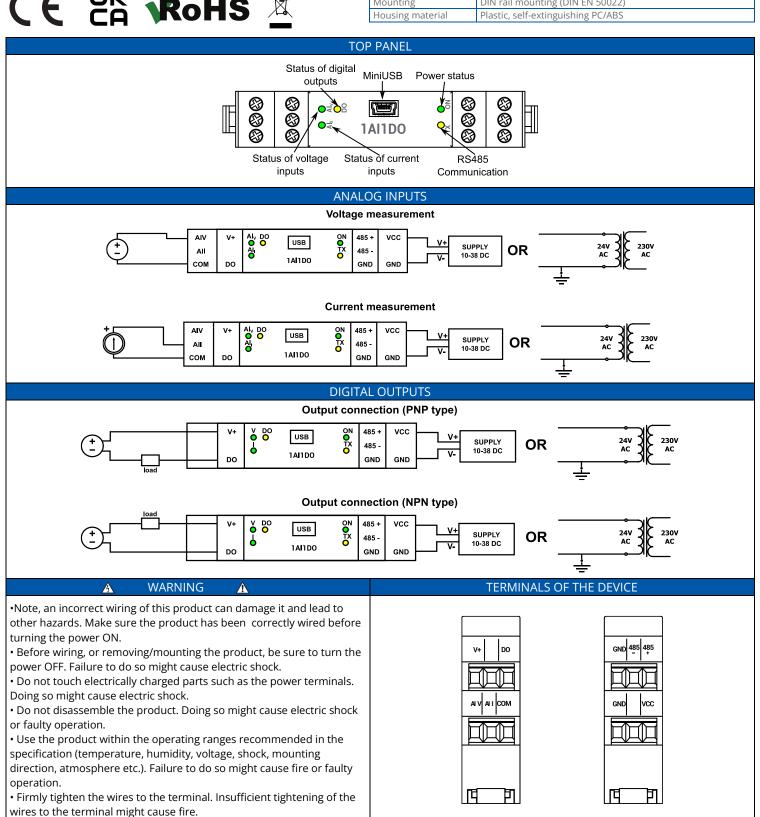
## SFAR-1M-1AI1DO



SPECIFICATION							
Danier and a	Voltage	10-38 V DC; 10-28 V AC					
Power supply	Power consumption	1 W @ 24 V DC; 2 VA @ 24 V AC					
Analogianuts	1x Voltage input,						
Analog inputs	1x Current input						
Birital and a	1x Transistor output NPN type						
Digital outputs	Max 50 V DC, max 250 mA						
Interface	RS485, up to 128 devices on the bus						
Baudrate	From 2400 to 115200 bps						
Ingress protection	IP40 – for indoor installation						
Temperature	Operating -10°C - +50°C; Storage - 40°C - +85°C						
Relative humidity	5 to 95% RH (without condensation)						
Connectors	Max 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>						
Dimension	90 mm x 56,4 mm x 17,5 mm						
Mounting	DIN rail mounting (DIN EN 50022)						
Housing material Plastic, self-extinguishing PC/ABS							



## **Registered access**

Modbus	Dec	Hex	Register Name	Access	Description
30001	0	0x00	Version/Type	Read	Version and Type of the device
30002	1	0x01	Address	Read	Module Address
40003	2	0x02	Baud rate	Read & Write	RS485 baud rate
40004	3	0x03	Stop Bits & Data Bits	Read & Write	No of Stop bits & Data Bits
40005	4	0x04	Parity	Read & Write	Parity bit
40006	5	0x05	Response Delay	Read & Write	Response delay in ms
40007	6	0x06	Modbus Mode	Read & Write	Modbus Mode (ASCII or RTU)
40010	9	0x09	Filter	Read & Write	Measurement filtering, value from 1 to 10
40033	32	0x20	Received packets LSR (Least Significant Reg.)	Read & Write	No of received packets
40034	33	0x21	Received packets MSR (Most Significant Reg.)	Read & Write	
40035	34	0x22	Incorrect packets LSR	Read & Write	No of a color of a color of the control
40036	35	0x23	Incorrect packets MSR	Read & Write	No of received packets with error
40037	36	0x24	Sent packets LSR	Read & Write	Manfaratanahata
40038	37	0x25	Sent packets MSR	Read & Write	No of sent packets
30051	50	0x32	Inputs	Read	Connected inputs Bit in high state → signal is connected
40052	51	0x33	Outputs	Read & Write	Alarms state bit no. 3 Digital Output
30053	52	0x34	Voltage	Read	Voltage in μV
30054	53	0x35	Current	Read	Current in µA or ‰
40055	54	0x36	Alarm – max voltage	Read & Write	Maximum value of voltage excess which causes set bit no 1 in the register 40052
40056	55	0x37	Alarm – min voltage	Read & Write	Minimum value of voltage. If voltage drops below this voltage bit no 1 in the register 40052 is set.
40057	56	0x38	Alarm – max current	Read & Write	Maximum value of current excess which causes set bit no 1 in the register 40052
40058	57	0x39	Alarm – min current	Read & Write	Minimum value of current. If current drops below this voltage bit no 1 in the register 40052 is set.

Modbus	Dec	Hex	Register Name	Access	Description
40059	58	0x3A	Voltage alarm configuration	Read & Write	Alarms configuration 0 – alarms state depends on actual values 1 – alarms state need to clear by master
40060	59	0x3B	Current alarm configuration	Read & Write	
40061	60	0x3C	Voltage input configuration	Read & Write	0 - OFF 1 - 0 10 V 210 10 V 3 - 0 1 V 41 1 V
40062	61	0x3D	Current input configuration	Read & Write	0 – OFF 1 – 0 20 mA (in μA) 2 – 4 20 mA (in ‰) 3 – -20 mA 20 mA (in μA)
40063	62	0x3E	Digital Output configuration	Read & Write	Digital Output configuration 0 - output controlled by master 1 - output state depends on voltage 2 - output state depends on current +256 - output set if value is greater than alarm value (40065 register) ("cooling") +512 - output set if value is below than alarm value (40065 register) ("warming")
40064	63	0x3F	Alarm value	Read & Write	Alarm value
40065	64	0x40	Alarm hysteresis	Read & Write	Hysteresis for alarm





## **INSTALLATION GUIDELINE**





Please read the instruction before use or operating the device. In case of any questions after reading this document, please contact the iSMA CONTROLLI Support Team (support@ismacontrolli.com).





- Before wiring or removing/mounting the product, make sure to turn the power off. Failure to do so might cause an electric shock.
- Improper wiring of the product can damage it and lead to other hazards. Make sure that the product has been correctly wired before turning the power on.
- Do not touch electrically charged parts such as power terminals. Doing so might cause an electric shock.
- Do not disassemble the product. Doing so might cause an electric shock or faulty operation.





- Use the product only within the operating ranges recommended in the specification (temperature, humidity, voltage, shock, mounting direction, atmosphere, etc.). Failure to do so might cause a fire or faulty operation.
- Firmly tighten the wires to the terminal. Failure to do so might cause a fire.
- Avoid installing the product in close proximity to high-power electrical devices and cables, inductive loads, and switching devices. Proximity of such objects may cause an uncontrolled interference, resulting in an instable operation of the product.
- Proper arrangement of the power and signal cabling affects the operation of the entire control system. Avoid laying the power and signal wiring in parallel cable trays. It can cause interferences in monitored and control signals.
- It is recommended to power controllers/modules with AC/DC power suppliers. They provide better and more stable insulation for devices compared to AC/AC transformer systems, which transmit disturbances and transient phenomena like surges and bursts to devices. They also isolate products from inductive phenomena from other transformers and loads.
- Power supply systems for the product should be protected by external devices limiting overvoltage and effects of lightning discharges.
- Avoid powering the product and its controlled/monitored devices, especially high power and inductive loads, from a single power source. Powering devices from a single power source causes a risk of introducing disturbances from the loads to the control devices.
- If an AC/AC transformer is used to supply control devices, it is strongly recommended to use a maximum 100 VA Class 2 transformer to avoid unwanted inductive effects, which are dangerous for devices.
- Long monitoring and control lines may cause loops in connection with the shared power supply, causing disturbances in the operation of devices, including external communication. It is recommended to use galvanic separators.
- To protect signal and communication lines against external electromagnetic interferences, use properly grounded shielded cables and ferrite beads.
- Switching the digital output relays of large (exceeding specification) inductive loads can cause interference pulses to the electronics installed inside the product. Therefore, it is recommended to use external relays/contactors, etc. to switch such loads. The use of controllers with triac outputs also limits similar overvoltage phenomena.
- Many cases of disturbances and overvoltage in control systems are generated by switched, inductive loads supplied by alternating mains voltage (AC 120/230 V). If they do not have appropriate built-in noise reduction circuits, it is recommended to use external circuits such as snubbers, varistors, or protection diodes to limit these effects.



Electrical installation of this product must be done in accordance with national wiring codes and conform to local regulations.

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