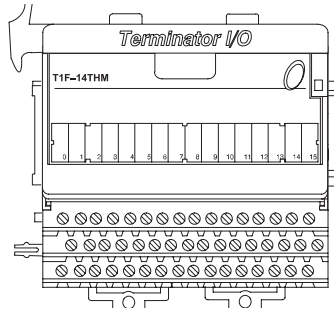


# Thermocouple Input Module

## 14-channel thermocouple input module

The 14-channel thermocouple input module uses a T1K-16B screw-type terminal base only, which is purchased separately.

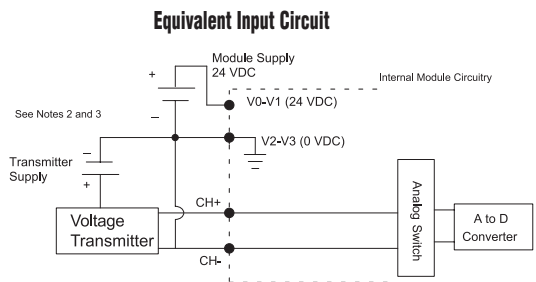
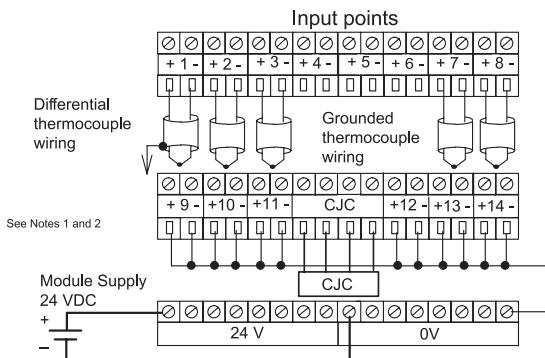


T1F-14THM 14-Channel Thermocouple Input Specifications	
<b>Use I/O Base</b>	T1K-16B Only
<b>Number of Channels</b>	14, differential
<b>Common Mode Range</b>	±5VDC
<b>Common Mode Rejection</b>	90dB min. @ DC, 150dB min. @ 50/60 Hz.
<b>Input Impedance</b>	1 MΩ
<b>Absolute Maximum Ratings</b>	Fault-protected inputs to ±50VDC
<b>Accuracy vs. Temperature</b>	±5 ppm/°C maximum full scale calibration. (including maximum offset change)
<b>Master Update Rate</b>	14 channels per scan max.
<b>Input Points Required</b>	512 Discrete I/O points /16 Double Words Network Interface Dependent
<b>External Module Power Required</b>	70mA maximum, 24VDC ± 5%
<b>Base Power Required</b>	60mA max., 5VDC
<b>Operating Temperature</b>	32° to 140°F (0° to 60°C)
<b>Storage Temperature</b>	-4° to 158°F (-20° to 70°C)
<b>Relative Humidity</b>	5 to 95% (non-condensing)
<b>Environmental Air</b>	No corrosive gases permitted
<b>Vibration</b>	MIL STD 810C 514.2
<b>Shock</b>	MIL STD 810C 516.2
<b>Noise Immunity</b>	NEMA ICS3-304
<b>Weight</b>	168g

Thermocouple Specifications (Cont.)		
<b>Input Ranges</b>	Type J -190 to 760°C	-310 to 1400°F
	Type E -210 to 1000°C	-346 to 1832°F
	Type K -150 to 1372°C	-238 to 2502°F
	Type R 65 to 1768°C	149 to 3214°F
	Type S 65 to 1768°C	149 to 3214°F
	Type T -230 to 400°C	-382 to 752°F
	Type B 529 to 1820°C	984 to 3308°F
	Type N -70 to 1300°C	-94 to 2372°F
	Type C 65 to 2320°C	149 to 4208°F
	<b>Display Resolution</b>	±0.1 °C or ±0.1 °F
<b>Cold Junction Compensation</b>	Automatic; CJC (part #: T1F-CJC) included with module must be installed in terminal base (refer to the module's data sheet)	
<b>Conversion Time</b>	100ms	
<b>Warm-Up Time</b>	30 minutes typically ± 1°C repeatability	
<b>Linearity Error (End to End)</b>	±.05 °C maximum, ±.01°C typical	
<b>Maximum Inaccuracy</b>	±3 °C (excluding thermocouple error)	
Voltage Input Specifications		
<b>Voltage Ranges</b>	0-5 V, ±5V, 0-156.25 mV, ±156.25 mVDC	
<b>Resolution</b>	16 bit (1 in 65535)	
<b>Full Scale Calibration Error (Offset Error Included)</b>	±13 counts typical ±33 maximum	
<b>Offset Calibration Error</b>	±1 count maximum, @ 0V input	
<b>Linearity Error (End to End)</b>	±1 count maximum	
<b>Maximum Inaccuracy</b>	±.0.02% @ 25°C (77°F)	

### Notes:

- 1: Shields should be grounded at the signal source.
- 2: Connect unused inputs to a common terminal (0 VDC).
- 3: When using 0-156 mV and 5V ranges, connect (-) or (0) volts terminal to 0V to ensure common mode range acceptance.
- 4: The Cold Junction Compensation (CJC) temperature sensing unit must be installed into the I/O base terminals to perform CJC of the thermocouple inputs.



# Dimensions and Installation

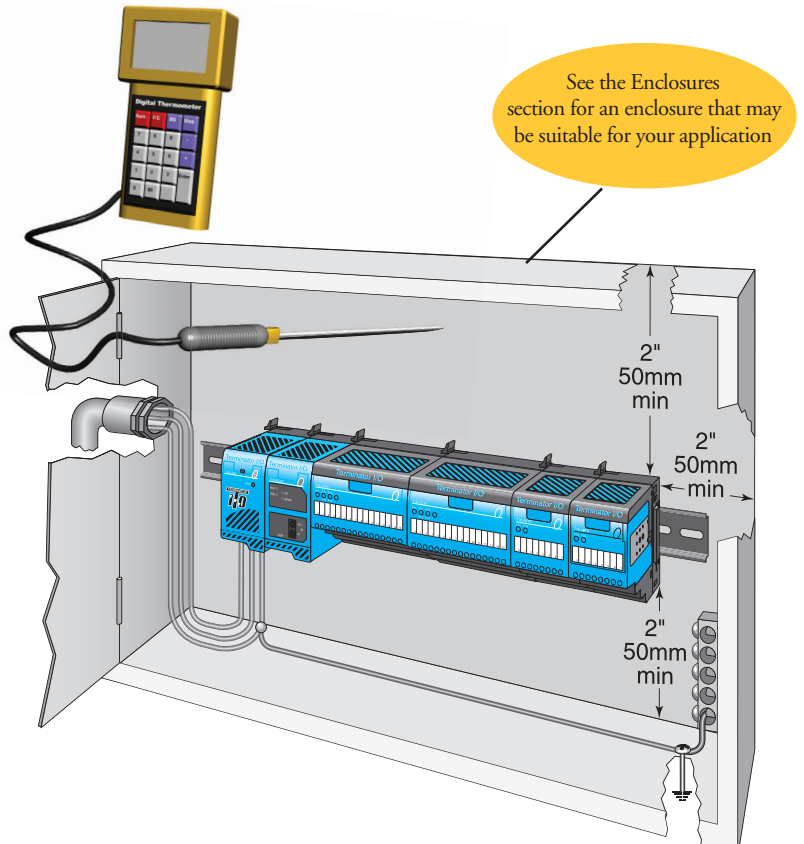
It is important to understand the installation requirements for your Terminator I/O system. This will ensure that the Terminator I/O products work within their environmental and electrical limits.

## Plan for safety

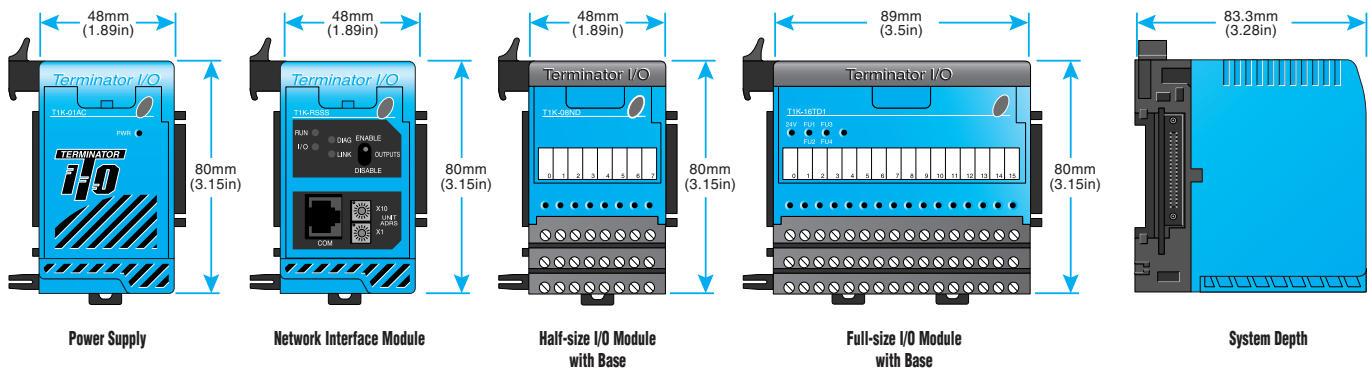
This catalog should never be used as a replacement for the technical data sheet that comes with the products or the T1K-INST-M Installation and I/O Manual (available online at .) The technical data sheet contains information that must be followed. The system installation should comply with all appropriate electrical codes and standards.

## Unit dimensions and mounting orientation

Use the following diagrams to decide if the Terminator I/O system can be installed in your application. Terminator I/O units should be mounted horizontally. To ensure proper airflow for cooling purposes, units should not be mounted upside-down. It is important to check the Terminator I/O dimensions against the conditions required for your application. For example, it is recommended to leave 2" depth for ease of access and cable clearance. However, your distance may be greater or less. Also, check the installation guidelines for the recommended cabinet clearances.



Terminator I/O Environmental Specifications	
<b>Ambient Operating Temperature</b>	32°F to 131°F (0°C to 55°C)
<b>Storage Temperature</b>	-4°F to 158°F (-20°C to 70°C)
<b>Ambient Humidity</b>	5% to 95% (Non-condensing)
<b>Atmosphere</b>	No corrosive gases. The level of environmental pollution = 2 (UL 840)
<b>Vibration Resistance</b>	MIL STD 810C, Method 514.2
<b>Shock Resistance</b>	MIL STD 810C, Method 516.2
<b>Voltage Withstand (Dielectric)</b>	1500VAC, 1 minute
<b>Insulation Resistance</b>	500 VDC, 10 MΩ
<b>Noise Immunity</b>	NEMA ICS3-304 Impulse noise 1μs, 1000V FCC class A RFI (144MHz, 430MHz 10W, 10cm)
<b>Agency Approvals</b>	UL, CE, FCC class A, NEC Class 1 Division 2



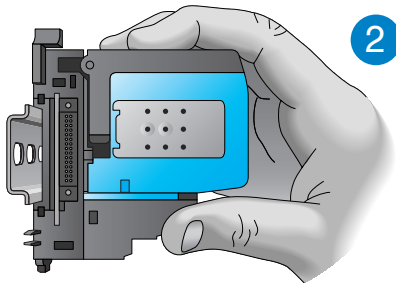
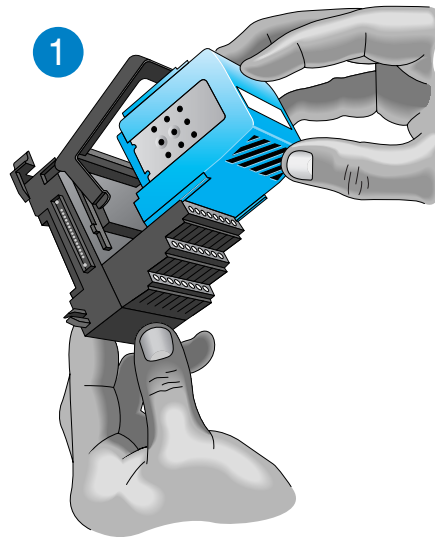
# I/O Module Installation

## I/O module installation

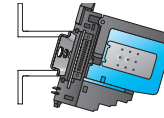
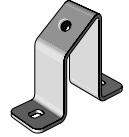
Terminator I/O modules feature separate terminal bases for easy installation.

To install I/O modules:

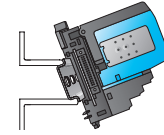
1. Slide the module into its terminal base (until it clicks into position)
2. Hook upper DIN rail tabs over the top of DIN rail, and press the assembly firmly onto the DIN rail.
3. Slide the module along the DIN rail until it engages with the adjacent module.



## DN-ASB-1 angled mounting bracket

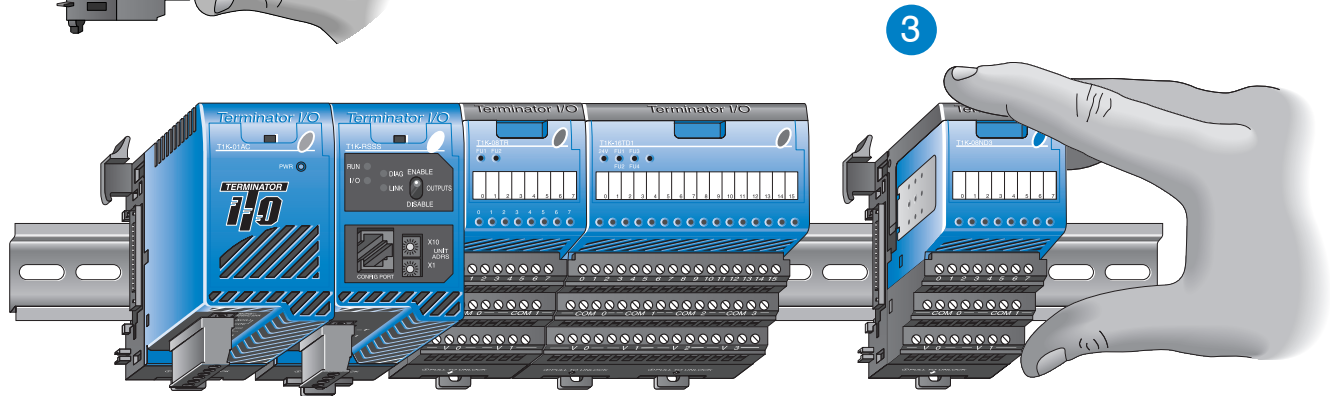


Great for mounting in upper locations



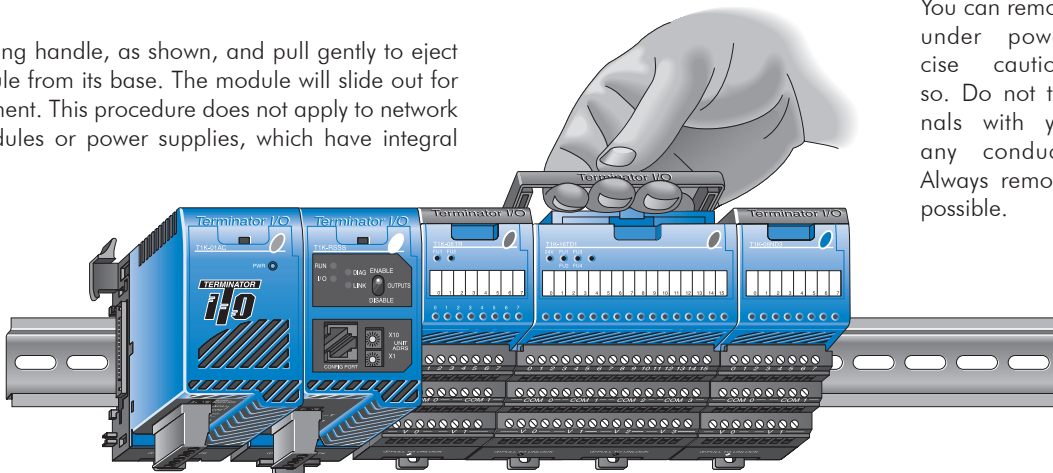
Great for mounting in lower locations

Optional angled support bracket raises and tilts the mounting rail for easier access and wiring. Use with 35mm DIN rail. See the Connection Systems in this catalog for details.



## Removing I/O modules is a snap

Grip the locking handle, as shown, and pull gently to eject the I/O module from its base. The module will slide out for easy replacement. This procedure does not apply to network interface modules or power supplies, which have integral bases.



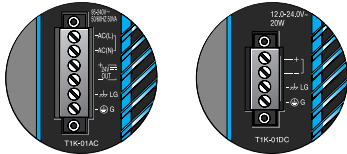
## Hot-swappable I/O modules

You can remove I/O modules under power, but exercise caution while doing so. Do not touch the terminals with your hands or any conductive material. Always remove power when possible.

# Power Supplies and Power Requirements

## Power supplies

The Terminator I/O product line offers two power supply options: AC or DC. The power supplies are always positioned to the left of the modules to which they supply power. Consult the system configuration examples and the power budgeting example for more information on positioning power supplies.



## Power supply specifications

Power Supply Specifications		T1K-01AC	T1K-01DC
<b>Input Voltage Range</b>		110/220 VAC	12/24 VDC
<b>Input Frequency</b>		50/60 Hz	N/A
<b>Maximum Power</b>		50VA	30W
<b>Max. Inrush Current</b>		20A	10A
<b>Insulation Resistance</b>		> 10MΩ @ 500 VDC	
<b>Voltage Withstand</b>		1 min. @ 1500VAC between primary, secondary and field ground	
<b>5VDC PWR</b>	<b>Voltage</b>	5.25 VDC	5.25 VDC
	<b>Current Rating</b>	2000 mA max (see current option note below)	2000mA max
	<b>Ripple</b>	5% max.	5% max.
<b>24VDC PWR</b>	<b>Voltage</b>	24VDC	N/A
	<b>Current Rating</b>	300mA max. (see current option note below)	N/A
	<b>Ripple</b>	10% max.	N/A
<b>Fuse</b>		1 (primary), not replaceable	
<b>Replacement Terminal Block (Phoenix Contact)</b>		MVSTBW 2.5/4-ST-5.08 BK	MVSTBW 2.5/6-ST-5.08 BK
Note: 500mA @ 24VDC can be achieved by lowering the 5VDC from 2000mA to 1500mA.			

## Power requirements

Module	5VDC	24VDC	Module	5VDC	24VDC	Module	5VDC	24VDC
<b>Interface Modules</b>			<b>DC Output Modules</b>			<b>Analog Input Modules</b>		
T1H-EBC100	300	0	T1H-08TDS	200	0	T1F-08AD-1	75	50*
T1K-DEVNETS	250	45	T1K-08TD1	100	200*	T1F-08AD-2	75	50*
T1K-MODBUS	300	0	T1K-16TD1	200	400*	T1F-16AD-1	75	50*
<b>DC Input Modules</b>			T1K-08TD2-1	200	0	T1F-16AD-2	75	50*
T1K-08ND3	35	0	T1K-16TD2-1	200	0	T1F-16RTD	150	0
T1K-16ND3	70	0	<b>AC Output Modules</b>			T1F-16TMST	150	0
<b>AC Input Modules</b>			T1K-08TA	250	0	T1F-14THM	60	70*
T1K-08NA-1	35	0	T1K-16TA	450	0	<b>Analog Output Modules</b>		
T1K-16NA-1	70	0	T1K-08TAS	300	0	T1F-08DA-1	75	150*
			<b>Relay Output Modules</b>			T1F-08DA-2	75	150*
			T1K-08TR	350	0	T1F-16DA-1	75	150*
			T1K-16TR	700	0	T1F-16DA-2	75	150*
			T1K-08TRS	400	0	<b>Combination Analog Modules</b>		
			<b>Specialty Modules</b>			T1F-8AD4DA-1	75	60*
			T1H-CTRIO	400	0	T1F-8AD4DA-2	75	70*
			* Use either internal or external source for 24VDC			* Use either internal or external source for 24VDC		

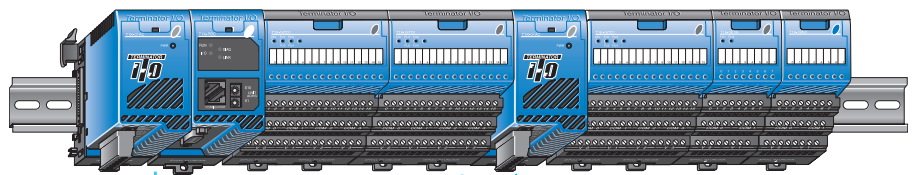
## Calculating the power budget

To calculate the power budget, read the available power (current rating) from the Power Supply Specifications table and subtract the power consumed by each module to the right of the power supply. Do not include modules to the right of an additional power supply.

Power Budget Example		
Module	5VDC	24VDC
T1K-01AC	+2000mA	+300mA
T1H-EBC100	-300mA	-0mA
T1K-16ND3	-70mA	-0mA
T1K-16TD2	-200mA	-0mA
T1F-08AD-1	-75mA	-50mA
Remaining	+1355mA	+250mA

## Adding additional power supplies

Each power supply furnishes power only to the network interface and I/O modules to its right. Inserting a second power supply closes the power loop for the power supply to the left, while also powering the modules to its right. Perform a power budget calculation for each power supply in the system.



This power supply powers the network interface module and the next two I/O modules

This power supply powers these three I/O modules

# Expansion I/O Configurations

## Expansion cables

T1K-10CBL

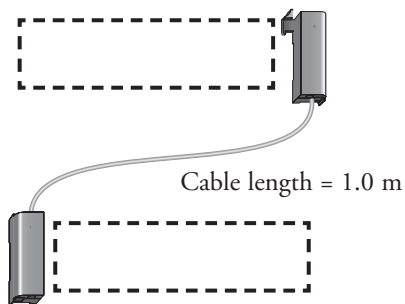
T1K-10CBL-1\*

Right side to left side  
expansion cable

The T1K-10CBL(-1) connects the right side of an I/O base to the left side of the next I/O base. A maximum of two T1K-10CBL(-1) cables can be used per expansion system.

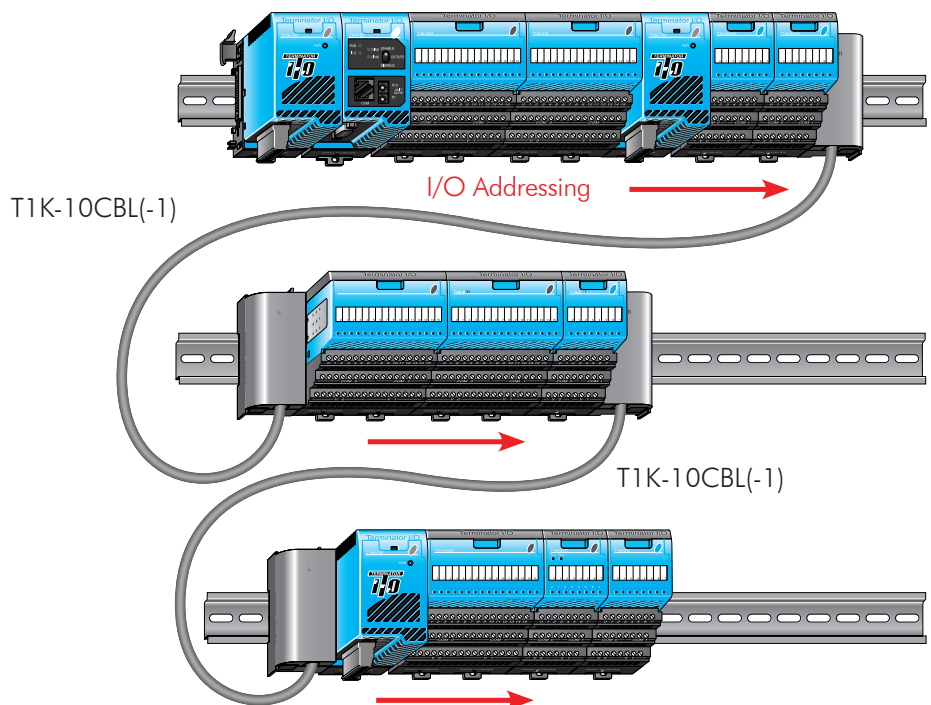
**\*Note:** The (-1) versions of the expansion cables pass 24VDC through on an isolated wire. (All cables pass the 5VDC base power.) Any local expansion DC input module configured for "internal power"

(current sourcing) must either have a power supply preceding it on the same base or, have a (-1) version cable pass 24VDC from a power supply on the preceding base.



### Using two T1K-10CBL expansion cables

In the system below, power supplies can be used anywhere.

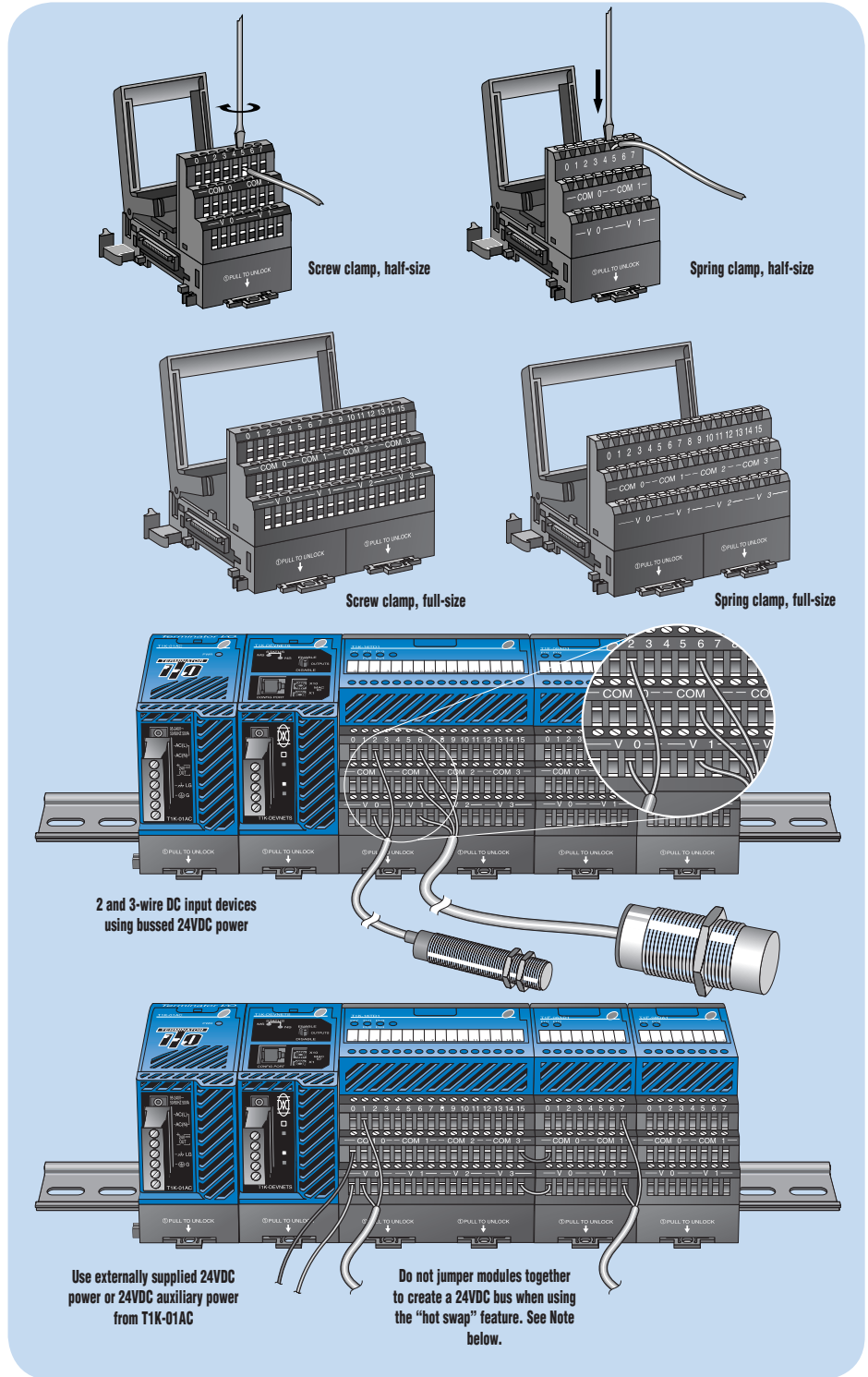


# Field Device Wiring and Power Options

## Terminal base specifications

Terminator I/O terminal bases are available in screw clamp and spring clamp versions for both half-size and full-size modules. Hot stamp silk screen labeling is used for numbering I/O points, commons, and all power terminals.

Terminal Base Specifications		
<b>Terminal Type</b>	Screw type	Spring clamp
<b>Recommended Torque</b>	1.77–3.54 lb-in (0.2–0.4 N-m)	N/A
<b>Wire Gauge</b>	Solid: 25–12 AWG Stranded: 26–12 AWG	Solid: 25–14 AWG Stranded: 26–14 AWG



## Field device wiring options

Power your DC input devices from the integrated 24VDC power supply bus. T1K-08ND3 and T1K-16ND3 DC input modules include jumpers for selecting the internal 24VDC power supply available for 2- and 3-wire field devices. Clearly labeled triple stack terminals make it easy to wire 2- and 3-wire devices ensuring clean wiring with only one wire per termination.

External user supplied 24VDC power, or auxiliary 24VDC terminals from T1K-01AC, can be easily applied directly to one end of the terminal rows and jumpered across each base in the system.

This is a convenient solution for powering analog I/O and discrete DC output devices whose modules do not have direct access to the internal bussed 24VDC. If current consumption increases, simply add additional T1K-01AC power supplies into the system.

## Hot-swap feature

The hot-swap feature allows Terminator I/O modules to be replaced while system power is on. Be careful not to touch the terminals with your hands or other conductive material to avoid the risk of personal injury or equipment damage. Always remove power if it is equally convenient to do so.

**Note:** Before hot-swapping analog or

DC output modules in a Terminator I/O system, make sure that each of the analog and DC output module's 24VDC and 0 VDC base terminals are wired directly to the external power supply individually. If the external 24VDC and 0 VDC is jumpered from base to base in a daisy chain fashion, and an analog or DC output module is

removed from its base, the risk of disconnecting the external 24VDC and 0 VDC to the subsequent I/O modules exists.