

# DMD1080 DMD1080-DC DC Input Alarm Trips

## M-5245/0818

Model	Module Power
DMD1080	85-265 VAC, 50/60 Hz or 60-300 VDC
DMD1080-DC	9-30 VDC or 10-32 VAC

### Description

The DMD1080 accepts a DC voltage or current input and provide visual alarm indication and alarm relay contact outputs. 15 voltage and 9 current input ranges can be field-configured via external rotary and slide switches. Offset ranges such as 1-5 VDC and 4-20 mA DC are also included.

Heavy-duty relay contacts allow the module to directly control high capacity loads. Front-accessible potentiometers are used to adjust the alarm setpoint from 0 to 100% and the deadband from 1 to 100%.

The DMD1080 provides a single setpoint adjustment of the two DPST relay contacts. The alarm output can be field configured for HI or LO operation, latching or non-latching, and normal or reverse acting. Deadband control can be adjusted from 1 to 100% and the alarm setpoint from 0 to 100%.

### Sink/Source Input and Loop Supply

For maximum versatility, a current input can be selectively wired for sinking or sourcing. This allows the DMD1080 to work with powered or unpowered mA inputs. A regulated 15 VDC loop excitation supply can be used to power passive input devices eliminating the need for an additional DC loop supply.

### Input and Alarm Status LEDs

The input LED varies in intensity with changes in the process input signal. A red/green bi-color alarm status LED visually indicate alarm status. These LEDs provide a quick visual status of your process at all times.

### Output Test / Unlatch

A functional test button can be used to verify the alarm and system operation and also provides the additional function of unlatching the alarm when the latching mode has been selected.

The output test button greatly aids in saving time during initial startup and/or troubleshooting.

### DC Input Ranges

24 field selectable ranges via switch settings

See chart on next page

Voltage: 0-50 mVDC to 0-10 VDC

Bipolar Voltage:  $\pm 5$  VDC or  $\pm 10$  VDC

Current: 0-1 mA DC to 0-20 mA DC, 4-20 mA DC

### Input Impedance and Burden

Voltage: 250 k $\Omega$  minimum

Current: 50  $\Omega$  typical

Voltage burden: 1 VDC at 20 mA current input

### Isolation

Power to input isolation: 1200 V

Common mode protection: 600 VAC<sub>p</sub> or 600 VDC

### Input Loop Power Supply

15 VDC  $\pm 10\%$ , regulated, 25 mA DC, max. ripple, <10 mVRMS

May be selectively wired for sinking or sourcing mA input

### LoopTracker

Variable brightness LED indicates input loop level and status

### Relay Output

Single setpoint dual DPST contact sets, field configurable

2 Form A (NO) and 2 Form B (NC) contact sets (8 terminals)

May be field wired for Form C operation



### Relay Contact Ratings

8 A @ 240 VAC resistive load

5 A @ 240 VAC inductive load ( $\cos \phi = 0.4$ )

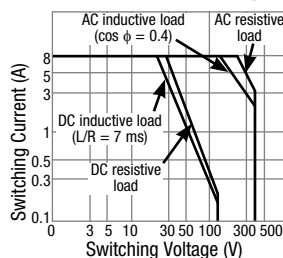
8 A @ 30 VDC resistive load

3.5 A @ 30 VDC inductive load (L/R = 7ms)

See diagram on other side

External contact protection such as an RC snubber is recommended for inductive loads

### Relay Contact Ratings



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### Setpoint

12 turn potentiometer adjustable from 0 to 100% of span

### Deadband

12 turn potentiometer adjustable from 1 to 100% of span

### Output Test/Reset Button

Toggles relay to opposite state when pressed

Resets latching relay if latching relay mode is selected

### Response Time

70 milliseconds typical

### Ambient Temperature Range and Stability

-10°C to +60°C operating ambient

Better than 1% of span over operating temperature range

Better than 0.02% of span per °C

### Power

85-265 VAC, 50/60 Hz or 60-300 VDC, 2 W maximum

D versions: 9-30 VDC or 10-32 VAC 50/60 Hz, 2 W maximum

### Housing and Connectors

IP 40, requires installation in panel or enclosure

For use in Pollution Degree 2 Environment

Mount vertically to a 35 mm DIN rail

Four 4-terminal removable connectors, 14 AWG max wire size



**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including nickel, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

### Range Selection

It is generally easier to select ranges before installation. See the model/serial number label for module information, options, or if a custom range was specified.

Set input selector switch A to "I" for a current input or to "V" for a voltage input.

Switch settings B and C determine the input range.

Switch D determines the alarm configuration.

Input Configuration Settings		
Input Range	Switch A	Switch B C
0-50 mV	V	8 1
0-100 mV	V	9 1
0-200 mV	V	A 1
0-250 mV	V	C 1
0-400 mV	V	B 1
0-500 mV	V	0 1
0-1 V	V	1 1
0-2 V	V	2 1
0-2.5 V	V	4 1
0-4 V	V	3 1
1-5 V	V	3 F
0-5 V	V	5 1
0-10 V	V	6 1
±5 V	V	6 4
±10 V	V	7 4
0-1 mA	I	C 1
0-2 mA	I	0 1
0-4 mA	I	1 1
0-8 mA	I	2 1
2-10 mA	I	2 F
0-10 mA	I	4 1
0-16 mA	I	3 1
4-20 mA	I	3 F
0-20 mA	I	5 1

Alarm Configuration Settings			
Alarm Type	Latch	Action	Switch D
HI	No	Normal	2
HI	No	Reverse	6
HI	Yes	Normal	0
HI	Yes	Reverse	4
LO	No	Normal	3
LO	No	Reverse	7
LO	Yes	Normal	1
LO	Yes	Reverse	5

### Electrical Connections

**WARNING!** All wiring must be performed by a qualified electrician or instrumentation engineer. See diagrams for terminal designations and wiring examples.

Avoid shock hazards! Turn power off to signal input, relay wiring, and module power before connecting or disconnecting wiring.

### Module Power Terminals

Check white model/serial number label for module operating voltage to make sure it matches available power.

When using DC power, either polarity is acceptable, but for consistency with similar products, positive (+) can be wired to terminal 13 and negative (-) can be wired to terminal 16.

### Signal Input Terminals

Polarity must be observed for input wiring connections. If the input does not function, check switch settings and wiring polarity.

Voltage inputs are connected as shown in the table below.

The input can be used with either sinking or sourcing milliamp devices. Only one device must provide power to the current loop.

For a transmitter with a current output, determine if it provides power to the current loop or if it must be powered by the DMD 1080 module. Use a multi-meter to check for voltage at the transmitter's output terminals. Typical voltage may be in the range of 9 to 24 VDC. In this case, wire the device to terminals 9 and 11.

Type of Input Device	- Terminal	+ Terminal
Sensor or transmitter with a voltage output.	9 (-)	11 (+)
Transmitter with a mA (current) output that provides power to the current loop. Typically a 3 or 4-wire device.	9 (-)	11 (+)
Transmitter with mA (current) output that is unpowered. Typically a 2-wire device. DMD module provides loop power.	11 (-) Signal	10 (+15 V)

### Relay Output Terminals

See wiring diagrams for connections. The module does not provide power to the relay contacts.

Inductive loads (motors, solenoids, contactors, etc.) will greatly shorten relay contact life unless an appropriate RC snubber is installed.

The DMD1080 operates two sets of relays in unison with a single setpoint.

The dual DPST contact sets are in a Form A (NO) and a Form B (NC) configuration.

They may be field wired for Form C operation as required.



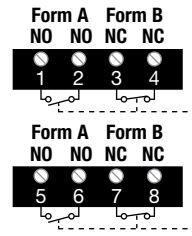
Wire terminal torque  
0.5Nm to 0.6Nm  
(4.4 to 5.3 in-lbs)

To avoid damage to the module, do not make any connections to unused terminals

To maintain full isolation avoid combining power supplies in common with input, output, or unit power.

### Jumper 2 & 3 for Form C operation

Relay Outputs  
Single setpoint  
dual DPST



### Jumper 6 & 7 for Form C operation

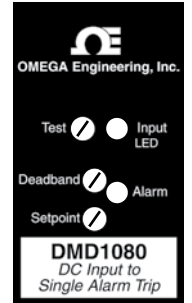
Test: Push to toggle relays to opposite state

Input LED: Variable brightness green LED indicates input level

Bi-Color Alarm LED  
Green = non-alarm condition  
Red = alarm condition

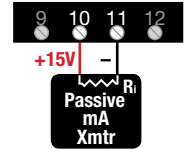
Deadband: Smaller = counterclockwise. Symmetrical about setpoint

Setpoint: Higher = clockwise



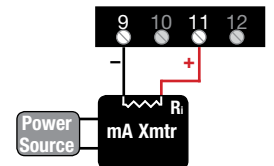
### Current Sourcing Input

DMD1080 provides power to input loop. Typical when using a passive or unpowered transmitter or sensor.



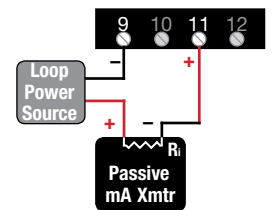
### Current Sinking Input

Typical of a system using a transmitter that is externally powered and provides power to the loop.



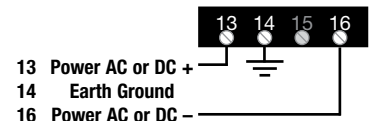
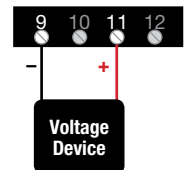
### Current Sinking Input with Separate Power Supply

Typical of a system using a passive transmitter and a loop power supply to power to the loop.



### Voltage Input

Typical of a system using a transmitter that has a voltage output.



DMD1080: 85-265 VAC, 50/60 Hz or 60-300 VDC

DMD1080-DC: 9-30 VDC or 10-32 VAC 50/60 Hz

**Mounting to a DIN Rail**

Install module vertically on a 35 mm DIN rail in a protective enclosure away from heat sources.

Do not block air flow. Allow 1" (25 mm) above and below housing vents for air circulation.

**Precautions**

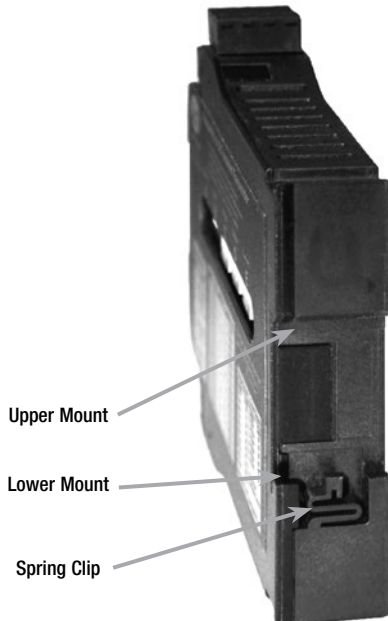
**WARNING!** Avoid shock hazards! Turn signal input, output, and power off before connecting or disconnecting wiring, or removing or installing module.

**Installation**

1. Tilt front of module downward and position the lower mounts and spring clips against the bottom edge of DIN rail.
2. Clip Lower Mount to bottom edge of DIN rail.
3. Push front of module upward until upper mount snaps into place.

**Removal**

1. Push up on bottom back of module.
2. Tilt front of module downward to release upper mount from top edge of DIN rail.
3. The module can now be removed from the DIN rail.

**Setup and Calibration**

The input ranges are factory calibrated and do not require adjustment.

The Setpoint potentiometer allows the operator to adjust the level at which the alarm is activated. This control is adjustable from 0 to 100% of the input range.

The Deadband potentiometer allows the alarm trip and reset window to be adjusted symmetrically about the setpoint from 1 to 100% of the span. This allows the operator to fine tune the point at which the alarm trips and resets.

The deadband is typically used to prevent chattering of the relays or false trips when the process signal is unstable or changes rapidly.

To calibrate the alarm section, set the deadband control to the minimum (counterclockwise).

Set the signal source to a reference that represents the desired trip point.

Adjust the setpoint control to the point at which the relay changes state from a non-alarm to an alarm condition. The deadband will be 1.0% of span in this case.

If a larger amount of deadband is desired turn the deadband potentiometer clockwise. The deadband is symmetrical about the setpoint; both transition points will change as deadband is increased.

**Output Test Function**

When the test button is depressed it will drive the relays to their opposite state. This can be used as a diagnostic aid during initial start-up or troubleshooting. When released, the relays will return to their prior states.

**Operation**

The green input LED provides a visual indication that a signal is being sensed by the input circuitry of the module. It also indicates the input signal strength by changing in intensity as the process changes from minimum to maximum.

If the LED fails to illuminate, or fails to change in intensity as the process changes, check the module power or signal input wiring. Note that it may be difficult to see the LEDs under bright lighting conditions.

The bi-color alarm LED provides a visual indication of the alarm status. In all configurations, a green LED indicates a non-alarm condition and a red LED indicates an alarm condition.

In the normal mode of operation, the relay coil is energized in a non-alarm condition and de-energized in an alarm condition. This will create an alarm condition if the module loses power.

For a normal acting, non-latching configuration, the alarm will activate when the input signal exceeds the setpoint (HI alarm) or falls below the setpoint (LO alarm), then will automatically reset when the alarm condition no longer exists.

For a reverse acting alarm, the relay coil is de-energized in a non-alarm condition and energized in an alarm condition. The alarm activates when the input signal exceeds the setpoint (HI alarm) or falls below the setpoint (LO alarm), then automatically resets when the alarm condition no longer exists.

When the latching mode is selected, it will be necessary to push the functional test button or remove power from the module to reset the alarm. The alarm will only reset if the alarm condition no longer exists.

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1. Purchase Order number under which the product was PURCHASED,
2. Model and serial number of the product under warranty, and
3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.

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2. Model and serial number of the product, and
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