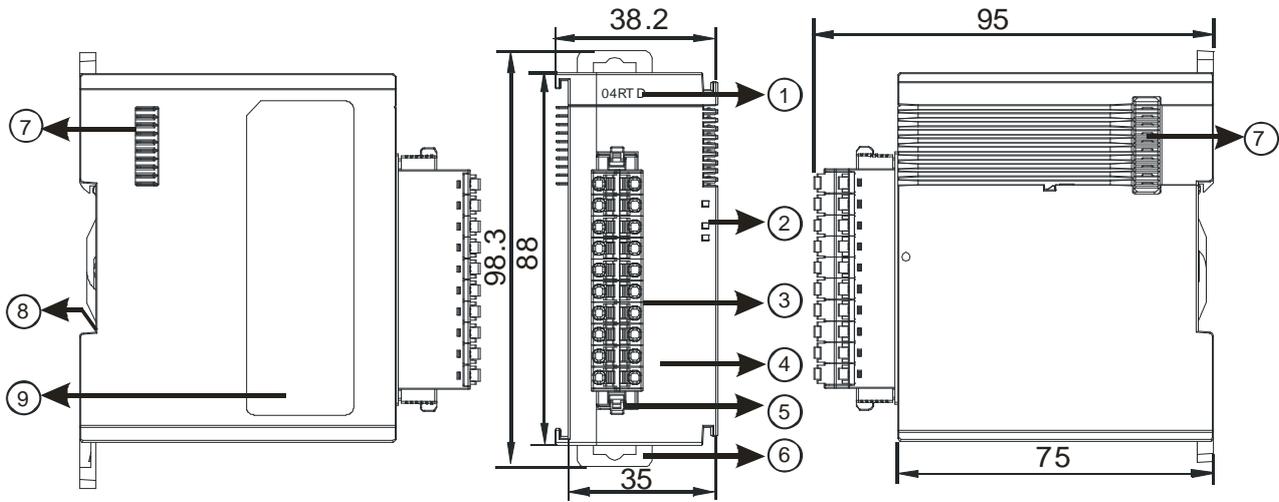


### 6.2.2 Profile

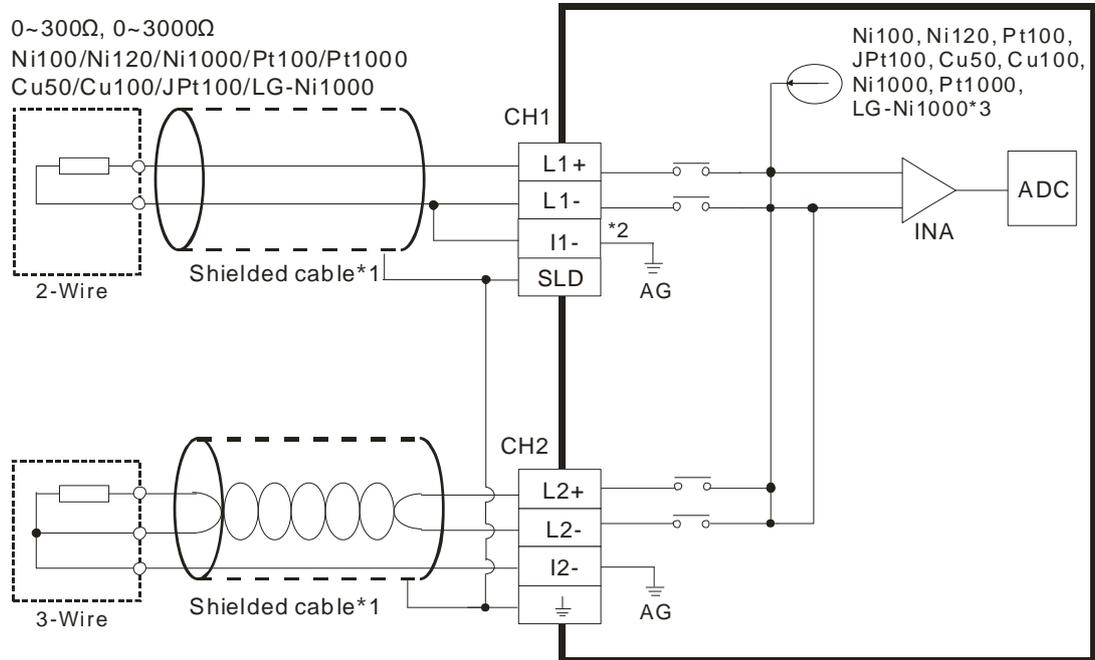


Unit: mm

Number	Name	Description
1	Model Name	Model name of the module
2	RUN LED Indicator	Operating status of the module ON: the module is running. OFF: the module is not running.
	ERROR LED Indicator	Error status of the module ON: a serious error exists in the module. OFF: the module is operating normally. Blink: a minor error exists in the module.
	Analog-to-Digital Conversion Indicator	Conversion status Blinking: conversion is in process. OFF: conversion has stopped.
3	Removable Terminal Block	The inputs are connected to transducers. The outputs are connected to loads to be driven.
4	Arrangement of the Input/Output Yerminals	Arrangement of the terminals
5	Clip	For removing the terminal block
6	DIN Rail Clip	Secures the module onto the DIN rail
7	Module Connecting Set	Connects the modules
8	Ground Clip	
9	Label	Name plate

● External wiring

(1) AS04RTD-A



\*1. Use shielded twisted pair cables for temperature sensors, and keep them away from power cables and other cables that generate noise.

\*2. If using two-wire temperature sensors,  $L_n-$  and  $I_n-$  must be short-circuited (where  $n$  is between 1–4).

\*3. There are two different internal excitation currents. If you are using a Ni100 temperature sensor, a Pt100 sensor, a JPt100, a Cu50/Cu100, or a 0 to 300 Ω resistance sensor, the internal excitation current is 1.5 mA. If you are using a Ni1000 temperature sensor, a Pt1000 temperature sensor, a LG-Ni1000 sensor, or a 0 to 3000 Ω resistance sensor, the internal excitation current is 0.2 mA.

Note: When using a three-wire temperature sensor, the cables should be the same length (less than 200 meter) and with a resistor less than 20 ohm.