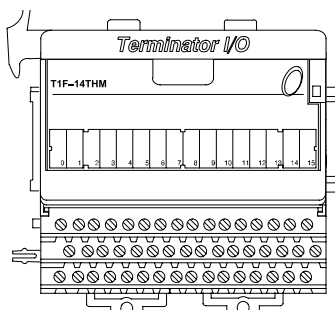# Thermocouple Input Module

T1F-14THM $;-000bxj:

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

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

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.

Equivalent Input Circuit
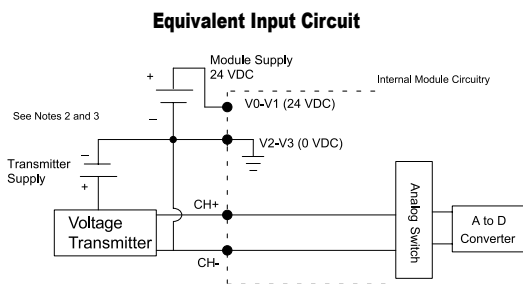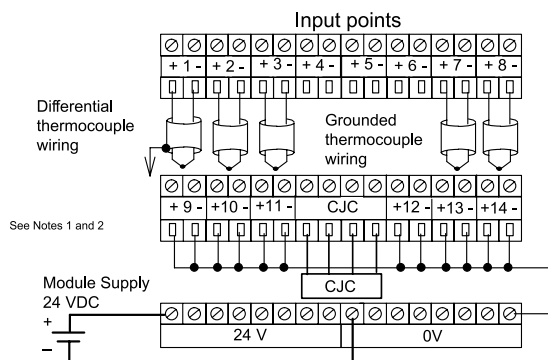
Dimensions and Installation

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 www.automationdirect.com.) 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.

See the Enclosures section for an enclosure that may be suitable for your application

2"
50mm
min

2"
50mm
min

2"
50mm
min

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

48mm (1.89in)	48mm (1.89in)	48mm (1.89in)	89mm (3.5in)	83.3mm (3.28in)
80mm (3.15in)	80mm (3.15in)	80mm (3.15in)	80mm (3.15in)	
Power Supply	**Network Interface Module**	**Half-size I/O Module with Base**	**Full-size I/O Module with Base**	**System Depth**

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.
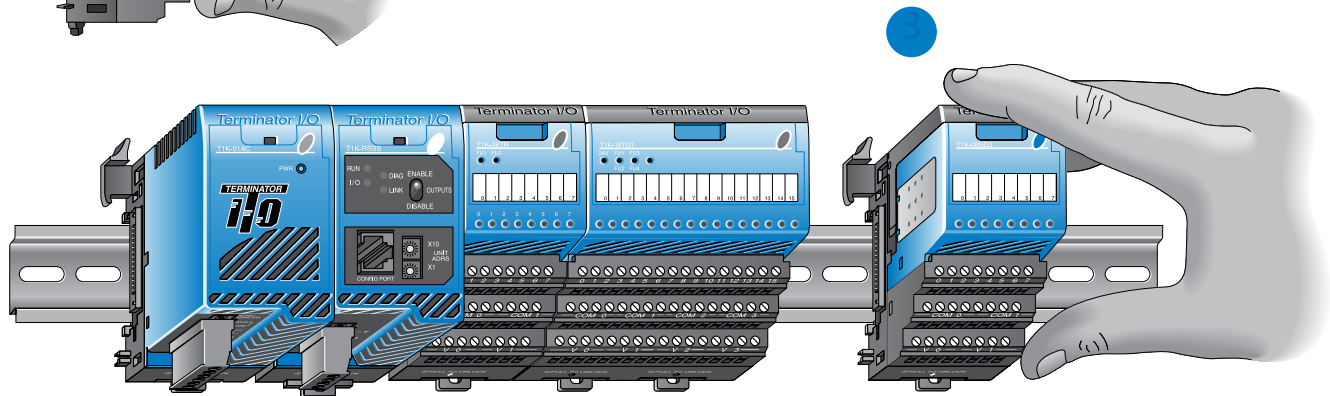
DN-ASB1 angled mounting bracket

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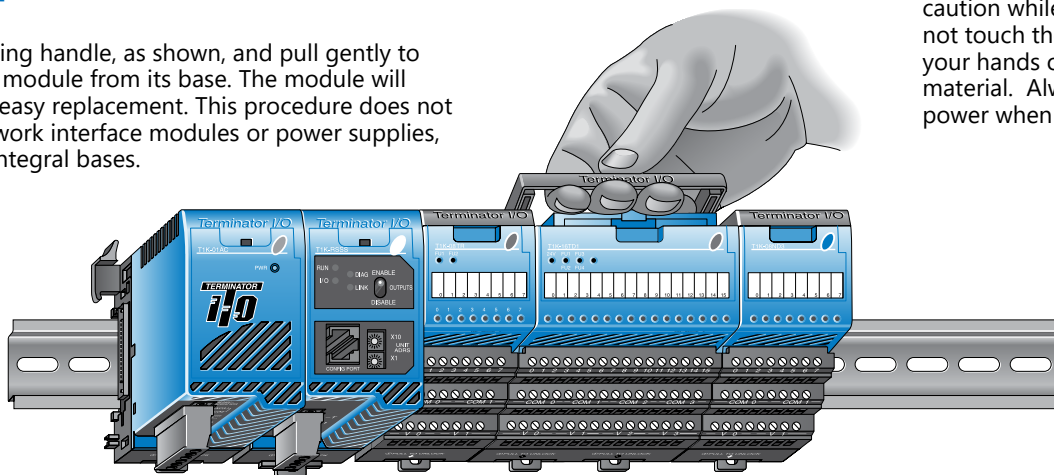
Hot-swappable I/O modules
You can remove I/O modules under power, but exercise caution while doing so. Do not touch the terminals with your hands or any conductive material. Always remove power when possible.

Universal Field I/O tFED-54

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 $00e41:	T1K-01DC $00e42:
Input Voltage Range	110/220 VAC	12/24 VDC
Input Frequency	50/60 Hz	N/A
Maximum Power	50VA	30W
Max. Inrush Current	20A	10A
Insulation Resistance	> 10Mq @ 500 VDC	
Voltage Withstand	1 min. @ 1500VAC between primary, secondary and field ground	
5VDC PWR Voltage	5.25 VDC	5.25 VDC
5VDC PWR Current Rating	2000 mA max (see current option note below)	2000mA max
5VDC PWR Ripple	5% max.	5% max.
24VDC PWR Voltage	24VDC	N/A
24VDC PWR Current Rating	300mA max. (see current option note below)	N/A
24VDC PWR Ripple	10% max.	N/A
Fuse	1 (primary), not replaceable	
Replacement Terminal Block (Phoenix Contact)	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
Interface Modules		
T1H-EBC100	300	0
T1K-DEVNETS	250	45
T1K-MODBUS	300	0
DC Input Modules		
T1K-08ND3	35	0
T1K-16ND3	70	0
AC Input Modules		
T1K-08NA-1	35	0
T1K-16NA-1	70	0

Module	5VDC	24VDC
DC Output Modules		
T1H-08TDS	200	0
T1K-08TD1	100	200*
T1K-16TD1	200	400*
T1K-08TD2-1	200	0
T1K-16TD2-1	200	0
AC Output Modules		
T1K-08TA	250	0
T1K-16TA	450	0
T1K-08TAS	300	0
Relay Output Modules		
T1K-08TR	350	0
T1K-16TR	700	0
T1K-08TRS	400	0
Specialty Modules		
T1H-CTRIO	400	0

* Use either internal or external source for 24VDC

Module	5VDC	24VDC
Analog Input Modules		
T1F-08AD-1	75	50*
T1F-08AD-2	75	50*
T1F-16AD-1	75	50*
T1F-16AD-2	75	50*
T1F-16RTD	150	0
T1F-16TMST	150	0
T1F-14THM	60	70*
Analog Output Modules		
T1F-08DA-1	75	150*
T1F-08DA-2	75	150*
T1F-16DA-1	75	150*
T1F-16DA-2	75	150*
Combination Analog Modules		
T1F-8AD4DA-1	75	60*
T1F-8AD4DA-2	75	70*

* 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.

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.

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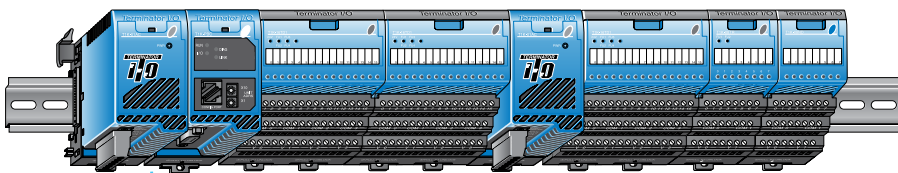
This power supply powers the network interface module and the next two I/O modules

This power supply powers these three I/O modules

Expansion I/O Configurations

Expansion cables

T1K-10CBL	**$-004vj:**
T1K-10CBL-1*	**$004vk:**

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.


Cable length = 1.0 m

*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.

I/O Addressing

T1K-10CBL(-1)

T1K-10CBL(-1)
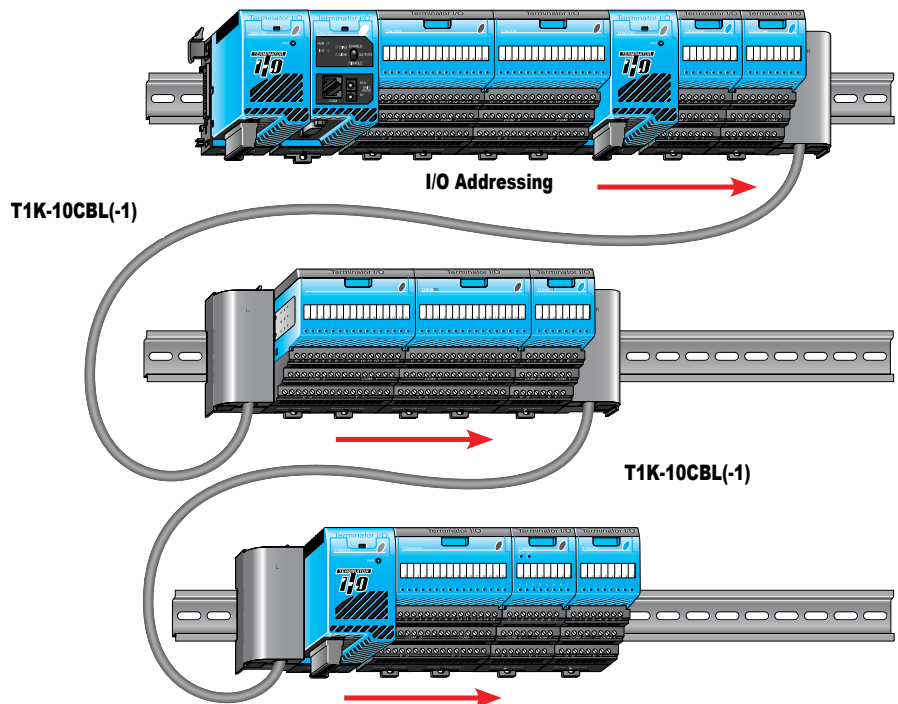
Field Device Wiring and Power Options

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		
Terminal Type	Screw type	Spring clamp
Recommended Torque	1.77–3.54 lb·in (0.2–0.4 N·m)	N/A
Wire Gauge	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.
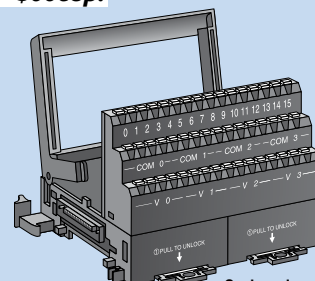
T1K-08B **$00e6s:** **T1K-08B-1** **$00e8n:**

Screw clamp, half-size — Spring clamp, half-size
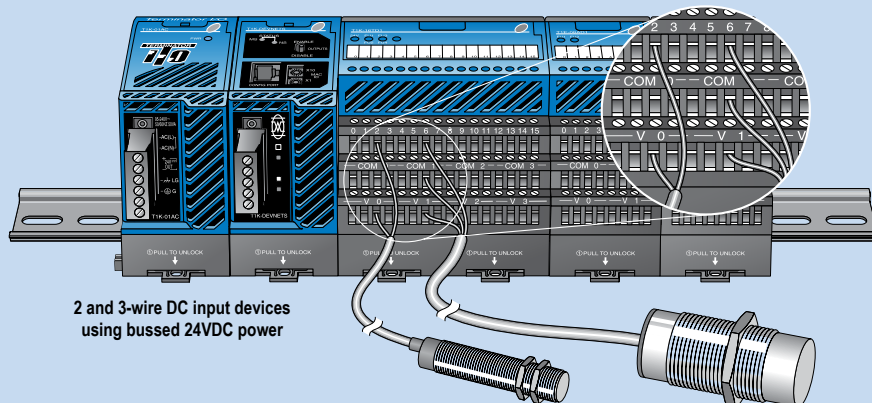
T1K-16B **$00e8o:** **T1K-16B-1** **$00e8p:**

Screw clamp, full-size — Spring clamp, full-size

2 and 3-wire DC input devices using bussed 24VDC power

Use externally supplied 24VDC power or 24VDC auxiliary power from T1K-01AC — **Do not jumper modules together to create a 24VDC bus when using the "hot swap" feature. See Note below.**

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.