



# ODW-710-F2

Fibre Optic Modem

Industrial Converter PROFIBUS DP to Fibre Optic Link  
Repeater, line and redundant ring



## General information

### Legal information

The contents of this document are provided “as is”. Except as required by applicable law, no warranties of any kind are made in relation to the accuracy and reliability or contents of this document, either expressed or implied, including but not limited to the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Westermo reserves the right to revise this document or withdraw it at any time without prior notice.





Under no circumstances shall Westermo be responsible for any loss of data or income or any special, incidental, and consequential or indirect damages howsoever caused.

More information about Westermo can be found at [www.westermo.com](http://www.westermo.com)

## Safety and Regulations

Warning signs are provided to prevent personal injury and/or damages to the product.

The following levels are used:

Level of warning	Description	Consequence personal injury	Consequence material damage
 WARNING	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation	Possible death or major injury	Major damage to the product
 CAUTION	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation	Minor or moderate injury	Moderate damage to the product
 NOTICE	Provides information in order to avoid misuse of the product, confusion or misunderstanding	No personal injury	Minor damage to the product
 NOTE	Used for highlighting general, but important information	No personal injury	Minor damage to the product

## Before installation:

Read this manual completely and gather all information on the product. Make sure that you understand it fully. Check that your application does not exceed the safe operating specifications for this product.



### **WARNING - SAFETY DURING INSTALLATION**

The product must be installed by qualified service personnel and built in to an apparatus cabinet or similar, where access is restricted to service personnel only.



### **WARNING - HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE**

Do not open an energized product. Hazardous voltage may occur when connected to a power supply.



### **WARNING - PROTECTIVE FUSE**

It must be possible to disconnect manually from the power supply. Ensure compliance to national installation regulations. Replacing the internal fuse must only be performed by Westermo qualified personell.



### **CAUTION - CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT**

Do not look directly into a fibre optical port or any connected fibre, although the product is designed to meet the Class 1 Laser regulations and complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11.



### **CAUTION - ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD)**

Prevent electrostatic discharge damages to internal electronic parts by discharging your body to a grounding point (e.g. use a wrist strap).



## CAUTION - HANDLING OF SFP TRANSCEIVERS

SFP transceivers are supplied with plugs to avoid contamination inside the optical port. They are very sensitive to dust and dirt. If the fibre is disconnected from the product, the protective plugs on the transmitter/receiver must be connected. The protective plugs must be kept on during transportation. The fibre optics cables must be handled the same way.

### Care recommendations

Follow the care recommendations below to maintain full operation of product and to fulfill the warranty obligations:

- Do not drop, knock or shake the product. Rough handling above the specification may cause damage to internal circuit boards.
- Use a dry or slightly water-damp cloth to clean the product. Do not use harsh chemicals, cleaning solvents or strong detergents.
- Do not paint the product. Paint can clog the product and prevent proper operation.

If the product is used in a manner not according to specification, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

If the product is not working properly, contact the place of purchase, nearest Westermo distributor office or Westermo technical support.

### Cleaning of the optical connectors

In the event of contamination, the optical connectors should only be cleaned by the use of recommended cleaning fluids and correct cleaning equipment.

Recommended cleaning fluids:

- Methyl-, ethyl-, isopropyl- or isobutyl-alcohol
- Hexane
- Naphtha

### Product disposal



This symbol means that the product shall not be treated as unsorted municipal waste when disposing of it. It needs to be handed over to an applicable collection point for recycling electrical and electronic equipment.

By ensuring this product is disposed of correctly, you will help to reduce hazardous substances and prevent potential negative consequences to both environment and human health, which could be caused by inappropriate disposal.

## Declaration of Conformity

Hereby, Westermo declares that this product is in compliance with applicable EU directives and UK legislations. The full declaration of conformity and other detailed information is available at [www.westermo.com/support/product-support](http://www.westermo.com/support/product-support).



## Agency approvals and standards compliance

Type	Approval / Compliance
EMC	EN 61000-6-1, Immunity residential environments
	EN 61000-6-2, Immunity industrial environments
	EN 61000-6-3, Emission residential environments
	EN 61000-6-4, Emission industrial environments
	EN 50121-4, Railway signalling and telecommunications apparatus
	IEC 62236-4, Railway signalling and telecommunications apparatus
	DNV Standard for Certification no. 2.4
Safety	UL/CSA 60950-1, IT equipment

### **FCC Part 15.105 Notice:**

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment.

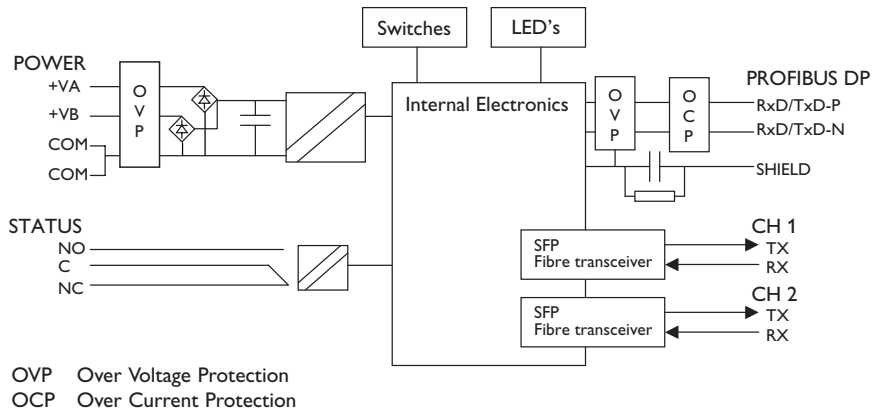
This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

## Type tests and environmental conditions

<b>Electromagnetic Compatibility</b>			
<b>Phenomena</b>	<b>Test</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Level</b>
ESD	EN 61000-4-2	Enclosure contact	± 6 kV
		Enclosure air	± 8 kV
RF field AM modulated	IEC 61000-4-3	Enclosure	10 V/m 80% AM (1 kHz), 80 – 800 MHz 20 V/m 80% AM (1 kHz), 800 – 1000 MHz 20 V/m 80% AM (1 kHz), 1400 – 2700 MHz
RF field 900 MHz	ENV 50204	Enclosure	20 V/m pulse modulated 200 Hz, 900 ± 5 MHz
Fast transient	EN 61000-4-4	Signal ports	± 2 kV
		Power ports	± 2 kV
Surge	EN 61000-4-5	Signal ports unbalanced	± 2 kV line to earth, ± 2 kV line to line
		Signal ports balanced	± 2 kV line to earth, ± 1 kV line to line
		Power ports	± 2 kV line to earth, ± 2 kV line to line
RF conducted	EN 61000-4-6	Signal ports	10 V 80% AM (1 kHz), 0.15 – 80 MHz
		Power ports	10 V 80% AM (1 kHz), 0.15 – 80 MHz
Pulse Magnetic field	EN 61000-4-9	Enclosure	300 A/m, 6.4 / 16 µs pulse
Mains freq. 50 Hz	EN 61000-4-16	Signal ports	100 V 50 Hz line to earth
Mains freq. 50 Hz	SS 436 15 03	Signal ports	250 V 50 Hz line to line
Radiated emission	CISPR 16-2-3	Enclosure	EN 61000-6-3
	ANSI C63.4		FCC part 15
Conducted emission	CISPR 16-2-1	AC power ports	EN 61000-6-3
	ANSI C63.4	AC power ports	FCC part 15
	CISPR 16-2-1	DC power ports	EN 61000-6-4
Dielectric strength	UL 60950	Signal port to all other isolated ports	2 kVrms 50 Hz 1min
		Power port to other isolated ports	3 kVrms 50 Hz 1min 2 kVrms 50 Hz 1min (@ rated power < 60V)
<b>Environmental</b>			
Temperature	EN 60068-2-1	Operating	–40 to +60°C
	EN 60068-2-2	Storage & Transport	–40 to +70°C
		Maximum surface temperature	135°C (temperature class T4)
Humidity	EN 60068-2-30	Operating	5 to 95% relative humidity
		Storage & Transport	5 to 95% relative humidity
Altitude		Operating	2 000 m / 70 kPa
Service life		Operating	10 year
Vibration	IEC 60068-2-6	Operating	7.5 mm, 5 – 8 Hz 2 g, 8 – 500 Hz
Shock	IEC 60068-2-27	Operating	15 g, 11 ms
<b>Packaging</b>			
Enclosure,	UL 94	PC / ABS	Flammability class V-1
Dimension W x H x D			35 x 121 x 119 mm
Weight			0.26 kg
Degree of protection			IP21
Cooling	IEC 529	Enclosure	Convection
Mounting			Horizontal on 35 mm DIN-rail



## Functional description



### Converter PROFIBUS DP – optical fibre

ODW-710-F2 is a fibre optic modem that converts between electrical PROFIBUS DP and a fibre optical link.

### Repeater – optical fibre links

ODW-710-F2 is a fibre optic repeater that repeats received data from one fibre link out to the other link. This is useful e.g. for long distance communication, where electromagnetic interference may occur or when isolation of the electrical network is needed. The maximum optical fibre distance depends on selected fibre transceiver and fibre type. Distances up to 80 km (50 miles) are available.

### Data rate up to 12 Mbit/s

ODW-710-F2 converts PROFIBUS DP data using data rates from 9 600 bit/s up to 12 Mbit/s. Retiming of the PROFIBUS DP data ensures that the correct signal form is transmitted from the ODW-710-F2 converter.

### Automatic data rate detection

The PROFIBUS data rate is set automatically as soon as the ODW-710-F2 receives a correct data frame, whether data is received from PROFIBUS DP or the fibre optic link. The detected data rate remains until a number of consecutive faulty received frames have been detected or no further frames are detected within the timeout period. The timeout period is set by switches, with the default setting of 31 faulty frames or 5 seconds without any received frames.

## Interface specifications

<b>Power</b>	
Rated voltage	12 to 48 VDC and 24 VAC
Operating voltage	10 to 60 VDC and 20 to 30 VAC
Rated current	400 mA @ 12 VDC 200 mA @ 24 VDC 100 mA @ 48 VDC
Rated frequency	DC and 48 to 62 Hz
Inrush current I <sup>2</sup> t	0.2 A <sup>2</sup> s
Startup current*	1.0 A <sub>peak</sub>
Polarity	Reverse polarity protected
Redundant power input	Yes
Isolation to	PROFIBUS DP and Status port
Connection	Detachable screw terminal
Connector size	0.75 – 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG 18 – 13) Connect the unit using at least 18 AWG (0.75 mm <sup>2</sup> ) wiring
Shielded cable	Not required

\* External supply current capability for proper startup

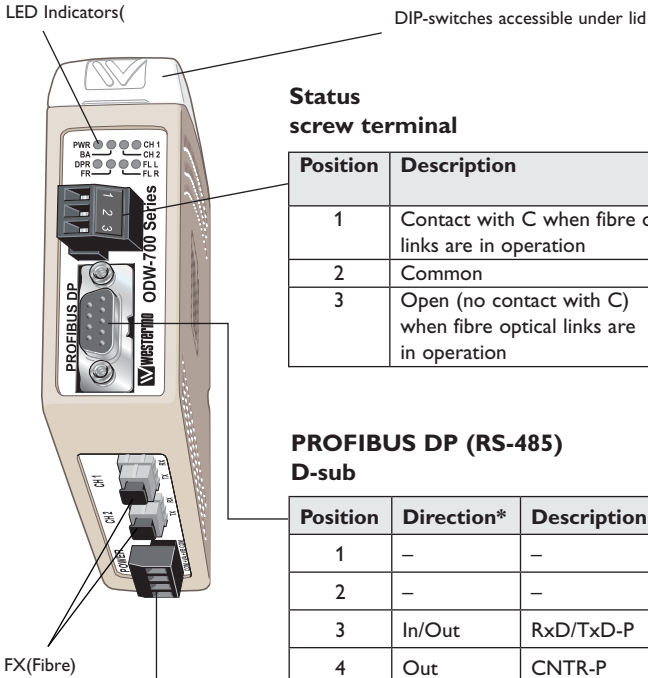
<b>Status</b>	
Port type	Signal relay, changeover contacts
Rated voltage	Up to 48 VDC
Operating voltage	Up to 60 VDC
Contact rating	500 mA @ 48 VDC
Contact resistance	< 50 mΩ
Isolation to	PROFIBUS DP and Power port
Connection	Detachable screw terminal
Connector size	0.2 – 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG 24 – 13)
Shielded cable	Not required

Branch circuit protection (fuse) is required for this unit with rating not exceeding 20 A. Product should be connected to UL Listed power supplies rated 12 – 48 VDC, min 500 mA or 24 VAC, min 500 mA or reliably grounded DC SELV source.

<b>PROFIBUS DP (RS-485)</b>	
Electrical specification	EIA RS-485 / EN 50 170
Data rate	9 600 bit/s, 19.2, 93.75, 187.5, 500 kbit/s, 1.5, 3, 6 and 12 Mbit/s
Data format	8 data bits, even parity, 1 stop bit, 11 bits total
Protocol	PROFIBUS DP / EN 50170
Data Rate detection	Yes, compliant with EN 50 170
Retiming	Yes
Turn around time	In accordance with EN 50 170
Transmission range	≤ 1200 m, depending on data rate and cable type (EIA RS-485)
Settings	None, external termination and failsafe biasing
Protection	Installation Fault Tolerant (up to ±60 V)
Isolation to	Power and Status port
Connection	9-pin D-sub female
Shielded cable	Not required
Conductive housing	Isolated to all other circuits and housings

## Location of Interface ports, LED's and DIP-switches

### ODW-710-F2



#### Status screw terminal

Position	Description	Product marking
1	Contact with C when fibre optical links are in operation	NO
2	Common	C
3	Open (no contact with C) when fibre optical links are in operation	NC

#### PROFIBUS DP (RS-485) D-sub

Position	Direction*	Description
1	–	–
2	–	–
3	In/Out	RxD/TxD-P
4	Out	CNTR-P
5	–	DGND
6	Out	VP
7	–	–
8	In/Out	RxD/TxD-N
9	–	–

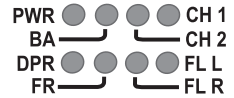
#### Power screw terminal

Position	Direction*	Description	Product marking
1	In	Common voltage	COM
2	In	Voltage A	+VA
3	In	Voltage B	+VB
4	In	Common voltage	COM

\* Direction relative this unit

## LED Indicators

LED	Status	Description
PWR Power	ON	Power is on.
	Flashing	Unit configured as focal point (DIP-switch S2:3 is ON).
	OFF	Power is off.
BA Bus active	ON	Data rate has been identified and data frames are being received on the electrical or optical interface.
	OFF	Data rate has not been identified.
CH 2 Channel 2 link status	ON	Fibre link to other unit has been established at CH 2.
	Flashing	Optical power detected but link to other unit has not been established at CH 2.
	OFF	No optical power detected and no link to other unit has been established at CH 2.
CH 1 Channel 1 link status	ON	Fibre link to other unit has been established at CH 1.
	Flashing	Optical power detected but link to other unit has not been established at CH 1.
	OFF	No optical power detected and no link to other unit has been established at CH 1.
DPR Receive PROFIBUS DP	Flash	Data received on the electrical interface and transmitted out on the optical interface.
	OFF	No data received on the electrical interface.
FR Receive fibre link	Flash	Data received on the optical interface and transmitted out on the electrical interface.
	OFF	No data received on the optical interface.
FL R Failure link remote	ON	Remote fibre link failure. A fibre link is out of operation at any other unit than this one.
	Flashing	Hardware error or invalid configuration.
FL L Failure link local	ON	Local fibre link failure. A fibre link is out of operation at this unit.
	Flashing	Hardware error or invalid configuration.

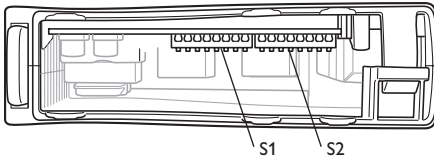


# DIP-switch settings



## CAUTION - ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD)

Prevent electrostatic discharge damages to internal electronic parts by discharging your body to a grounding point (e.g. use a wrist strap).



### S2 DIP-switch



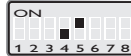
Multidrop mid unit or redundant ring member.



5 seconds interruption in receiving frames, until inactive BA\*.



Multidrop end unit.  
E.g. the first or last unit in a multidrop network.



10 seconds interruption in receiving frames, until inactive BA\*.



Redundant ring master unit.  
Only one master unit allowed in a ring.









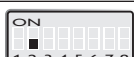














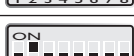



20 seconds interruption in receiving frames, until inactive BA\*.



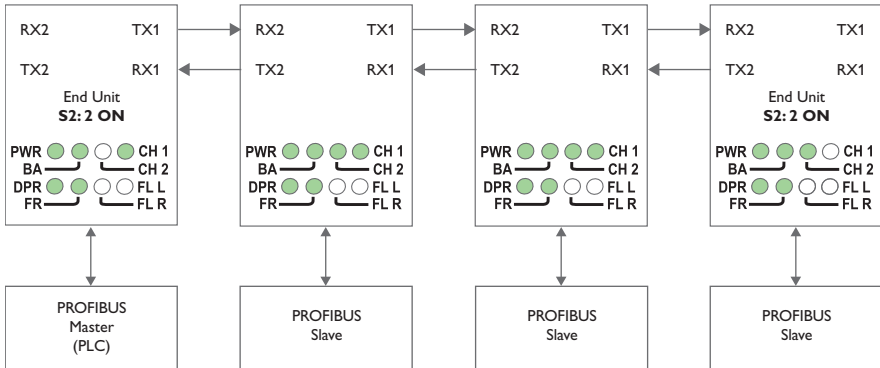
65535  $t_{bit}$  interruption in receiving frames, until inactive BA.

\* See section "About the automatic data rate detection" for a more detailed description.

S1 DIP-switch	S2 DIP-switch	Description
		1 faulty frame before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: No extended retry limit.
		2 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: No extended retry limit.
		3 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: No extended retry limit.
		4 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: No extended retry limit.
		5 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: No extended retry limit.
		6 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: No extended retry limit.
		7 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: No extended retry limit.
		8 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: No extended retry limit.
		31 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: Extended retry limit.
		63 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: Extended retry limit.
		127 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: Extended retry limit.
		255 faulty frames before data rate seen as unidentified*. S1: Extended retry limit.
		Set status port at local fibre link (FL L) error only.
		<b>Factory default</b>

\* See section "About the automatic data rate detection" for a more detailed description.

## Multidrop configuration



### Prepare the PROFIBUS units

- Configure PROFIBUS network, with master and slaves. Check that the application is running correctly with the electrical PROFIBUS network.

**Note:** In an ODW-710-F2 fibre optic network there will be some additional processing delays that do not exist in an electrical bus. It is possible that the PROFIBUS application must be adjusted to accommodate these delays if using many ODW-710-F2 units in a large network.

See “Calculating system processing delay” for more information on how to determine the overall system delay time.

### Prepare the fibre optical network

- The first and last ODW-710-F2 units must be configured as Multidrop end units by setting DIP-switch S2:2 to the ON position. (End units only have one fibre pair each and must know that this is a fact)
- Connect the fibre pairs between the units. Always connect CH 1 from one unit to CH 2 on the next unit as shown in the picture above.
- Connect the power supply to all units and verify that all fibre links become active. (CH 1 and CH 2 LED's are on, FL L and FL R LED's are off).
- Connect the PROFIBUS master and slaves to the corresponding ODW-710-F2 unit.
- The network is now up and running.

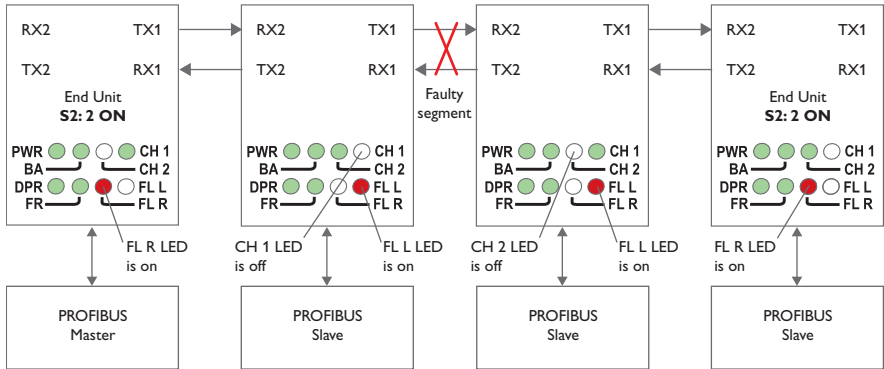
Data from the PROFIBUS master is received at the ODW-710-F2 electrical port (as indicated by the DPR LED). The data rate is automatically detected (as indicated by the BA LED) and data bits are retimed according to the determined rate and sent out on the optical fibre at CH 1.

The first ODW-710-F2 slave unit receives data at optical fibre CH 2 (as indicated by the FR LED). The data rate is automatically detected (as indicated by the BA LED) and data is sent out on the electrical port. The slave unit also repeats incoming data on CH 2 to the next slave unit.

Responses from the PROFIBUS slaves are processed in the same fashion and sent back to the PROFIBUS master in the opposite direction.

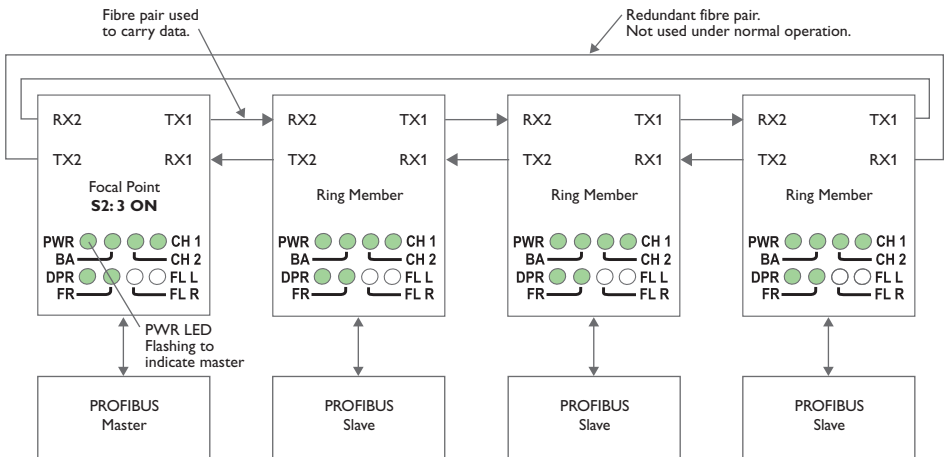


## Behavior during optical link failure



If an optical fibre segment fails, all communication with units beyond the faulty fibre segment will be lost. To determine which fibre segment has failed, look at the FL L, CH 1 and CH 2 LED's as show in the picture above.

## Redundant ring configuration



### Prepare the PROFIBUS units

⚙️ Configure PROFIBUS network, with master and slaves. Check that the application is running correctly with the electrical PROFIBUS network.

**Note:** In an ODW-710-F2 fibre optic network there will be some additional processing delays that do not exist in an electrical bus. It is possible that the PROFIBUS application must be adjusted to accommodate these delays if using many ODW-710-F2 units in a large network.

See “Calculating system processing delay” for more information on how to determine the overall system delay time.

## Prepare the fibre optical network

- ⌘ One, and only one, of the ODW-710-F2 units must be configured as a ring focal point by setting DIP-switch S2:3 to the ON position. (The ring focal point acts as a logical end point in the optical fibre ring, thus forming a bus type of structure)
- ⌘ Connect the fibre pairs between the units. Always connect CH 1 from one unit to CH 2 on the next unit as shown in the picture above.
- ⌘ Connect the power supply to all units and verify that all fibre links become active. (CH 1 and CH 2 LED's are on, FL L and FL R LED's are off).
- ⌘ Connect the PROFIBUS master and slaves to the corresponding ODW-710-F2 unit.

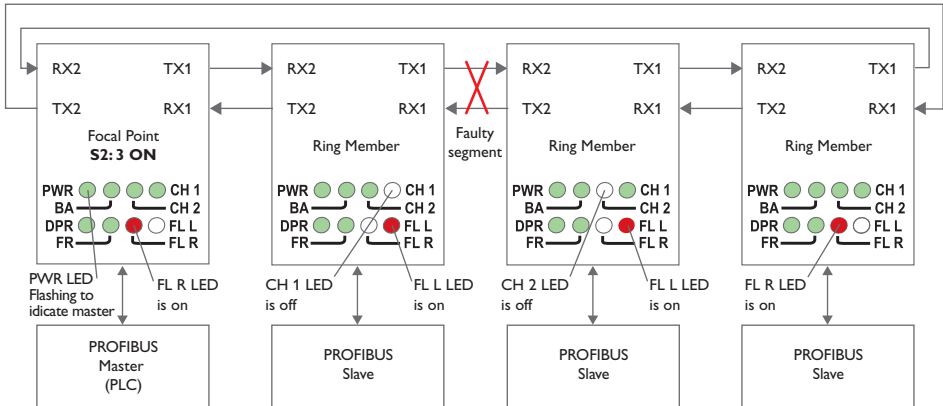
**Note:** It is not required that the PROFIBUS master is connected to the ODW-710-F2 ring focal point, but it makes sense if one wishes to keep the installation “tidy” and easy to maintain.

- ⌘ The network is now up and running.

Data from the PROFIBUS master is received at the ODW-710-F2 electrical port (as indicated by the DPR LED). The data rate is automatically detected (as indicated by the BA LED) and data bits are retimed according to the determined rate and sent out on the optical fibre at CH 1.

The first ODW-710-F2 ring member receives data at optical fibre CH 2 (as indicated by the FR LED). The data rate is automatically detected (as indicated by the BA LED) and data is sent out on the electrical port. The ring member also repeats incoming data on CH 2 out on CH 1 on to the next ring member. Responses from the PROFIBUS slaves are processed in the same fashion and sent back to the PROFIBUS master in the opposite direction.

## Behavior during optical link failure



If an optical fibre segment fails, the ODW-710-F2 focal point will switch mode and start sending out data on both optical fibre ports, CH 1 and CH 2, simultaneously. Responses from the PROFIBUS slaves are sent back to the PROFIBUS master in the opposite direction, as normal. To determine which fibre segment has failed, look at the FL L, CH 1 and CH 2 LED's as show in the picture above.

**Note:** If a fibre link fails there will be some time before the system reconfigures itself during witch data may be corrupted or lost. See “Reconfiguration time under faulty condition” for more information on how to determine the system reconfiguration time.

## Calculating system processing delay

Data exchange between a PROFIBUS DP master and slave via ODW-710-F2 fibre optic link will be delayed due to the length of the optical fibre and the signal processing within the ODW-710-F2. The signal processing delay is dependent on the data rate, and the fibre delay is dependent on the total length of the optical fibre. The additional time resulting from the optical fibre and ODW-710-F2 is the Overall system delay.

	Delay @ < 1.5 Mbit/s	Delay @ 3 to 12 Mbit/s
Optical fibre length delay (typical)	5 $\mu$ s/km	5 $\mu$ s/km
Signal processing, electrical to fibre (max)	1 $t_{bit}$ + 1 $\mu$ s	9 $t_{bit}$ + 1 $\mu$ s
Signal processing, fibre to electrical (max)	0.3 $\mu$ s	0.3 $\mu$ s
Signal processing, fibre to fibre (max)	1.3 $\mu$ s	1.3 $\mu$ s

Note  $t_{bit} = 1 / \text{Baud rate}$  (Baud rate in bit/s)

### Example

One PROFIBUS DP master and 11 slaves with data rate 12 Mbit/s. 12 ODW-710-F2 units with a total fibre length of 40 km. A data frame sent from the master to a slave at the farthest end of the optical network.

**1. Optical fibre length delay:** The total optical fibre length delay.

$$40 \times 5 \mu\text{s} = 200 \mu\text{s}$$

**2. Signal processing electrical to fibre:** Signal processing delay (ODW-710-F2 units connected to PROFIBUS DP master).

$$9 t_{bit} + 1 \mu\text{s} = 9 \times 0.083 \mu\text{s} + 1 \mu\text{s} \times 2 = 1.1 \mu\text{s}$$

**3. Signal processing fibre to electrical:** Signal processing delay (ODW-710-F2 units connected to PROFIBUS DP slave).

$$0.3 \mu\text{s}$$

**4. Signal processing fibre to fibre:** The optical repeater delay x Number of optical repeaters (excluding the ODW-710-F2 units connected to PROFIBUS DP master and addressed slave).

$$(12 - 2) \times 1.3 \mu\text{s} = 13 \mu\text{s}.$$

**5. The system delay is calculated by summing the delays in item 1 to 4 above:**

$$200 \mu\text{s} + 1.1 \mu\text{s} + 0.3 \mu\text{s} + 13 \mu\text{s} = 214 \mu\text{s}$$

## Reconfiguration time under faulty condition

The reconfiguration time is determined by the time it takes to detect a faulty fibre segment plus the time it takes to transport an error status message through to the ODW-710-F2 focal point unit. The time to transport an error status message to the focal point unit is dependent on how many units the error status message has to be repeated through and the total fibre length delay.

	Delay
Optical fibre length delay (typical)	5 $\mu\text{s}/\text{km}$
Error detection	3 $\mu\text{s}$
Error repeater delay	0.8 $\mu\text{s}$

During reconfiguration data may be corrupted or lost.

### Example

A system with one PROFIBUS DP master, 11slaves, 12 ODW-710-F2 units and a total fibre length of 2 km. The worst-case reconfiguration time would be:

**1. Optical fibre length delay:** The total optical fibre length delay.

$$2 \times 5 \mu\text{s} = 10 \mu\text{s}$$

**2. Error detection:** The time it takes to detect a faulty fibre segment.

Always 3  $\mu\text{s}$ .

**3. Optical repeaters:** The optical repeater delay x Number of optical repeaters (excluding the ODW-710-F2 units connected to PROFIBUS DP master and addressed slave).

$$(12 - 2) \times 0.8 \mu\text{s} = 8 \mu\text{s}.$$

**4. The reconfiguration time is calculated by summing the delays in item 1 to 3 above:**

$$10 \mu\text{s} + 3 \mu\text{s} + 8 \mu\text{s} = 21 \mu\text{s}$$

## About the interfaces

### Power

The power terminal has two independent inputs, +VA and +VB, allowing redundant power input.

The ODW-710-F2 power supply is galvanically isolated from all other interfaces.

### Optical fibre interfaces

ODW-710-F2 uses Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) transceivers. This means that a wide range of different fibre transceivers and connectors can be used.

### PROFIBUS DP interface

The PROFIBUS DP interface is a female 9-position D-sub. Pin assignments are compliance with the PROFIBUS standard EN 50170.

### Status port

The status port connects to an internal relay witch may be used to trigger an external alarm if a fault condition occurs. During normal operation pins 1 and 2 are in contact with each other, and pins 2 and 3 are isolated. During an optical link failure, or power failure, pins 1 and 2 are isolated, and pins 2 and 3 are in contact with each other.

Optical link failures can be classified in to two categories, local or remote, as indicated by the FL L and FL R LED's. A local link failure is when an optical link is down at this particular unit. A remote link failure is when an optical link is down at some other unit.

From the factory, the status port is set to trigger on both types of link failures. However, by setting DIP-switch S1:1 to the ON position, the status port will only trigger when a local link failure has occurred.

## About the automatic data rate detection

ODW-710-F2 automatically detects the data rate by monitoring incoming PROFIBUS data frames on both the electrical and optical interfaces. When the data rate has been established the BA LED will go active.

If no data frames are transmitted for a period of time the automatic data rate detection will restart and the BA LED will go inactive.

The idle time before the automatic data rate detection restarts is set using DIP-switches S2:4 and S2:5. The factory default setting is 5 seconds.

The automatic data rate detection determines the actual data rate by listening for PROFIBUS Start Delimiters (SD1 – SD4) at the beginning of each data frame. If one or more Start Delimiters are lost the automatic data rate detection will rest start.

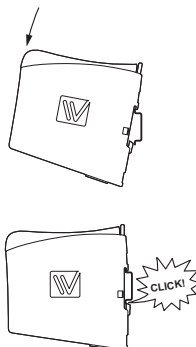
The number of lost Start Delimiters before the automatic data rate detection restarts is set using DIP-switches S1:2 and S2:6 – S2: 8. The factory default setting is 31 faulty frames (31 lost Start Delimiters).

**Note:** Start Delimiters can be lost during an electrical or optical disturbance.

For example a PROFIBUS slave unit is connected/disconnected or an optical fibre is disconnected. It is advisable to start of by using the factory default settings and only manipulate them if a problem exists.

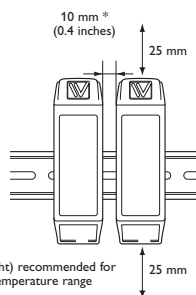
## Mounting

This unit should be mounted on 35 mm DIN-rail, which is horizontally mounted inside an apparatus cabinet, or similar. Snap on mounting, see figure.



## Cooling

This unit uses convection cooling. To avoid obstructing the air-flow around the unit, use the following spacing rules. Minimum spacing 25 mm (1.0 inch) above /below and 10 mm (0.4 inches) left /right the unit. Spacing is recommended for the use of unit in full operating temperature range and service life.



\* Spacing (left/right) recommended for full operating temperature range

## Removal

Press down the black support at the top of the unit. See figure.



# WESTERMO

Westermo • Metallverksgatan 6, SE-721 30 Västerås, Sweden

Tel +46 16 42 80 00 Fax +46 16 42 80 01

E-mail: [info@westermo.com](mailto:info@westermo.com)

[www.westermo.com](http://www.westermo.com)