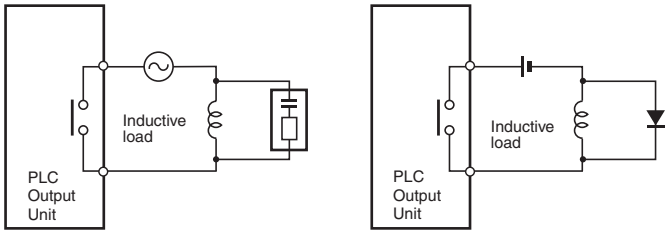
7-4 Wiring

⚠ **Caution** Always connect surge suppressors to inductive loads in the system (e.g., magnetic contactors, relays, and solenoids). Always separate devices that generate surge from the Analog I/O Units. Faulty Unit operation may cause unexpected system operation.

If inductive loads are connected to output signals from Relay Contact Output Units, connect a surge suppressor in an AC circuit and a diode in a DC circuit close to the inductive load to absorb the back electromotive force.



Connect a surge suppressor in an AC circuit and a diode in a DC circuit.

7-4-1 Terminal Arrangement

The signal names corresponding to the connecting terminals are as shown in the following diagram.

Output 2 (+)	B1	A1	Output 1 (+)
Output 2 (–)	B2	A2	Output 1 (–)
N.C.	B3	A3	N.C.
Output 4 (+)	B4	A4	Output 3 (+)
Output 4 (–)	B5	A5	Output 3 (–)
N.C.	B6	A6	N.C.
N.C.	B7	A7	N.C.
N.C.	B8	A8	N.C.
N.C.	B9	A9	N.C.

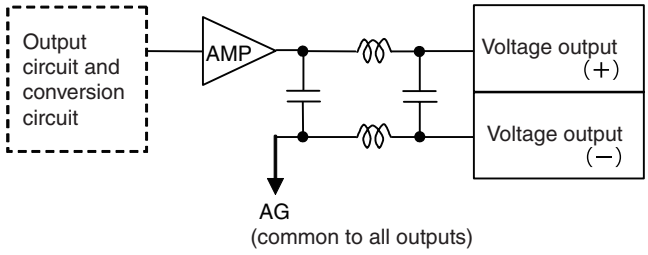
Note

1. The number of analog outputs that can be used is set in the DM Area.
2. The output signal ranges for individual outputs are set in the DM Area. The output signal range can be set separately for each output.
3. Do not make any connections to the N.C. terminals.

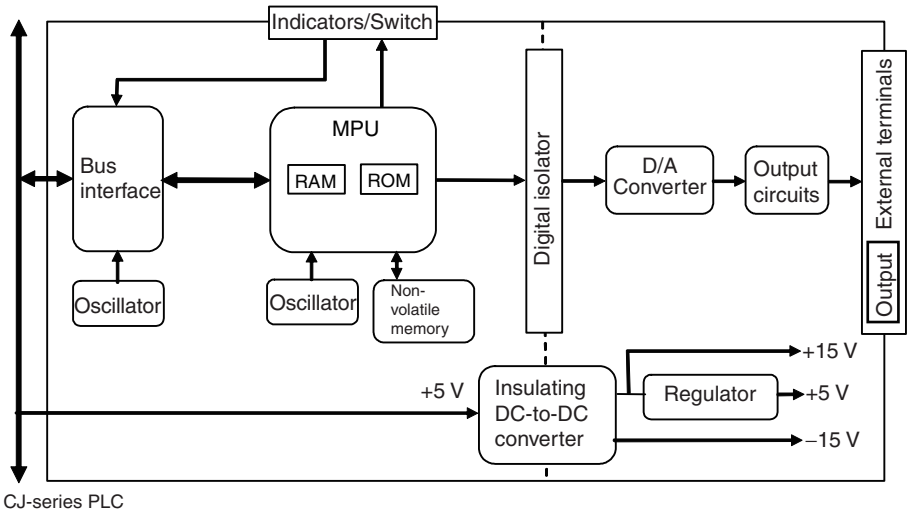
7-4-2 Internal Circuitry

The following diagrams show the internal circuitry of the analog output section.

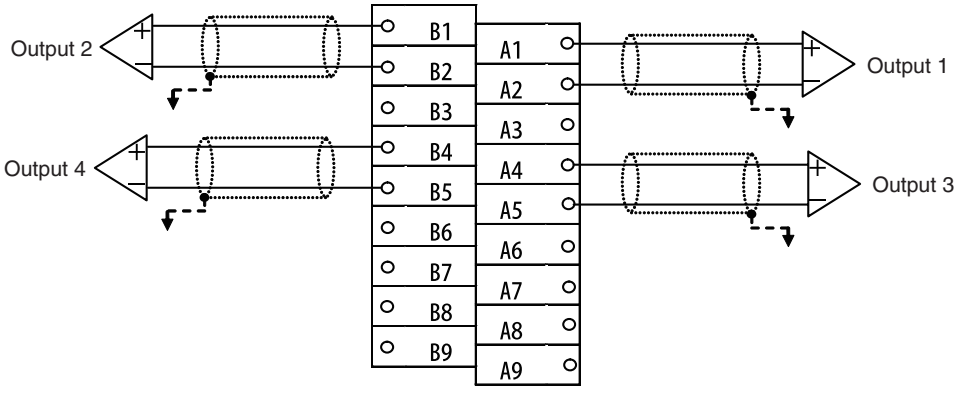
Output circuits



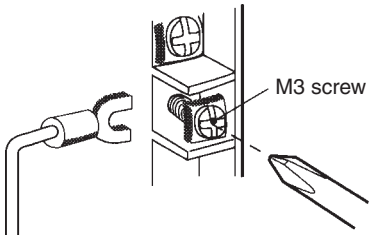
Internal Configuration

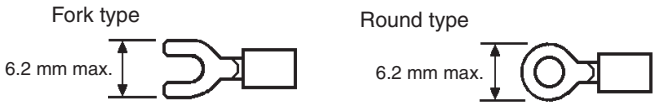


7-4-3 Output Wiring Example



Note Crimp terminals must be used for terminal connections, and the screws must be tightened securely. M3 terminal screws are used. The applicable tightening torque is 0.5 N·m.





Note To increase noise resistance for analog output wiring, ground the shield on the output signal cable at the output device.