SIEMENS

Programmable Controller S5 110S/B

E811 – STANDEXEMPLAR

Manual Order No. 6ES5 998-0SA22

Issue 2

Contents	Order No.
Operating Instructions	GWA – 4NEB 807 2121-02
Programming Instructions	GWA – 4NEB 807 2122-02

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Operating Instructions

Programming Instructions

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SIMATIC S5

SIMATIC S5–110S/B Programmable Controller

Operating Instructions

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SIMATIC S5–110S/B Programmable Controller

6ES5 110

Operating Instructions

Order No. GWA 4NEB 807 2121–02

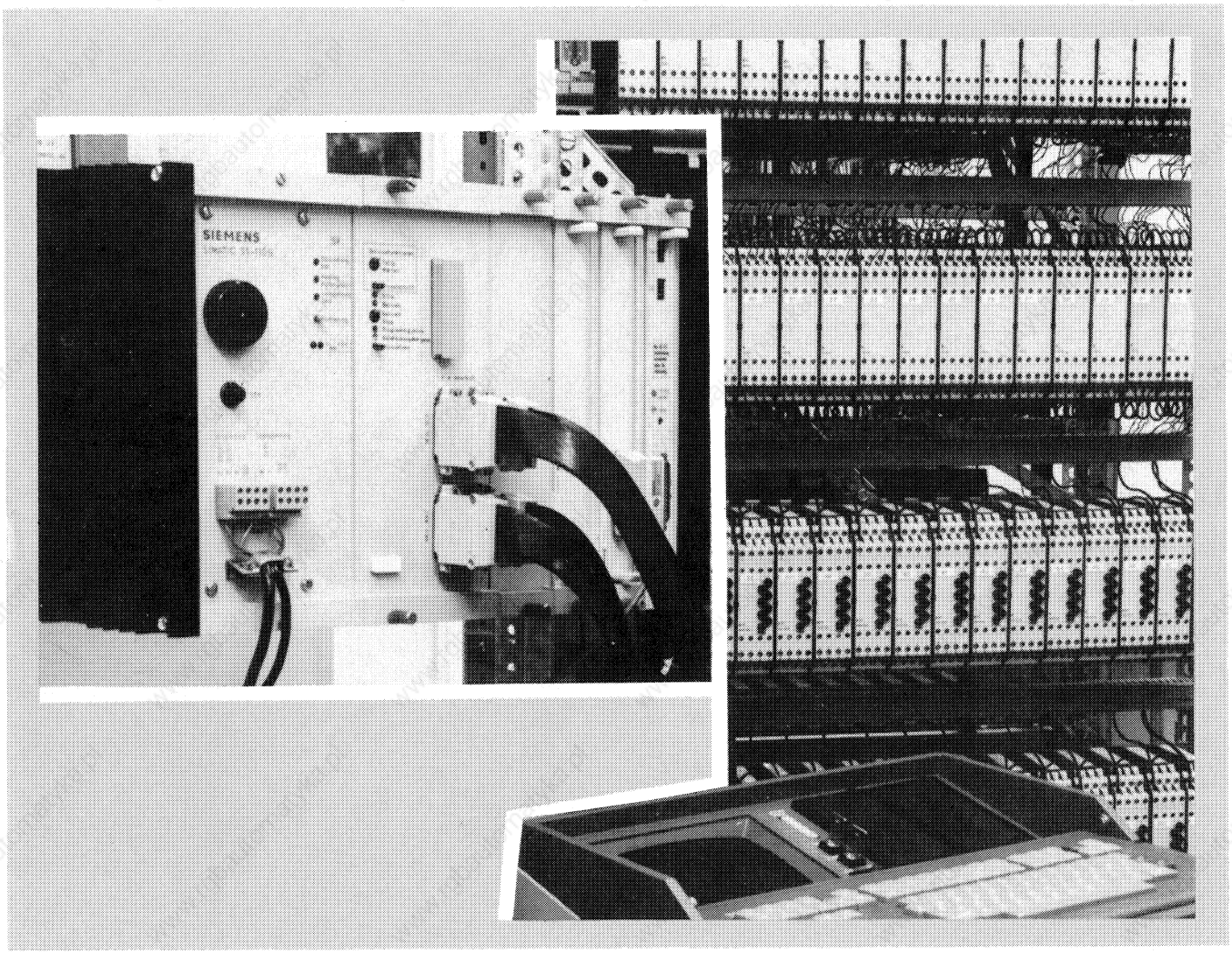

Fig. 1 S5–110S programmable controller. On the left: Central controller. On the right: I/O modules. In the foreground: the 670 programming unit.

1. Description

1.1 Application
1.2 Construction

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1.1 Application

The 110S programmable controller (PC) is part of the SIMATIC S5 System.
It is designed for automation tasks in the middle and upper performance ranges. The degree of expansion and the range of functions are matched to the typical requirements in these ranges.

The PC can be easily adapted to the required tasks on account of its expandibility.

Combination with other SIMATIC programmable controllers and hard-wired controllers is possible.

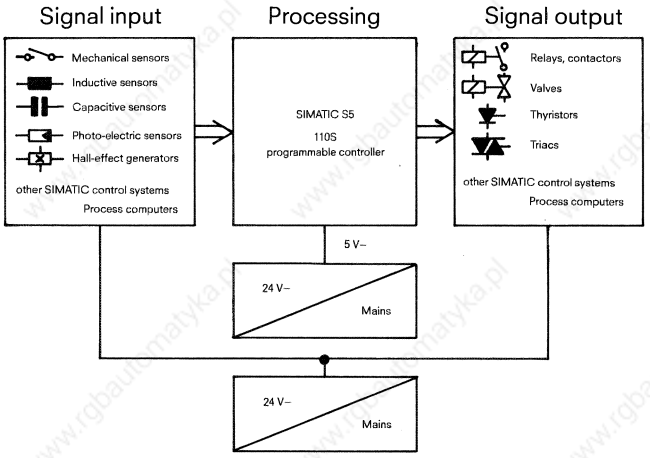


Fig. 2 Application of the S5–110S programmable controller

1.2 Construction

The 110S is available in various basic versions and can be equipped with different power supply units (220 V AC/240 V AC, 115 V AC or 24 V DC). The programmable controller is designed for operation without fans.

The modules are accommodated in a rugged housing, which can be mounted without difficulty in electronic cabinets and which is also suitable for wall mounting. The modules are interconnected via the flow-soldered backplane PCB located in the rear wall of the housing. Connectors with 48 or 64 pins are used in the backplane PCB.

The programmable controller uses the familiar digital input/output modules of the 110 A PC range. These modules are available in 24 V AC/DC, 48 V AC/DC, 115 V AC and 220 V AC versions and contain either 8 inputs or 8 outputs each. The modules are mounted on a separate mounting rack and controlled directly from the CPU.

In addition, module locations 3, 4, 5 or 6 of the central controller in Fig. 3 can also be used for digital/analog peripheral I/O modules (compact version 20 mm wide), the 302 serial peripheral interface module and the MC210 monitor interface module.

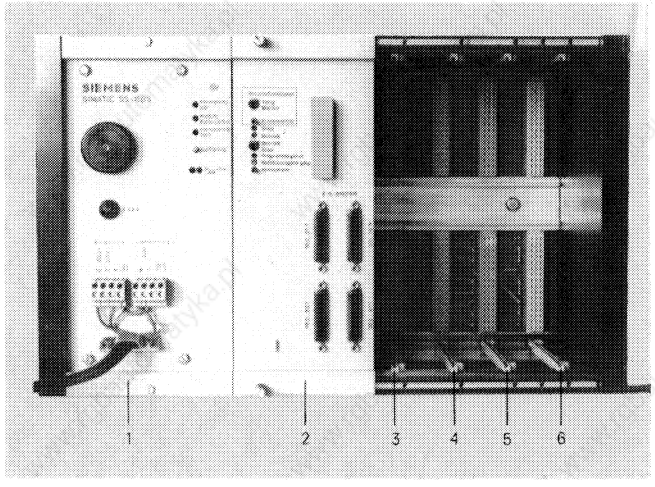


Fig. 3 S5–110S central controller (equipped with power supply unit and CPU module)

1 Power supply (PS) (220 V AC/240 V AC; 115 V AC or 24 V DC)
2 CPU
3 Test module
4 Memory module 340 (RAM) or 350 (RAM/EPROM)
5 PU interface module 511
6 Interface module 512C

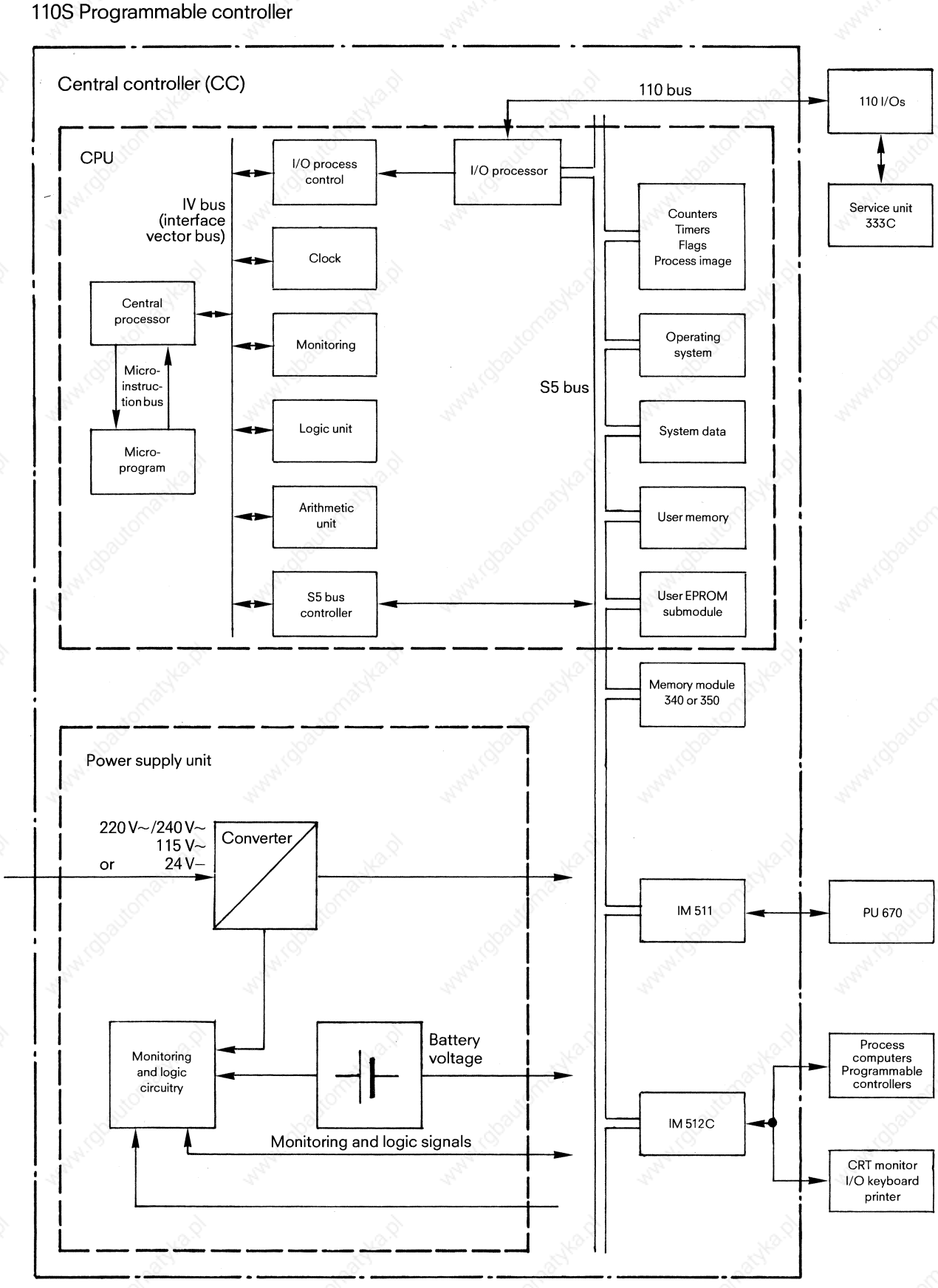


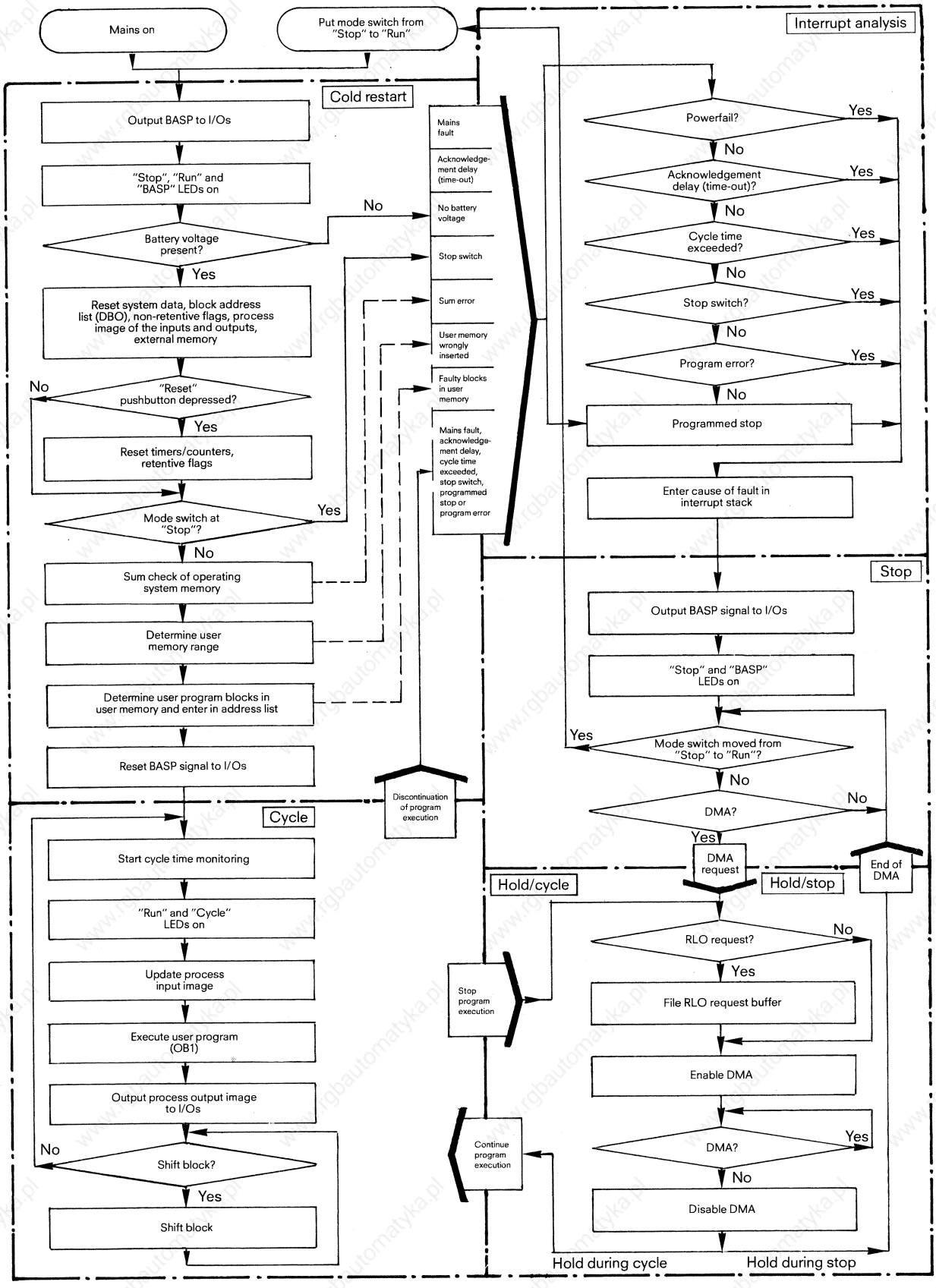
Fig. 4 Block diagram of the S5–110S programmable controller

1. Description

1.3 Principle of operation

S5 bus:	For exchanging data within the CPU and between the CPU and the various interface modules.
IV bus:	Input/output bus of the microprocessor.
Microbus:	Used for controlling the central processor.
110 bus:	Input/output bus connecting the I/O processor and the digital input/output modules.
User EPROM module:	Contains the user program (2K, 4K or 8K statements, EPROM)
User memory:	Contains the user program (½K statements, RAM)
Blocks:	128 program blocks 48 function blocks 63 data blocks (without DB0)
I/O processor:	The I/O processor scans the digital inputs/outputs and transfers the contents to the central processor and also sets the digital outputs as required by the CPU.
CPU and microprogram:	Decoding and execution of the STEP 5 statements.
Flags:	1K bits retentive, 1K bits non-retentive
Process image:	Signal state of the digital inputs and outputs stored in memory.
Timers:	128 integrated timers.
Counters:	128 integrated counters.
Monitor:	Monitors faults such as acknowledgement delay (time-out) or cycle time exceeded.
Memory module: 340 or 350 (with battery backup)	Data expansion and extension of user program. RAM module 340; 8 or 16K statements RAM/EPROM module 350; 4K statements (RAM) and 2 to 12K statements (EPROM)
Interface module 512C:	Used for connecting up 4 external units: a) SIMATIC S5 programmable controllers b) Terminals c) Process computers d) Keyboard printers
PU interface module 511:	For connecting the 670/675 programming unit.
PU 670C/675:	The 670/675 is a very powerful video programming unit. It is used for programming and debugging all SIMATIC S5 programmable controllers. The user can program in ladder diagram, control system flow-chart or statement list representations.
Monitoring and logic in the PS:	For monitoring the external and internal voltages.
I/O modules 110:	A max. of 128 input and output modules each with 8 inputs or outputs can be connected.
Service unit 333C:	Used for testing the 110S PC. The following functions are possible: Output of data, timer and counter values. Input of data, timer and counter values. Signal state display of inputs, outputs and flags. (The user program of the PC cannot be modified with the service unit). The service unit is connected to the PC via digital inputs and outputs.

Function diagram



1.4 Technical specification

1.4.1 General data of the 110S programmable controller

Input voltage: a) 220 V/240 V AC (+10%, −15%)
b) 115 V AC (+10%, −15%)
c) 24 V DC (+25%, −17%)

Current input: a) 0.6 A at 220 V AC
b) 1.2 A at 115 V AC
c) 3.2 A at 24 V DC

Ambient temperature: According to SN 26556 B, the air intake temperature can be 0 to 55 °C (5 °C derating per 1000 m altitude difference); storage temperature: −40 to +70 °C.

Humidity rating: F to DIN 40040 (95 % relative humidity at 25 °C).

Degree of protection: IP 20 to DIN 40050.

Shock test: to SN 29010, class 13.

Frequency range Hz	Constant amplitude of the displacement	acceleration
10 to 58	0.15 mm	
over 58 to 500		2 g

Shock test: 15 g/11 ms, trapezoidal to DIN 40046, Section 7.

All parts of the central controller are connected galvanically to each other. In order to achieve effective electromagnetic shielding, all the parts are connected to each other through low resistance paths. I/O modules are galvanically isolated.

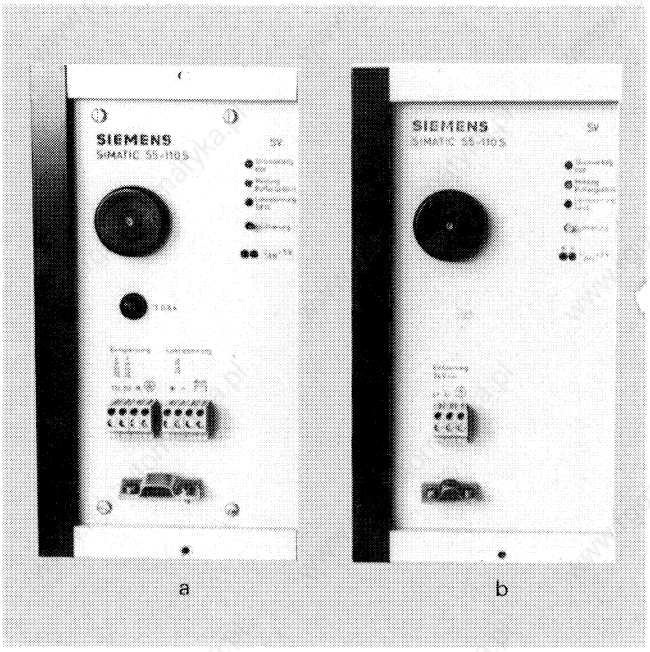


Fig. 5 Power supply units a) 220 V AC/240 V AC b) 24 V DC

1.4.2 Power supply unit with housing

Power supply	6ES5 932–3SA12	6ES5 932–3SA22	6ES5 932–3SA32
Input voltage	220 V AC or 240 V AC	115 V AC	24 V DC
Tolerance of the input voltage	+10 %, −15 %	+10 %, −15 %	+25 %, −17 %
Permissibe mains frequency range	48 to 63 Hz	48 Hz to 63 Hz	–
Current input for rated load	0.6 A	1.2 A	3.2 A
Max. input current	approx. 0.9 A	approx. 1.8 A	3.3 A
Fuse	0.8 A	1.6 A	–
Output voltage	+5 V DC ±1%	+5 V DC ±1%	+5 V DC ±1 %
Rated current I_{AN}	10 A	10 A	10 A
Maximum output power	50 W	50 W	50 W
Overvoltage protection	6 V DC +4 %	6 V DC +4 %	6 V DC +4 %
Current limiting	1.05 × I_{AN}	1.05 × I_{AN}	1.05 × I_{AN}
Galvanic isolation between input and output circuits	yes	yes	no
Back-up battery	Lithium	Lithium	Lithium
Battery voltage	approx. +3.4 V DC/5 Ah	approx. +3.4 DC/5 Ah	approx. +3.4 V DC/5 Ah
Life of back-up battery	6 years	6 years	6 years
Back-up period	1 year at 25 °C	1 year at 25 °C	1 year at 25 °C
Connection for monitoring the 24 V DC load voltage	yes	yes	no
Weight of the PSU with housing	9.5 kg	9.5 kg	6.7 kg

1.4.3 CPU / Memory submodule

DC voltage supply: +5 V +1 %

Current input typ.: 1.6 A
max: 2.6 A

Current input of the user memory:
with 2K statements max. 160 mA
with 4K statements max. 185 mA
with 8K statements max. 235 mA

Current input during back-up operation: typ. 2 µA
max. 128 µA

Execution time for a binary statement: < 8 µs

Bus driver (110 bus): designed for driving max. 64 input/output modules

Range of operations: 45 binary statements
13 block call and jump statements
14 timer and counter statements
27 load and transfer statements
16 organizational statements
21 digital substitution statements
17 logical and arithmetic statements

Adressing range: max. 512 inputs/outputs
1024 retentive flags (0.0 ... 127.7)
1024 non-retentive flags (128.0 ... 255.7)
128 integrated timers each with one of 4 optional time bases
0.01 s
0.1 s
1 s
10 s
Time base 0 ... 999
128 integrated counters from 0 ... 99

Memory: 1K statements for operating system
½K statements user RAM
1 EPROM memory submodule for the user program consisting of:
1×2532 up to 2K statements
2×2532 up to 4K statements
4×2532 up to 8K statements

Weight: approx. 1100 g

1.4.4 511/512 interface module and 340 or 350 memory module

a) PU interface module 511
DC supply voltage: +5 V
Current input (typical): 1.7 A
Weight: approx. 300 g

b) Interface module 512C
DC supply voltage: +5 V
Current input (typical): 1.6 A
Weight: approx. 300 g

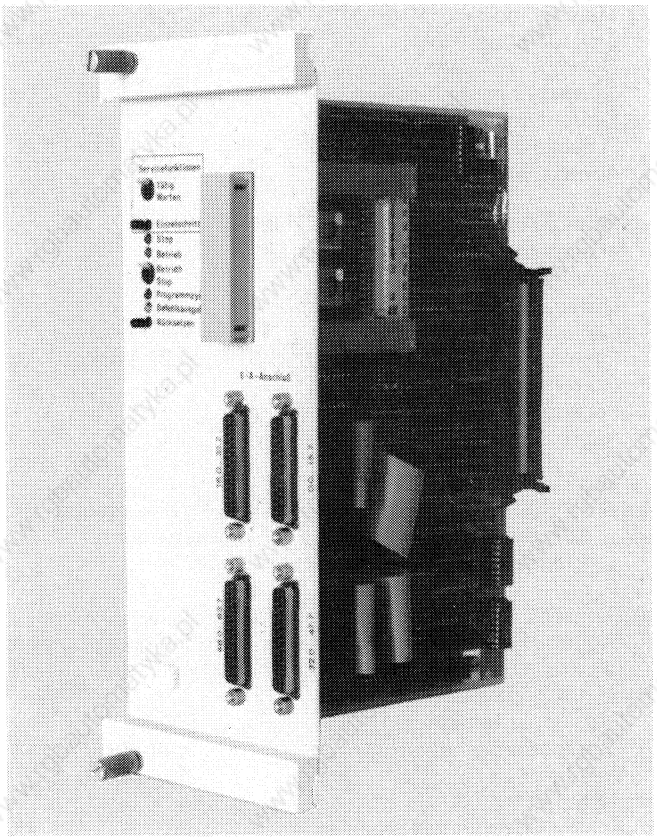


Fig. 6 CPU

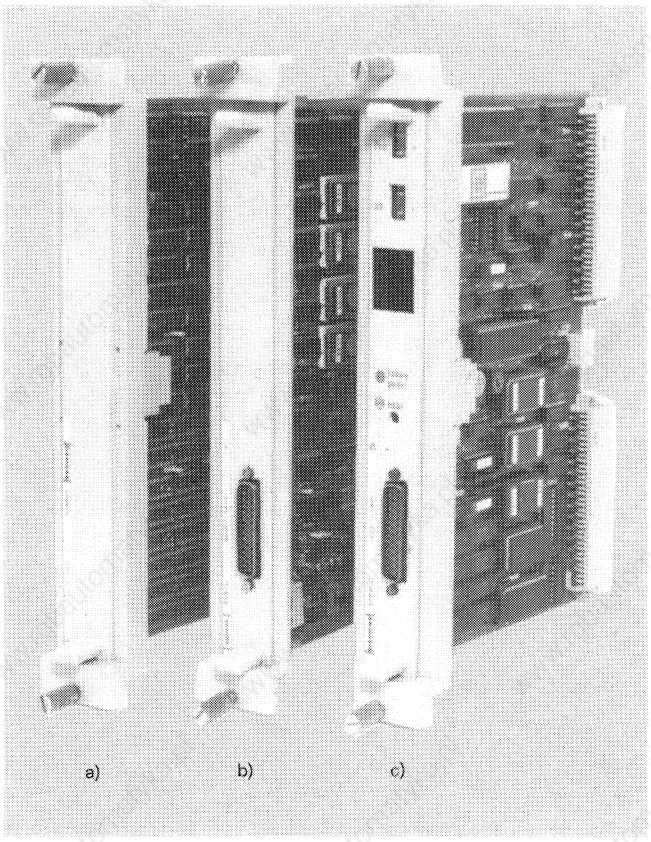


Fig. 7 a) 340 memory module, b) 511 PU interface module, c) 512C interface module

c) Memory module 340 (RAM)
8 or 16K statements

DC supply voltage:	+5 V
Current consumption (typ.):	0.8 or 0.9 A
Current consumption in backup operation:	max. 0.6 or 1 mA
Approx. weight:	300 g

d) Memory module 350 (RAM/EPROM)
4K statements (RAM) and 2K to 12K statements (EPROM)

DC supply voltage:	+5 V
Current consumption:	max. 1.4 A
(memory submodule 370/371:	0.27 A each)
Current consumption in backup operation:	max. 0.3 mA
Approx. weight:	300 g

1.4.5 Digital/analog compact peripheral I/O modules, 302 serial peripheral interface module and 210 monitor interface module

a) Digital I/O compact modules (only 20 mm wide)
Digital I/O compact modules with 16 to 32 inputs/outputs (also as mix) can be plugged into locations 3, 4, 5 or 6 in the central controller (Fig. 3).

DC supply voltage:	5 V
Current consumption:	approx. 0.2 A
Weight:	approx. 200 g

b) Analog I/O compact modules
Analog I/O compact modules with 4 to 16 input/output channels can be plugged into locations 3, 4, 5 or 6 in the central controller (Fig. 3).

DC supply voltage:	5 V
Current consumption:	approx. 0.3 A
Weight:	approx. 200 g

c) 302 serial peripheral interface module
The 302 interface module can be plugged into locations 3, 4, 5 or 6 in the central controller (fig. 3). However, only one expansion unit (EU182) may be connected to each connector.

DC supply voltage:	5 V
Current consumption:	2 A
Weight:	approx. 300 g

d) 210 monitor interface module
The 210 monitor interface module from the ESU902 packaging system can be plugged into location 3 in the central controller (Fig. 3). The image memory is a 2K byte RAM.

DC supply voltage:	+5 V
Current consumption:	1.2 A
Weight:	approx. 200 g

1.4.6 I/O modules (digital inputs/outputs)

The following I/O modules are available:
Input modules
Output modules
(Dimensions H×W×D: 166 mm × 40 mm × 150 mm)
The input/output modules described on the following pages are identical to those of the 110 A PC.

The modules are snapped onto a mounting rack. This consists of a 75 mm high standard sectional rail with either ten or eighteen socket connectors wired up to the 110 bus.

The socket connectors for the input/output modules are wired according to their mounting locations, i.e. a module on the first I/O mounting location has the address 0 (see diagram on p. 30).

The modules are simply snapped onto the module mounting rail. This simultaneously establishes the electrical connection between the module and the socket connector.

The maximum I/O configuration consists of 16 racks each with 8 module locations or 8 racks each with 16 module locations.

Each input/output module has 8 inputs or 8 outputs.

Five different versions of the digital input module are available:
a) 24 V DC
b) 24 V DC with interrupt processing (group signal)
c) 48 V AC/DC
d) 115 V AC
e) 220 V AC

Digital output modules are available in five different versions:
a) 24 V DC 2 A
b) 48 V DC 2 A
c) 24 V AC/48 V AC 2 A
d) 115 V AC 2 A
e) 220 V AC 2 A

The signals in the input/output modules are galvanically isolated by opto-couplers. The signal states of the inputs or outputs are indicated on the front of the modules by light-emitting diodes.

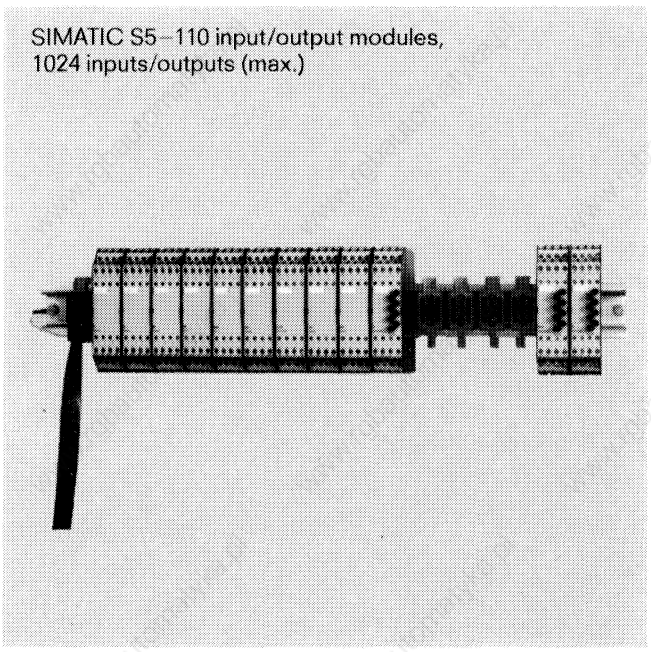


Fig. 8 I/O modules

Digital input modules	6ES5 400–7AA13	6ES5 401–7AA13	6ES5 405–7AB11	6ES5 405–7AB21	6ES5 405–7AB31
Number of inputs	8	8 (with group signal)	8	8	8
Galvanic isolation	yes		yes	yes	yes
Input voltage U_N	**24 V DC**		**115 V AC/DC**	**220 V AC/DC**	**48 V AC/DC**
Input voltage corresponding to					
– "0" signal	–35 V to +4.5 V		0 to 40 V AC/DC	0 to 70 V AC/DC	0 to 18 V AC/DC
– "1" signal	+13 V to +35 V		85 V AC/DC to 132 V AC/DC	170 V AC/DC to 264 V AC/DC	38 V AC/DC to 65 V AC/DC
Input current at "1" signal	**8.5 mA**	**8.5 mA**	**10 mA AC, 5.7 mA DC**	**15 mA AC, 2.4 mA DC**	**13 mA AC, 12 mA DC**
– connectable proximity switches	DC BEROs		AC BEROs		–
Delay on signal change					
– ON: "0" → "1"	1.5 ms to 5 ms		2.3 ms to 13 ms		
– OFF: "1" → "0"	1.5 ms to 5 ms		2.0 ms to 20 ms		
Total load capability at 1.2 U_N	100% referred to sum of currents of all inputs		75% referred to sum of currents of all inputs		
Max. permissible length of leads					
– in common cable (multi-core cables) max.	1000 m at 24 V/48 V AC/DC 100 m at 115 V AC 50 m at 220 V AC		100 m at 24 V/48 V AC/DC 500 m at 115 V AC/DC 250 m at 220 V AC/DC	50 m at 24 V/48 V AC/DC 100 m at 115 V AC 500 m at 220 V AC	800 m at 24 V/48 V AC/DC 400 m at 115 V AC 200 m at 220 V AC
– with cables run separately max.	600 m		600 m		
Insulation voltage to VDE 0160	Internal 5 V voltage to external input voltage: Inputs/outputs of one module with respect to each other				
– for rated value	36 V DC		250 V AC/DC		
– tested with	500 V AC		2000 V AC		
Weight approx.	0.39 kg		0.4 kg		

The 24 V DC input module with interrupt can be mounted in locations 0, 16, 32 or 48. These input modules supply a group signal to the CPU when the signal state on an input changes from "0" to "1" or vice versa (can be switched on the input module via two externally accessible switches for each group of four inputs).

1. Description

1.4 Technical specification

Digital output modules, static	6ES5 410–7AA11	6ES5 410–7AA21		6ES5 415–7AB11	6ES5 415–7AB21	6ES5 415–7AA31
Number of outputs	8	8		8	8	8
Galvanic isolation	yes	yes		yes	yes	yes
Supply voltage U_S						
– rated value	**24 V DC**	**48 V DC**		**115 V AC**	**220 V AC**	**24 V AC to 48 V AC**
– permissible range	3 V DC to 33 V DC	3 V DC to 53 V DC		88 V AC to 132 V AC	176 V AC to 264 V AC	20 V AC to 65 V AC
Output current at "1" signal						
max.	**2 A**	**2 A** resistive	**0.5 A** inductive	**2 A**	**2 A**	**2 A**
Short-circuit protection	Fuse (module 6ES5 410–7AA21, only current limited up to 24 V and with resistive load)					
Limitation of voltage induced on circuit interruption to	at U_S = 30 V DC: −17 V	at U_S = 53 V DC: −13 V		switch-off at / = 0		
Switching frequency						
– resistive loads	100 Hz	11 Hz		20 Hz		
– lamps	11 Hz	11 Hz		11 Hz		
– inductive loads	2 Hz	0.1 Hz		2 Hz		
Total load capability	100% at 20 °C (50% at 55 °C) (with respect to sum of the currents of all outputs)					
Residual current at "0" signal max.	1 mA	5 mA		8 mA AC	10 mA AC	5 mA AC
Signal level of outputs – "1" signal	U_S – 1.8 V			–		
Insulation voltage rating to VDE 0160	Internal 5 V DC voltage to external input voltage, inputs and outputs of a module with respect to each other					
– tested with	500 V AC			2000 V AC		1500 V AC
Weight approx.	0.68 kg			0.68 kg		
Notes	Digital input modules with the same voltage can be driven (see page 9)				Contactors of 3TJ range cannot be driven	

Digital output modules with relays	6ES5 417–7AA11	6ES5 417–7AA21
Number of outputs	8	8
Galvanic isolation	yes, for 4 outputs each	
Supply voltage/ current input (rated)	24 V DC/0.1 A	24 V DC/0.2 A
Continuous current I_{th2} max.	**1 A**	**5 A**
Switching capacity of contacts		
– resistive load max.	**30 V AC/DC/0.5 A**	**250 V AC/5 A**
min.	**80 mV/50 µA**	**30 V DC/2.5 A**
– inductive load max.	–	**250 V AC/1.5 A**
min.	–	**30 V DC/0.5 A**
Contact life in switching cycles	at 0 to 30 V: $5 \cdot 10^5$ at 80 mV: $10 \cdot 10^5$	to DC11: $2 \cdot 10^5$ to AC12: $1.5 \cdot 10^6$
Switching frequency		
– resistive load max.	100 Hz	10 Hz
– inductive load max.	–	2 Hz
Simultaneity factor (with respect to sum of the currents of all outputs)	100% at 40 °C 50% at 55 °C	
Insulation voltage to VDE 0160		
– tested with	500 V AC	2000 V AC
Weight approx.	0.7 kg	0.7 kg

NB: Relay modules require an additional internal 24 V DC power supply. (These power supplies are snapped at the end of the I/O mounting rack.)

2.1 General

The following guidelines should be adhered to when wiring:

- The mains cables must be kept as far away as possible from the remaining cables.
- The M connection from the load power supply to the M_{ext} terminal should be made via a short connecting wire (see Fig. 11).
- 24 V lines (input/output modules, power supply) and 220 V AC lines (input/output modules, power supply) should be run separately or bundled separately.
- If the 110S programmable controller is mounted inside a cabinet, the side sections and the door must have a low resistance interconnection. The cabinet must be connected to the PE conductor.
- The housing for the input/output modules should be connected via a low resistance path to M_{ext} terminal of the CC housing (conductor cross-section 2.5 mm²).

Caution

The modules of the 110S programmable controller should not be inserted or removed with the power on.

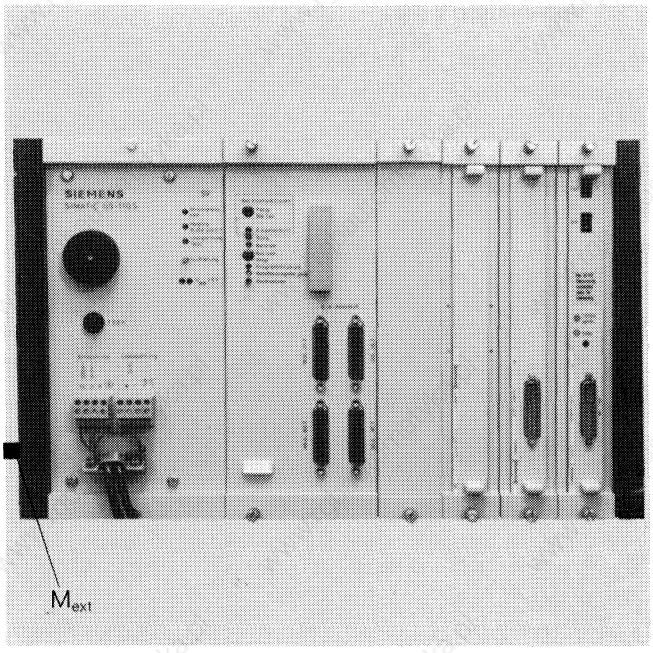


Fig. 9 110S central controller (with full module complement)

2.2 Central controller (CC)

The central controller can be mounted in cabinets with dimensions specified in inches, cabinets with metric units or on any vertical mounting surface.

The central controller should be mounted above the input/output modules. If the maximum configuration is used, the CC should be mounted between the second and third input/output mounting racks in order to keep the bus cable to the I/Os as short as possible and minimize external interference.

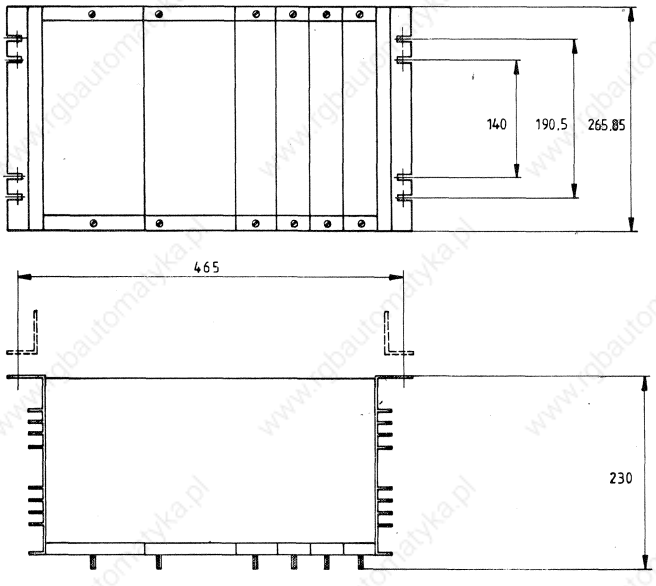


Fig. 10 110S central controller dimension drawing

2. Installation

2.2 Central controller

2.2.1 Power supply (PS)

The power supply (220 V AC, 115 V AC or 24 V DC) should be connected according to the type of power supply used. The 24 V load voltage monitoring circuit should also be connected. If the 24 V load voltage monitoring is to be switched off, as is always required when using 220 V AC I/Os, two additional terminals next to the load voltage monitoring input have to be short-circuited. There is never any load voltage monitoring in the 24 V DC power supply. For thermal reasons, the power supply unit is an integral part of the housing and cannot be removed.

The battery can be replaced by unscrewing the cover (1) and removing the battery. The battery should be changed at least once a year.

To prevent the battery from discharging when not in use, it must be correctly inserted (+ pole pointing to the front) when putting the programmable controller into operation.

In the case of the 24 V power supply, the negative potential is always connected to earth ⏚.

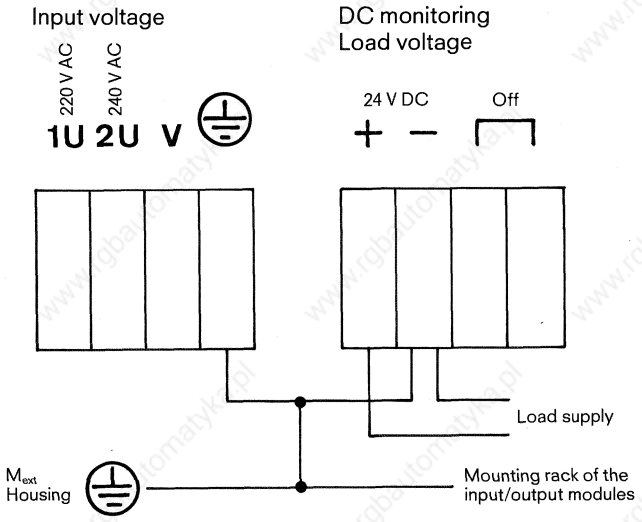


Fig. 11 Mains connections of the power supply unit

Fig. 12 Power supply unit

2.2.2 CPU / memory submodule

One or more front connectors are used for connecting up the 110 bus for the digital I/Os. Each front connector (1) connects a maximum number of 128 input/output modules to the CPU.

The connector designation (2) on the CPU corresponds not only to the numbering of the digital inputs/outputs (see p. 28) but also designates the I/O parameters during programming.

A maximum of 512 inputs/outputs can be accessed by the CPU, using all four front panel connectors.

The memory submodule (3) for the CPU has optional capacities of 2K, 4K or 8K statements.

The CPU is plugged in as follows: The module is pushed onto the guides of the housing as far as possible until the two knurled screws (4) grip. The module is then evenly pushed into the connector, using these screws.

The CPU and memory submodule must not be removed or inserted with the power supply turned on.

Do not touch the components or etched conductors with the hands or fingers! This can cause, destruction of the MOS chips!

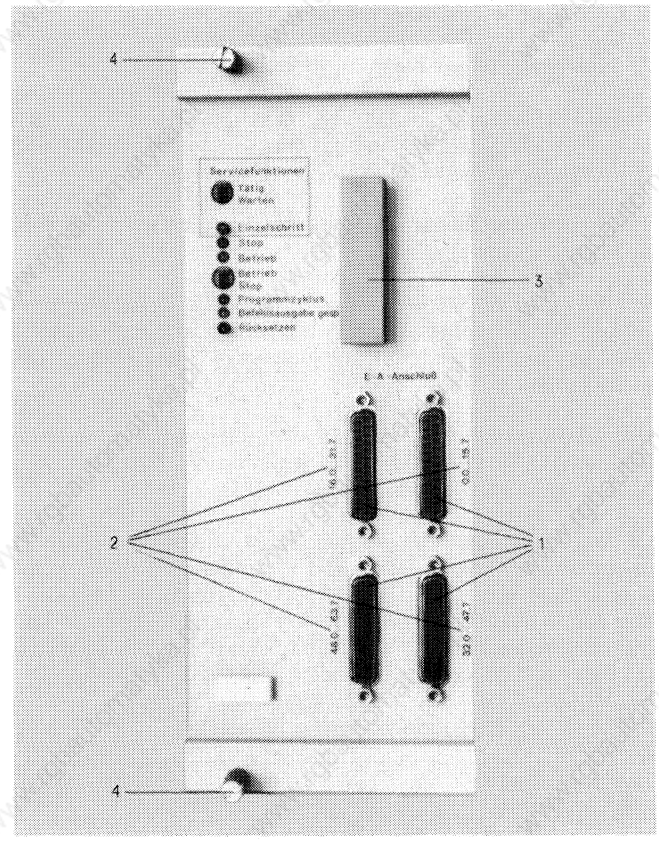


Fig. 13 CPU

2.2.3 Interface module 511 and 512C

The 110S PC has locations for two interface modules. The 511 interface module is used for connecting the 670/675 programming unit. When using the 511 interface module, make sure that jumper 8 is connected and jumper 9 is open. (Changeover from 10 MHz operating frequency to 2 MHz.)

The 512C interface module is used for connecting keyboard printers, process computers, CRT monitors and other programmable controllers of the S5 family. Exact details are given in the description of the 512C interface module (jumper assignments, switch position).

Caution: The connecting lead for the 670 PU and the 511 interface module should not be used for connecting the 512C module.

The 110S can only be used with software version 08 of the 511 interface module and software version 07 of the 670 PU.

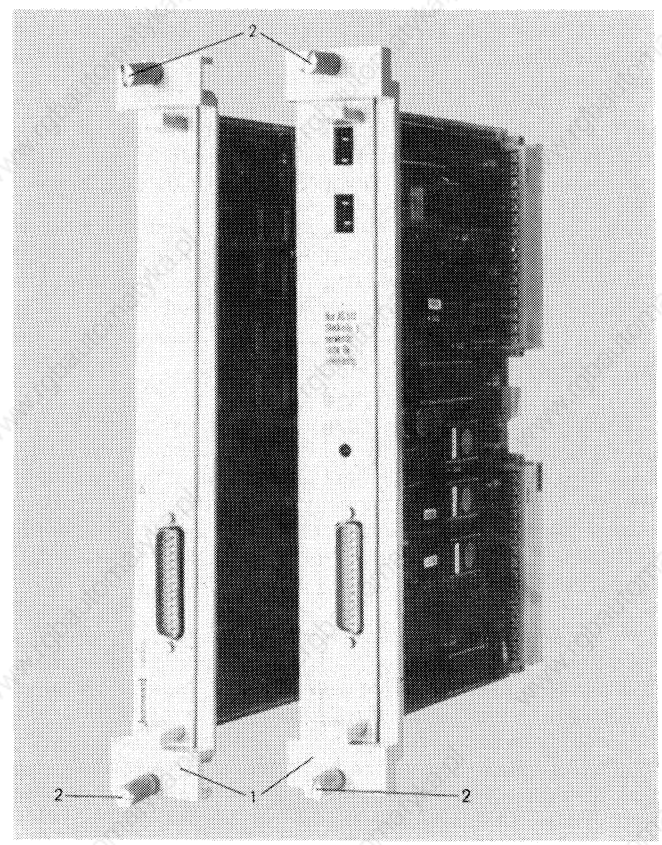


Fig. 14 511 and 512C interface modules

2.2.4 340 or 350 memory module

There are two different memory modules available:

- the 340 RAM module with 8 or 16K statements
- the 350 RAM/EPROM module with 4K statements (RAM) and 2 to 12K statements (EPROM)

The memory modules are used to extend memory space for data and user programs.

In the case of the 340 RAM module, jumpers 2, 6, 9 and 10 must be inserted. Jumpers 5–12 and 7–11 on address coding socket 51 must also be inserted for 8K and jumpers 6–11 and 7–10 for 16K statements.

If the 350 RAM/EPROM module is used, jumpers 3 and 6 must be inserted. On the RAM address coding socket, jumpers 4–13 and 5–12 must be inserted.

Coding socket 19 (memory submodule 1) and coding socket 26 (memory submodule 2) are used for addressing the EPROM submodules. If memory submodule 1 (3) is used, jumpers 6–11 and 7–10 must be inserted on coding socket 19. Depending on the configuration of memory submodule 2 (4), the following jumpers must be inserted on coding socket 26:

Configuration of memory submodule 1	2K statements	4K statements	8K statements
Jumper assignment on coding socket 26	6–11, 7–10, 8–9	5–12	5–12, 7–10
Max. configuration of memory submodule 2	8K statements	8K statements	4K statements

If the memory submodules are used on the 350 RAM/EPROM module, one EPROM submodule with 8K statements must always be plugged into the CPU of the PC even if it does not contain an user program.

If the user program is in the RAM, it is advisable to transfer it to a floppy disk of the programming unit before switching the PC off, otherwise the user program might be lost should the battery fail.

When installing the two interface modules and the memory modules, a frame (1) must be slipped over the front cover in order to be able to plug the modules in and withdraw them without having to apply force, using the two knurled screws (2).

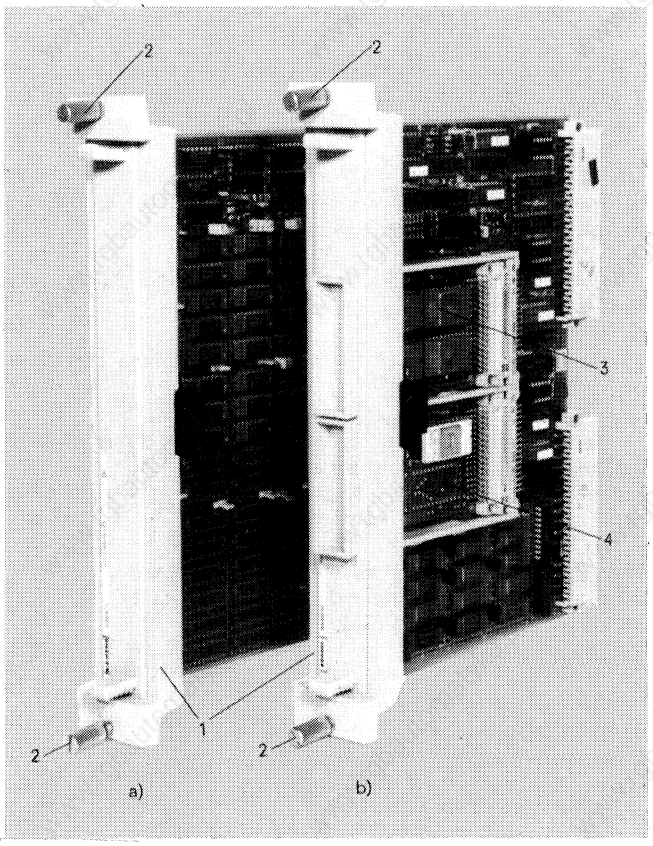
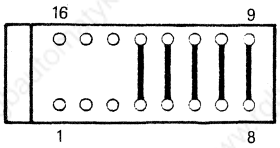


Fig. 15 Memory module
a) 340 (RAM)
b) 350 (RAM/EPROM) with memory submodules



Jumper assignment on the cosing socket

2.2.5 Digital I/O compact modules

512 digital inputs and 512 digital outputs of the rugged "A" type 110 A peripheral I/Os can be connected to the central controller of the PC (see 2.2.9 peripheral I/O modules). If this number of digital inputs and outputs is insufficient, the digital I/O compact modules can be plugged into locations 3, 4, 5 or 6 in the central controller (Fig. 3) or into the 182 expansion unit (only serial interface possible).

These compact modules can only be addressed from address 64 (40_H) to 127 ($7F_H$). This makes it possible to address a further 512 digital inputs and 512 digital outputs. However, as these modules were not originally designed for the 110S PC, the process image exchange must be executed by the user program itself. This means that, at the beginning of organisation block 0B1, the process input image must be renewed and the process output image transferred to the peripherals at the end of 0B1. Only peripheral I/Os may be referenced which are actually connected, otherwise the PC will enter the "Stop" state due to an acknowledgement delay (time-out).

Examples of compact modules

```
0B1
L  PB64
T  IB64
L  PB65      } Renew process image of the inputs
T  IB65      } (insofar as peripheral inputs are connected)
:
L  PB127
T  IB127
JU FB1       } User program
:
L  QB64
T  PB64
L  QB65      } Transfer process output image to the
T  PB65      } peripheral outputs (insofar as
:            } peripheral outputs are connected)
L  QB127
T  PB127
```

2.2.6 Analog I/O compact modules

Analog I/O compact modules can only be plugged into the central controller (locations 3, 4, 5 or 6, Fig. 3) or into a 182 expansion unit (only serial interface possible).

Like the digital I/O compact modules, the analog I/O compact modules can only be addressed from address 64 (40_H) to 127 ($7F_H$). See the operating instructions for "Analog I/O modules (compact version)" for notes on jumpering and modification of input range.

2.2.7 302 serial peripheral interface module

The 302 serial peripheral interface module can be plugged into the locations 3, 4, 5 or 6 of the central controller (Fig. 3). This interface makes it possible to address three 182 expansion units or three 110S racks via a 311 interface module. Each 182 expansion unit with a 311 interface module can be further expanded with the 300 and 312 interface modules. It must be ensured that the analog modules are plugged into the 182 expansion unit containing the 311 interface module, whereas digital modules can be plugged into any parallel expansion unit. The 110S racks with the 311 interface module can be extended with further 110S racks.

Addressing on the 302 interface module for digital/analog peripheral I/Os starts at address 64 (40_H) and can go as far as address 127 ($7F_H$) (see 2.2.5, 2.2.6). For further details, see the operating instructions "Serial interface between central controller and expansion unit".

2.2.8 MC210 monitor interface module

The 210 monitor interface module can be plugged into location 3 in the central controller (Fig. 3). This interface module makes it possible to operate a monochrome monitor with BAS input (BNC socket) via a 75 Ω coaxial cable. The image format of the monitor can consist of 16 or 32 lines per image and of 32 or 64 characters per line.

The image memory of the monitor interface has a capacity of 2K bytes RAM. The starting address of the image memory must be set to the address 2K (0800_H), 4K (1000_H) or 6K (1800_H) for the 110S PC. The interface module must be assigned parameters in order to be able to be addressed by the CPU. These parameters take up 16 addresses in the peripheral address area and must be situated between peripheral adresses 64 (40_H) and 127 ($7F_H$) in the case of the 110S PC.

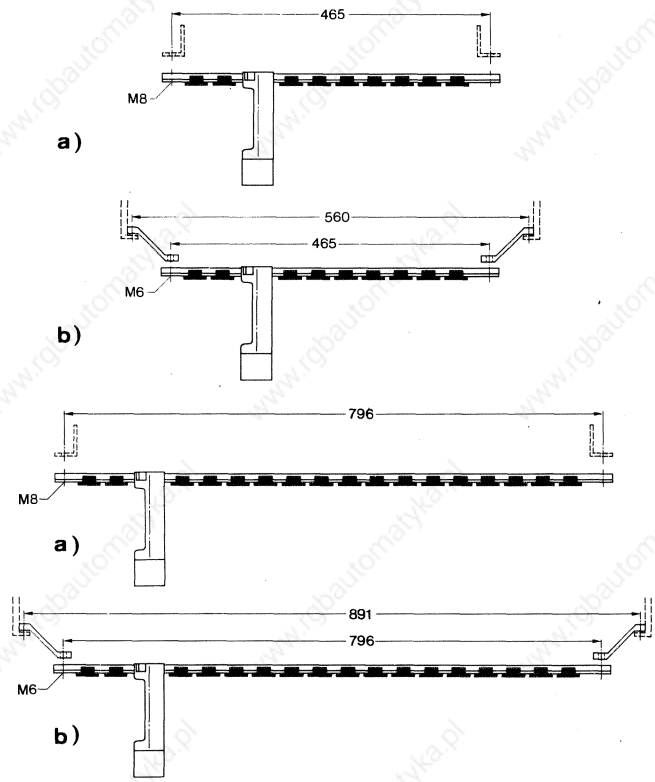
For further information, see the operating instructions "Monitor interface module for the 210 micro-computer system".

Note: When using the compact modules, the plastic snap-in holders at the back of the rack must be removed.

2.3 Digital input/output modules

The mounting rack for the input/output modules can be attached to mounting plates or any other vertical mounting surface or mounted in cabinets with dimensions in inches or metric units.

Fig. 17 shows the configuration (32 module locations) of the I/O modules for one connector in the CPU. The modules are location-coded. Identical modules must not be plugged into locations with the same address, i.e. if an input module is plugged into the location with the address O, only on output module way be plugged in under the same address (see Fig. 17). The maximum I/O configuration consists of eight extra-long mounting racks or 16 short mounting racks (corresponding in both cases to 128 module locations for the input/output modules).



a) with dimensions in inches
b) with metric dimensions (e.g. 8MF cabinets)

Fig. 16 Installation in cabinets

The length of the mounting rack is determined by the space available. If wide cabinets are used (Fig. 16), two mounting racks each with eight module locations (Fig. 17b) can be replaced by one mounting rack with 16 module locations (Fig. 17a).

In this case, the addressing is not changed and one less cable connector (3) is required. The complete addressing for the maximum configuration is shown in a diagram in the appendix (Page 30).

2. Installation

2.3 Input/output modules

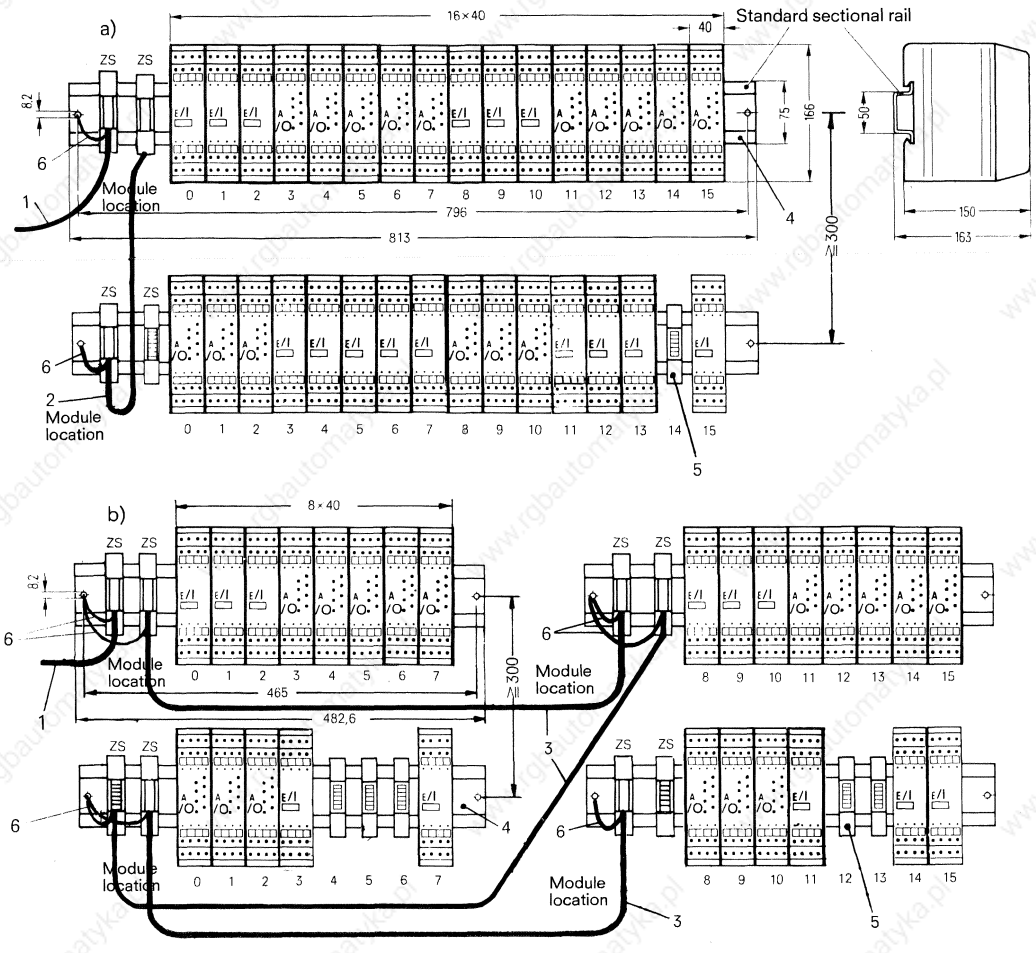


Fig. 17 I/O module configuration for one CPU connector a) With extra-long mounting racks b) With short mounting racks
1 Cable to central controller, 2 Cable between two extra-long mounting racks, 3 Cable between two short mounting racks,
4 Mounting rack, 5 Socket connector, 6 Earth connection (M_{ext})

The I/O modules are mounted as follows:

1. Securely mount the sectional rail. Make sure that the terminals (6) on the left hand side are connected up (earth connections).
2. Snap the socket connectors onto the rail.
3. Snap the input/output modules onto the connectors.
4. Wire up the input/output modules to sensors, contactors etc.

In order not to impede the air circulation and to allow easy access, a centre spacing of at least 300 mm should be observed between the rails.

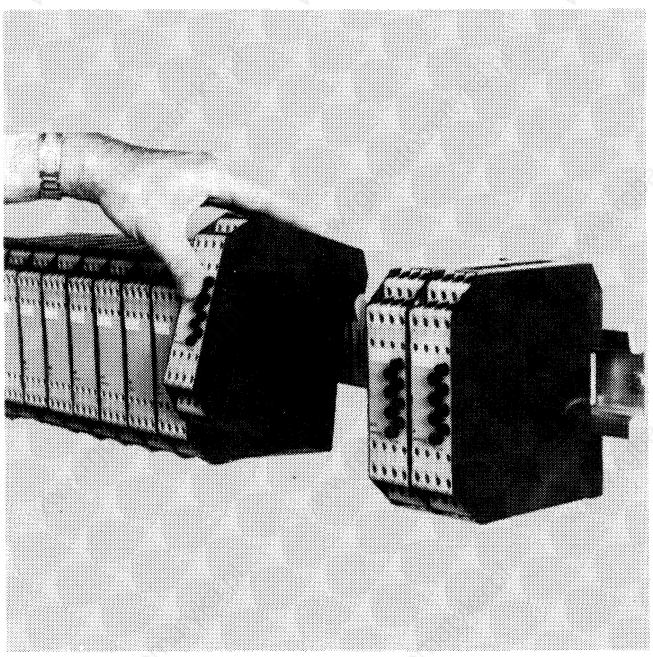


Fig. 18 Snapping an I/O module onto the mounting rack

3. Operation

3.1 Power supply (PS)

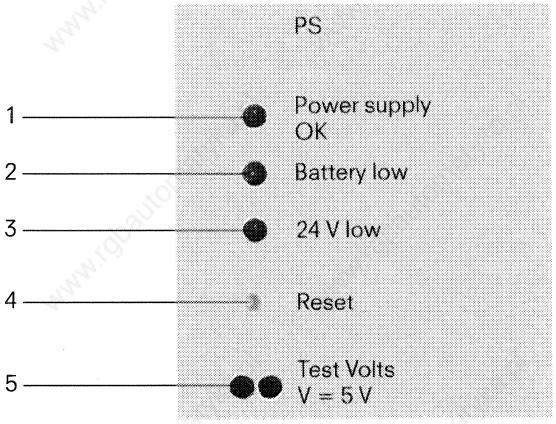


Fig. 19 Controls and displays on the power supply module

Control or display element	Function	Control action	Cause	Effect	LED
Green LED (1) "Power supply OK"	indicates that the internal voltage $U_A = 5$ V is present			If the internal power supply $U_A \leq 4.75$ V or ≥ 5.7 V, the LED goes out	
Yellow LED (2) "Battery low"	indicates that the back-up voltage is too low		Back-up voltage of the Lithium cell ≤ 3 V	If, **during operation,** a back-up voltage of less than 3 V is detected, the "Battery low" signal is given. This does not affect the back-up RAM area in the CPU if the battery is exchanged during operation. If a **back-up voltage** of ≤3 V is detected after power-up, the "Battery low" signal also appears. In this case, the back-up battery must be changed and a system reset function and system boot function must be carried out with the programming unit since the complete RAM contents have been erased.	
Red LED (3) "24 V low"	indicates the absence of or an excessively low 24 V load voltage		24 V load voltage absent or too low (≤ 17.5 V)	If the load voltage falls below a value of 17.5 V, the output modules are disabled. The central processor continues to process the user program. If the voltage again exceeds 17.5 V, the output modules are enabled again.	

Control or display element	Function	Control action	Cause	Effect	LED
Pushbutton "Reset"	Acknowledges fault states in the power supply	The power supply can be switched on again by pressing the acknowledgement pushbutton	In the event of overvoltages ($U_{AN} \geq 5.7$ V) **or** short-circuits on the internal power supply PS bus, the power supply switches off automatically. "Power Supply OK" LED is no longer illuminated.	"Power supply OK" LED lights up again	green
		Pressing the acknowledgement pushbutton resets the "Battery low" signal	During operation or when switching on the power, an excessively low backup voltage (≤ 3 V) has been detected. The "Battery low" display appears (see explanation for yellow LED).	"Battery low" LED is no longer illuminated	green
Test socket "$U_{AN} = 5$ V" (5)	Test socket for output voltage (5 V) of the power supply	Connecting a measuring instrument to the measuring sockets with the polarity designations.			
Back-up battery	Back-up of the internal RAM memory of the CPU (timers, counters, retentive flags, user program) and also the 340 or 350 memory module.	The lithium primary battery must be changed at least **once a year**. This should be carried out with the power supply voltage switched on in order to prevent loss of information from the RAM. The battery is inserted in the compartment as indicated on the screw-on cap with the minus pole first.			
Terminal block	**Power supply 220 V AC/ 240 V AC or 115 V AC** For connecting the cables for 240 V AC, 220 V AC or 115 V AC, including the PE conductor.	Connection of the mains supply cable is carried out as shown on the terminal block.			
	Connecting up the load voltage monitoring circuit (24 V DC) Switching off the load voltage monitoring circuit (24 V DC)	The 24 V load voltage to be monitored is connected up as indicated on the terminal block. The "Off" jumper should be connected if monitoring is to be switched off when the load power supply is not connected.			
Terminal block	**Power supply 24 V DC** Connecting the power supply cables for + 24 V and N.	The mains cable is connected up as indicated on the terminal block.			
	There is no load voltage monitoring				

3. Operation

3.2 CPU

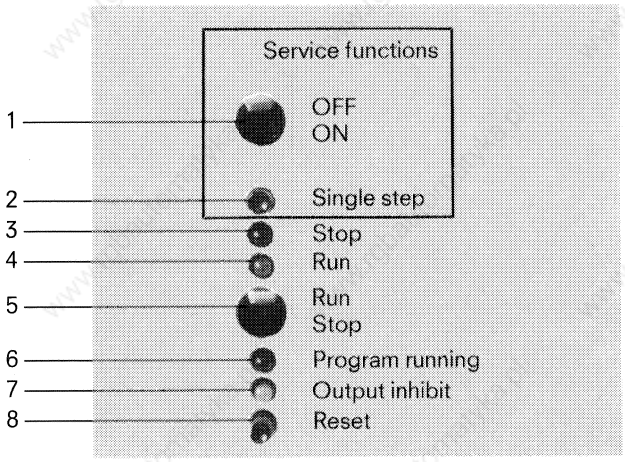


Fig. 20 Controls and displays elements on the CPU

Control or display element	Function	Control action	Cause	Effect	LED
"OFF/ON" switch (1)	**For service functions only**	1. Set switch to "OFF"		The central processor executes the microprogram cyclically (normal state)	green and orange
	Starting and stopping the central processor (microprogram). In the stop state, the microprogram can be enabled for single step operation. **This can only be done in conjunction with a test module plugged into the central controller.**	2. Set switch to "ON"		The central processor **is stopped immediately**. The I/Os are disabled (BASP signal). Since the microprogram stop loop, which switches over the LEDs, is not processed, the green LED remains illuminated.	green and yellow
"Single step" button (2)	**For service functions only** Initiates single microinstructions **Can only be used in conjunction with the test module in the central controller.**	Set "OFF/ON" switch to "ON". Then operate the single step pushbutton.		**One** microinstruction is executed each time the button is actuated.	
Red "Stop" LED (3)	Indicates the "Stop" state of the central processor and lights up together with the yellow "Output Inhibit (BASP)" LED.		Mains failure, acknowledgement delay (time-out), cycle time exceeded, "Run/Stop" switch at "Stop", programmed stop, program error, etc.	The programmable controller is in the microprogrammed stop loop (no user program processing). The I/Os are disabled (BASP signal).	red and yellow
Green "Run" LED (4)	Indicates the run state of the central processor (cyclic processing of the microprogram). The following combinations can occur:				
	Green + orange LED		After completed cold restart routine	User program is executed	green and orange

Control or display element	Function	Control action	Cause	Effect	LED
Green "Run" LED (4)	Green + red + yellow LED (only for a few seconds)		The mains voltage has been switched on or the "Run/Stop" switch has been moved to the "Stop" position and then back to the "Run" position.	**Cold restart routine is processed.** The following are reset: – system data – block address list – non-retentive flags – process I/O image – memory module system and user memory check	red and green and yellow
	Green + yellow LED		The "OFF/ON" switch has been put to the "ON" position (test state of the central processor). Undefined state of the central processor.	The outputs are disabled (PESP signal)	green and yellow
"Run/Stop" switch (5)	Cold restart and stop of user program execution	1. "Run" switch position (The user program is only executed if the "OFF/ON" switch is in the "OFF" position).		The user program is processed. The cold restart routine is started automatically on power-up.	green and orange
		2. "Stop" switch position		The central processor is brought to the micro-programmed stop loop (the user program is not executed). The outputs are disabled (BASP signal).	red and yellow
		Caution: When initiating a cold restart, the switch should be put to "Run" then to "Stop" and back to "Run".			
Orange LED (6) "Program running"	Shows the cyclic processing of the user program (lights up together with the green "Run" LED)		Completed cold restart routine	Cyclic execution of the user program. **Cycle time is max. 270 ms.**	orange and green
Yellow "Output Inhibit" LED (7)	Indicates the state of the disabled I/Os (BASP)		Mains failure, acknowledgement delay (time-out), cycle time exceeded, "Run/Stop" switch at "Stop" position, programmed stop, program error	The outputs are disabled	
"Reset" button (8)	Resetting of counters, timers and flags.	The reset button is pressed simultaneously with the initiation of the cold restart, i.e. putting the "Run/Stop" switch from "Stop" to "Run"		Resetting of all counters, timers, retentive and non-retentive flags during the cold restart routine.	red and green and yellow

Caution: The memory submodule must not be inserted or removed with the power on.

4. Maintenance and repairs

4.1.1 S5–110S fault diagnosis

In the case of a fault, the S5–110S programmable controller should be checked in the following sequence.

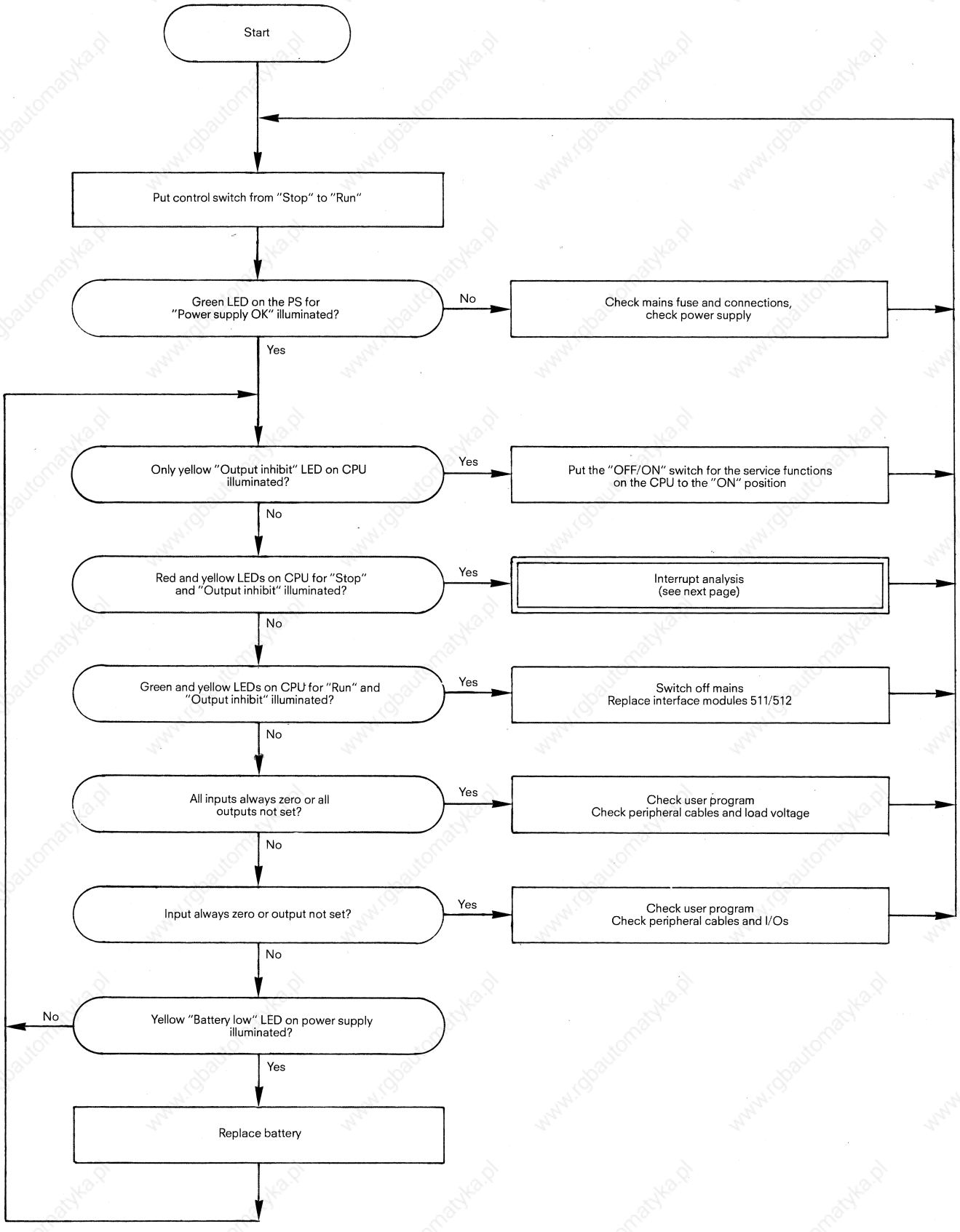


Fig. 21 Sequence diagram for fault diagnosis

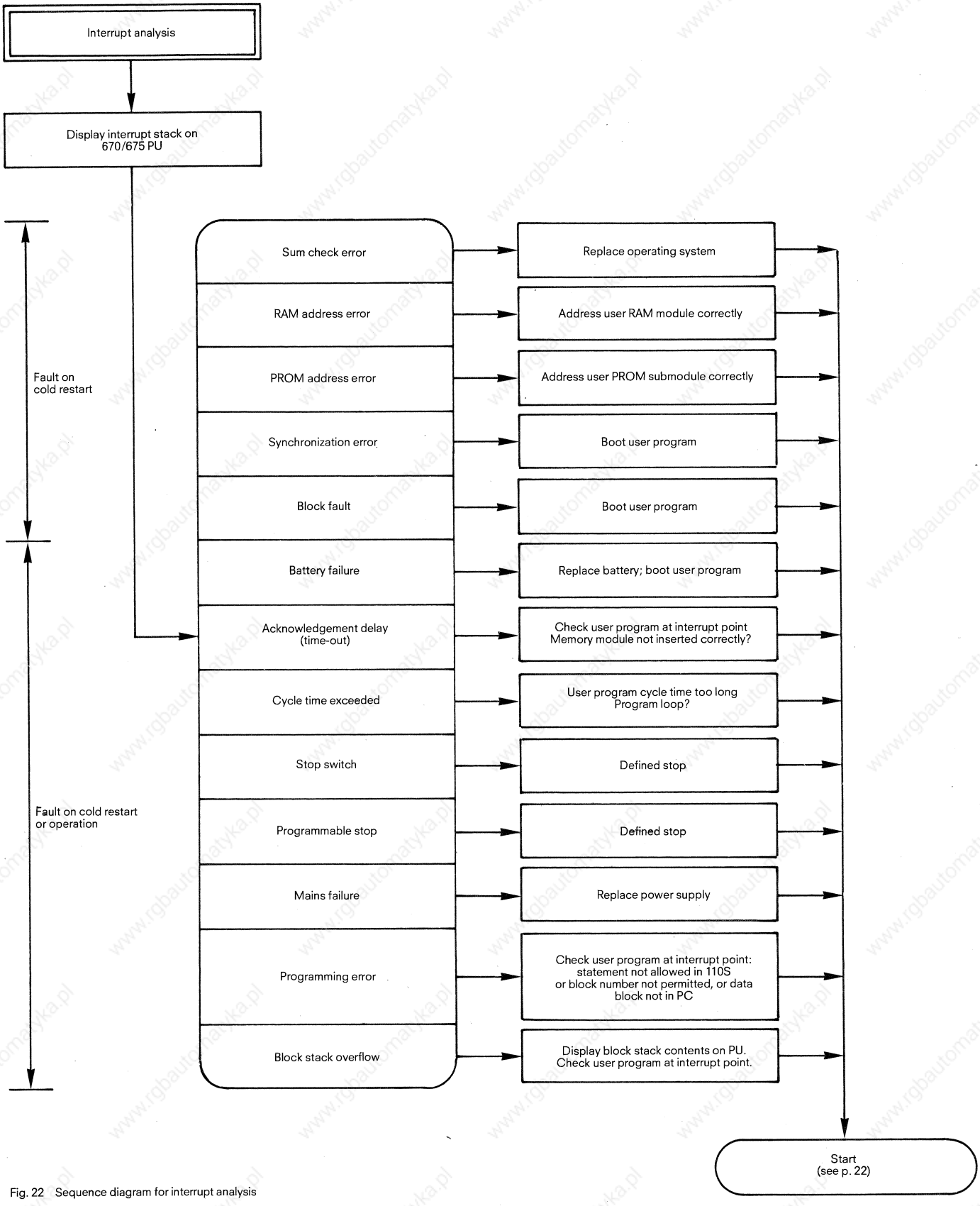


Fig. 22 Sequence diagram for interrupt analysis

4.1.3 Interrupt stack

The interrupt stack (ISTACK) is a stack register in which the system program stores information when the PC enters the stop state.

1. In the case of "Output ISTACK" with the 670/675 programming unit, the control bits (Fig. 23a) which are contained in the system data words SD 5 to SD 7 (absolute address $EAOA_H$ to $EAOE_H$) are output in the first part. The control bits have the following significance:
   a) PBS SCH: shift block before PROM
   b) BST SCH: shift block
   c) SCHTAE: shift operation
   d) ADR BAU: address list construction
   e) SPABBR: memory shift discontinuation
   f) NAU AS: mains failure for interface modules
   g) QUITT: acknowledgement for PBS SCH
   h) STOZUS: the PC is in the microprogrammed stop loop (external request/cold restart)
   i) STOANZ: the PC is in the microprogrammed STOP state (internal request/cold restart)
   j) NEUSTA: the PC is in the cold restart (new start) routine
   k) BATPUF: back-up battery for internal RAM memory is ok
   l) BARB: the PC is in the single step mode
   m) BARB END: the PC indicates the end of the single step mode
   n) MAFEHL: group alarm for machine error word SD 7
   o) EOVH: interrupt input byte ∅ present
   p) ASPNPR: only EPROM user memory present
   q) ASPNRA: only RAM user memory present
   r) KOPFNI: block header cannot be interpreted (erase, boot and cold restart)
   s) PROEND: shift before EPROM use ended (cold restart)
   t) PADRFE: addressing error in EPROM memory (reset, boot and cold restart)
   u) ASPLUE: address gap in user memory (erase, boot and cold restart)
   v) RAMADFE: addressing error in RAM memory (erase, boot and cold restart)
   w) KEINAS: no user memory module inserted
   x) SYNFEH: synchronization error (erase, boot and cold restart)
   y) NINEU: cold restart not possible (erase, boot and cold restart)
   z1) SUMF: sum error in system program (cold restart)
   z2) URLAD: boot (reset and boot)

C O N T R L B I T S

NB	PBSSCH	BSTSCH	SCHTAE	ADRBAU	SPABBR	NAUAS	QUITT
NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
STOZUS	STOANZ	NEUSTA	NB	BATPUF	NB	BARB	BARBEND
	X			X			
NB	NB	MAFEHL	EOVH	NB	NB	NB	NB
			X				
ASPNPR	ASPNRA	KOPFNI	PROEND	NB	PADRFE	ASPLUE	RAMADFE
KEINAS	SYNFEH	NINEU	NB	NB	NB	SUMF	URLAD

System data word SD 5 EA ∅ A_H

SD 6 EA ∅ C_H

SD 7 EA ∅ E_H

Fig. 23a Interrupt stack, part 1 (control bits) NB signifies unassigned

2. The interrupt stack proper is output in the second part of the ISTACK (Fig. 23b)
   The "Cause of interrupt" is displayed in the interrupt condition code word (SD 214 absolute address $EBAC_H$) – one of the most important debugging aids. The mnemonics have the following significance:
   a) STOPS: "Run/Stop" switch is in stop position
   b) STUEB: block stack overflow
   c) NAU: mains voltage failure
   d) QVZ: acknowledgement delay (time-out)
   e) ZYK: cycle time exceeded
   f) BAU: battery failure
   g) NNN: programming error; statement is not permissible in the 110S or block number is not permitted or data block not present
   h) STS: programmable STOP

3. The "Result bits" (absolute address $EBAA_H$) show the state the PC was in when the interrupt occurred.
   a) FLG1 (CC1); FLG0 (CC0): condition code for arithmetic, logical and shift operations
   b) OVFL: condition code for arithmetic overflow
   c) OR: condition code for OR memory
   d) RLO: condition code for result of logic operation
   e) FOP: condition code first scan

The "Brackets" line (SD 209 – SD 212) indicates which bracket level the PC was in when the interrupt occurred. The condition codes for OR, RLO and AND/OR are displayed.
The contents of the accumulator (SD 203 and SD 204), the step address counter SAC (SD 206), the block stack pointer BK-STP (SD 207) and the initial address of the data block selected DB-ADD (SD 208) at the time the interrupt occurred are also displayed.

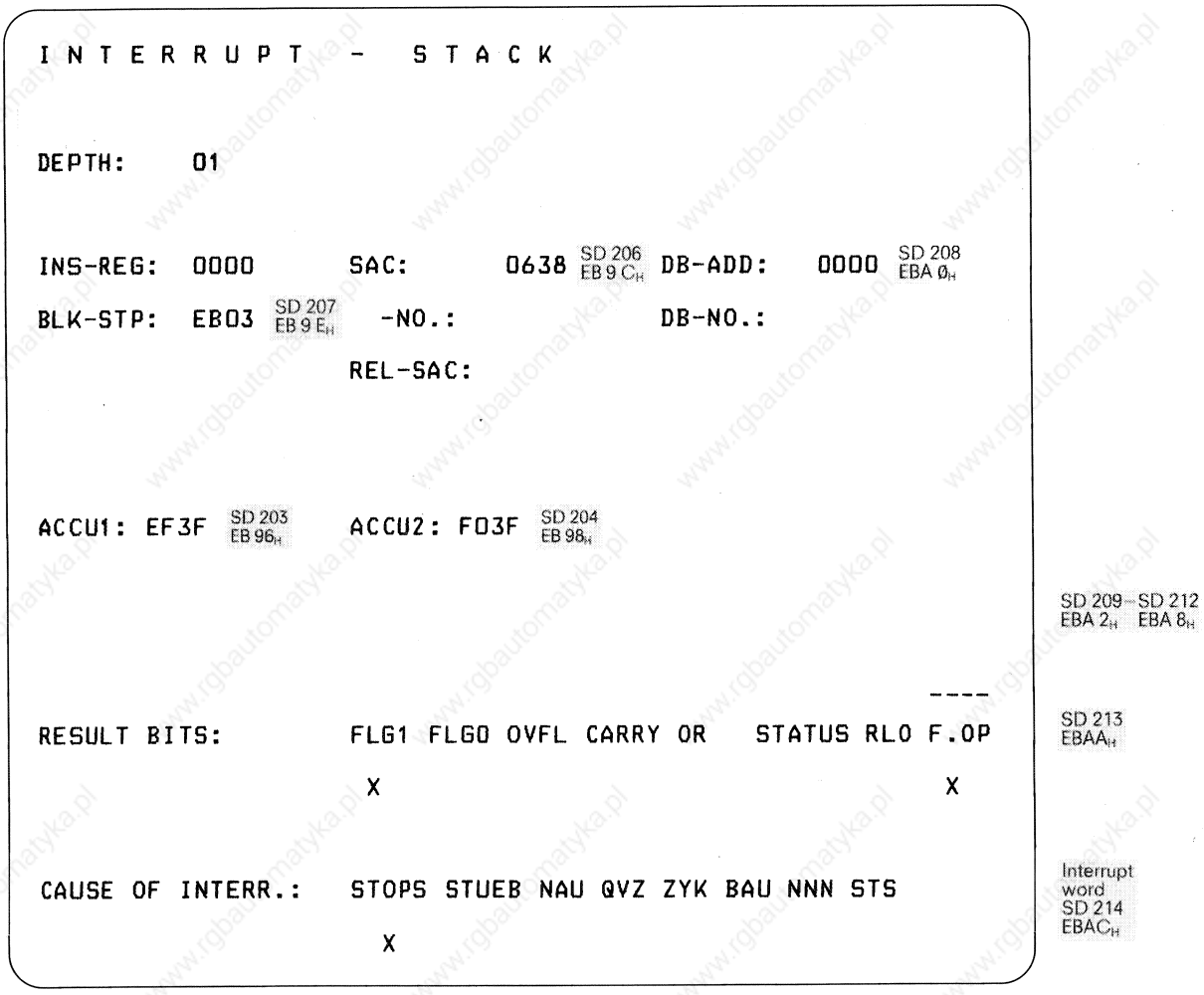


Fig. 23b Interrupt stack, part 2

4.1.4 System parameters

The system parameters provide information about the PC and the memory configuration.
1. Release of the PC software
2. CPU identifier
3. Release of the PU and IM software
4. Memory configuration (absolute addresses)
   a) Input modules (I/O memory $F000_H$ to $F07F_H$)
   b) Output modules (I/O memory $F080_H$ to $F0FF_H$)
   c) Process image of the inputs $EF00_H$ to $EF7F_H$
   d) Process image of the outputs $EF80_H$ to $EFFF_H$
   e) Retentive flags $EE00_H$ to $EE7F_H$
      Non-retentive flags $EE80_H$ to $EEFF_H$
   f) Timers $ED00_H$ to $EDFF_H$
   g) Counters $EC00_H$ to $ECFF_H$
   h) ST memory area (system data area) $EA00_H$ to $EBFF_H$

4. Maintenance and repairs

4.2 Connector pin assignments in the central controller backplane

Signal name	Connector with pin assignment						
	Power supply X 11	Indicating unit X 12	CPU-X 1	Diagnostics-X 3	RAM-X 5	IM 511-X 7	IM 512-X 9
+5 V	1/2		Z2	Z2	Z2	Z2	Z2
M	3/4		b2	b2	b2	b2	b2
E/A			d2	d2			
SAZLL			f2	f2			
Ø 2TTL			Z4	Z4	Z4	Z4	Z4[1]
PESP			b4	b4	b4	b4	b4
UBATT		b5	d4		d4	d4	d4
SAZLH			f4	f4			
CPKL		a2	Z6	Z6	Z6	Z6	Z6
ADBØ			b6	b6	b6	b6	b6
ADB12			d6	d6	d6	d6	d6
SAZRL			f6	f6			
$\overline{\text{EMR}}$			Z8	Z8	Z8	Z8	Z8
ADB1			b8	b8	b8	b8	b8
ADB13			d8	d8	d8	d8	d8
SAZRH			f8	f8			
$\overline{\text{EMW}}$			Z10	Z10	Z10	Z10	Z10
ADB2			b10	b10	b10	b10	b10
ADB14			d10	d10	d10	d10	d10
SAZL			f10	f10			
$\overline{\text{RDY}}$			Z12	Z12	Z12	Z12	Z12
ADB3			b12	b12	b12	b12	b12
ADB15			d12	d12	d12	d12	d12
SAZS			f12	f12			
DBØ			Z14	Z14	Z14	Z14	Z14
ADB4			b14	b14	b14	b14	b14
$\overline{\text{TXR1}}$			d14	d14	d14	d14	d14
INC			f14	f14			
DB1			Z16	Z16	Z16	Z16	Z16
ADB5			b16	b16	b16	b16	b16
S-Test 0			d16	d16	d16	d16	d16
DEC			f16	f16			
DB2			Z18	Z18	Z18	Z18	Z18
ADB6			b18	b18	b18	b18	b18
S-Test 1			d18	d18	d18	d18	d18
$\overline{\text{IMR}}$			f18	f18			
DB3			Z20	Z20	Z20	Z20	Z20
ADB7			b20	b20	b20	b20	b20
$\overline{\text{RXR2}}$			d20	d20	d20	d20	d20
$\overline{\text{IMW}}$			f20	f20			
DB4			Z22	Z22	Z22	Z22	Z22
ADB8			b22	b22	b22	b22	b22
S-Test			d22	d22	d22	d22	d22
$\overline{\text{BASPI}}$			f22	f22			
DB5			Z24	Z24	Z24	Z24	Z24
ADB9			b24	b24	b24	b24	b24
BASF			d24	d24			
ANZØ			f24	f24			
DB6			Z26	Z26	Z26	Z26	Z26
ADB1Ø			b26	b26	b26	b26	b26
OVF			d26	d26			
ANZ1			f26	f26			
DB7			Z28	Z28	Z28	Z28	Z28
ADB11			b28	b28	b28	b28	b28
$\overline{\text{DSI}}$		b2	d28		d28	d28	d28
QVZM			f28	f28			
$\overline{\text{MWPH}}$			Z30	Z30			
BASP			b30	b30	b30	b30	b30
MEMSEL			d30		d30	d30	d30
QVZVM			f30	f30			
$\overline{\text{CSPAEV}}$			Z32	Z32			
M	3/4		b32	b32	b32	b32	b32
$\overline{\text{BASPA}}$		a3	d32	d32	d32	d32	d32
QVZHM			f32	f32			

Fig. 24a Upper connector row of the CC backplane

[1] X9/Z4 connected to the lower connector row X10/Z32

Signal name	Connector with pin assignment						
	Power supply-X 11	Indicating unit-X 12	CPU-X 2	Diagnostics-X 4	RAM-X 6	IM 511-X 8	IM 512-X 10
+5 V	1/2		Z2	Z2	Z2	Z2	Z2
M	3/4		b2	b2	b2	b2	b2
NABA			Z24	Z24		Z24	Z24
M	3/4		b32	b32	b32	b32	b32
HOLD			d32	d32		d32	d32
BUBE				b4		Z28	Z28
BUSEN				Z16		d22	d22
1ØMHZ				Z32		Z32	Z32[1])
CPUK1			d6			d6	d6
CPUKØ			Z30			Z30	Z30
DB12					Z4	Z4	Z4
DB8					b4	b4	b4
DB13					Z6	Z6	Z6
DB9					b6	b6	b6
DB14					Z8	Z8	Z8
DB1Ø					b8	b8	b8
DB15					Z10	Z10	Z10
DB11					b10	b10	b10
PLPG			Z20			Z16	
HOLDA			d20			d20	
HOLDA1						Z20	d20
HOLDA2			Z18				
DMAFA				d20			Z20
VKEA			d28			d28	
TFA			b30	b30			
NAU		b1	Z14				
BAU		a1	Z16				
ADVS			d2	d2			
µIØ			f2	f2			
DBA8			Z4	Z4			
EAZL			d4	d4			
µI1			f4	f4			
DBA9			Z6	Z6			
DBA13			b6	b6			
µI2			f6	f6			
DBA1Ø			Z8	Z8			
DBA14			b8	b8			
µAØ			d8	d8			
µI3			f8	f8			
DBA11			Z10	Z10			
DBA15			b10	b10			
µA1			d10	d10			
µI4			f10	f10			
DBA12			Z12	Z12			
µA5			b12	b12			
µA2			d12	d12			
µI5			f12	f12			
µA6			b14	b14			
µA3			d14	d14			
µI6			f14	f14			
µA7			b16	b16			
µA4			d16	d16			
µI7			f16	f16			
µA8			b18	b18			
EAZS			d18	d18			
µI8			f18	f18			
µA9			b20	b20			
µI9			f20	f20			
EAPSF			Z22	Z22			
µA1Ø			b22	b22			
EAINT			d22	d22			
µI1Ø			f22	f22			
µA11			b24	b24			
VKE			d24	d24			
µI11			f24	f24			
EATAE			Z26	Z26			
OR			b26	b26			
ERAB			d26	d26			
µI12			f26	f26			
EACSF			Z28	Z28			
µA12			b28	b28			
µI13			f28	f28			
EICLEAR			d30	d30			
µI14			f30	f30			
EAPRES			Z32	Z18			
µI15			f32	f32			
SPKØ				Z30	AD / AE / AC	d26 U / V / T	d26 H / K / G
+5 V	1/2						
M	3/4						
SPK1				d6	AA / AB / Z	b26 R / S / P	b26 E / F / D
+5 V	1/2						
M	3/4						
SPK2				Z14	X / Y / W	Z14 M / N / L	Z14 B / C / A
+5 V	1/2						
M	3/4						

Fig. 24b Lower connector row of the CC backplane

4.3 Connector pin assignments of the 110 bus

Fig. 25 shows the pin assignments of the connectors for the 110 bus for each mounting rack. If the I/O bit is "0", only the inputs are addressed, whereas if it is "1", only the outputs are addressed. The addressing of each module on the mounting rack is carried out using bits Z1, Z2 and F0 to F7 (see Fig. 26). The individual inputs/outputs on the modules are selected by bits K0 to K2.

I/O	Enable the input (= "0") or output modules (= "1")
Z1, Z2 and F0 to F7	Addressing of the input/output modules
K0 to K2	Addressing of the inputs or outputs on the selected modules
D_{IN}	DATA IN, signal state of inputs
D_{OUT}	DATA OUT, signal state for setting the outputs
RI	Initialising pulse (resets output modules)
IR	Interrupt group signal of the corresponding digital input module
M	0 V DC

Socket connectors

2	+5 V		E/A	1
4	Z2		Z1	3
6	F6		F7	5
8	JR		RI	7
10	F4		F5	9
12	D_{OUT}		D_{IN}	11
14	F2		F3	13
16	K1		K2	15
18	F0		F1	17
20	M–		K0	19

Fig. 25 Pin assignments of the socket connector on the 110 bus

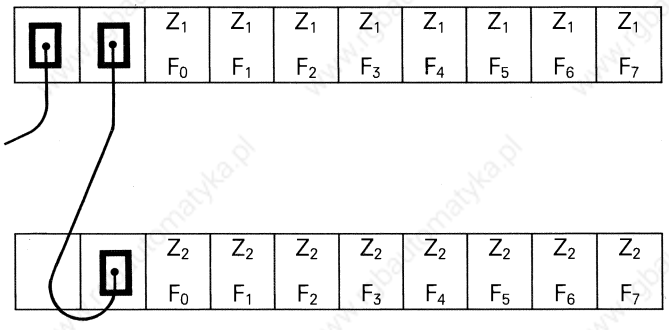


Fig. 26a Coding of the 110 bus with short mounting racks

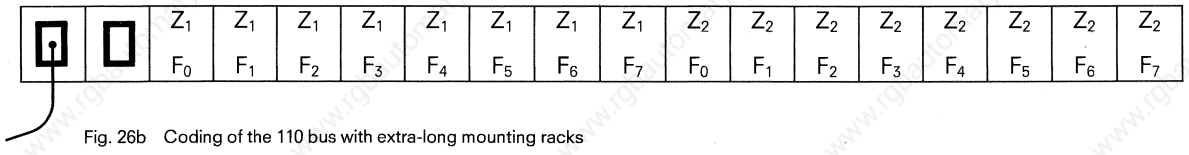


Fig. 26b Coding of the 110 bus with extra-long mounting racks

Description	Order No.	Weight approx. kg
Housing, complete with power supply 220 V AC/240 V AC/5 V DC	**6ES5 932–3SA12**	9.5
Housing, complete with power supply 115 V AC/5 V DC	**6ES5 932–3SA22**	9.5
Housing, complete with power supply 24 V DC/5 V DC	**6ES5 932–3SA32**	6.7
CPU	**6ES5 902–3SA12**	1.0
Memory submodul for CPU		
a) with EPROM for 2K statements	**6ES5 911–0AA31**	0.06
b) with EPROM for 4K statements	**6ES5 911–0AA42**	
c) with EPROM for 8K statements	**6ES5 911–0AA52**	
340 Memory module*		
RAM for 8K statements	**6ES5 340–5AA11**	0.3
RAM for 16K statements	**6ES5 340–5AA21**	0.3
350 Memory module*		
RAM for 4K statements	**6ES5 350–5AA21**	0.3
Associated EPROM submodules*		
371 for 2K statements	**6ES5 371–0AA31**	0.07
371 for 4K statements	**6ES5 371–0AA41**	0.07
371 for 8K statements	**6ES5 371–0AA51**	0.07
511 PU interface module*	**6ES5 511–5AA12**	0.3
512C Interface module* for computer, keyboard printer and CRT monitor	**6ES5 512–5BC12**	0.3
302 Serial peripheral interface module* (can be plugged into central controller)	**6ES5 302–5AA11**	0.3
731 Cable connector* between 670 PU and 511 IM	**6ES5 731–0□□□0**	
732 Cable sonnector between 512 IM and **3913 keyboard printer (TTY)***	**6ES5 732–1□□□0**	
3914 keyboard printer (PT80, TTY)*	**6ES5 732–2□□□0**	
3964 Data transmission controller (PROMEA)*	**6ES5 732–3□□□0**	
3974 (TTY)* Alphanumeric display unit	**6ES5 732–4□□□0**	
3974 R (TTY)* Alphanumeric display unit	**6ES5 732–5□□□0**	
512 Interface module (S5–S5 interface TTY)*	**6ES5 732–6□□□0**	
3964 Data transmission controller*	**6ES5 732–7□□□0**	
Length of 731 and 732 cable connectors		
1 m	**BB0**	
2 m	**BC0**	
4 m	**BE0**	
5 m	**BF0**	
10 m	**CB0**	
20 m	**CC0**	
40 m	**CE0**	
80 m	**CJ0**	
100 m	**DB0**	
200 m	**DC0**	
400 m	**DE0**	
800 m	**DJ0**	
1000 m	**EB0**	
736 Cable connector* Length 3.20 m; for connecting a PT 80 (TTY) printer to the 670/675 PU	**6ES5 736–0BD20**	
737 Cable connector* Length 3.20 m; for connecting a printer (V.24) to the 670/675 PU	**6ES5 737–0BD20**	

Description	Order No.	Weight approx. kg
670C Programming unit* consisting of: video monitor with UV erasing unit and printer interface		
German labelling	**6ES5 670–0CA21**	20
English labelling	**6ES5 670–0CB21**	
French labelling	**6ES5 670–0CC21**	
675 programming unit* consisting of: video monitor with printer interface but without UV erasing unit	**6ES5 675–0UA11**	18
Mounting rack		
with 8 module locations	**6ES5 710–0SA11**	1.53
with 16 module locations	**6ES5 710–0SA41**	2.56
Cable connector, shielding		
between CC and I/Os, 0.9 m	**6ES5 716–0AK00**	
between CC and I/Os, 1.5 m	**6ES5 716–0BB50**	
between CC and I/Os, 2.5 m	**6ES5 716–0BC50**	
Cable connector, shielded between short mounting racks, 0.8 m	**6ES5 717–0BJ00**	
Cable connector, shielded between extra-long mounting racks, 0.5 m	**6ES5 718–0AF00**	
Input modules, each with 8 inputs		
Digital input module 24 V DC	**6ES5 400–7AA13**	0.4
Digital input module with group signal 24 V DC	**6ES5 401–7AA13**	
Digital input module 115 V AC/DC	**6ES5 405–7AB11**	
220 V AC/DC	**6ES5 405–7AB21**	
48 V AC/DC	**6ES5 405–7AB31**	
Output modules, each with 8 outputs		
Digital output module 24 V DC, 2 A	**6ES5 410–7AA11**	0.68
48 V DC, 0.5 A	**6ES5 410–7AA21**	
115 V AC, 2 A	**6ES5 415–7AB11**	
220 V AC, 2 A	**6ES5 415–7AB21**	
48 V AC/24 V AC, 2 A	**6ES5 415–7AA31**	
Relay output module		
up to 30 V AC/DC/500 mA	**6ES5 417–7AA11**	0.7
up to 250 V AC/DC/1.5 A	**6ES5 417–7AA21**	
333C Service unit* without connector	**6ES5 333–0AC21**	3.0
Standard function blocks for 333C service unit, on mini-diskette	**P71200–A0121–A253–04**	
Fuses for		
output modules 220 V AC, 6.3 A fast	**261 312 GWA**	
115 V AC, 6.3 A fast	**261 312 GWA**	
24 V DC, 2.5 A fast	**261 131 GWA**	
Power supply blocks		
220/240 V AC, 0.8 A slow	**256 263 GWE**	
115 V AC, 1.6 A slow	**256 255 GWE**	
Power supply modules for external 24 V supply		
220 V AC/24 V DC; 0.8 A	**6ES5 931–7AA11**	0.7
115 V AC/24 V DC; 0.8 A	**6ES5 931–7AA21**	0.7
Back-up battery (Li) 3.4 V	**6ES5 980–0AA31**	

* Order from GWK

6. Maximum I/O configuration

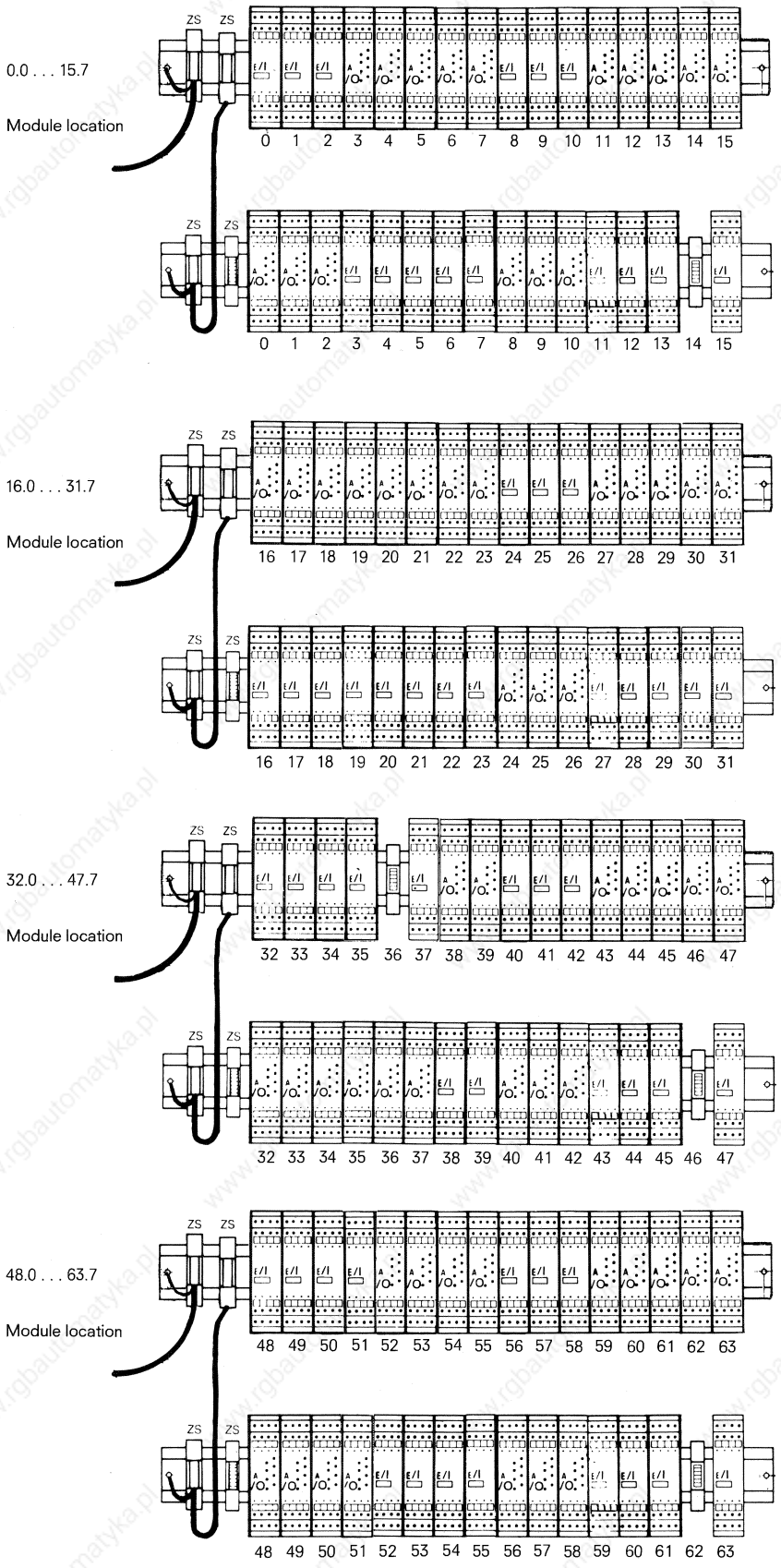


Fig. 27a Maximum configuration of the I/Os with extra-long mounting racks and addressing of the input/output modules.

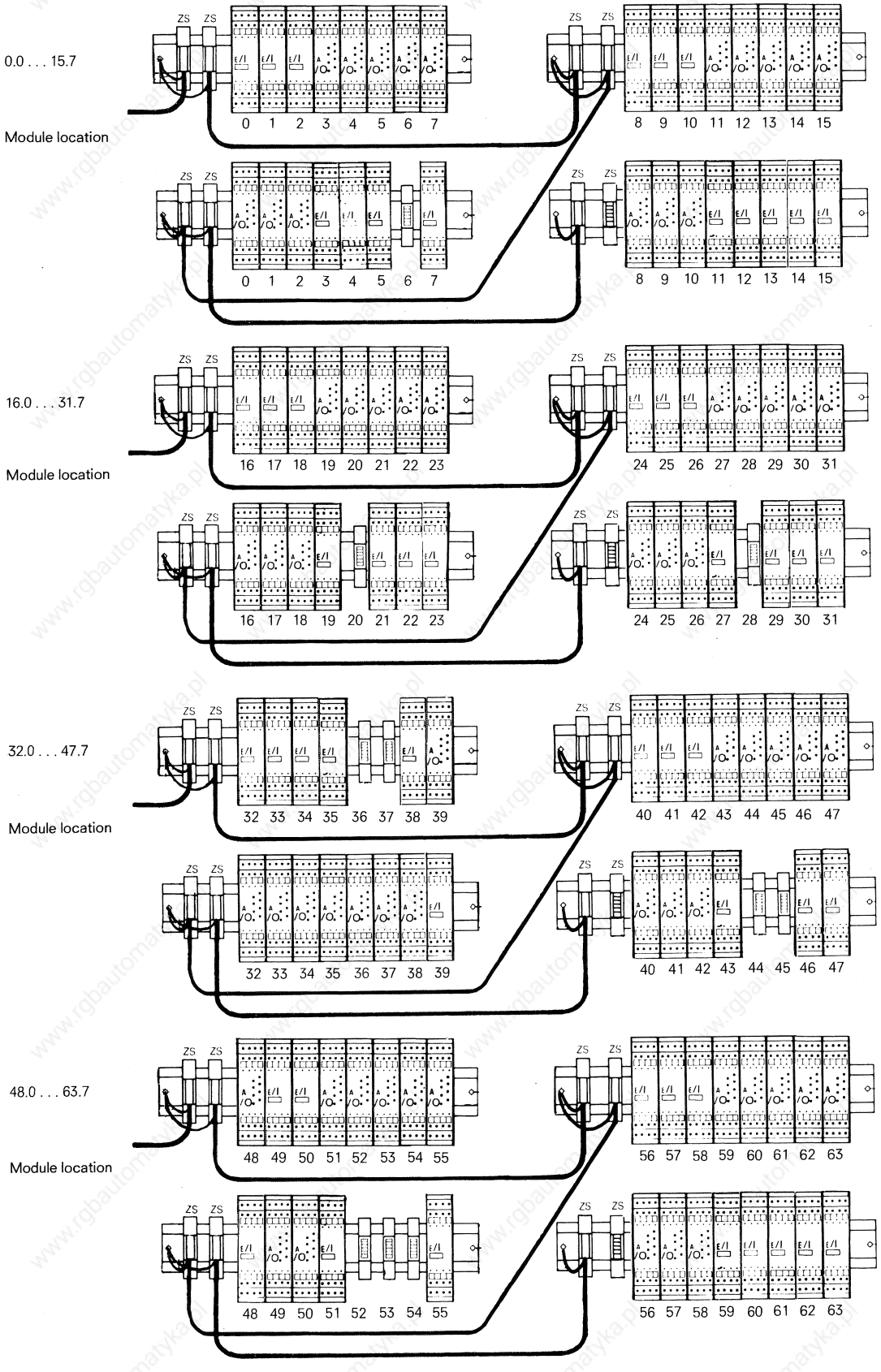


Fig. 27b Maximum configuration of the I/O modules with short mounting racks and addressing of the input/output modules.

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