PCLD-8712

User's manual

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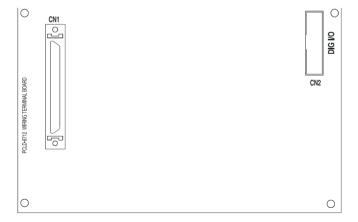
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Introduction

The PCLD-8712 Screw-terminal Board provides convenient and reliable signal wiring for the PCI-1712/1732 of which has a 68-pin SCSI-II connector. Due to its special PCB layout you can install passive components to construct your own signal-conditioning circuits. The user can easily construct a low-pass filter, attenuator or current shunt converter by adding resistors and capacitors on board's circuit pads.

Features

- Low-cost screw-terminal board for the PCI-1712/1732 with 68-pin SCSI-II connector.
- Reserved space for signal-conditioning circuits such as low-pass filter, voltage attenuator and current shunt.
- Industrial-grade screw-clamp terminal blocks for heavy-duty and reliable connections.
- DIN-rail mounting case for easy mounting.
- Dimensions:169 mm (W) x 112mm (L) x 51mm (H) (6.7" x 4.4" x 2.0")



Board Layout

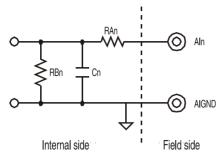
CN1: 68-pin SCSI-II connector for connection with the PCI-1712

CN2: 20-pin connector for digital I/O

Pin Assignment

	CN		_
DIO 0	1	2	DIO 1
DIO 2	3	4	DIO 3
DIO 4	5	6	DIO 5
DIO 6	7	8	DIO 7
DIO 8	9	10	DIO 9
DIO 10	11	12	DIO 11
DIO 12	13	14	DIO 13
DIO 14	15	16	DIO 15
DGND	17	18	DGND
+5 V	19	20	+12 V
			1

Single-ended Connections



where n =0, 1, 2,....15

a) Straight-through connection (factory setting)

$$RAn = 0 \Omega (short)$$

$$RBn = none$$

Cn = none

b) 1.6 kHz (3dB) low pass filter

$$RAn = 10 k \Omega$$

$$PBv = vove$$

$$Xv = 0.01 \propto \Phi$$

$$\phi_{3dB} =$$

c) 10:1 voltage attenuator:

$$RAn = 9 k \Omega$$

$$PBv = 1 \kappa \Omega$$

$$Xv = vove$$

d) $4 \sim 20 \text{ mA to } 1 \frac{RBn}{\sqrt{R} \cdot \sqrt{N} \cdot N} \text{ signal}$

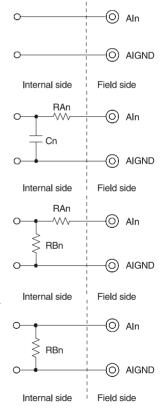
converter:

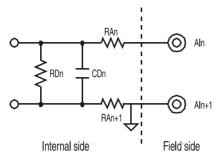
$$RAn = 0 \Omega (short)$$

RBn = 250
$$\Omega$$
 (0.1% precision resis-

tor)

Cn = none





where n =0, 2, 4,....14

Differential Connections

a) Straight-through connection (factory setting):

$$RAn = 0 \Omega (short)$$

$$RAn+1 = 0 \Omega (short)$$

$$RDn = none$$

$$CDn = none$$

b) 1.6 kHz (3dB) low pass filter

$$RAn = 5 k\Omega_{1}$$

$$RAn+1 = 5 k\Omega$$

$$RDn = none$$

$$CDn = 0.01 \mu F$$

$$f3dB =$$

c) 10:1 voltage attenuator:

$$RAn = 4.5 \text{ k } \Omega \underline{\text{RDn}}$$

$$RAn+1 = 4.5 \text{ k}\Omega^{RAII+RA}$$

$$RDn = 1 k\Omega$$

$$Cn = none$$

d) $4 \sim 20$ mA to $1 \sim 5$ V_{DC} signal

converter:

