IMC-101 Series
Hardware Installation Guide

Moxa Industrial Media Converter

Seventh Edition, August 2013

P/N: 1802001014025

Overview

Moxa's IMC-101 industrial media converters are specially designed for reliable and stable operation in harsh industrial environments and provide industrial-grade media conversion between 10/100BaseT(X) and 100BaseFX. The IMC-101 comes with a relay output warning alarm to help prevent damages and losses, and its reliable industrial design is excellent for keeping your industrial automation applications running continuously.

The IMC-101 is available with a wide operating temperature range from -40 to 75°C, and is designed to withstand a high degree of vibration and shock. The rugged hardware design makes the IMC-101 perfect for ensuring that your Ethernet equipment can withstand critical industrial applications, such as in hazardous locations (Class 1 Division 2/Zone 2), and complies with FCC, UL, and CE Standards

Package Checklist

The IMC-101 is shipped with the following items.

- Moxa Industrial Media Converter
- Hardware Installation Guide
- Moxa Product Warranty booklet

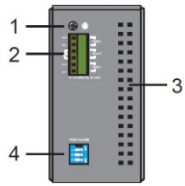
Note: If any of these items are missing or damaged, please contact your customer service representative for assistance.

Features

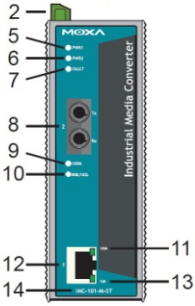
- Supports 10/100Base-TX auto-negotiation and auto-MDI/MDI-X
- Multi-mode and single-mode with SC or ST fiber connector available
- Supports Link Fault Pass-Through
- Relay Output alarm for when a port breaks or the power fails
- Redundant 24 VDC (12 to 45 VDC) power inputs, DIN rail or panel mountable
- Operating temperature range from 0 to 60°C, or extended operating temperature from –40 to 75°C for (-T) models

Panel Layout of IMC-101 Series

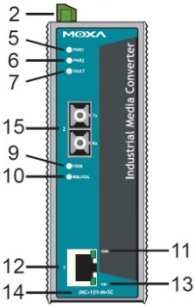
Top Panel View



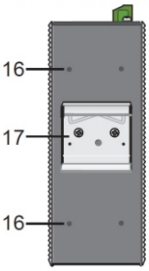
Front Panel View (IMC-101-M-ST)



Front Panel View (IMC-101-M-SC)

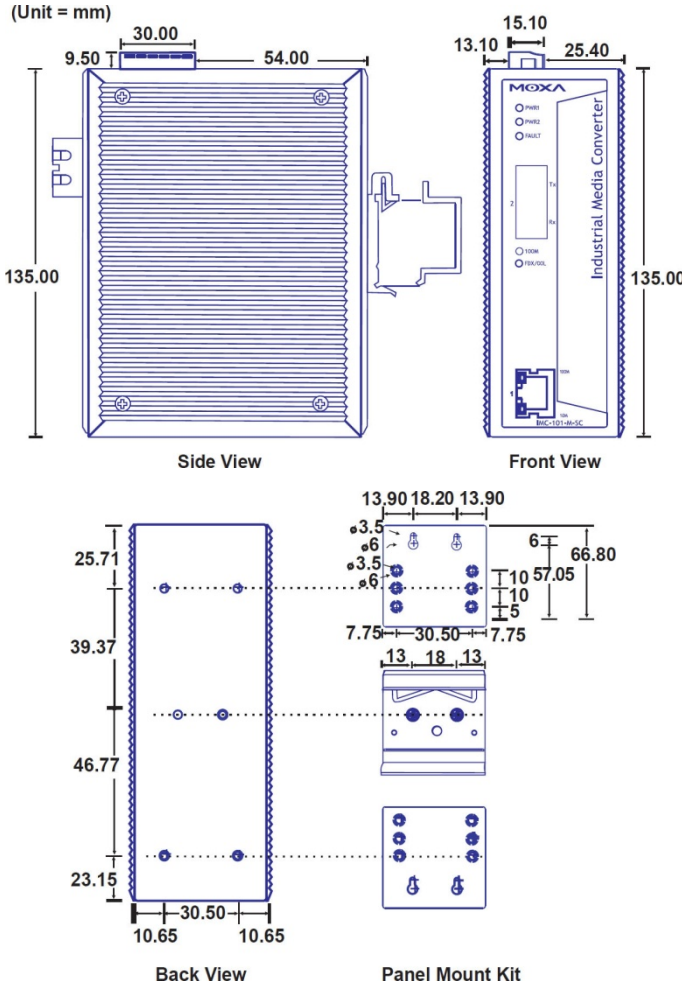


Rear Panel View



1. Grounding screw
2. Terminal block for power input PWR1/PWR2 and relay output
3. Heat dissipation vents
4. Dip switch
5. Power input PWR1 LED
6. Power input PWR2 LED
7. Fault LED
8. 100BaseFX (ST connector) Port
9. FX port's 100 Mbps LED
10. FX port's Full Duplex/Collision LED
11. TP port's 100 Mbps LED
12. 10/100BaseT(X)
13. TP port's 10 Mbps LED
14. Model Name
15. 100BaseFX (SC connector) Port
16. Screw hole for wall mounting kit
17. DIN rail mounting kit

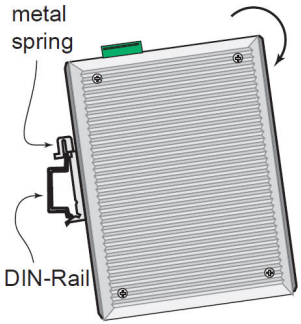
Mounting Dimensions



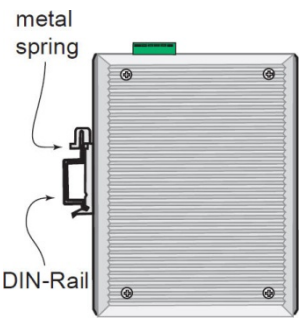
DIN Rail Mounting

The aluminum DIN rail attachment plate should be fixed to the back panel of the IMC-101 when you take it out of the box. If you need to reattach the DIN rail attachment plate to the IMC-101, make sure the stiff metal spring is situated towards the top, as shown in the figures below.

STEP 1: Insert the top of the DIN rail into the slot just below the stiff metal spring.



STEP 2: The DIN rail attachment unit will snap into place as shown below.



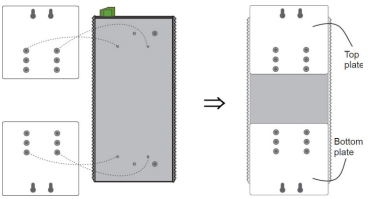
To remove the IMC-101 from the DIN rail, simply reverse Steps 1 and 2 above.

Wall Mounting (Optional)

For some applications, you will find it convenient to mount the IMC-101 on the wall, as illustrated below.

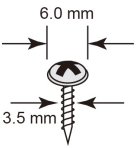
STEP 1:

Remove the aluminum DIN rail attachment plate from the IMC-101, and then attach the wall mount plates.



STEP 2:

Mounting the IMC-101 on the wall requires 4 screws. Use the IMC-101, with wall mount plates attached, as a guide to mark the correct locations of the 4 screws. The heads of the screws should be less than 6.0 mm in diameter, and the shafts should be less than 3.5 mm in diameter, as shown in the figure at the right.

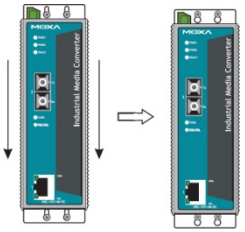


NOTE Test the screw head and shank size by inserting the screw into one of the keyhole shaped apertures of the wall mounting plate.

Do not screw the screws in all the way—leave a space of about 2 mm to allow room for sliding the wall mount panel between the wall and the screws.

STEP 3:

Once the screws are fixed in the wall, insert the four screw heads through the large parts of the keyhole-shaped apertures, and then slide Moxa Industrial Media Converter downwards, as indicated below. Tighten the four screws for added stability.



ATEX and IECEx Information

II 3G

1. ATEX: DEMKO 09 ATEX 0812123X
   IECEx: IECEx UL 13.0045X
2. Ambient range: -40°C ≤ Tamb ≤ 75°C
3. Certification string: Ex nC nL IIC T4
4. Standards covered:
   EN 60079-0: 2009 /IEC 60079-0:Ed 6.0
   EN 60079-15:2010/IREC 60079-15: Ed 4.0
   EN 60079-28:2007
5. The conditions of safe usage:
   The Ethernet Communication Devices are to be mounted in a tool-accessible ATEX-certified or IECEx-certified IP54 enclosure and used in an area of not more than pollution degree 2 as defined by IEC60664-1. A 4 mm^2 conductor must be used when a connection to the external grounding screw is used. Conductors suitable for use in an ambient temperature of 93°C must be used for the Power Supply Terminal.

Wiring Requirements

WARNING

Do not disconnect modules or wires unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be non hazardous. The devices may only be connected to the supply voltage shown on the type plate.

The devices are designed for operation with a safety extra-low voltage. Thus, they may only be connected to the supply voltage connections and to the signal contact with the safety extra-low voltages (SELV) in compliance with IEC950/EN60950/VDE0805.

WARNING

Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I, Division 2 and Zone 2.

These devices must be supplied by a SELV source as defined in the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC and 93/68/EEC.

WARNING

This equipment has been evaluated as EEx nC IIC T4 equipment under DEMKO Certificate No. 03 ATEX 0324537U. Each module is marked with Ex II 3G and is suitable for use in Zone 2 Explosive Atmospheres. Devices must be installed in a minimum IP54 enclosure as defined in IEC 60529 and EN 60529.

ATTENTION

This unit is a built-in type. During installation into certain end equipment, it must comply with fire enclosure stipulations of IEC 60950/EN60950, or similar statements.

SAFETY FIRST

Be sure to disconnect the power cord before installing and/or wiring your Moxa IMC-101.

SAFETY FIRST

Calculate the maximum possible current in each power wire and common wire. Observe all electrical codes dictating the maximum current allowable for each wire size.

If the current goes above the maximum ratings, the wiring could overheat, causing serious damage to your equipment.

You should also pay attention to the following points:

- Use separate paths to route wiring for power and devices. If power wiring and device wiring paths must cross, make sure the wires are perpendicular at the intersection point.

NOTE: Do not run signal or communications wiring and power wiring in the same wire conduit. To avoid interference, wires with different signal characteristics should be routed separately.

- You can use the type of signal transmitted through a wire to determine which wires should be kept separate. The rule of thumb is that wiring that shares similar electrical characteristics can be bundled together.
- Keep input wiring and output wiring separated.
- It is strongly advised that you label wiring to all devices in the system when necessary.

Grounding the IMC-101

Grounding and wire routing help limit the effects of noise due to electromagnetic interference (EMI). Run the ground connection from the ground screw to the grounding surface prior to connecting devices.

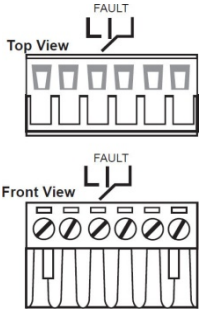
ATTENTION

This product is intended to be mounted to a well-grounded mounting surface such as a metal panel.

Wiring the Alarm Contact

The alarm contact is made up of the two middle contacts of the terminal block on the IMC-101's top panel. Refer to the next section for detailed instructions on how to connect the wires to the terminal block connector, and how to attach the terminal block connector to the terminal block receptor.

In this section, we explain the meaning of the two contacts used to connect the alarm contact.



FAULT: The two middle contacts of the 6-contact terminal block connector are used to detect both power faults and port faults. The two wires attached to the Fault contacts form an open circuit when:

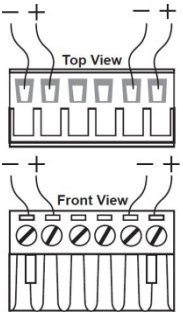
1. The IMC-101 has lost power from one of the DC power inputs.

   OR

2. One of the ports for which the corresponding PORT ALARM Dip Switch is set to ON is not properly connected.

If neither of these two conditions occurs, the Fault circuit will be closed.

Wiring the Redundant Power Inputs



STEP 1: Insert the negative/positive DC wires into the V-/V+ terminals.

STEP 2: To keep the DC wires from pulling loose, use a small flat-blade screwdriver to tighten the wire-clamp screws on the front of the terminal block connector.

STEP 3: Insert the plastic terminal block connector prongs into the terminal block receptor, which is located on the IMC-101's top panel.

ATTENTION

Before connecting the IMC-101 to the DC power inputs, make sure the DC power source voltage is stable.

Communication Connections

The IMC-101 has one 10/100BaseT(X) Ethernet port, and one 100BaseFX (SC or ST type connector) fiber port.

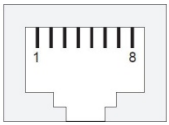
10/100BaseT(X) Ethernet Port Connection

The 10/100BaseT(X) ports located on the IMC-101's front panel are used to connect to Ethernet-enabled devices.

Below we show pinouts for both MDI (NIC-type) ports and MDI-X (HUB/Switch-type) ports, and also show cable wiring diagrams for straight-through and cross-over Ethernet cables.

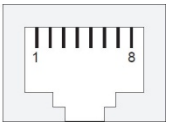
RJ45 (8-pin, MDI) Port Pinouts

Pin	Signal
1	Tx+
2	Tx-
3	Rx+
6	Rx-

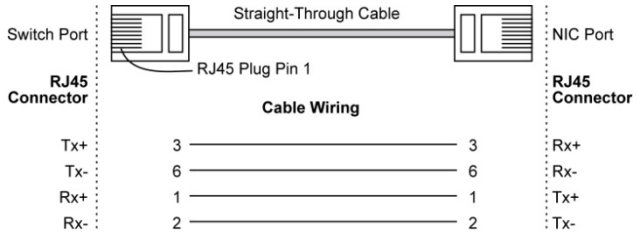


RJ45 (8-pin, MDI-X) Port Pinouts

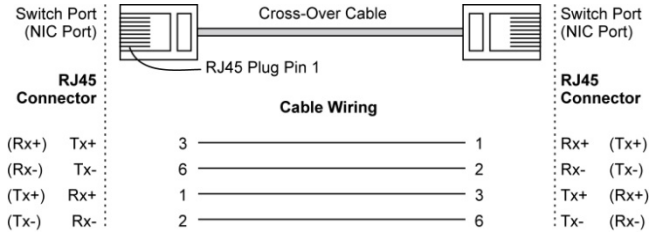
Pin	Signal
1	Rx+
2	Rx-
3	Tx+
6	Tx-



RJ45 (8-pin) to RJ45 (8-pin) Straight-Through Cable Wiring



RJ45 (8-pin) to RJ45 (8-pin) Cross-Over Cable Wiring

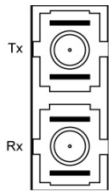


100BaseFX Ethernet Port Connection

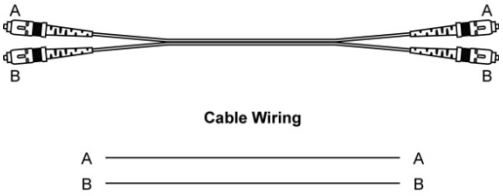
The concept behind the SC port and cable is easy to understand. Suppose you are connecting devices I and II. Contrary to electrical signals, optical signals do not require a circuit in order to transmit data. Consequently, one of the optical lines is used to transmit data from device I to device II, and the other optical line is used transmit data from device II to device I, for full-duplex transmission.

All you need to remember is to connect the Tx (transmit) port of device I to the Rx (receive) port of device II, and the Rx (receive) port of device I to the Tx (transmit) port of device II. If you are making your own cable, we suggest labeling the two sides of the same line with the same letter (A-to-A and B-to-B, as shown below, or A1-to-A2 and B1-to-B2).

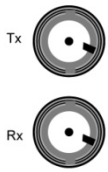
SC-Port Pinouts



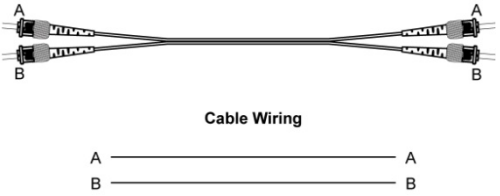
SC-Port to SC-Port Cable Wiring



ST-Port Pinouts



ST-Port to ST-Port Cable Wiring



ATTENTION

This is a Class 1 Laser/LED product. Do not stare into the laser beam.

Redundant Power Inputs

Both power inputs can be connected simultaneously to live DC power sources. If one power source fails, the other live source acts as a backup, and automatically supplies all of the IMC-101's power needs.

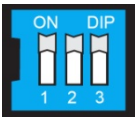
Alarm Contact

The IMC-101 has one alarm contact located on the top panel. For detailed instructions on how to connect the alarm contact power wires to the two middle contacts of the 6-contact terminal block connector, see the "Wiring the Alarm Contact" section above. A typical scenario would be to connect the Fault circuit to a warning light located in the control room. The light can be set up to switch on when a fault is detected.

The alarm contact has two terminals that form a Fault circuit for connecting to an alarm system. The two wires attached to the Fault contacts form an open circuit when (1) the IMC-101 has lost power from one of the DC power inputs, or (2) one of the ports for which the corresponding PORT ALARM Dip Switch is set to ON is not properly connected.

If neither of these two conditions occurs, the Fault circuit will be closed.

Dip Switch Setting



Dip Switch 1 (Default: Off)
ON: Enables the PORT Alarm. If the port's link fails, the relay will form an open circuit and the fault LED will light up.
Off: Disables the corresponding PORT Alarm. The relay will form a closed circuit and the Fault LED will never light up.

Dip Switch 2 (Default: ON)
ON: Enables full duplex for 100BaseFX
Off: Disables full duplex for 100BaseFX

Dip Switch 3
Reserved for future use

To activate the updated DIP switch setting, power off and then power on the IMC-101.

LED Indicators

The front panel of the IMC-101 contains several LED indicators. The function of each LED is described in the table below.

LED	Color	State	Description
PWR1	AMBER	On	Power is being supplied to power input PWR1
		Off	Power is not being supplied to power input PWR1
		On	Power is being supplied to power input PWR2
PWR2	AMBER	Off	Power is not being supplied to power input PWR2
		On	When the corresponding PORT alarm is enabled, and the port's link is inactive.
FAULT	RED	Off	When the corresponding PORT alarm is enabled and the port's link is active, or when the corresponding PORT alarm is disabled.
		On	TP port's 10 Mbps link is active
10M (TP)	GREEN	Blinking	Data is being transmitted at 10 Mbps
		Off	TP Port's 10 Mbps link is inactive
		On	TP port's 100 Mbps link is active
100M (TP)	GREEN	Blinking	Data is being transmitted at 100 Mbps
		Off	100BaseTX Port's link is inactive
		On	FX port's 100 Mbps is active
100M (FX)	GREEN	Blinking	Data is being transmitted at 100 Mbps
		Off	100BaseFX port is inactive
		On	100BaseFX port is being transmitted at full duplex
FDX/ COL	GREEN	Blinking	Collision occurs
		Off	100BaseFX port is being transmitted at half duplex

Auto MDI/MDI-X Connection

The Auto MDI/MDI-X function allows users to connect the IMC-101's 10/100BaseTX ports to any kind of Ethernet device, without paying attention to the type of Ethernet cable being used for the connection. This means that you can use either a straight-through cable or cross-over cable to connect the IMC-101 to Ethernet devices.

Dual Speed Functionality and Switching

The IMC-101's 10/100 Mbps RJ45 switched port auto negotiates with the connected device for the fastest data transmission rate supported by both devices. All models of the IMC-101 are plug-and-play devices, so that software configuration is not required at installation, or during maintenance. The half/full duplex mode for the RJ45 switched ports is user dependent and changes (by auto-negotiation) to full or half duplex, depending on which transmission speed is supported by the attached device.

Auto-Negotiation and Speed Sensing

All of the IMC-101's RJ45 Ethernet ports independently support auto-negotiation for transmission speed in the 10BaseT and 100BaseTX modes, with operation according to the IEEE 802.3u standard. This means that some nodes could be operating at 10 Mbps, while at the same time, other nodes are operating at 100 Mbps.

Auto-negotiation takes place when an RJ45 cable connection is made, and then each time a LINK is enabled. The IMC-101 advertises its capability for using either 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps transmission speeds, with the device at the other end of the cable expected to advertise similarly. Depending on what type of device is connected, this will result in agreement to operate at a speed of either 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps.

If the IMC-101's RJ45 Ethernet port is connected to a non-negotiating device, it will default to 10 Mbps speed and half-duplex mode, as required by the IEEE 802.3u standard.

Specifications

Technology	
Standards	IEEE802.3, 802.3u, Link Fault Pass-Through
Interface	
RJ45 Ports	10/100BaseT(X)
Fiber Ports	100BaseFX (SC, ST connectors available)
LED Indicators	Power, Fault, 10/100M, Full Duplex/Collision
Dip Switch	Port break alarm mask, 100BaseFX Full/Half duplex selection
Alarm Contact	One relay output with current carrying capacity of 1A @ 24 VDC

Optical Fiber			
	Multi mode	Single mode, 40	Single mode, 80
Distance, km	5	40	80
Wavelength, nm	1300	1310	1550
Min. TX Output, dBm	-20	-5	-5
Max. TX Output, dBm	-14	0	0
Sensitivity, dBm	-32	-34	-34
Recommended Diameter	62.5/125	9/125	9/125
(Core/Cladding) µm	(1 dB/km, 800 MHz x km)		
Power Requirements			
Input Voltage	24 VDC (12 to 45 VDC); redundant inputs		
Input Current	0.16 A @ 24 V		
Connection	Removable Terminal Block		
Overload Current Protection	1.1 A		
Reverse Polarity Protection	Present		
Physical Characteristics			
Casing	IP30 protection, aluminum case		
Dimensions	53.6 x 135 x 105 mm		
Weight	0.63 kg		
Installation	DIN rail, wall mounting		
Environmental Limitations			
Operating Temperature	Standard Models: 0 to 60°C (32 to 140°F), Wide Temp. Models: -40 to 75°C (-40 to 167°F)		
Storage Temperature	-40 to 85°C (-40 to 185°F)		
Ambient Relative Humidity	5 to 90% (non-condensing)		
Regulatory Approvals			
Safety	UL 60950-1, UL 508, EN 60950-1		
Hazardous Location	UL/cUL Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C and D ATEX Class I, Zone 2, Ex nC nL IIC T4, IECEx		
EMI	FCC Part 15, CISPR (EN 55022) Class A		
EMS	EN61000-4-2 (ESD), Level 3 EN61000-4-3 (RS), Level 3 EN61000-4-4 (EFT), Level 3 EN61000-4-5 (Surge), Level 2 EN61000-4-6 (CS), Level 3		
Shock	IEC 60068-2-27		
Freefall	IEC 60068-2-32		
Vibration	IEC 60068-2-6		
Warranty			
Warranty Period	5 years		
Details	See www.moxa.com/warranty		

Serial Number

The serial number of a product is made up of 12 alphanumeric characters and includes the region in which the product was manufactured, the year and month the product was manufactured, the product category, and the production number.

Position in Serial Number	Meaning	Possible Values	Example(s)
1	Production Region	0 to 9, or D to Z	"T" means Taiwan
2 and 3	Year	Z = 0, A = 1, B = 2, ... I = 9	ZH = 2008, II = 2009
4	Month	A = JAN, B = FEB, C = MAR, ... L = DEC	
5	---	0	Reserved for future use
6 and 7	Product Category	B-type: 00, 01, ..., 09 E-type: 10, 11, ..., 99	
8 to 12	Production Number	B-type: 00001 to 65535 E-type: 00001 to 99999	

For example, a product with serial number **TZDL012012456** was manufactured in Taiwan in December of 2004, is an E-type 12 product, and is the 12,456th product of this type that has been manufactured.

Technical Support Contact Information
www.moxa.com/support

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