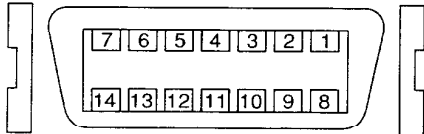


6-3. Output Connectors

Connectors used:

Receptacle: MDR 10214-52A2JL, Sumitomo 3M



Recommended connector:
MDR 10114-3000VE,
Sumitomo 3M

Pin No.	Signal
1	PCA
2	*PCA
3	PCB
4	*PCB
5	Reserved
6	Reserved
7	FG (shield) (note)
8	Reserved
9	Reserved
10	Reserved
11	0 V
12	-S (0 V)
13	+S (+ V) (note)
14	+ V (note)

Note

FG (shield) is connected to the casing.

0 V and FG are insulated with a 0.2 μ F (250 V) capacitor.

Do not connect anything to the reserved pins.

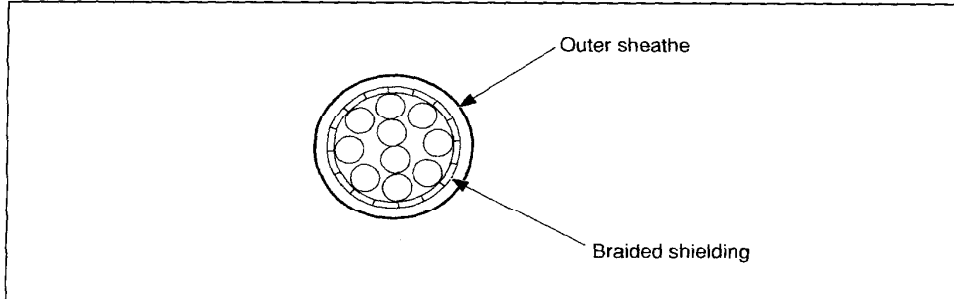
The power supply (+V) is DC +5 V for model names ending in "M", or DC +12 to 24 V for model names ending in "E".

Pin No. 12 -S (0 V) and Pin No. 13 +S (+V) are for remote sensing.

6-4. Output Cable

Use a shielded cable as shown in the figure below for output signal. Connect the shielded wires of the cable to the case of each connector at both ends of cable.

Make the cable length as short as possible to prevent noise.



- When using a power supply with remote sensing function
Use a twisted pair with a thickness of at least 26 AWG for the output cable. The output signals use voltage-differential line driver output.
Connect the shielded wires to FG.
Set the supply voltage so that it satisfies the specified value at the interpolator input.
Recommended cables : 20276-VSV-10P × 26AWG-7/0.16 (Hirakawa Hewtech)

Reference Remote sensing function

By connecting the sensing pins (+S, -S), the voltage at point a (see the following page) is automatically maintained at the voltage value set on the power supply unit side even if the output cable is lengthened (max. 50 m). So, there is no need to take into account the voltage drop at the cable.

<Example power supply with remote sensing function> Densai Lambda NNS Series

- When using a power supply without remote sensing function
Use a twisted pair with a thickness of at least 20 AWG for the output cable.
Set the supply voltage so that it satisfies the specified value at the interpolator input.