occurring during on-to-off transitions of the relay.

The spark killer protects the output relay contact.

![Example of spark-killer installation](F010403.ai)

- Power supply

The spark killer prevents noise-caused equipment failure when a fluorescent lamp or fan is turned on or off.

![Example of spark-killer installation](F010404.ai)
1.4.2 Countermeasures against static electricity

Take countermeasures against electrostatic damage when handling cards with semi-conductor IC components, for maintenance or to change settings.

Observe the following to prevent electrostatic damage:

- When storing or carrying maintenance parts, be sure to enclose them in an antistatic bag. (For shipment these parts are enclosed in an antistatic bag labeled with precautions against electrostatic charge.)

- During maintenance work use a wrist strap with a ground wire via a grounding resistance of 1 MΩ. Be sure to ground the wrist strap.

- When performing maintenance work on a desk or a table, place a conductivity sheet grounded via a grounding resistance of 1 MΩ. The maintenance person must wear a wrist strap while performing maintenance work. Take any plastic and other materials that can easily be charged away from the work area.

- Exercise caution so as not to touch any of the maintenance parts while the wrist strap and a conductivity sheet are not being used.

![Figure Example of using a wrist strap](image)
1.5 Cabling requirements

The following requirements must be fulfilled when laying power and signal cables (These are shielded cables unless specified).

Any signal cable used for high-voltage, high-frequency signals (inductive load ON/ OFF) must be separated from other signal cables.

■ Separator

Provide a separator between power and signal cables as illustrated below:

![Separator](image1.png)

Distance between cables

If a separator cannot be used, keep a distance between signal cables and power cables. The distances between cables due to operating voltages and currents are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating voltage</th>
<th>Operating current</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>240 V AC max.</td>
<td>10 A max.</td>
<td>150 mm min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 V AC max.</td>
<td>10 A min.</td>
<td>600 mm min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 V AC min.</td>
<td>10 A max.</td>
<td>600 mm min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 V AC min.</td>
<td>10 A min.</td>
<td>Cannot be laid together.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Distance between cables](image2.png)

Figure Distance between cables under pit/free-access floor
1. System installation requirements

- **Intersecting cables**
  
  With unshielded power cables, place a grounded steel plate with a thickness of at least 1.6 mm over the cables where they intersect with signal cables.

  ![Intersecting cables under pit/free-access floor](Figures/F010503.png)

  **Figure** Intersecting cables under pit/free-access floor

- **Ambient temperature**
  
  The ambient temperature where signal and bus cables are laid must be within the range –40 to 55 °C.

- **Measures against EMI**
  
  As a rule, avoid laying the cables on the floor. However, lay them on the floor when there are no ducts and no pits. In that case, it is required to take measures such as covering them with shield plates or using the shielded cables to suit the EMC Directive.
2. Transportation, storage and installation

This chapter describes the precautions in transporting, storing, and installing the N-IO field enclosure.

SEE ALSO
See “Section 1.1 Installation environment” for the environmental requirement for each piece of equipment.

2.1 Precautions for transportation

This section describes the precautions required to transport the N-IO field enclosure. It is intended to prevent accidents caused by transportation. These precautions apply when the equipment is contained in our original packing.

Transportation

SEE ALSO
See “Table Equipment installation specifications” in Section 1.1 Installation environment for ambient temperature, humidity and impact.

Loading

- Load crates horizontally.
- When loading crates on top of others, up to the following number of stacking stages is allowable.

Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Allowable total number of stacking stages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2NN70D, S2NN70D</td>
<td>Total 3 stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2NN60D, S2NN60D</td>
<td>Total 4 stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2CB60, S2CB60</td>
<td>Total 3 stages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Keep all crates upright.
- Secure loaded crates using ropes, and cover them completely with waterproof coverings.
- Do not load crates outdoors when it is raining.

Don’t stack outdoors

Be sure to store cargoes inside a warehouse if they must be stored for some time.
2. Transportation, storage and installation

- **Transportation**
  The N-IO field enclosure is a precision device. Select a company specializing in the transportation of computers and precision instruments. Keep all products horizontally during air transport, freightage, or truck transport. When transporting by track, drive at low speed to avoid vibration and impact. Also, slow down to the limit on a bad road.

- **Others**
  Do not transport equipment through areas where there may be corrosive gas, intense electric or magnetic fields.

- **Unloading**
  Prepare special equipment for unloading. Avoid unloading outdoor in case of rain.

  - **Location for unloading**
    To select a location for safe unloading, check that:
    - There is ample space for crane and forklift maneuvering.
    - Ground is solid.
    - The handrails of scaffold can be removed.
    - There is enough working space for unpacking (at least 2500 mm by 4000 mm). Provide a platform if necessary.
    - Outdoor-indoor temperature difference should be less than 10 °C to avoid condensation.

  - **Keep upright**
    Keep crates upright when unloading.

  - **Avoid physical shock**
    Avoid physical shock. Be careful not to lose balance or swing when lifting or placing cargoes on the ground or platform. Also check scaffold strength.
Lifting an N-IO field enclosure

When lifting an N-IO field enclosure by a crane, follow the instructions below.

- The N-IO field enclosure has two pad eyes on the top surface of the enclosure to lift it by a crane. Use a wire rope for each pad eye.
- Keep the lifting angle of about 60 degrees.
- The wire or the crane must have enough strength against the product weights.

Carrying

This section describes how to carry enclosures.

Carrying space, passage

Carry enclosures into the location of installation without unpacking. Determine the passage according to the product’s packing size and weight and carrier’s size and weight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Packing size and packing weight of the product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2NN70D, S2NN70D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2NN60D, S2NN60D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2CB60, S2CB60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Unpacking

In unpacking the received cargoes and equipment, inspect them according to inspection list below. It is recommended to unpack by Yokogawa engineers or in their presence.

### Table: Inspection list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspection Items</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Measures Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Environment of unpacking location (temperature, humidity, dust)</td>
<td>Suitable/Unsuitable</td>
<td>If unsuitable, select proper location according to specified environmental requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rapid temperature fluctuation (should be within ±10 °C/h)</td>
<td>No/Yes</td>
<td>If yes, do not unpack and wait until the fluctuation remains within ±10 °C/h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Damage to equipment exterior</td>
<td>No/Yes</td>
<td>If damaged badly, inform Yokogawa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Condensation or its trace on equipment exterior.</td>
<td>No/Yes</td>
<td>If yes, inform Yokogawa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Loose parts inside equipment.</td>
<td>No/Yes</td>
<td>If yes, remove them and check the surrounding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Damage to equipment interior.</td>
<td>No/Yes</td>
<td>If damaged badly, inform Yokogawa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Condensation or its trace on equipment interior.</td>
<td>No/Yes</td>
<td>If yes, inform Yokogawa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**CAUTION**

Condensation in the enclosure may cause critical trouble in the system. Be sure to unpack the equipment indoor under the specified environmental conditions. Strictly observe the allowable temperature fluctuation range of ±10 °C/h. Do not bring the equipment into a heated room straight from the outside in winter. Our warranty does not cover any damage caused by condensation.

---

Be careful not to let the products fall when you handle them. When they are hit hard, the interior of them can be damaged, although there is no damage in the exterior. If you accidentally drop an product, stop using it immediately and report it to Yokogawa.
2.3 Storage

The delivery date should be determined in accordance with your installation schedule. Avoid storing products more than three months. If long-term storage more than three months cannot be avoided, consult Yokogawa in advance because it is necessary to provide waterproofing, condensation prevention, and dustproofing measures as well as periodical inspections.

Storage condition

Store products without unpacking. Be sure to confirm that the crate is not damaged. To store them after unpacking, be sure to take the precautions described below.

Location of storage

Store products in a warehouse or indoor facilities - never in an open-air location.

Storage environment

- Ambient Temperature for storage: -40 to 85 °C
- Avoid direct sunlight.
- Prevent wet with water.
- Prevent condensation.
- Do not store products where corrosive gas or salty air may be present.

See “Section 1.1 Installation environment” for permissible temperature, humidity and temperature fluctuation of storage area.

Storage of packed equipment

- Store crates horizontally.
- When loading crates on top of others, up to the following number of stacking stages is allowable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Allowable total number of stacking stages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2NN70D, S2NN70D</td>
<td>Total 3 stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2NN60D, S2NN60D</td>
<td>Total 4 stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2CB60, S2CB60</td>
<td>Total 3 stages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Make sure to provide good air circulation in the storage area and periodically inspect the crates to keep them under proper conditions.
2. Transportation, storage and installation

## Storage of unpacked equipment

To store unpacked products without power connection, follow the specified environmental requirements. If stored in a non-air-conditioned room, cover them with polyethylene or other sheets for protection against dust and moisture. For moisture-proofing, place a sufficient amount of Silica gel or other desiccating agent inside the covering and inspect replace from time to time.

When using desiccating agent or corrosion inhibitor etc., please select the appropriate one. Also, please make sure that it does not affect the function and performance of the product before actually using it.

### 2.4 Servicing area

Take enough space around equipment for its operation and maintenance service. This servicing area is indicated for each equipment.

This servicing area should be considered when determining the installation location. When installing the product on the side of a corridor, provide enough space for people to pass by in addition to the space below.

![Figure N-IO field enclosure servicing area](FG2041.ai)
2.5 Installing equipment

This section describes the precautions required to install the N-IO field enclosure.

- **Precautions for installing the enclosure**
  
  - The mounting surface shall be flat and vertical and the mounting support shall be capable of withstanding a load of approx. 4 times the product weight or more.
  
  - When installing the enclosure on concrete, use proper concrete anchor screws.
  
  - When installing the enclosure on a steel plate, drill holes and use M10 lock washers and nuts to secure it.
  
  - Provide a heat dissipation space (g) of at least 100 mm over the top of the enclosure. In addition, provide a space (h) under the enclosure, which includes a cable bending radius space for cables passed through the cable entry at the bottom (provide the proper space to suit the cables used).
  
  - Do not put any object on the top surface of the enclosure.

![Diagram of the enclosure showing g and h dimensions](image)
3. Cabling

This section describes how to cable the installed system equipment. Connecting terminals for power, grounding, signal, and communication cables are shown in figures.

3.1 Connecting cables to the cable entry

Cables should be connected with the enclosure through the cable entry at the bottom of the enclosure. In order to prevent dust and water entry from outside the enclosure, cables should be connected to the enclosure through cable glands or sealing modules.

![Figure Cable entry at the enclosure's bottom](image1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part names</th>
<th>Part numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRE-COMP ECCENTRIC TOOL COMPACT</td>
<td>ICT0001000316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE-COMPRESSION WEDGE 40/60</td>
<td>5ICT000003691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Cabling

3.2 Connecting power cable

- **Power cables**
  
  Nominal conductor cross-section area: AWG10 (5.5 mm² equivalent) or more
  
  Temperature rating of cables: Enclosure ambient temperature + 35 ºC or more
  
  Note: Use cables capable of supplying current required by respective pieces of equipment with low voltage drop.
  
  Note: Ensure to secure the minimum bending radius of the cable. The minimum bending radius is either the value shown in the cable manufacturer’s specifications or six-fold of the cable conductor diameter, whichever is bigger should be applied.

- **Power cable termination**
  
  - **Solderless (crimp-on) lug terminal processing**
    
    Use solderless lugs for power cables (see Figure). Use solderless (crimp-on) terminals with insulating cover, which have low contact resistance little aging.
  
    ![Solderless (crimp-on) lug](image.png)
  
  - **Solderless (crimp-on) lug specifications**
    
    The solderless lug to use must have the dimensions given in table according to the nominal cross sectional area of the power cable for which the lug is to be used.
    
    **Crimping terminal:** For round crimping terminal M5
  
    **Table Solderless lug dimensions**
  
    | Nominal cross sectional area (mm²) | Screw used (mm) | Hole diameter (mm) | Lug outside diameter (mm) | Lug length (mm) | Insulation covering inside diameter (mm) |
    |-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
    | 5.5                               | 5 (*1)          | 5.3 or more       | 9.7 or less              | approx.29       | 5.9 or more                           |
  
  *1: Recommended tightening torque: 2.5 Nm to 3.0 Nm

---

**CAUTION**

- Always use solderless lugs with insulating covering.
- Always use solderless lugs and crimp-on tool manufactured by the same manufacturer.
- The crimp-on tool must be matched to the wire thickness.
CAUTION

- Power cables must be laid 1 cm or further away from signal cables.
- Power and grounding cable are use power and grounding cables which are in conformance with the safety standard of each country.

### Type and maximum length of power cables

Formulas are given below for determining the type and the maximum length (m) of branch cables from an indoor low-voltage main line.

- The standard type of cable used (nominal cross sectional area) is equivalent to JIS C 3312.
- Calculate the maximum power cable length from the following conditions in Figure. However, the power cable must meet the conditions described in Section “1.2 Power supply system”, “AC Power specification”.

![Diagram of AC wiring](image1)

#### Equivalent voltage drop (referred to 100 V supply) of 2 V or less in the main line, viewed from the indoor power distribution board

#### Voltage drop of 2 V or less across this section of wiring

![Diagram of Power distribution board and equipment](image2)

#### AC wiring (100 V AC, 220 V AC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Voltage drop of 2 V or less across this section of wiring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Figure Maximum cable length calculation conditions

[Maximum power cable length calculation conditions]

Use the following formula to calculate the maximum power cable length:

- 100 V AC and 220 V AC supply voltages

\[
L (m) = \frac{\text{Voltage drop across wiring}}{\text{Conductor resistance (Ω/km) } \times \text{(Number of cores) } \times \text{Equipment current consumption}} \times 1000
\]

Note: In the formulas above, the voltage drop across wiring is assumed to be 2 V for AC power supplies; the number of cores is two; and the conductor resistance is as specified in the table below.

#### Table Wire nominal cross sectional areas and resistances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wire nominal cross sectional area</th>
<th>5.5 mm²</th>
<th>8 mm²</th>
<th>14 mm²</th>
<th>22 mm²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wire conductor resistance</td>
<td>3.37 Ω/km</td>
<td>2.39 Ω/km</td>
<td>1.36 Ω/km</td>
<td>0.82 Ω/km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Power distribution boards

Power distribution boards are normally provided by the customer. Figures show examples of AC distribution boards.

- **AC Power distribution board**
  
The power cables are branched to each unit by way of a circuit breaker. Each power system uses three terminals (AC and ground: ISO M4 to M6 screws).

![Power distribution board diagram](image-url)
3.3 Connecting grounding cable

3.3.1 Connecting grounding cable for the enclosure

SEE ALSO
See “Section 1.3 Grounding • Grounding of enclosure” for grounding of enclosure.

CAUTION
The protective conductor terminal of the N-IO field enclosure should be connected to the protective grounding system.

Grounding cables
Nominal conductor cross-section area: AWG6 (14 mm²) or more
Temperature rating of cables: Enclosure ambient temperature + 35 ºC or more
Note: The cable used should be determined according to the standards in each country and region.
Note: Ensure to secure the minimum bending radius of the cable. The minimum bending radius is either the value shown in the cable manufacturer’s specifications or six-fold of the cable conductor diameter, whichever is bigger should be applied.

Grounding cable termination
Use solderless lugs for power cables.
The solderless lug to use must have the dimensions given in table according to the nominal cross sectional area of the cable for which the lug is to be used.

Crimping terminal: For round crimping terminal M10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Solderless lug dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal cross sectional area (mm²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAUTION
• Always use solderless lugs and crimp-on tool manufactured by the same manufacturer.
• The crimp-on tool must be matched to the wire thickness.
3.3.2 Connecting grounding cable to grounding bar for shield lines

See “Section 1.3 Grounding ■ Grounding of grounding bar for shield lines” for more information.

- **Grounding cables**
  - Nominal conductor cross-sectional area:
    - 0.5 to 6.0 mm² (Solid)
    - 0.5 to 4.0 mm² (Flexible)
  - Temperature rating of cables: Enclosure ambient temperature + 35 °C or more

- **Grounding cable termination**
  - Connect the cable with the cable coating stripped (without a sleeve).
  - The peel-off length should be 16 mm.
3.4 Connecting signal cable

3.4.1 Connecting signal cable (for CENTUM VP)
For CENTUM VP, the A2BN3D terminal block in the N-IO field enclosure interfaces with the field devices.

SEE ALSO
For signal cable connection for CENTUM VP, refer to the “CENTUM VP Installation Guidance” (TI 33J01J10-01EN).

3.4.2 Connecting signal cable (for ProSafe-RS)
For ProSafe-RS, the field wiring terminal block in the enclosure interfaces with the field devices.

Process I/O signal connection

- Power, control bus, and signal cables must be separately laid. Avoid laying them in parallel.
- In case of using multicore cables for field wiring, do not share one multicore cable with I/O modules of different voltage types (i.e. 24 V DC).
- Use group-shielded twisted-pair cables specifically for noise countermeasures. A twisted-pair cable pitch of 50 mm or less should be used and the shielded cables must be grounded.
- The use of twisted-pair cables is also recommended for digital signals.
- The twisted-pair cable has the following advantages over a solid wire:
  - More flexible for easy curving and cabling in limited spaces.
- Signal cables must be clamped so that their weight does not affect terminals.
- Be careful not to apply excessive force to the cable when laying it.

When mixing AI and DO in the same multi-core cable (N-IO I/O Unit)
When mixing analog input (AI) signal and digital output (DO) signal in the same multi-core cable, take the following influence from DO pulse diagnostics or ON/OFF operation into consideration.
- The accuracy for Analog input function may be worse by several tens of μA depending on the type, length of a cable and DO load current.
- A delay may occur in updating the HART event.

Spring clamp terminal, Push-in terminal

--- CAUTION ---

- The N-IO field enclosure for ProSafe-RS uses a spring clamp terminal and push-in terminal for signal connection.
- For cable connection with a sleeve attached, use a sleeve and a clamp tool from the same manufacturer.
- Use a clamp tool which suits the cable thickness.
3. Cabling

### Signal cables

Nominal conductor cross-sectional area: 0.5 to 2.5 mm² (AWG 20 to 14)

Temperature rating of cables: Enclosure ambient temperature + 35 °C or more

Note: Ensure to secure the minimum bending radius of the cable. The minimum bending radius is either the value shown in the cable manufacturer’s specifications or six-fold of the cable conductor diameter, whichever is bigger should be applied.

### Signal cable termination

Connect the cable either with the cable coating stripped (without a sleeve) or with a sleeve attached.

#### When using a sleeve

At the cable end, peel off the coating and attach a sleeve. The specifications of the sleeve differ, depending on the cable thickness. Provide cable termination according to the following figure and tables:

![Figure Cable termination](F032501.ai)

**Table When sleeves with insulating cover are used**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal cross sectional area (mm²)</th>
<th>Peel-off length (mm)</th>
<th>Sleeve dimensions (mm)</th>
<th>Weidmuller model No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14 8</td>
<td>H0.5/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14 8</td>
<td>H0.75/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14 8</td>
<td>H1.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14 8</td>
<td>H1.5/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14 8</td>
<td>H2.5/14D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table When sleeves without insulating cover are used**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal cross sectional area (mm²)</th>
<th>Peel-off length (mm)</th>
<th>Sleeve dimensions (mm)</th>
<th>Weidmuller model No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H0.5/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H0.75/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H1.0/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>H1.5/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>H2.5/7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### When not using a sleeve

The peel-off length should be 7 mm.
3.4.3 Connecting shield lines of the signal cable

For a signal cable with a shield line, connect the shield line to the grounding bar for a shield line in the enclosure.

- Shield lines
  Nominal conductor cross-sectional area: 0.5 to 6.0 mm² (Solid)
  0.5 to 4.0 mm² (Flexible)
  Temperature rating of cables: Enclosure ambient temperature + 35 °C or more

- Shield lines termination
  Connect the cable with the cable coating stripped (without a sleeve).
  The peel-off length should be 16 mm.
3.5 Connecting communication cable

- **Optical ESB bus (for CENTUM VP and ProSafe-RS)**
  Temperature rating of cables: 60 °C or more
  Enclosure ambient temperature + 20 °C or more
  (When the enclosure ambient temperature exceeds 40 °C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Specifications of fiber-optic cables</th>
<th>Optical fiber specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optical connector type</td>
<td>LC (compliant with IEC 61754-20), or Fusion splicing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. permissible optical loss</td>
<td>5 km 0 to 10 dB@1.3 μm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-50 km 3 to 16 dB@1.55 μm (*1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optical fiber</td>
<td>Type Quartz single-mode optical fiber (*2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Required number of cores 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max. length 50 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: If attenuation of light in the optical ESB bus (5 to 50 km) connection is less than 3 dB, attenuate to 3 dB by using an attenuator.
*2: JIS C 6835 SSMA -9.3/125 or IEC 60793-50B1.1 type

Lay fiber-optic cables according to the manufacturer’s cable handling precautions such as allowable bending radius.

- **N-ESB bus (for CENTUM VP)**
  Transmission cable:
  - UTP straight cable of CAT5e or better (ANSI Standard TIA/EIA-568-B compliant)
  - STP straight cable of CAT5e or better (ANSI Standard TIA/EIA-568-B compliant)

  Connector:
  - RJ45 connector (ISO/IEC 8877 compliant)

Lay cables according to the manufacturer’s cable handling precautions such as allowable bending radius.
4. Installation specifications

This section summarizes power consumption, in-rush current, circuit protector ratings, parts durability and other data for the installation.

## Electrical specifications

The table shows the power consumption and heating value of the N-IO field enclosure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Input-voltage range</th>
<th>Max. power consumption (VA) (*1)</th>
<th>Heating value (J/h) (*2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Voltage (V AC)</td>
<td>Frequency (Hz)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2NN70D</td>
<td>N-IO field enclosure</td>
<td>100-120</td>
<td>50/60±3</td>
<td>980 (*3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>220-240</td>
<td></td>
<td>1180 (*4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2NN70D</td>
<td>N-IO field enclosure</td>
<td>100-120</td>
<td>50/60±3</td>
<td>1190 (*3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>220-240</td>
<td></td>
<td>1360 (*4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: Power consumption in steady operation is indicated in VA (AC). When power consumption varies according to the installed number of equipment, power consumption by the maximum number of units installed is listed.  
*2: Heating value in steady operation is indicated in Joule/hour. When heating value varies according to the installed number of equipment, heating value by the maximum number of units installed is listed.  
*3: This value is power consumption value at maximum load current 40 A.  
*4: This value is power consumption value at maximum load current 40 A.

## Actual power-on In-Rush current of each component

The following shows an example of actual in-rush current measurement data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>In-Rush current (A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-120 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2NN70D</td>
<td>N-IO field enclosure</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2NN70D</td>
<td>N-IO field enclosure</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Input current peak values and waveforms, influenced by input impedance, varies with system configurations, line sharing with other systems, and other factors. The rush current data shown above were measured under predetermined conditions (see below). Please note that the values are subject to change.

## Measurement conditions

Input voltage: 132/264 V AC, 50 Hz

Turn-on timing: At 50 Hz, 90° or 5 ms after the AC zero-crossing point (60 Hz data are almost identical to the 50 Hz data shown above.)
Note

- The restart in-rush current after a momentary power failure exceeds the above data and its timing is also different.
- For a system composed of multiple pieces of equipment, the in-rush current is normally smaller than the total of the in-rush currents by individual pieces of equipment.

Circuit protector specifications

The table lists the circuit protector ratings used in the N-IO field enclosure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Built-in circuit protector rating (A/V)</th>
<th>External breaker rating (A/V) (*1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2NN70D</td>
<td>N-IO field enclosure</td>
<td>30/250</td>
<td>40/250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2NN70D</td>
<td>N-IO field enclosure</td>
<td>30/250</td>
<td>40/250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: Recommended value.

Parts durability

Some parts require periodical replacements. For preventative maintenance, the recommended intervals to replace parts with life span of less than 10 years are shown in the table below. Users can replace parts indicated by “Yes” in the “user replacement”. For other parts, contact Yokogawa for replacement.

The average ambient temperature shown in the table is the average temperature surrounding the corresponding parts.

When the parts are installed in an enclosure, though varies with actual installations, in general, the temperature inside of the enclosure is about 10 °C higher than the temperature outside the enclosure.

Note: Random failures within the recommended replacement intervals may occur in some parts.

IMPORTANT

The reliability and life span of electronic equipment greatly depend on the operating environment. It is essential for ensuring reliable operation and prolonged life span that the equipment is used not only within the range of environment resistance standards but also in a more satisfactory environment. For instance, if a piece of equipment is always used at 35 °C when its operating temperature ranges from 5 to 40 °C, generally its estimated failure rate almost doubles compared with operation at 25 °C.

If corrosive gas is present in the environment, the corrosion of the equipment’s contacts and printed circuit boards is accelerated more than in a cleaner environment, resulting in a reduced life span. Moreover, if dust can be easily generated in the environment, filters must be cleaned and replaced more often.
## Limited-life parts of the N-IO field enclosure for CENTUM VP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part names</th>
<th>Part numbers</th>
<th>Recommended replacement cycle</th>
<th>Replacement by user</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field power supply</td>
<td>S9201UD</td>
<td>8 years</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Average ambient temperature 40 °C or less (*1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply unit</td>
<td>A2PW503-S0□30/NCBL</td>
<td>8 years</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Average ambient temperature 40 °C or less (*2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-ESB bus module</td>
<td>A2EN501-S1□30□</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: This ambient temperature means the temperature inside the enclosure. Estimate the ambient temperature around the field power supply by roughly 20 °C higher than the outside of the enclosure.

*2: This ambient temperature means the temperature inside the enclosure. Estimate the ambient temperature around the power supply unit by roughly 10 °C higher than the outside of the enclosure.

## Limited-life parts of the N-IO field enclosure for ProSafe-RS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part names</th>
<th>Part numbers</th>
<th>Recommended replacement cycle</th>
<th>Replacement by user</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field power supply</td>
<td>S9201UD</td>
<td>8 years</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Average ambient temperature 40 °C or less (*1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply unit</td>
<td>S2PW503-S0□30</td>
<td>8 years</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Average ambient temperature 40 °C or less (*2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-ESB bus module</td>
<td>S2EN501-S1□30□□</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: This ambient temperature means the temperature inside the enclosure. Estimate the ambient temperature around the field power supply by roughly 20 °C higher than the outside of the enclosure.

*2: This ambient temperature means the temperature inside the enclosure. Estimate the ambient temperature around the power supply unit by roughly 10 °C higher than the outside of the enclosure.
5. Post-installation inspection and environmental preservation

● Post-installation inspection

Upon the completion of installation of instrumentation, before turning on the power inspect the following items in the list below to avoid system contamination by dust and moisture dust and condensation.

Table  Inspection before power on

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspection items (daily inspection/maintenance items)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ No water intrusion from cable ducts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ No wind/rain blow-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Enclosure bottoms covered to prevent entry of wind, dust, moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Enclosures and surroundings cleaned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ No dust entering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Free of salty, ferrous, corrosive gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ No direct sunlight on equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ No condensation or traces on enclosure interior/exterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ No discoloration or rust on enclosure interior/exterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ No condensation or traces on cards (disconnect cards on the upper, middle, and lower stands, and left and right sides of the enclosure to check that there is no condensation on the cards or defects anywhere in the enclosure.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ No dust remaining inside cabinet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is recommended that you turn on the power in the presence of Yokogawa when turning it on first.

● Post-installation environment preservation

The following precautions should be taken to preserve the proper operating environment after the system has been installed:

- Monitor and record ambient temperature and humidity. To maintain the reliability of the equipment be sure to remove the cause if they fluctuate violently.
- Note that leaving the door of the enclosure open during installation, or leaving open cable ducts whiles pulling cables, may result in condensation.
Revision Information

- Title : Installation Guidance for N-IO field enclosure
- Manual No. : TI 30A30A10-01EN

Jan. 2019 /3rd Edition
1.1 Installation environment [Contact information was changed]
1.4.2 Countermeasures against Static Electricity
   [Arrangement Information of wrist straps and conductive sheets were deleted]
2.2 Unpacking
   Caution [Contact information for Condensation was deleted]
   Caution [Contact information at product fall was changed]
2.3 Storage [Contact information was changed]
4. Installation specifications
   ■ Circuit protector specifications [Note was added]

May 2018 /2nd Edition
1.1 Installation environment
   ■ Applied standards [Document number of TI “Explosion Protection” was added.]
   ■ Installation environment specifications [Correction of clerical errors of insulation resistance specification.]
1.4.1 Noise sources and noise countermeasures
   ■ Examples of spark-killer installation [Title was revised.]
2.3 Storage
   ■ Storage of unpacked equipment [Description about storage was added.]
4. Installation specifications
   ■ Electrical specifications [Remark (*3) and (*4) about power consumption was added.]

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