Nexto Series
User Manual

MU214600 Rev. V

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1. Introduction

1.1. Nexto Series Features

Nexto Series is a powerful and complete Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) series with exclusive and innovative features. Due to its flexibility, functional design, advanced diagnosis resources and modular architecture, Nexto PLC can be used for control systems in small, medium and large applications.

Nexto Series architecture has a great variety of input and output modules. These modules combined with a powerful high performance CPU and a high speed bus based on Ethernet, fit to several applications such as high speed control for small machines, complex distributed processes, redundant applications and systems with a large number of I/O as building automation. Furthermore, Nexto Series has modules for motion control, communication and interface to the most popular field networks among other features.

Nexto Series uses an advanced technology in its bus, which is based on a high speed Ethernet, allowing input and output information and data to be shared among all modules of the system. The I/O modules can be easily divided and distributed throughout the whole field, allowing the use of bus expansion with the same performance of a local module.

Furthermore Nexto Series presents a complete tool for user programming, configuring, simulation and debug: MasterTool IEC XE. It's flexible and easy-to-use software which offers six programming languages defined by IEC 61131-3 standard: Structured Text (ST), Sequential Function Chart (SFC), Function Block Diagram (FBD), Ladder Diagram (LD), Instructions List (IL) and Continuous Function Chart (CFC). MasterTool IEC XE allows the use of different languages in the same application providing to the user a powerful way to organize the application and reuse codes from previous applications.

Other modules of Nexto Series made the Nexto Jet solution, which is an ideal set of inputs and outputs for small and medium application size, beyond distributed systems. The solution presents high performance and compact modules that are used together with the CPUs, racks, communication and fieldbus modules, besides MasterTool IEC XE software. The Nexto Jet modules add more versatility and competitiveness to the consecrated Nexto Series, keeping the flexibility, modular architecture and advanced diagnosis resources.

1.1.1. Module List

Following is the complete list of modules. Please contact your sales representative to check availability and lead times. For further information, please refer to the product documentation of each module.

1.1.1.1. CPUs – Central Processing Units

- **NX3003:** CPU, 1 Ethernet port, 1 serial channel, 14 digital inputs, 10 digital outputs, local I/O modules support and power supply integrated
- **NX3004:** CPU, 1 Ethernet port, 1 serial channel, remote rack expansion support and power supply integrated
- **NX3005:** CPU, 1 Ethernet port, 1 serial channel, remote rack expansion support, power supply integrated and user web pages support
- **NX3008:** CPU, 3 Ethernet port, 1 USB, 1 serial, 1 CAN, memory card interface, remote rack expansion support, power supply integrated and user web pages support
- **NX3010:** High-speed CPU, 1 Ethernet port, 2 serial channels, memory card interface and remote rack expansion support
- **NX3020:** High-speed CPU, 2 Ethernet ports, 2 serial channels, memory card interface and remote rack expansion support
- **NX3030:** High-speed CPU, 2 Ethernet ports, 2 serial channels, memory card interface, remote rack expansion and redundancy support

1.1.1.2. Fieldbus Interfaces

- **NX5000:** Ethernet Module
- **NX5001:** PROFIBUS-DP Master Module
- **NX5100:** MODBUS TCP Head
- **NX5101:** MODBUS TCP Head without hot swap, with 14 digital inputs and 10 digital outputs
- **NX5110:** PROFIBUS-DP Head
- **NX5210:** PROFIBUS-DP Redundant Head

1.1.1.3. Input Modules

Nexto:

- **NX1001:** 24 Vdc 16 DI Module
- **NX6000:** 8 AI Voltage/Current Module 16 Bits
- **NX6010:** 8 AI Thermocouple Module
- **NX6014:** 8 AI Current Module with HART
- **NX6020:** 8 AI RTD Module

Nexto Jet:

- **NJ1001:** 24 Vdc 16 DI Module
- **NJ6000:** 8 AI Voltage/Current Module 16 Bits
- **NJ6001:** 6 AI Voltage/Current Module 12 Bits
- **NJ6010:** 8 AI Thermocouple Module
- **NJ6011:** 4 AI Thermocouple Module
- **NJ6020:** 8 AI RTD Module

1.1.1.4. Mixed I/O Modules

Nexto:

- **NX1005:** 24 Vdc 8 DO Transistor / 8 DI Mixed Module

Nexto Jet:

- **NJ1005:** 24 Vdc 8 DO Transistor / 8 DI Mixed Module
- **NJ6005:** 6 AI & 4 AO Voltage/Current Mixed Module 12 Bits

1.1.1.5. Output Modules

Nexto:

- **NX2001:** 24 Vdc 16 DO Transistor Module
- **NX2020:** 16 DO Relay Module
- **NX6100:** 4 AO Voltage/Current Module 16 Bits
- **NX6134:** 4 AO Current Module 16 Bits with HART

Nexto Jet:

- **NJ2001:** 24 Vdc 16 DO Transistor Module
- **NJ6100:** 4 AO Voltage/Current Module 16 Bits
- **NJ6101:** 4 AO Voltage/Current Module 12 Bits

1.1.1.6. Power Supply Modules

- **NX8000:** 30 W 24 Vdc Power Supply Module

1.1.1.7. Racks

- **NX9000:** 8-Slot Backplane Rack
- **NX9001:** 12-Slot Backplane Rack
- **NX9002:** 16-Slot Backplane Rack
- **NX9003:** 24-Slot Backplane Rack
- **NX9010:** 8-Slot Backplane Rack (No Hot Swap)
- **NX9020:** 2-Slot base for panel assembly

1.1.1.8. Special Modules

- **NX4000:** Bus Expansion Module
- **NX4010:** Redundancy Link Module

1.1.1.9. Software

- MT8500 MasterTool IEC XE LITE
- MT8500 MasterTool IEC XE BASIC
- MT8500 MasterTool IEC XE PROFESSIONAL
- MT8500 MasterTool IEC XE ADVANCED
- MT8800 MasterTool Safety

1.1.1.10. Accessories

- **NX9100:** Left/Right Side Rack Ends
- **NX9101:** 32 GB microSD memory card with miniSD and SD adapters
- **NX9102:** Rack Connector Cover
- **NX9202:** RJ45-RJ45 2 m Cable
- **NX9205:** RJ45-RJ45 5 m Cable
- **NX9210:** RJ45-RJ45 10 m Cable
- **NX9401:** 6-terminal connector
- **NX9402:** 10-terminal connector with cable guides
- **NX9403:** 20-terminal connector with cable guides
- **NX9404:** 6-terminal connector with fixing
- **NX9405:** 12-terminal connector with fixing
- **NX9406:** 18-terminal connector with fixing
- **NX9500:** Gigabit SFP multimode fiber transceiver (550m)
- **NX9501:** Gigabit SFP single-mode fiber transceiver (10Km)

1.1.2. Innovative Features

Nexto Series brings to the user many innovations regarding utilization, supervision and system maintenance. These features were developed focusing a new concept in industrial automation.

VPN: Nexto products have an embedded VPN service, which creates a private tunnel that connects directly to the CPU. This functionality, available on some models of the family, allows accessing a control network remotely and completely securely..

FTP: Supporting FTP-type connections, the series equipment is able to exchange data with a server that uses this same technology model. This functionality allows the files generated by the controller, such as logs collected through a datalogger function, to be accessed remotely.

Linux: Another innovative feature of the series is its embedded Linux platform. The feature makes possible the virtualization of software developed for operating systems with Unix technology. The feature gives more versatility and speed to the operation of the system, as it allows the processing of multiple data within the CPU itself.

Battery Free Operation: Nexto Series does not require any kind of battery for memory maintenance and real time clock operation. This feature is extremely important because it reduces the system maintenance needs and allows the use in remote locations where maintenance can be difficult to be performed. Besides, this feature is environmentally friendly.

Easy Plug System: Nexto Series has an exclusive method to plug and unplug I/O terminal blocks. The terminal blocks can be easily removed with a single movement and with no special tools. In order to plug the terminal block back to the module, the frontal cover assists the installation procedure, fitting the terminal block to the module.

Multiple Block Storage: Several kinds of memories are available to the user in Nexto Series CPUs, offering the best option for any user needs. These memories are divided in volatile memories and non-volatile memories. For volatile memories, Nexto Series CPUs offer addressable input (%I), addressable output (%Q), addressable memory (%M), data memory and redundant data memory. For applications that require non-volatile functionality, Nexto Series CPUs bring retain addressable memory (%Q), retain data memory, persistent addressable memory (%Q), persistent data memory, program memory, source code memory, CPU file system (doc, PDF, data) and memory card interface.

One Touch Diag: One Touch Diag is an exclusive feature that Nexto Series brings to PLCs. With this new concept, the user can check diagnostic information of any module present in the system directly on CPU's graphic display with one single press in the diagnostic switch of the respective module. OTD is a powerful diagnostic tool that can be used offline (without supervisor or programmer), reducing maintenance and commissioning times.

OFD – On Board Full Documentation: Nexto Series CPUs are capable of storing the complete project documentation in its own memory. This feature can be very convenient for backup purposes and maintenance, since the complete information is stored in a single and reliable place.

ETD – Electronic Tag on Display: Another exclusive feature that Nexto Series brings to PLCs is the Electronic Tag on Display. This new functionality brings the process of checking the tag names of any I/O pin or module used in the system directly to the CPU's graphic display. Along with this information, the user can check the description, as well. This feature is extremely useful during maintenance and troubleshooting procedures.

DHW – Double Hardware Width: Nexto Series modules were designed to save space in user cabinets or machines. For this reason, Nexto Series delivers two different module widths: Double Width (two backplane rack slots are required) and Single Width (only one backplane rack slot is required). This concept allows the use of compact I/O modules with a high-density of I/O points along with complex modules, like CPUs, fieldbus masters and power supply modules.

High-speed CPU: All Nexto Series CPUs were designed to provide an outstanding performance to the user, allowing the coverage of a large range of applications requirements.

iF Product Design Award 2012: Nexto Series was the winner of iF Product Design Award 2012 in industry + skilled trades group. This award is recognized internationally as a seal of quality and excellence, considered the Oscars of the design in Europe..

1.1.3. Architecture

Nexto Series is capable of addressing many different applications ranging from small high-speed machinery automation to large complex process automation. For this reason, the system is very flexible and modular enabling many different configurations without compromising cost and performance.

The modules Nexto and Nexto Jet cannot be used together in the same bus, it means that, the usage of mixed modules in the same bus local/remote is not valid, consequently the application will not be executed by the chosen CPU.

The architecture is divided in the following main components:

1.1.3.1. CPU

The CPU is responsible for the execution of all logic and control functions. The basic CPU cycle is composed by: reading inputs, running application algorithms and logic, writing outputs and providing communication processes with the supervision system and fieldbus networks.

1.1.3.2. Power Supply Module (PSU)

The power supply module provides power to the modules installed on the backplane racks. Each rack must have its own power supply module. Application power requirements are shown in the configuration tool.

1.1.3.3. Backplane Bus

A typical system consists of a local rack (CPU and its local I/O modules) and remote racks (sets of remote I/O modules). For the local rack, Nexto Series architecture delivers a state-of-the-art high-speed real-time 100 Mbps Ethernet backplane bus technology. Since it is Ethernet based, the local rack bus can be easily extended to remote racks using standard Ethernet cables (up to 100 m) and devices called bus expansion modules. These devices convert the internal signals to the standard Ethernet 100BASE-TX media. Bus expansions can be used in redundant mode to obtain an extremely reliable architecture. Each backplane rack can have up to 24 modules and the system can address up to 25 racks.

1.1.3.4. Backplane Racks

The backplane racks have special aluminum chassis with a printed circuit board where all modules are connected. They are assembled directly to the panel and deliver high immunity against EMI and ESD (if the recommended grounding rules are performed during installation phase).

1.1.3.5. I/O Modules

The I/O modules are plugged into the racks for adapting the different types of field signals to the CPU or fieldbus heads. Nexto Series supports a wide variety of I/O types and operating ranges, thus covering all the typical needs for an automation system. The Nexto modules are hot-swappable, meaning that they can be unplugged without turning the system off or removing the power and the modules that make part of Nexto Jet solution does not support this functionality. Due to isolation features, some I/O modules must be supplied by external power supplies.

1.1.3.6. Fieldbus Head

The fieldbus heads connect Nexto Series modules to different fieldbus networks. They can communicate with CPUs from different vendors, supporting several protocols like MODBUS, PROFINET, PROFIBUS-DP and others.

1.1.3.7. Fieldbus Interface

The fieldbus interfaces are fieldbus master nodes and allow the access to remote modules or other equipment based on major industry fieldbus, like PROFIBUS-DP, MODBUS and others. The fieldbus interfaces are plugged into local racks and use two I/O module slots.

1.1.4. Application Examples

1.1.4.1. Compact CPU

This architecture explores the needs of compact applications. A CPU with integrated power supply (NX3003, NX3004, NX3005 or NX3008), 8 positions rack and input and output modules enable the reduction of space and cost in your project.

These architectures presented in Figure 1 and Figure 2 are the most indicated to be used in machinery automation. It is important to note that the Nexto and Nexto Jet modules cannot be used simultaneously at the same bus, or the architecture is formed with Nexto or Nexto Jet modules.

Figure 1: Compact CPU with Nexto Modules

Figure 2: Compact CPU with Nexto Jet Modules

1.1.4.2. Single CPU

This architecture is based on a single rack, called base rack. This rack is populated with a CPU, a power supply module (PSU) and the required I/O modules for the application, as shown on Figure 3. The modules order must follow the configuration rules presented in the configuration tool.

This architecture is intended for use in small applications, like machinery automation.

The same architecture using Nexto Jet modules can be checked in Figure 4 following.

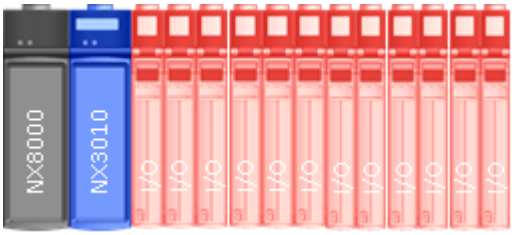

Figure 3: Single CPU with Nexto Modules

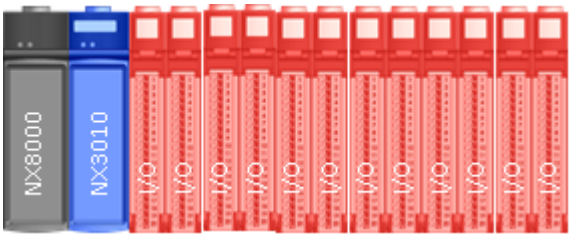

Figure 4: Single CPU with Nexto Jet Modules

1.1.4.3. Single CPU with Remote Rack Expansion

This architecture is based on a base rack (where the CPU is placed) and remote racks. The communication between the base rack and remote racks is done via the bus expansion module. Each remote rack needs its own power supply module (PSU) and bus expansion module. Each expansion module can be located 100 m far from the other using standard shielded CAT5 Ethernet cables. The expansion module has two RJ45 ports, where one port is for incoming data and another one for outgoing data. In this application example, the base rack expansion module is connected using only one cable and leaving the incoming data port open. The last remote rack has the outgoing data port open. The remote racks in between, will have both ports connected: one port connected to previous rack and the other to the next rack. Each expansion module has a switch for selecting the rack number. Each rack must have a unique address.

When this kind of architecture is used, it is important to remember that in case of Nexto modules usage, only this type of module can be used in the local and/or expansion rack. The same is true in case of Nexto Jet modules usage. The next architectures that follow in Figure 5 and Figure 6 are examples with Nexto and Nexto Jet modules.

This architecture is intended for medium to large applications, where the number of I/O points is high.

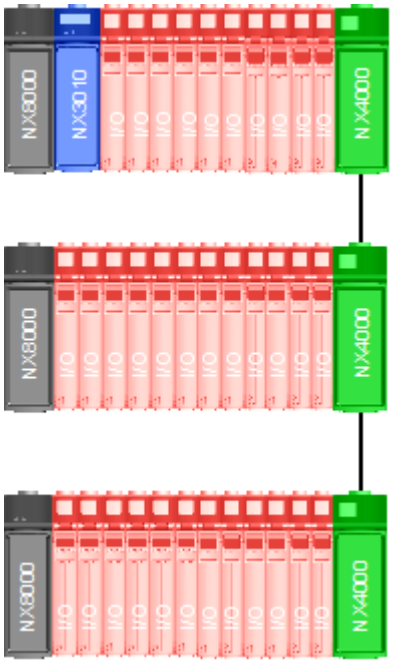

Figure 5: Single CPU with Remote Rack Expansion and Nexto Modules

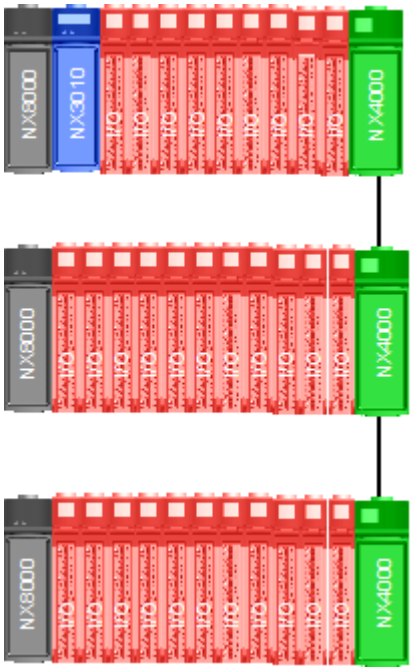

Figure 6: Single CPU with Remote Rack Expansion and Nexto Jet Modules

1.1.4.4. Single CPU with Remote Rack Expansion and Loopback

This architecture is based on the previous one with a base rack (where the CPU is placed) and remote racks. The communication between the base rack and remote racks is also made via the bus expansion module. The only difference is that the outgoing data port in the last bus expansion module is connected to the base rack expansion module incoming data port. This architecture allows the system to keep the I/O access even in the case of a single failure on extension cables. The CPU will detect the damaged cable, re-route the internal data paths to override this failure and generate user diagnostics. This feature is interesting for fast maintenance with the system powered on and it increases the overall system availability.

When this kind of architecture is used, it is important to remember that in case of Nexto modules usage, only this type of module can be used in the local and/or expansion rack. The same is true in case of Nexto Jet modules usage. The next architectures that follow in Figure 7 and Figure 8 are examples with Nexto and Nexto Jet modules.

This architecture is intended for medium to large applications, where the number of I/O points is high and there is the need of higher availability.

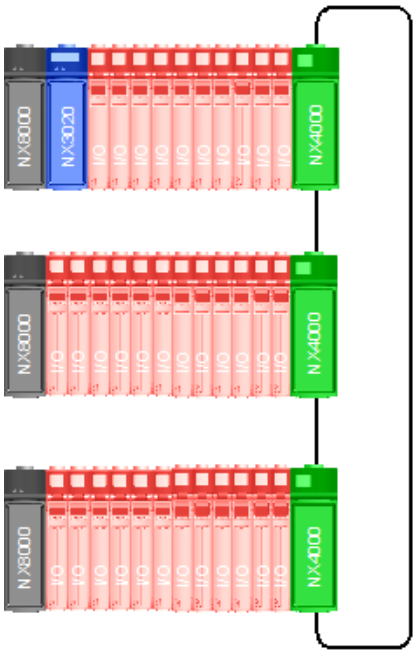

Figure 7: Single CPU with Remote Rack Expansion, Loopback and Nexto Modules

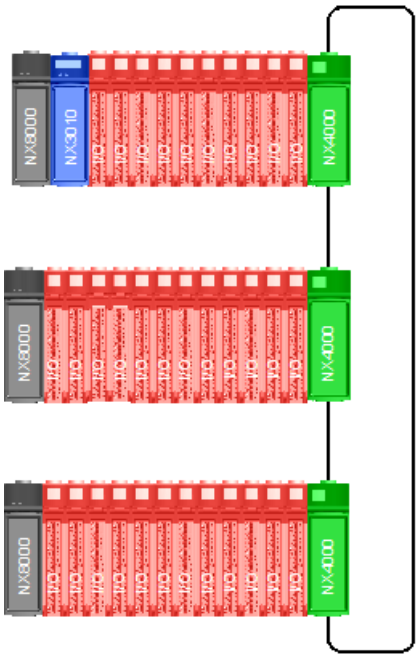

Figure 8: Single CPU with Remote Rack Expansion, Loopback and Nexto Jet Modules

1.1.4.5. Single CPU with Redundant Rack Expansion and Loopback

This architecture is based on the use of two bus expansion modules in the racks. With more than one expansion module, the system has an outstanding availability, because it supports single cable failure or expansion module failure. Just as the previous architecture, this is intended for systems where maintenance is an issue and the system must be available for a longer time. In this architecture, the racks must be mounted as the following diagram, where the expansion modules are located side by side on the last slot positions. Besides, there are unused expansion module ports that must be left unconnected.

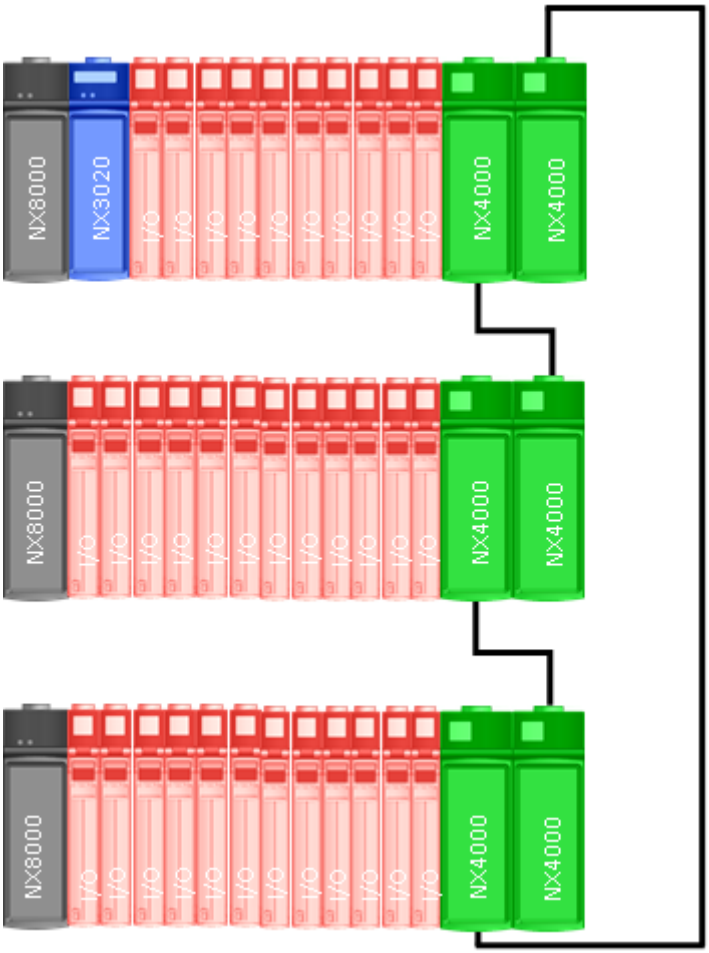

Figure 9: Single CPU with Redundant Rack Expansion and Loopback Bus

1.1.4.6. Fieldbus Interfaces

This architecture is based on the use of fieldbus interfaces to access networks for distributing remote I/Os and other third-party devices.

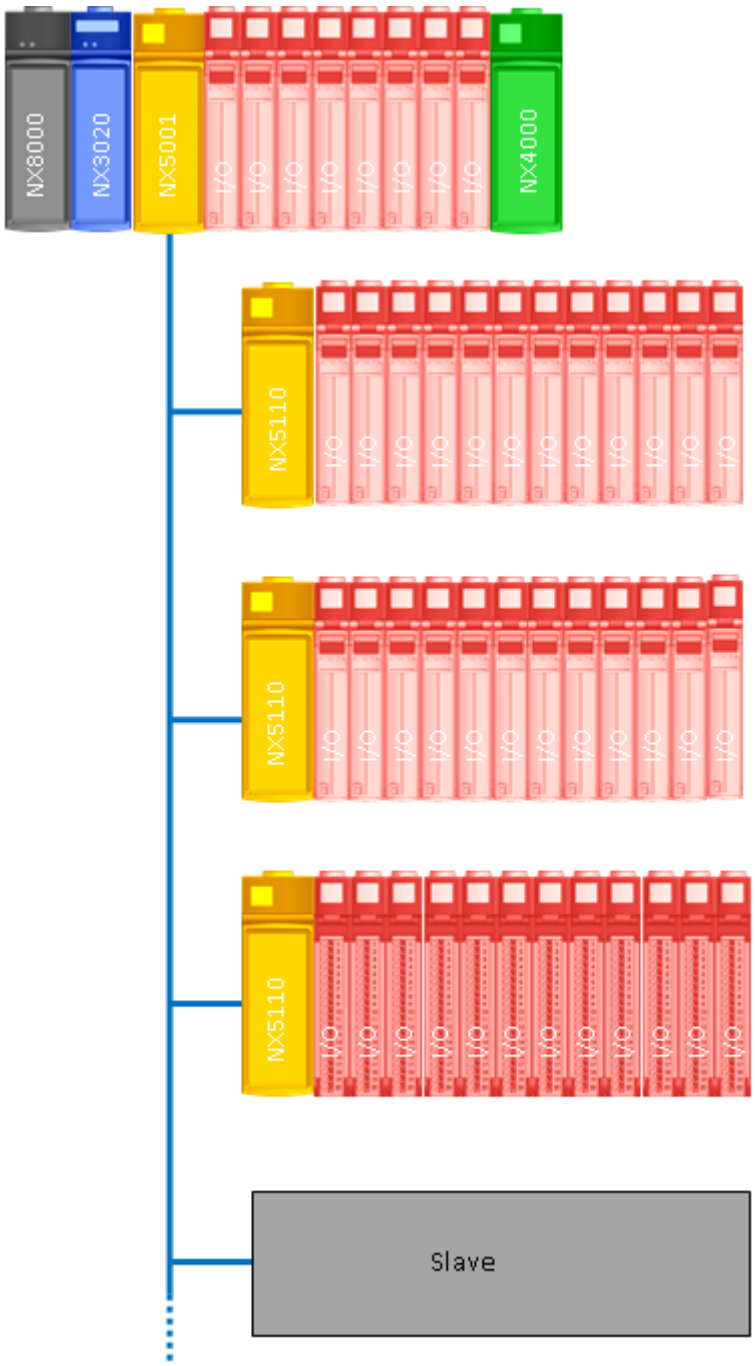

Figure 10: Fieldbus Interfaces

1.1.4.7. Fieldbus Interfaces with Redundancy

This architecture is based on the previous one with the difference of using two fieldbus interfaces for accessing the same network. Since it has two interfaces, the network is redundant, providing a system with higher availability.

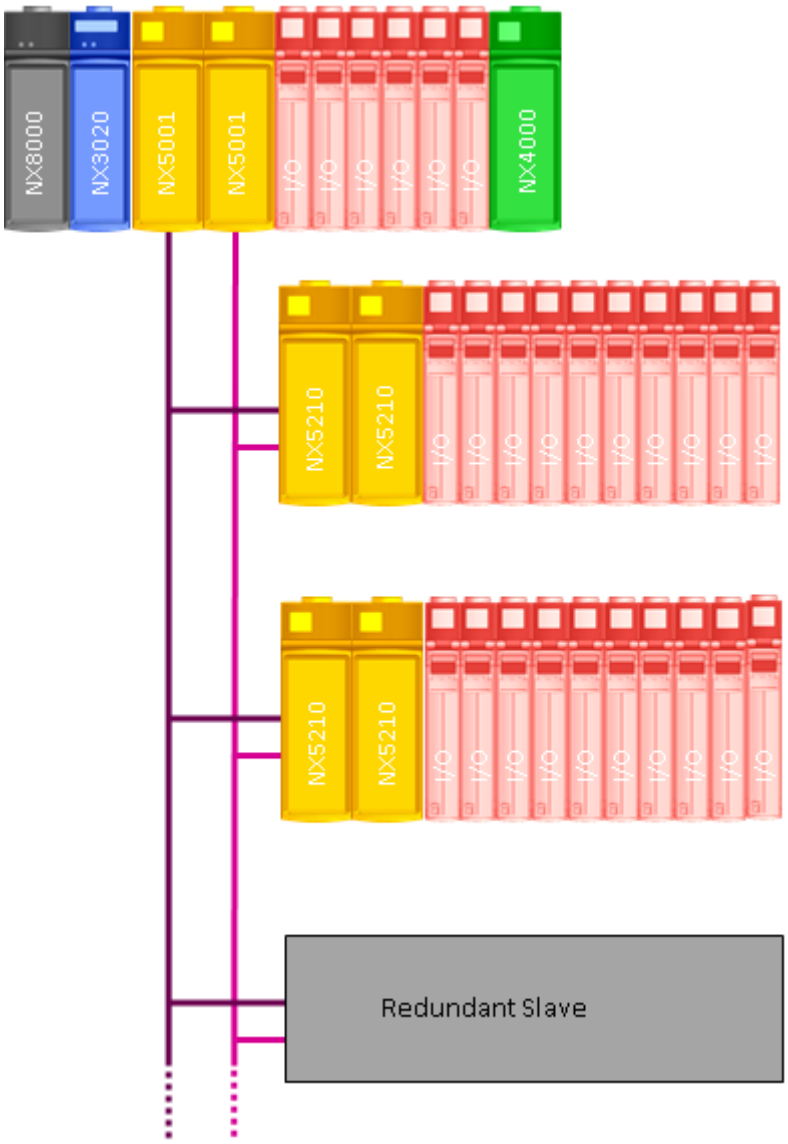

Figure 11: Fieldbus Interfaces with Redundancy

ATTENTION

The modules that comprise the solution Nexto Jet not support any kind of redundancy, so its use is not allowed in architectures as described in this section.

1.1.4.8. MODBUS TCP Head

This architecture is based on the use of fieldbus MODBUS interfaces to access networks for distributing remote I/Os and other third-party devices.

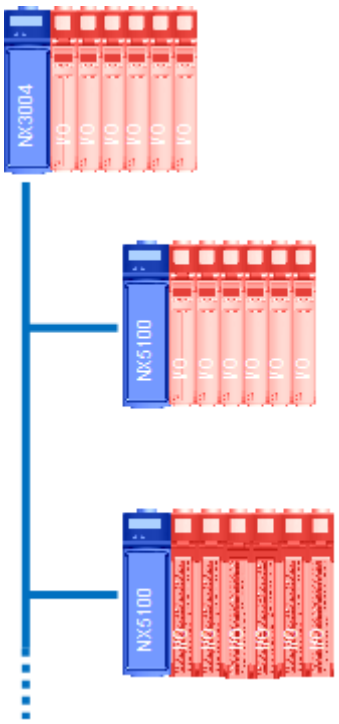

Figure 12: MODBUS TCP Head

1.1.4.9. CPU Redundancy

For very critical applications, Nexto Series is capable of having redundancy of CPUs. The only CPU model with this feature is the CPU NX3030. This CPU can be located in different racks (known as half clusters). In this architecture, the system will have one controller running the control task (primary controller) and another one acting as the standby controller with all current system status for automatic switchover in the event of a primary controller failure. This means that critical processes are not affected by control system hardware failures. The results are: an increased productivity, a minimized downtime and low maintenance times.

The communication between the controllers is established at the end of each CPU cycle through two high-speed redundancy links.

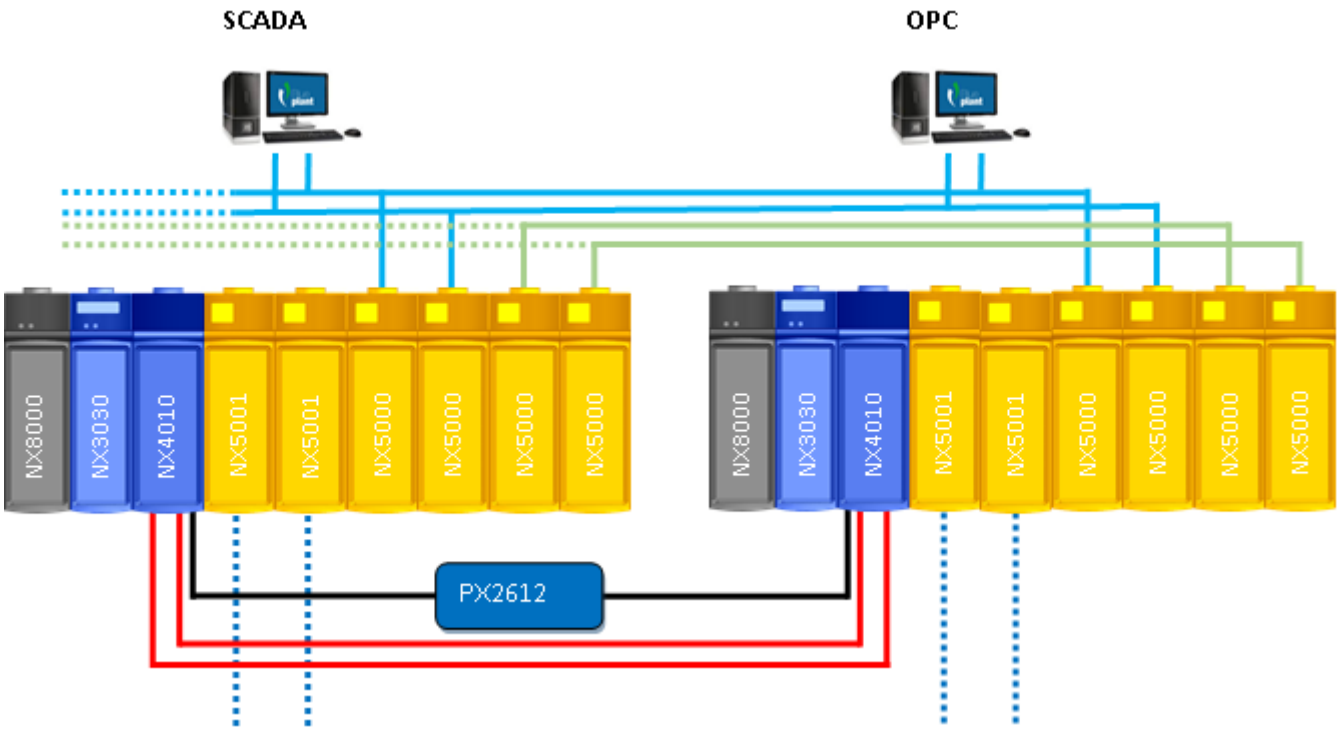

Figure 13: NX3030 - CPU Redundancy

At the center of a two half cluster redundant system, there is a pair of redundant CPUs. The redundancy links – between the two CPUs – have two channels, so single failures on each channel will not affect system performance.

The Active CPU executes the application program and controls the remote I/O. The Standby CPU is put as a background resource, ready to take over if necessary. The standby CPU is connected to the active CPU via a high-speed link present on a module called Redundancy Link Module. This module must be placed at right side of the CPU. The CPU and Redundancy Link module must be placed in certain slots in the racks. For details, check the CPU user manual. In the event of an unexpected failure affecting the active CPU, the standby system switches over automatically, changing execution of the application program and control of the I/O over to the standby CPU, with an up-to-date data context. Once they had switched over, the standby CPU becomes the active CPU.

Configuration of both systems shall be identical. CPU modules will be placed at identical slots in both systems. After power on, one of the CPUs operates as active and another CPU enters standby mode. Active CPU will update the system status of standby CPU at the end of every scan. So the standby CPU is always updated with latest I/O status and results of program execution in the active CPU. This application is easy to set up, with no special programming or parameterization needed by the user.

1.1.4.10. NX3030 - Minimum Configuration of a Redundant PLC (Without PX2612 Panel Usage)

The redundant PLC is composed at least by two half-clusters identically, where each half-cluster is formed of the following modules:

- rack where the modules are inserted, and can be NX9000, NX9001, NX9002 and NX9003

- power supply NX8000
- the CPU NX3030
- the module NX4010

The Figure 14 shows an example of minimum configuration of a redundant PLC, that can be used with the NX9000 rack.

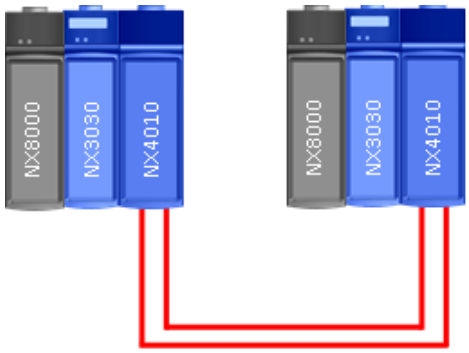

Figure 14: Minimum Configuration of a Redundant PLC - NX3030

1.1.4.11. CPU & Network Interface Modules Redundancy

As shown in the previous diagram, this architecture has network modules with protocols based on Ethernet. There are two network modules for each purpose: a control network for CPU to CPU communication and a supervision network for SCADA and OPC usage. Both half clusters must have two interfaces for each network, forming a full redundant system with CPU, network interface and physical layer redundancy.

1.1.5. Main Features

1.1.5.1. CPUs

CPUs feature several built-in functions, online programming, high memory capacity and multiple serial channels. These devices have a modern high-performance processor that provide excellent performance and the integration of various features. Even the simplest CPU version has an Ethernet port for programming, use in TCP MODBUS networks and an embedded web server. All CPUs have web pages with complete status and list of diagnostics, firmware update, among other features.

1.1.5.2. Modules

The modules carry high density I/Os. Nexto Series delivers two module form factors – slim and full size modules – allowing the best I/O combination for many applications where high-density and panel size can be an issue. Every I/O module has a display for local diagnosis, where each I/O point state is presented. There is also multifunctional diagnosis about the module status. All diagnostics information is also accessible remotely by CPU, fieldbus head or by MasterTool IEC XE configuration tool.

The Nexto I/O modules with frontal cover have labels where the user can identify the modules and the terminal blocks.

1.1.5.3. High-Speed Backplane Bus

Nexto Series architecture has a state-of-the-art 100 Mbps Ethernet based backplane bus. This backplane bus has real-time behavior, allowing predicted and cyclic data exchanges. The high throughput enables the update of large quantities of inputs in a short time window. Besides, time critical applications like motion control are possible with this technology. The modules are addressed and identified automatically, avoiding errors during application setup and field maintenance. The backplanes NX9000, NX9001, NX9002 and NX9003 provide special features in order to allow CPU redundancy in the same rack or in different racks using the Redundancy Link Modules:

- Automatic module addressing and identification
- Hot-swap (except NX9010)
- 100 Mbps Ethernet-based serial bus
- Extremely accurate time synchronization for I/O update or time stamping
- Single chip hardware solution

1.1.5.4. Terminal Block Insertion & Removal

Nexto Series has an innovative and patented mechanism for inserting and extracting the I/O modules terminal blocks. In many automation applications, the density of I/Os is high, making the field wiring complicated and unfriendly. When maintenance comes to the picture, the difficulties are higher, because reaching the wires is not an easy job. Sometimes, it's necessary to disassembly some close modules to access the desired one. In Nexto Series, these problems were solved by combining a special connector shape with a front cover. Besides the easy removal and insertion of terminal blocks, the design makes the panel look nice and organized.

ATTENTION

The Nexto Jet modules have a different manner to insert and remove the terminal blocks, as can be checked in chapter I/O connector insertion for Nexto and Nexto Jet Modules and I/O connector block removal for Nexto and Nexto Jet Modules.

1.1.5.5. Robustness

Nexto Series delivers an extremely rugged design allowing the use in applications where mechanical vibration is present. Transportation applications or moving places are examples that require this feature, which is provided without the use of screws or special mounting. The whole product design was developed in such a way to deliver this feature without compromising the installation and maintenance procedures.

1.1.5.6. Hot-Swapping

The hot-swapping feature allows module replacement without the need of shutting the system down (power off). The CPU keeps controlling the whole process and the modules can be replaced whenever needed.

ATTENTION

The modules that make part of Nexto Jet solution do not support this functionality.

1.1.5.7. High Availability

Nexto Series delivers several different redundant architectures, where CPUs, PSUs and Fieldbus Interfaces can be mounted in a redundant application. With this flexibility, the system can be tailored from simple systems with no redundancy at all to very complex and critical applications where high availability plays an important role.

1.1.5.8. Enhanced Diagnostics

Every module has its own diagnostics. The CPUs, Fieldbus Interfaces, PSUs and I/O modules have various diagnostics available. Each module has a multifunctional display for enhanced visual status. Besides, each module that has a switch on its top can provide different diagnostics information for maintenance personnel. These diagnostics can be monitored on the field through the visual displays or via configuration tool. Some examples are:

- Wrong module placed on a rack position
- No field power supply
- Short circuit in outputs
- No configuration for a module that needs to be configured for normal operation
- I/O tag and description visualization on the PLC for modules with OTD
- IP address visualization

1.1.5.9. Capacities

In Nexto Series, each rack can fit up to 24 18-mm modules or 12 36-mm modules. With this architecture, a single CPU can control 320 I/O points using a single rack. This can be expanded up to 25 racks (according the CPU model) using bus expansion modules.

1.1.5.10. CPU Programming & Firmware Update

Nexto Series allows the programming of CPU and firmware update through the embedded CPU Ethernet port. This approach delivers some features:

- Multi-functional Ethernet port, used to share programming, point-to-point data exchange, third party device protocol at application layer, network variable data exchange, etc.
- Direct access to local CPU variables
- Remote access and change via Ethernet interface
- Firmware updating through Ethernet interface

1.1.6. MT8500 – MasterTool IEC XE

The MT8500 is the software suite for programming, configuration, diagnosis and commissioning and offers as mainly features:

- IEC 61131-3 Programming Languages
- Editors for Project Configuration and Hardware Configuration
- Object-Oriented Programming
- Online, Debugging and Commissioning features
- Simulation
- Web page development (accessible through HTTP protocol)
- User Documentation & Help Files
- Enhanced Diagnostics
- Docking View

1.1.6.1. IEC 61131-3 Programming Languages

MasterTool IEC XE offers all editors defined in the IEC standard for application development: Structured Text (ST), Sequential Function Chart (SFC), Function Block Diagram (FBD), Ladder Diagram (LD), Instruction List (IL) and Continuous Function Chart (CFC).

All editors were specially designed to ensure optimal handling. Ideas and suggestions from experienced users are incorporated into the development process.

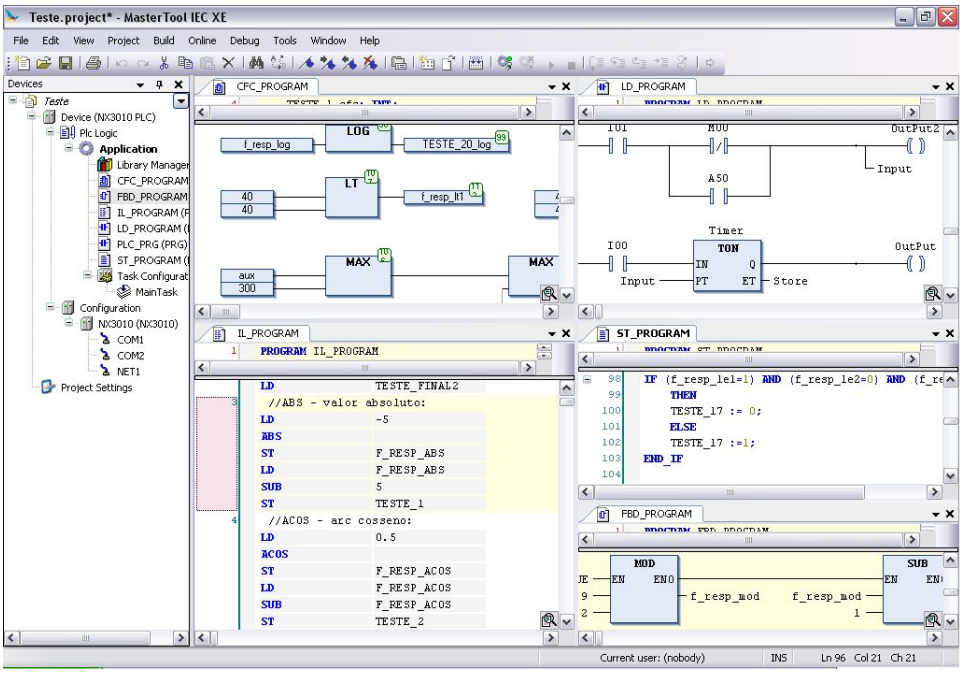

Figure 15: IEC 61131-3 Programming Languages

Some examples:

- When working in FBD, LD or IL you can freely switch between these editors
- Language elements can either be entered directly or dragged into the editor from a tool box
- MT8500 offers an intelligent input assistance and an extended IntelliSense functionality
- Standard language constructs (IF statements, FOR loops, variable classes, etc.) can be folded and unfolded in the text editors
- Language constructs are automatically created (IF ... END_IF)
- The SFC editor can either be used as defined in the standard or in a simplified version
- A comfortable time monitoring for steps as well as online diagnosis functionality is also available in the SFC editor
- Steps and transitions in the SFC editor and all elements in the CFC editor can be encapsulated in macros
- MT8500 implements numerous further functions which support the application developer in his work

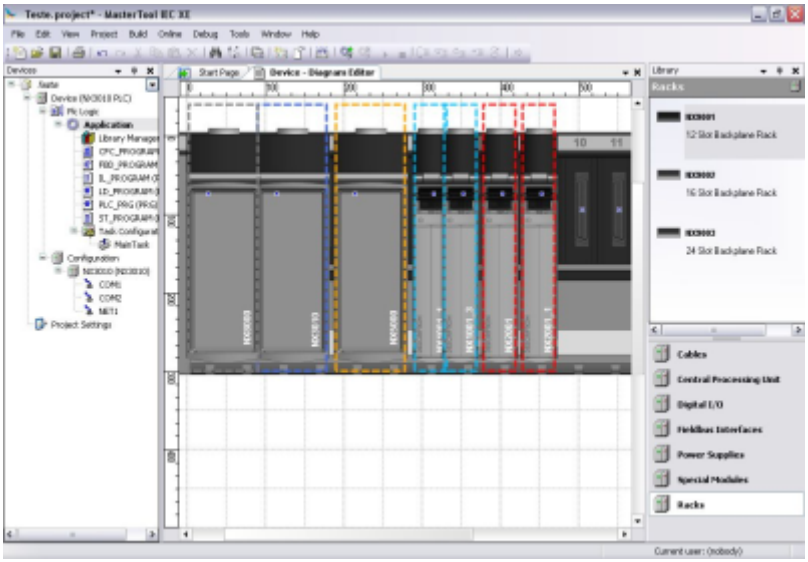

Figure 16: MT8500 working

1.1.6.2. Editors for Project Configuration and Hardware Configuration

With the help of special editors a project can be easily configured in MasterTool IEC XE. The graphical tool allows a fast and comprehensive way to configure the system. Additionally, the user has the complete visualization of the application architecture with the physical position and module information.

The configuration of fieldbus networks and standard communication protocols, like PROFIBUS-DP and MODBUS protocols, are integrated in the programming tool. This feature enables the user to set all configuration parameters in a single place, avoiding the need of switching between different software tools.

1.1.6.3. Object-Oriented Programming

MasterTool IEC XE offers object-oriented programming with the advantages known from modern high-level languages such as JAVA or C++: classes, interfaces, methods, inheritance and polymorphism/dynamic binding. The IEC function blocks are seamlessly extended and the extensions made available to all engineering aspects. Object-oriented programming offers great advantages to the user for example when wanting to reuse existing parts of the application or when working on an application with several developers.

1.1.6.4. Online, Debugging and Commissioning Features

The code generated from the application is downloaded onto the target device with a single mouse click. Once MasterTool IEC XE is online, it offers many important functions for fast and efficient debugging, testing and commissioning.

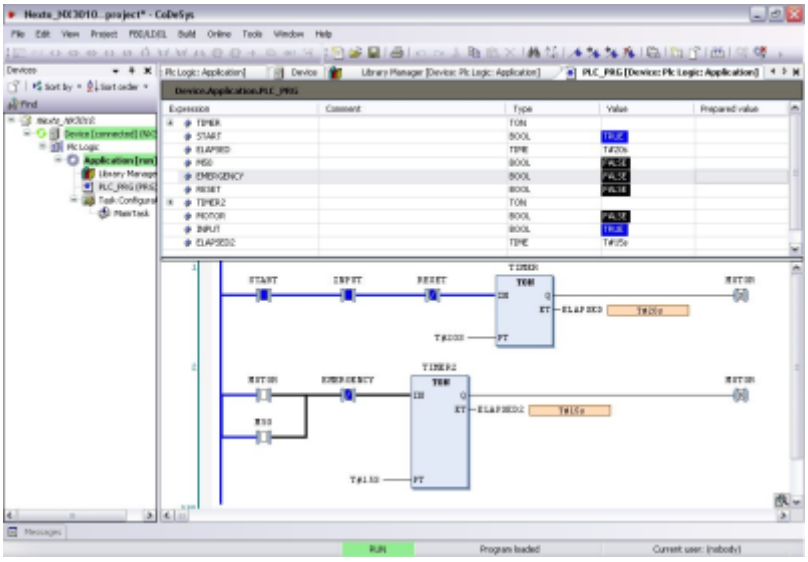

Figure 17: Commissioning Features

The values of declared variables for example are displayed in the program code. These values can be changed or forced without any difficulty. By setting breakpoints and then stepping through the code line by line, errors can easily be detected. Breakpoints in MasterTool IEC XE can be assigned to certain conditions to achieve even more precision in the debugging process. In a single cycle operation, the user can follow the execution of the application through a complete cycle.

If the application is modified, only the actual modifications are compiled, and then loaded and activated without having to stop the controller or running the risk of losing variable values. Changes to several POUs (Program Organization Units), variables or data types are also possible. This functionality is called online change. Shorter development cycles and a faster production process lead to reduced costs and increased competitiveness.

The sampling trace is a very useful tool when the user wants to record data or even trigger events for testing or commissioning purposes. This digital storage media, which is completely integrated in MasterTool IEC XE, can, of course, also be used to visualize application data.

1.1.6.5. Simulation

One feature that enables the user to evaluate and test many logic and algorithms is the simulation tool. This feature enables the design and test of user applications without the need of a connected controller. This feature is also interesting for training, documentation and test cases evaluation. Of course, since it is a simulator, some limitations may apply when deploying the application to the end controller.

1.1.6.6. Web page development

MasterTool IEC XE supports not only the creation of the user process control logic according to norm IEC61131-3, but it also encompasses a screen development feature to enable supervision and operation of these automated processes. These screens are developed in a simple way through a graphic editor with several predefined objects, which are vectorially stored along with the project's logic. Among these objects you will find geometrical shapes, bar and arrow meters, variable edit and visualization controls, images, and much more.

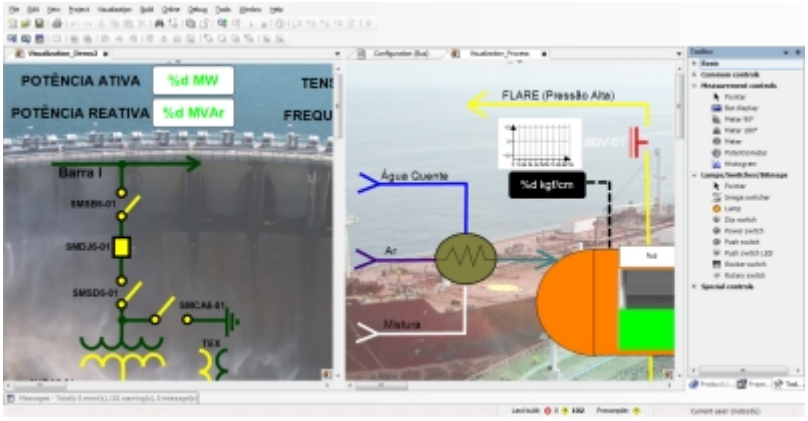

Figure 18: Web page development

The screen editor is embedded at MasterTool IEC XE in a way that its integration with the PLC logic is transparent and intuitive, which reduces the time spent on development and integration. Once the screens are created, they are loaded onto the PLC along with the rest of the program and they are accessed through a web browser via HTTP protocol.

Figure 19: Web page development - Visualization

Although these screens are stored and displayed in a web format, no knowledge of any programing language is required of the users, since all configuration is graphical and intuitive.

1.1.6.7. User Documentation & Help Files

Since programming a PLC according the IEC 61131-3 standard languages is a complex task, MasterTool IEC XE offers an extensive help file with many hints and descriptions in order to guide and serve as a first knowledge and troubleshooting database to user while designing the logic codes or using any software feature. Besides, this help file is available in different languages according installation options.

MasterTool IEC XE is also provided to support multiple languages, allowing the user to select the preferred language from the options available. The idea is to minimize understanding issues that might rise when using a foreign language.

As part as user documentation, MT8500 can print out user application documents, like bill of materials (BOM), POUs and configuration parameters.

1.1.6.8. Enhanced Diagnostics

One of the key innovative features of Nexto Series is an extensive support of diagnostics. This idea comes from requirements of large and complex applications, where the correct use of such information is important for maintenance, troubleshooting and to predict potential issues. This feature is also present in MasterTool IEC XE where user can access the complete diagnostics structures via watch windows and the diagnostics web pages, when connected to a running CPU.

1.1.6.9. Docking View

The Docking View technology allows the user to customize MasterTool IEC XE environment to meet his personal needs. Additionally the user can edit the menu structure, the key assignments and the toolbar as desired. This feature provides a friendly user interface to maximize the experience with the software tool.

1.1.7. I/O System

The list of I/O modules for Nexto Series is presented in the beginning of this document, as well a brief description of each of them.

The following criteria should be considered when selecting the I/O modules:

- Rated voltage for the application (24 Vdc, voltage or current analog points, etc.)
- Type of digital output element: transistor or relay
- Need for isolation on digital I/Os or analog I/Os
- Maximum currents (per I/O, per group of I/Os or per module)
- Filter specifications for all inputs
- Power supply requirements based on the application configuration

Due to the system modularity, the user must order each Nexto Series module individually.

To ensure that the user application and configuration will perform accordingly, each technical features document must be checked for each module used in the application.

1.1.8. Environmental Conditions

Nexto Series modules comply with the environmental specifications described on the Table 1.

Operational temperature	0 to 60 °C
Storage temperature	-25 to 75 °C
Relative humidity	5% to 96%, non-condensing

Table 1: Environmental Conditions

1.1.9. Standards and Certifications

	IEC 61131-2	CE	UKCA	EAC	UL LISTED	DNV
CPUs – Central Processing Units						
NX3003	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX3004	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX3005	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX3008	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX3010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX3020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX3030	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fieldbus Interfaces						
NX5000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX5001	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX5100	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX5101	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX5110	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX5210	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Input Modules						
Nexto						
NX1001	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX6000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX6010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX6014	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×
NX6020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nexto Jet						
NJ1001	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NJ6000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NJ6001	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NJ6010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NJ6011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NJ6020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Mixed I/O Modules						
Nexto						
NX1005	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nexto Jet						
NJ1005	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NJ6005	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Output Modules						
Nexto						
NX2001	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
NX6100	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX6134	✓	×	×	✓	×	×

	IEC 61131-2	CE	UKCA	EAC	UL LISTED	DNV
Nexto Jet						
NJ2001	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NJ6100	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NJ6101	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Power Supply Modules						
NX8000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Racks						
NX9000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX9001	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX9002	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX9003	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX9010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NX9020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Special Modules						
NX4000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX4010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Accessories						
NX9100	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX9101	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX9102	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX9401	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX9402	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX9403	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX9404	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX9405	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
NX9406	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×

Table 2: Certifications

Notes:
IEC 61131-2: Refers to IEC 61131-2:2007, chapter 8 and 11.
CE: Refers to the directives 2011/65/EU (RoHS), 2014/35/EU (LVD) and 2014/30/EU (EMC).
EAC: Refers to the directives CU TR 004/2011 (LVD) and CU TR 020/2011 (EMC).
UL: Refers to the standard UL61010-1 (file E473496).
DNV: Refers to the standard DNV-CG-0339 (Type Approval TAA000013D).
[1]: In process of certification.

1.2. Documents Related to this Manual

In order to obtain additional information regarding the Nexto Series, other documents (manuals and technical characteristics) besides this one, may be accessed. These documents are available in its last version on the site http://www.altus.com.br.

Each product has a document designed by Technical Characteristics (CE), where the product features are described. Furthermore, the product may have User Manuals (the manuals codes are listed in the CE).

For instance, the NX2020 module has the information for utilization features and purchasing on its CE. On the other hand, the NX5001 has, besides the CE, a user manual (MU).

The following table lists all documents related to Nexto Series:

Code	Description	Language
CE114000	Nexto Series – Technical Characteristics	English
CT114000	Série Nexto – Características Técnicas	Portuguese
CS114000	Serie Nexto – Características Técnicas	Spanish
CE114100	NX3010 Technical Characteristics	English
CT114100	Características Técnicas NX3010	Portuguese
CS114100	Especificaciones y Configuraciones NX3010	Spanish
CE114101	NX3020 Technical Characteristics	English
CT114101	Características Técnicas NX3020	Portuguese
CS114101	Especificaciones y Configuraciones NX3020	Spanish
CE114102	NX3030 Technical Characteristics	English
CT114102	Características Técnicas NX3030	Portuguese
CS114102	Especificaciones y Configuraciones NX3030	Spanish
CE114103	NX3004 Technical Characteristics	English
CT114103	Características Técnicas NX3004	Portuguese
CS114103	Especificaciones y Configuraciones NX3004	Spanish
CE114104	NX3005 Technical Characteristics	English
CT114104	Características Técnicas NX3005	Portuguese
CS114104	Especificaciones y Configuraciones NX3005	Spanish
CE114105	NX3003 Technical Characteristics	English
CT114105	Características Técnicas NX3003	Portuguese
CS114105	Especificaciones y Configuraciones NX3003	Spanish
CE114109	NX3008 Technical Characteristics	English
CT114109	Características Técnicas NX3008	Portuguese
CE114200	NX8000 Power Supply Module Technical Characteristics	English
CT114200	Características Técnicas Fonte de Alimentação NX8000	Portuguese
CS114200	Características Técnicas del Fuente de Alimentación NX8000	Spanish
CE114700	Nexto Series Backplane Racks Technical Characteristic	English
CT114700	Características Técnicas dos Bastidores da Série Nexto	Portuguese
CS114700	Características Técnicas de los Bastidores de la Serie Nexto	Spanish
CE114810	Nexto Series Accessories for Backplane Rack Technical Characteristics	English
CT114810	Características Técnicas Acessórios para Bastidor Série Nexto	Portuguese
CS114810	Características Técnicas del Cierres Laterales para el Bastidor	Spanish
CE114900	NX4010 Redundancy Link Module Technical Characteristics	English
CT114900	Características Técnicas do Módulo de Redundância NX4010	Portuguese
CS114900	Características Técnicas del Módulo de Redundancia NX4010	Spanish
CE114902	Nexto Series PROFIBUS-DP Master Technical Characteristics	English
CT114902	Características Técnicas do Mestre PROFIBUS-DP da Série Nexto	Portuguese
CS114902	Características Técnicas del Módulo Profibus-DP Maestro	Spanish
CE114903	Nexto Series Ethernet Module Technical Characteristics	English
CT114903	Características Técnicas Módulo Ethernet Série Nexto	Portuguese

Code	Description	Language
CS114903	Características Técnicas del Modulo Ethernet Série Nexto	Spanish
MU216600	Nexto Xpress User Manual	English
MU216000	Manual de Utilização Nexto Xpress	Portuguese
MU214600	Nexto Series User Manual	English
MU214000	Manual de Utilização Série Nexto	Portuguese
MU214618	NX3003 CPU User Manual	English
MU214106	Manual de Utilização UCP NX3003	Portuguese
MU214616	NX3004 CPU User Manual	English
MU214104	Manual de Utilização UCP NX3004	Portuguese
MU214617	NX3005 CPU User Manual	English
MU214105	Manual de Utilização UCP NX3005	Portuguese
MU214613	NX3010 CPU User Manual	English
MU214101	Manual de Utilização UCP NX3010	Portuguese
MU214614	NX3020 CPU User Manual	English
MU214102	Manual de Utilização UCP NX3020	Portuguese
MU214615	NX3030 CPU User Manual	English
MU214103	Manual de Utilização UCP NX3030	Portuguese
MU214620	NX3008 CPU User Manual	English
MU214109	Manual de Utilização UCP NX3008	Portuguese
MU299609	MasterTool IEC XE User Manual	English
MU299048	Manual de Utilização MasterTool IEC XE	Portuguese
MP399609	MasterTool IEC XE Programming Manual	English
MP399048	Manual de Programação MasterTool IEC XE	Portuguese
MU214601	NX5001 PROFIBUS DP Master User Manual	English
MU214001	Manual de Utilização Mestre PROFIBUS-DP NX5001	Portuguese
MU214608	Nexto PROFIBUS-DP Head Utilization Manual	English
MU214108	Manual de Utilização da Cabeça PROFIBUS-DP Nexto	Portuguese

Table 3: Documents Related

1.3. Visual Inspection

Before resuming the installation process, it is advised to carefully visually inspect the equipment, verifying the existence of transport damage. Verify if all parts requested are in perfect shape. In case of damages, inform the transport company or Altus distributor closest to you.

CAUTION

Before taking the modules off the case, it is important to discharge any possible static energy accumulated in the body. For that, touch (with bare hands) on any metallic grounded surface before handling the modules. Such procedure guaranties that the module static energy limits are not exceeded.

It's important to register each received equipment serial number, as well as software revisions, in case they exist. This information is necessary, in case the Altus Technical Support is contacted.

1.4. Technical Support

For Altus Technical Support contact in São Leopoldo, RS, call +55 51 3589-9500. For further information regarding the Altus Technical Support existent on other places, see https://www.altus.com.br/en/ or send an email to altus@altus.com.br.

If the equipment is already installed, you must have the following information at the moment of support requesting:

- The model from the used equipments and the installed system configuration
- The product serial number
- The equipment revision and the executive software version, written on the tag fixed on the product's side
- CPU operation mode information, acquired through MasterTool IEC XE
- The application software content, acquired through MasterTool IEC XE
- Used programmer version

1.5. Warning Messages Used in this Manual

In this manual, the warning messages will be presented in the following formats and meanings:

DANGER

Reports potential hazard that, if not detected, may be harmful to people, materials, environment and production.

CAUTION

Reports configuration, application or installation details that must be taken into consideration to avoid any instance that may cause system failure and consequent impact.

ATTENTION

Identifies configuration, application and installation details aimed at achieving maximum operational performance of the system.

2. Configuration

This chapter explains how to determine the necessary modules to configure a local or remote bus. It's advised to user the reading of the technical characteristics documents and specific manuals, in order to allow the series devices in all its flexibility.

It's advised the MasterTool IEC XE software utilization for system configuration. The list of all available products and its documents is easily accessed and the configuration limits easily checked.

2.1. Configuration Steps

A system can be dimensioned through the following configuration steps:

2.1.1. Step 1 – Determine necessary I/O modules

Considering:

- Solution with Nexto or Nexto Jet, evaluating the needs of modules hot-swap in application
- Necessary I/O points quantity, regarding the process to be controlled
- Group the I/O points considering its features: transistor output, relay output, sink inputs, source inputs, etc.
- Chose the module type. According to the previous grouping.
- Determine the number of modules of each type to satisfy the I/O points
- Verify the CPU capacity
- All modules technical characteristics that are needed must be checked, in order to certify they satisfy the application

2.1.2. Step 2 – Determine necessary special modules and network interfaces

According to the system necessities, it might be necessary to use some special module, such as the redundancy link module – NX4010 which is used in the Nexto Series half-cluster redundancy solution for CPU NX3030. For further information regarding which modules are necessary for the half-cluster redundancy solution see NX3030 CPU User Manual – MU214615.

Besides the special modules, the necessity for fieldbus interface must be checked. Nexto modules list within this document shows all available fieldbus interface modules.

2.1.3. Step 3 – Determine CPU

The table below presents some available options.

Code	Description
NX3003	CPU, 1 Ethernet port, 1 serial channel, 14 digital inputs, 10 digital outputs, local I/O modules support and power supply integrated
NX3004	CPU, 1 Ethernet port, 1 serial channel, remote rack expansion support and power supply integrated
NX3005	CPU, 1 Ethernet port, 1 serial channel, remote rack expansion support, power supply integrated and user web pages support
NX3008	CPU, 3 Ethernet port, 1 USB, 1 serial, 1 CAN, memory card interface, remote rack expansion support, power supply integrated and user web pages support
NX3010	High-speed CPU, 1 Ethernet port, 2 serial channels, memory card interface and remote rack expansion support
NX3020	High-speed CPU, 2 Ethernet ports, 2 serial channels, memory card interface and remote rack expansion support
NX3030	High-speed CPU, 2 Ethernet ports, 2 serial channels, memory card interface, remote rack expansion and redundancy support

Table 4: CPU Models

It's indicated to the user to verify all differences between the CPU options in order to make the best choice for his necessities. Consult the specific document for each CPU model informed in the table Documents Related.

2.1.4. Step 4 – Determine backplane rack quantity

The backplane rack quantity must be defined regarding the following rules:

- Fieldbus interfaces and special modules can be used in the same rack together with the CPU. This rule isn't valid for the NX4000 module, which is considered a special module, but is used in all racks. This document presents the complete Nexto Series module list. In this list, it's possible to verify which modules are defined as fieldbus interfaces and special modules
- I/O modules can be used whether in the same CPU rack as in remote racks
- The Nexto Series have modules with two different widths. This way, it's necessary to check the documentation of each module for the number of positions in the rack it requires
- The Nexto Series have different kinds of racks. Each model has a specified number of slots

It's important to remember that, besides the CPU, the I/O modules, fieldbus interfaces and special modules, each backplane rack needs at least one power source. When remote backplane racks are used, all of them must have at least one bus expansion module. Power supply modules and bus expansion modules must be considered in the used space checking of the rack.

2.1.5. Step 5 – Determine the backplane rack connector cover quantity

It's strongly recommended all slots not used to be covered by the Nexto Series Backplane Rack Connector Cover - NX9102. This product has the objective to protect the not used slots from dirt, dust and accidents that might happen during the product utilization.

2.1.6. Step 6 – Determine the power supply module quantity

Each rack must have at least one power supply module. More information regarding power supply modules can be found in the document Technical Characteristics of the respective power supply module. The list of all available power supply modules can be found within the Nexto Series modules list, in this document.

It's important to verify if the selected power supply module is capable of supply the required current for all modules within a specific backplane rack, including the backplane rack itself.

Another issue to be verified with care is if the selected power source input voltage range is in agreement with the project design.

2.1.7. Step 7 – Bus expansion modules and bus expansion cables

The bus expansion modules and its respective cables are responsible for the interconnection between all Nexto Series racks. Therefore, they are needed only when more than one rack is used. In this case all racks must have at least one bus expansion module. When bus expansion module redundancy is used, each rack must have two modules. More information regarding the bus expansion modules utilization can be found in the document NX4000 Module Technical Characteristics - CE114600.

2.1.8. Step 8 – External power supply

The output voltage and the current capacity of an external power source must be defined regarding the following loads:

- Nexto Series power supply module voltage limit levels
- Nexto Series power supply module input current
- Input current for the other modules
- Digital and analog inputs and field sensors current
- Current of the loads connected to the outputs

It's recommended the utilization of fuses for field sensors and outputs, to increase the system reliability in case of field short-circuit.

2.1.9. Step 9 – MasterTool IEC XE license choice

According to the system requirements, it's possible to evaluate the best license option for the MasterTool IEC XE. All available options together with the license comparison are described in the MasterTool IEC XE User Manual – MU299609.

2.2. MasterTool IEC XE Graphic Editor

MasterTool IEC XE software has a graphic editor which helps the system architecture determination and verification. The following functionalities of the MasterTool IEC XE Graphic Editor are listed:

2.2.1. Compatible components tree

All Nexto Series modules are listed on MasterTool IEC XE graphic editor side. To insert any of them in a given backplane rack, it's necessary to drag the desired module to the desired slot of the backplane rack.

2.2.2. Module documentation access

Pressing the right button on any module within the bus, the graphic editor delivers access to all documentation existent from the respective module, helping the immediate access to important information.

2.2.3. Architecture verification

MasterTool IEC XE graphic editor is responsible for running several verifications in order to facilitate the correct definition of the architecture to be used. Therefore, it's recommended the use of the MasterTool IEC XE graphic editor before the final definition of the architecture and modules to be used. Consistencies such as: correct positioning of each used module, compatibility between modules and maximum power required from the power supply are some verification executed by the MasterTool IEC XE graphic editor.

2.2.4. Bill of materials

The MasterTool IEC graphic editor generates a bill of materials with the code, description and quantity of each module used in the architecture assembled. Such function is extremely useful for products purchase.

2.2.5. Configuration and consumption

Beyond the bill of materials, the MasterTool IEC XE graphic editor generates another report: configuration and consumption. Such report indicates which are the modules used in each system rack. Besides that, the report indicates each module tag and its description. Finally, this same report also indicates the modules electrical current consume in a specific backplane rack.

3. Panel Design

3.1. Mechanic Design

3.1.1. Dimensions

There are different module sizes in Nexto Series, depending on the module type.

3.1.1.1. 18 mm Nexto I/O Module

This module size is used in I/O modules which fills one slot in the backplane rack.
Dimensions in mm.

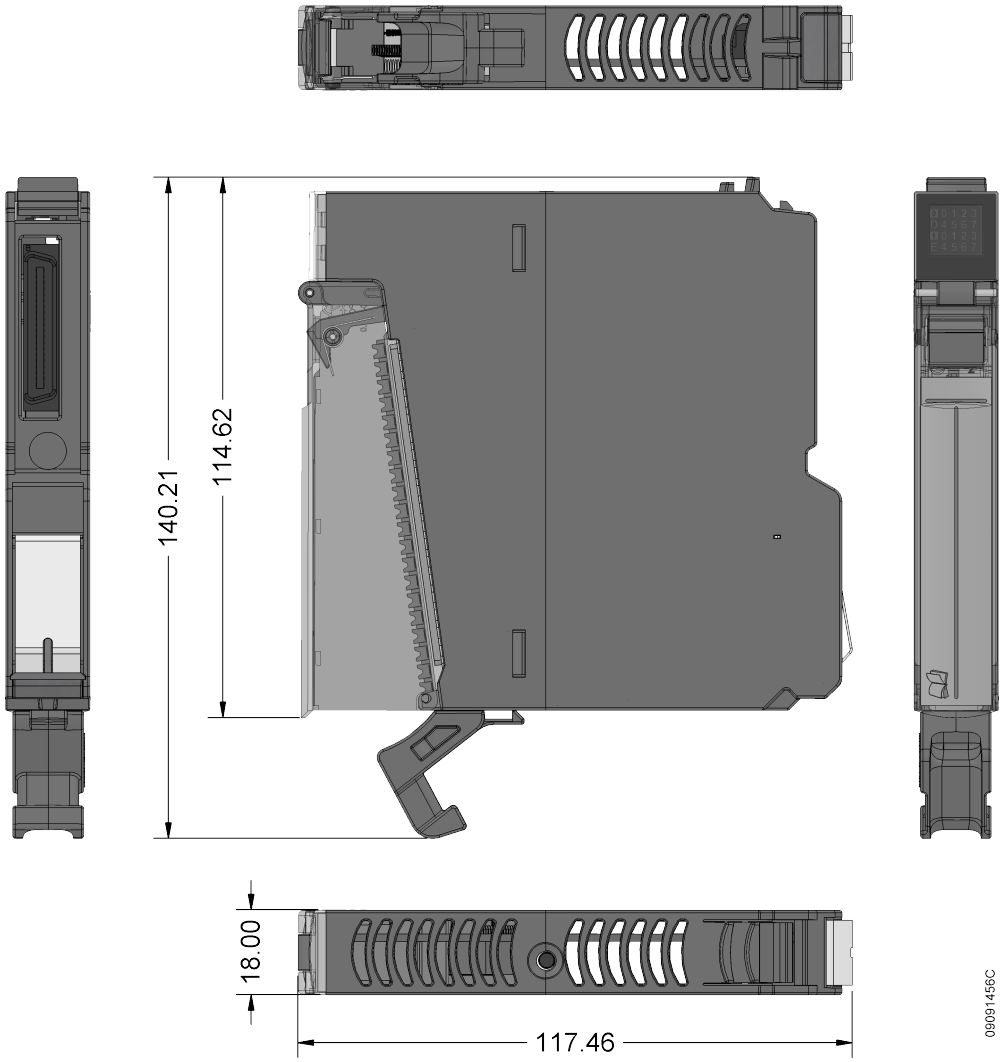

Figure 20: Nexto 18mm I/O Module

3.1.1.2. 18 mm Nexto Jet I/O Module

This module size is used in I/O modules that composes the Nexto Jet solution and which fills one slot in the backplane rack.

Dimensions in mm.

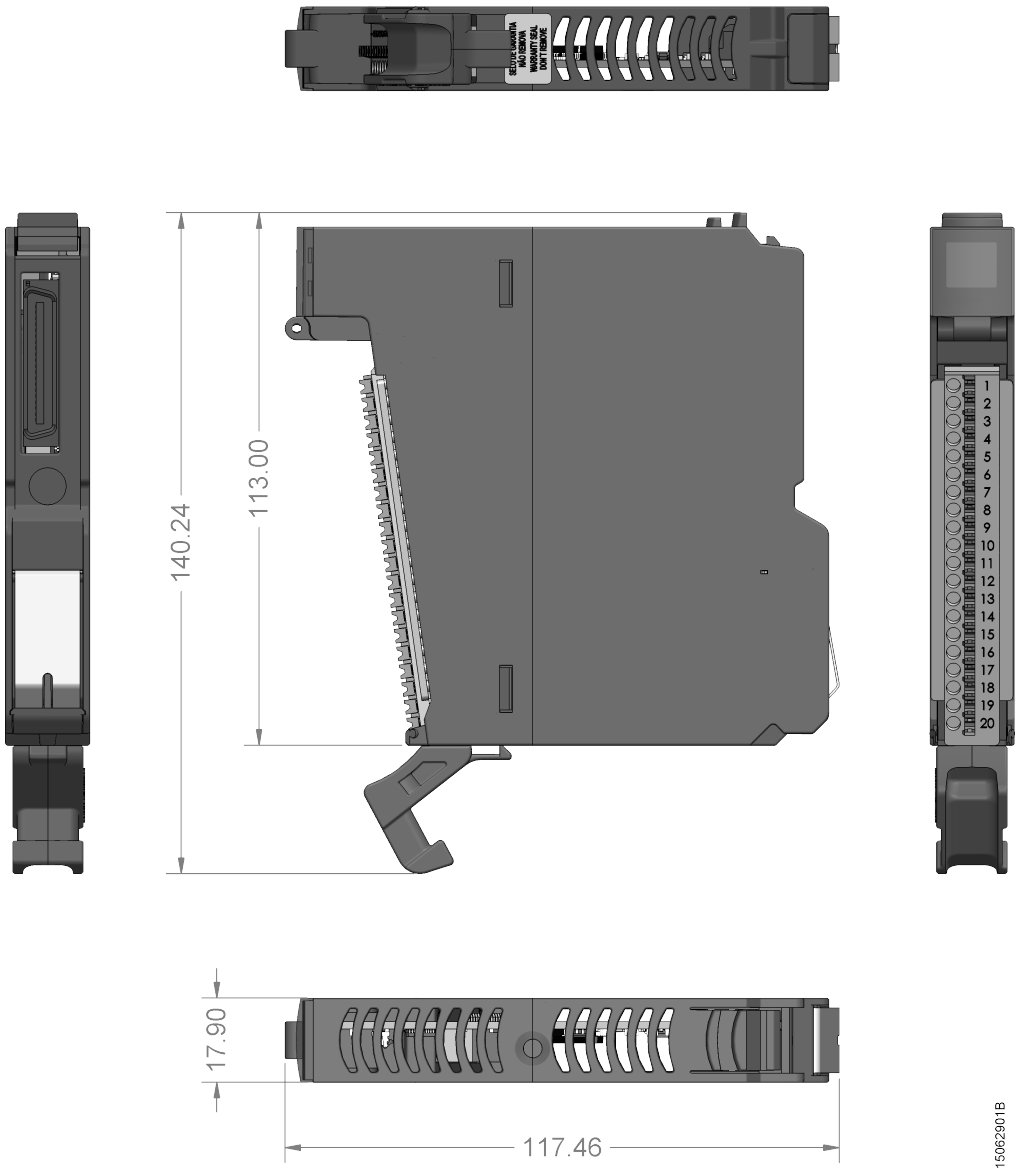

Figure 21: Nexto Jet 18mm I/O Module

3.1.1.3. 36 mm Nexto I/O Module

This module size is used in I/O modules which fills two slots in the backplane rack.
Dimensions in mm.

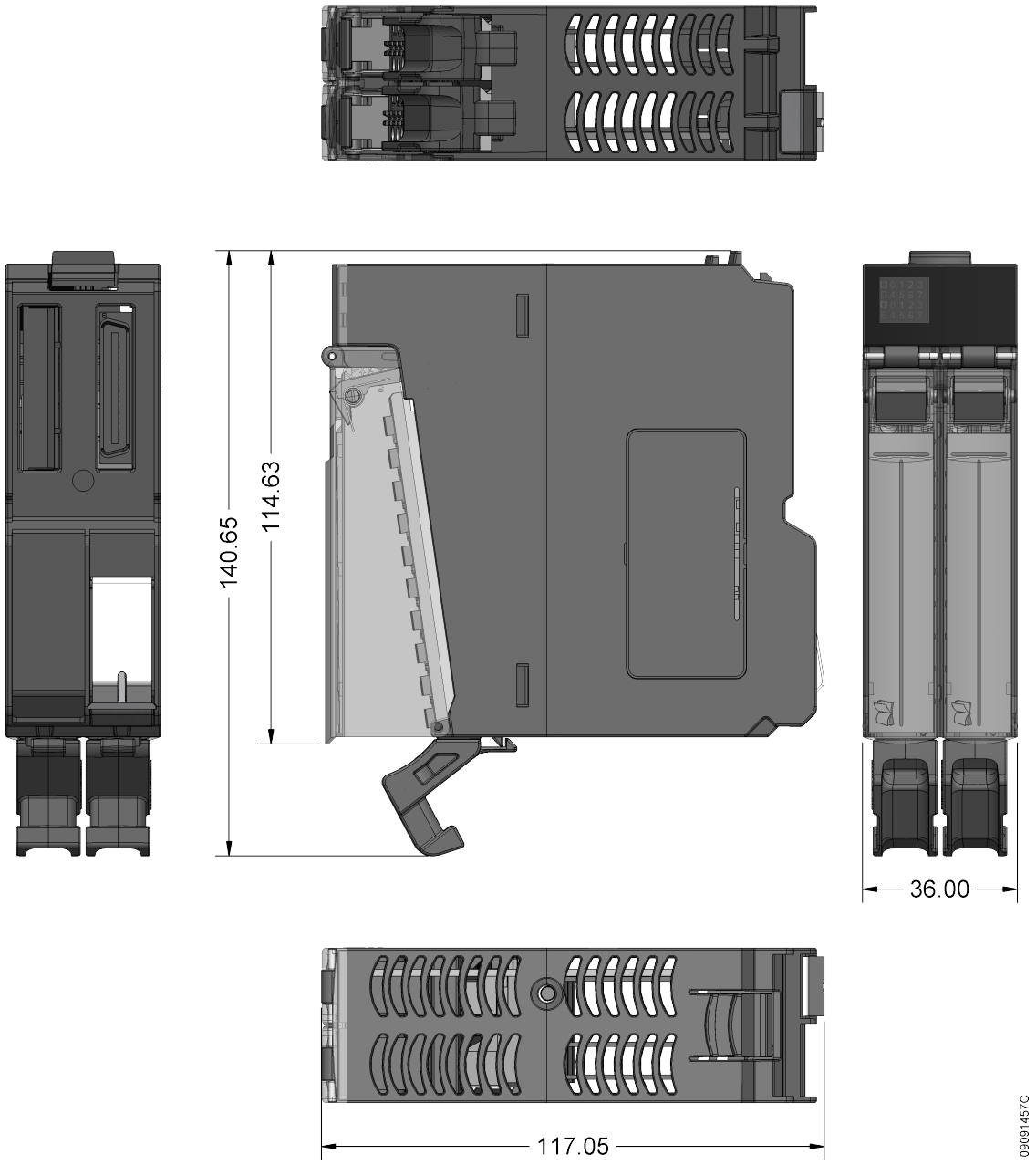

Figure 22: Nexto 36 mm I/O Module

3.1.1.4. CPU, Fieldbus Interfaces, Power Sources and Special Modules

This module size is used for all other modules from the Nexto Series.
Dimensions in mm.

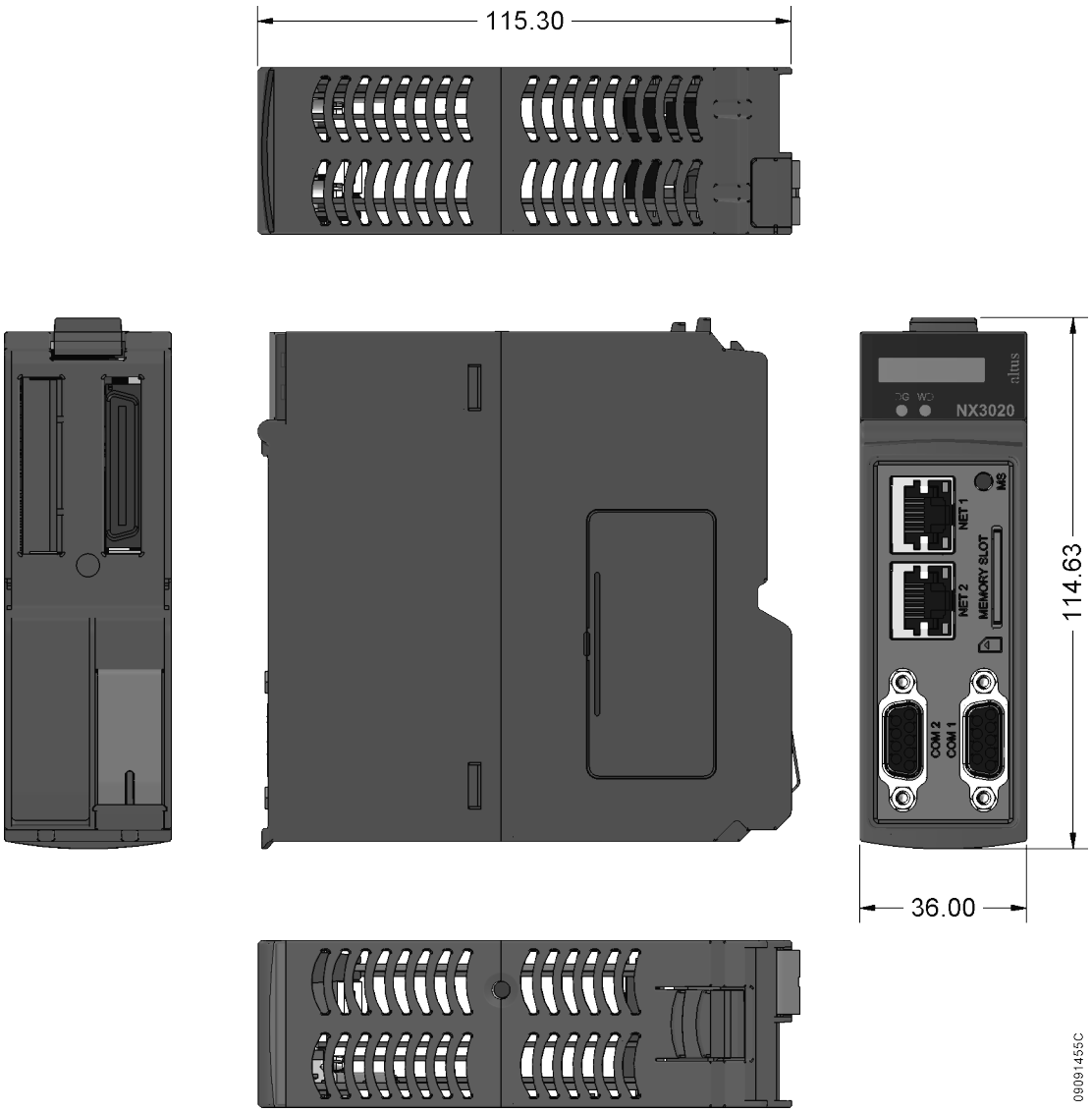

Figure 23: 36 mm NX3020 CPU module

3.1.1.5. 2-Slot base for panel assembly

Dimensions in mm.

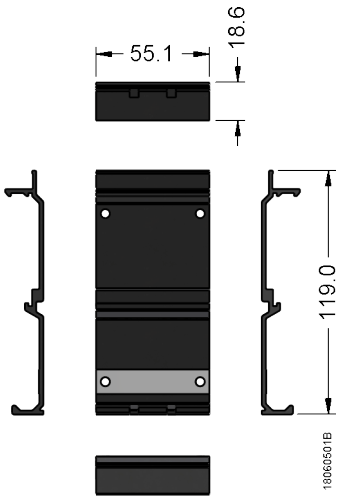

Figure 24: 2-Slot base for panel assembly

3.1.1.6. 8 Slot Backplane Rack (Without Hot Swap)

Dimensions in mm.

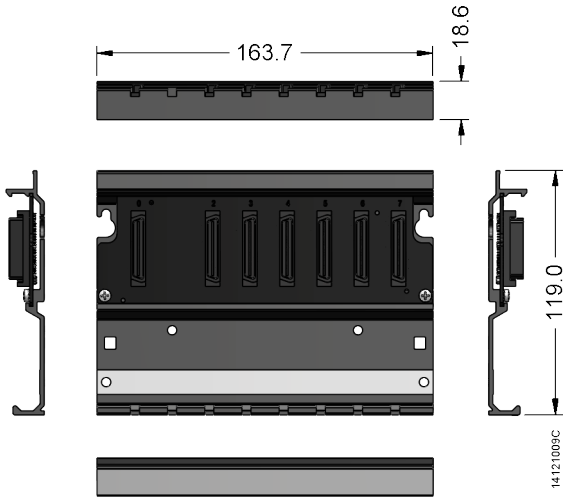

Figure 25: 8-Slot Backplane Rack (Without Hot Swap)

3.1.1.7. 8 Slot Backplane Rack

Dimensions in mm.

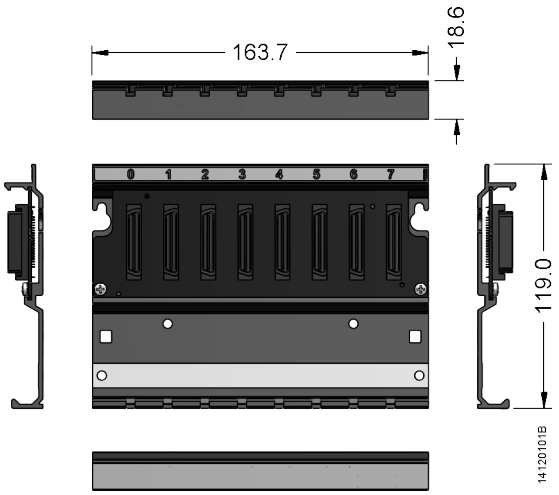

Figure 26: 8-Slot Backplane Rack

3.1.1.8. 12-Slot Backplane Rack

Dimensions in mm.

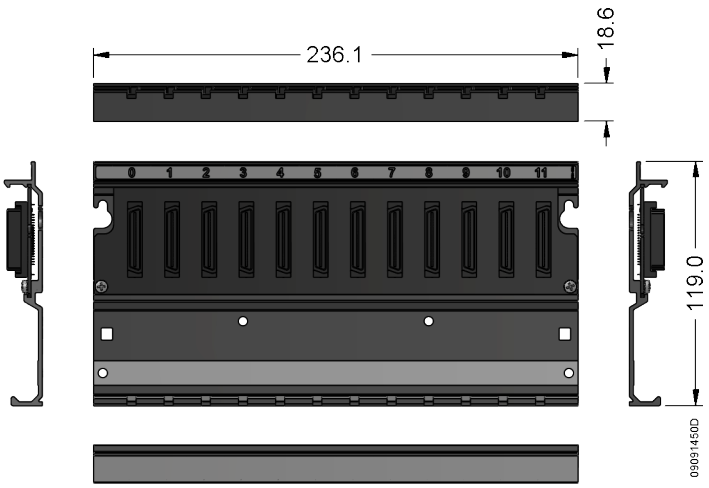

Figure 27: 12-Slot Backplane Rack

3.1.1.9. 16-Slot Backplane Rack

Dimensions in mm.

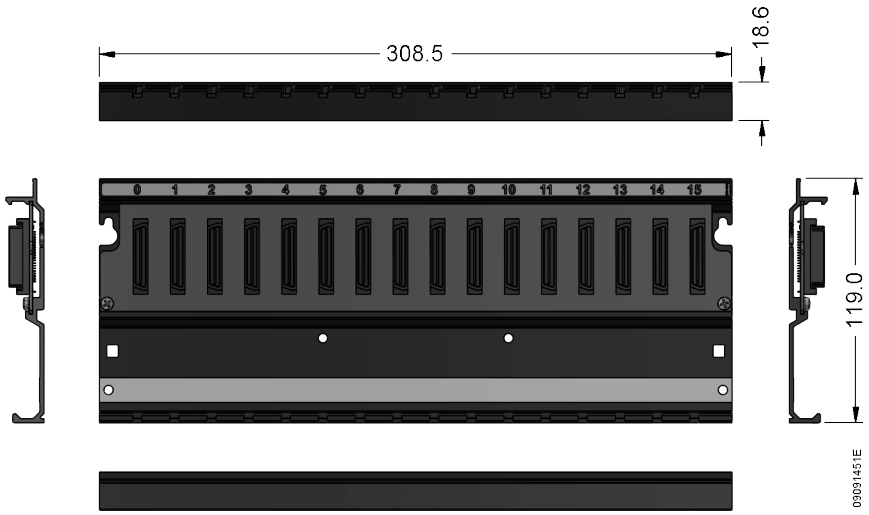

Figure 28: 16-Slot Backplane Rack

3.1.1.10. 24-Slot Backplane Rack

Dimensions in mm.

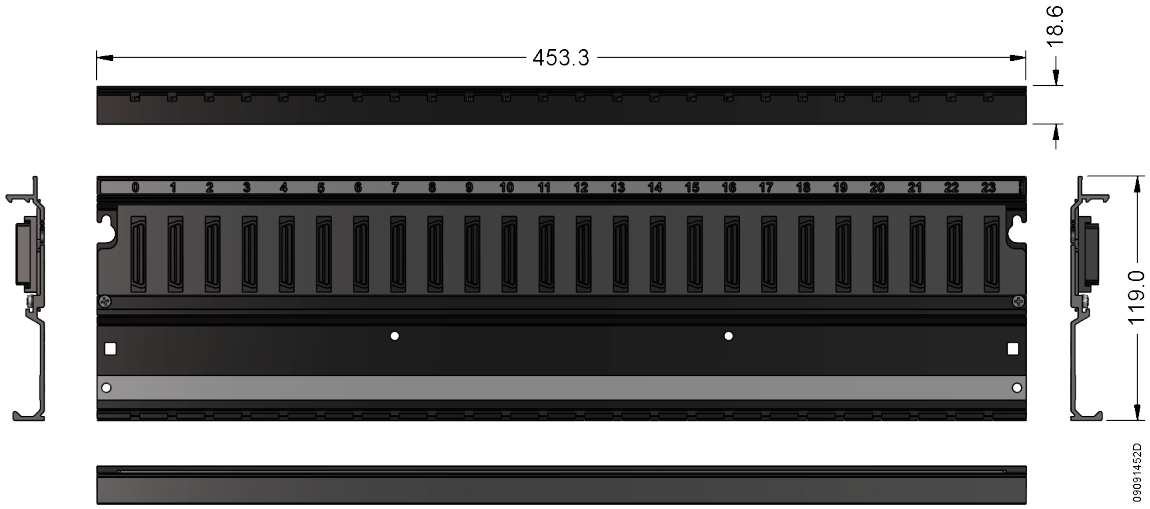

Figure 29: 24-Slot Backplane Rack

3.1.2. Assembled module depth in the backplane rack

Nexto Series module and rack cluster depth can be calculated by summing 2.49 mm to the module depth. In the example shown on figure below, a module 115.30 mm deep was used. Considering the rack, the resulting cluster depth is 117.79 mm.

Dimensions in mm.

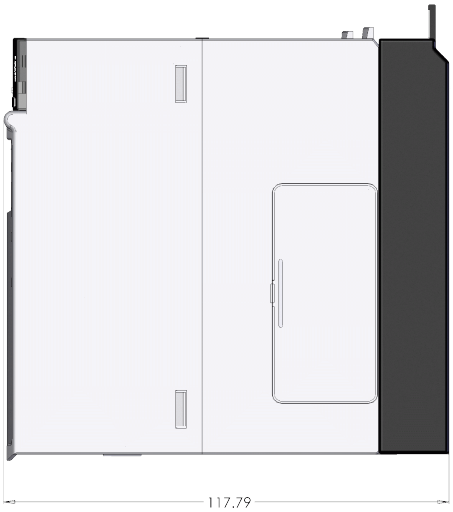

Figure 30: Assembled module depth in the backplane rack

3.1.3. Spacing between modules and other equipment in the panel

The PLC requires some free space around itself. This is necessary to allow the correct device handling. Besides, such space must be respected to allow the air flow through the PLC, in the convection form, in order to keep the equipment temperature.

Figure 31 and Table 5 indicate the necessary spacing for the Nexto Series modules.

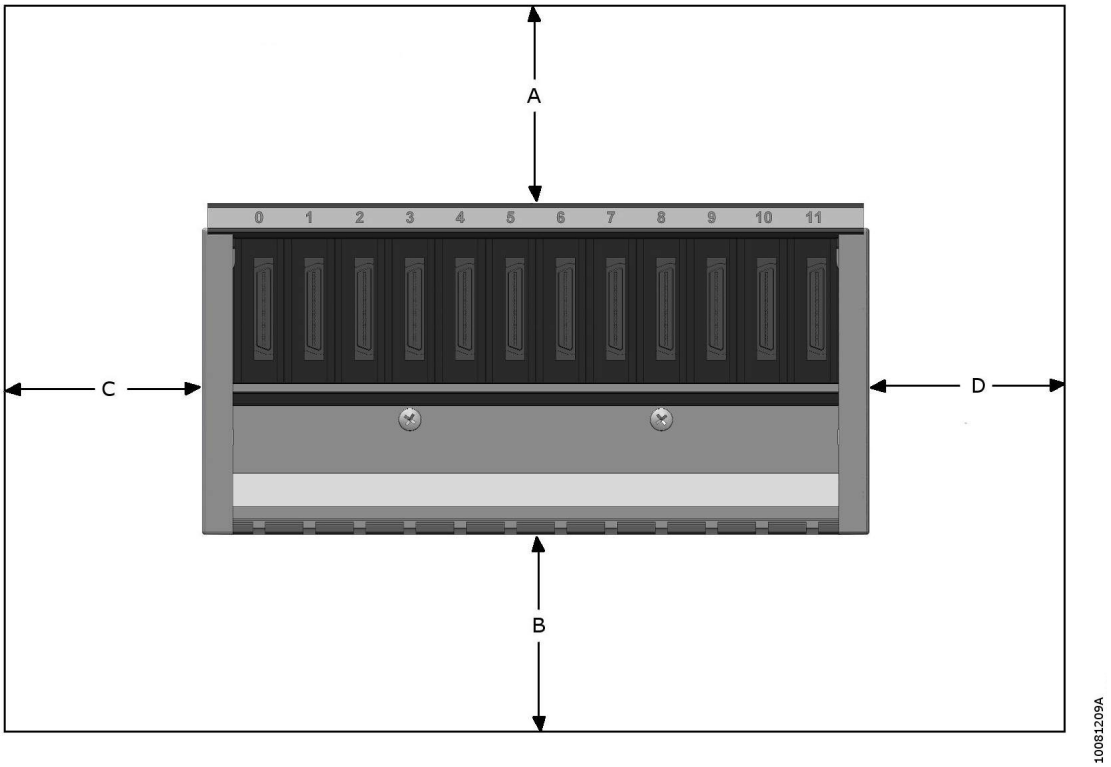

Figure 31: Free space around the PLC

Dimension A	Dimension B	Dimension C	Dimension D
10 cm	10 cm	4 cm	4 cm

Table 5: Free space dimension around the PLC

Note:

Dimension C and D: It's recommended to use a space at least 4cm wide to allow the side rack ends to fit. If necessary, this width can be decreased.

3.1.4. Chute Dimensioning

For the chute dimensioning, besides the cables used area, the internal heating, provoked by the heat dissipated from the cables, must be observed as it leads to a decrease in the chute use capacity.

Use the following rule: chute area >= cable area sum / 0.4

Cable area:

$$A = \left(3.14 \times radius^2\right) \tag{1}$$

Consider the cable area including the isolation.

3.1.5. Horizontal/ Vertical Assembly

Nexto Series allows the PLC utilization in the horizontal position. It's not allowed the assembly in the vertical position in the rack.

3.2. Thermal Design

Altus' equipment is designed to work in a room temperature of up to 60°C (except when specified). Therefore, this must be the maximum internal temperature inside the panel. The following issues must be observed in the panel design:

- Dimension panel with enough internal volume to allow a good air flow
- Predict forced ventilation or air exchangers with the room, if necessary, to avoid temperature levels beyond the specified limit. In critic cases is recommended cooling equipment use, in order to keep the temperature levels within operation limits
- Distribute equally heat sources within the panel
- Consider the high current conduction cables heat dissipation to avoid chute overheating

ATTENTION

In order to obtain the maximum dissipation of each Nexto Series module, see the module Technical Characteristics document.

Following, a method to calculate the panel internal temperature is shown, regarding its dissipation and power.

3.2.1. Heat dissipation in an electrical panel

Each electric panel dissipates, through its surface, a defined heat amount for a specific difference between internal and external temperature. To calculate the heat dissipation in situations which the temperature difference, internal and external, reaches up to 50 °C, the following quantities must be considered:

- Panel effective dissipation surface; calculated according DIN-VED 0660 standard chapter 500, as indicated by the installation type
- The dissipation constant for the painted steel plate in W/m^2 °C
- The panel ventilation conditions (installation place)
- Panel occupancy degree (internal air flow impedance)

From the quantities listed previously, only the panel effective dissipation surface can be calculated precisely.

Panel effective dissipation surface A (m^2) calculation:

The calculation of the "A" surface is made according the DIN-VDE standard, following the panel installation type.

Installation type according DIN-VDE 0660/500 standard	Formula for A calculation (m^2)
Panel free on all sides	A = 1.8 * H * (L + P) + 1.4 * L * P
Panel with the back surface obstructed	A = 1.4 * L * (H + P) + 1.8 * P * H
Panel with one side surface obstructed	A = 1.4 * L * (H + L) + 1.8 * L * H
Panel with one side surface and the back surface obstructed	A = 1.4 * H * (L + P) + 1.4 * L * P
Panel with both side surfaces obstructed	A = 1.8 * L * H + 1.4 * L * P + P * H
Panel with both side surfaces and the back surface obstructed	A = 1.4 * L * (H + P) + P * H
Panel with both side surfaces, the back surface and the front surface obstructed	A = 1.4 * L * H + 0.7 * L * P + P * H

Table 6: Effective Dissipation Surface Calculation

L = Width (m), H = Height (m), P = Depth (m)

In built panels application with painted steel plate, for a null air flow surrounding it, the heat dissipation constant can be considered 5.5 W/m^2 °C.

The power dissipated by a panel can then be calculated through the equation Qs = k * A * (internal temperature – external temperature), or obtained from figure below.

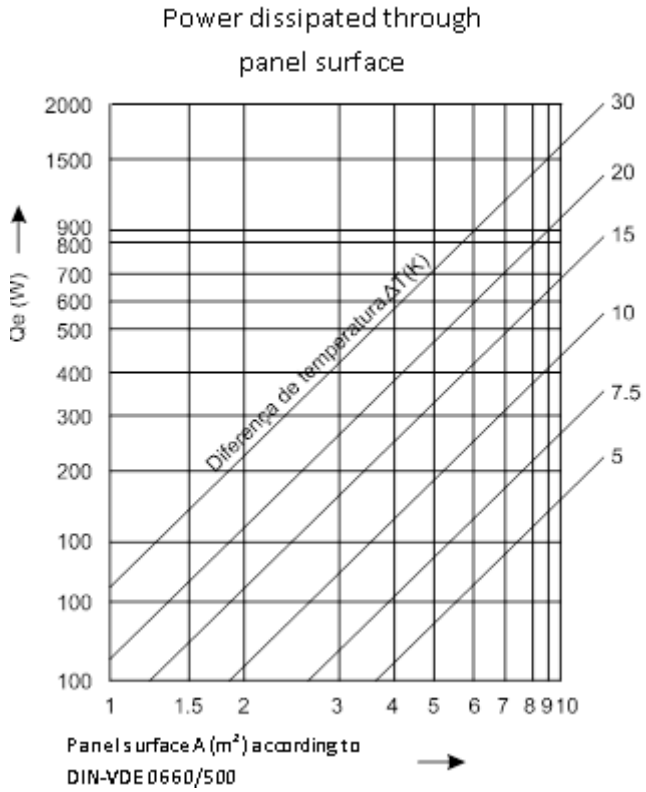

Figure 32: Dissipated Power x Surface x Temperature difference

However, this value may be triple if forced ventilation is applied in the panel interior.

The air flow inside a panel is obstructed by the equipment installed, generating concentrated heating points. In this case, fans may be installed to increase the air flow within the panel.

The forced air circulation through fans in the panel interior brings an improvement in the natural convection and tendency to keep the temperature degree equal throughout the panel. Without it, there's a tendency to form a concentration of heat in the upper part of the panel due to natural convection.

Examples:

For a panel free on all sides, with an effective area of 3.96 m^2, installed power of 350 W and room temperature of 30 °C, calculate the internal average temperature.

Qs = k * A * (Ti – Te)

350 = 5.5 * 3.96 * (Ti – 30)

Ti = 46 °C

For the same panel, calculate the internal temperature for an installed power of 1000W.

Qs = k * A * (Ti – Te)

1000 = 5.5 * 3.96 * (Ti – 30)

Ti = 76 °C

In this case, the temperature has exceeded the equipment operation limit (60 °C), and a solution must be provided to exchange the exceeding heat. The installed power limit for the internal temperature limit of 60 °C is given by:

Qs = k * A * (Ti – Te)

Qs = 5.5 * 3.96 * (60 – 30)

Qs = 653W, this being the limit, the exceeding 347W (1000W – 653W) must be dealt with by an air conditioned device, for instance.

ATTENTION

In the previous calculation, it must be observed that the internal temperature is always the average and if there's no forced ventilation inside the panel, the temperature of the upper part will be higher than the base, and concentrated heating points may appear. The due security coefficient must be taken for each case.

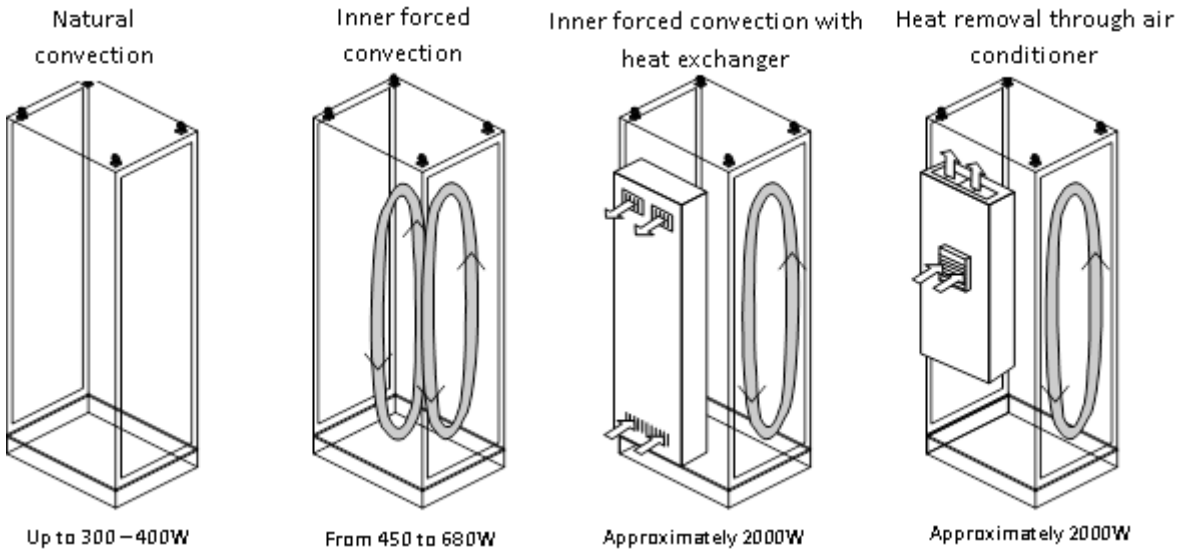

Figure 33: Example of Heat Flow – Closed Installation

A much higher heat dissipation, comparing with the one obtained previously, can be achieved if the room heat exchange is allowed. The ventilation is often used introducing ventilation gaps on the side surfaces, door or on the back of the panel. This will evidently reduce the panel protection degree (IP).

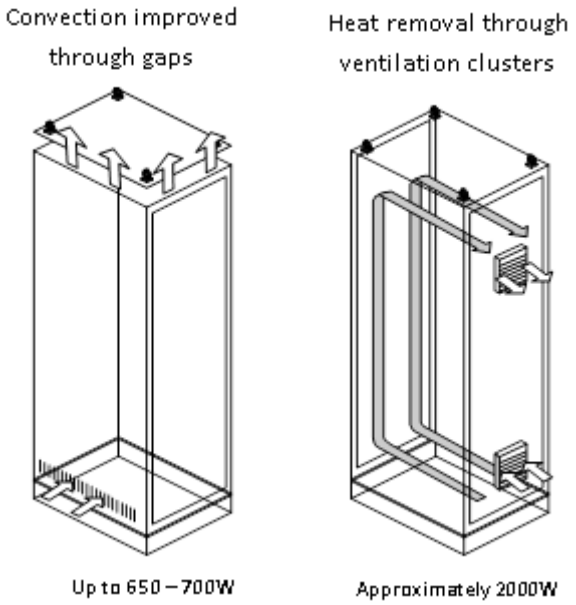

Figure 34: Example of Heat Flow – Open Installation

3.3. Electrical Design

3.3.1. General Information

The programmable controllers are manufactured according world standards, which establish the acceptable levels of room conditions and noise often found in industrial processes. It's also fundamental that the installation of these products follow the designing rules established by installation standards. Troubles caused by electromagnetic interference (EMI), such as communication failures, program execution failures, analog variables noise and even program loss, can be caused by a deficient installation or electrical design.

The electrical design of the Altus PLCs must respect the IEEE 518/1977 standard, "*Guide for Installation of Electrical Equipment to Minimize Electrical Noise Inputs to Controller External Sources*". Following, the most important subjects are described.

3.3.2. Panel Supply

The control system supply must have a general switch. It's recommended the use of connectors for the panel general supply with integrated fuses, as the installation of a 127 Vac or 220 Vac outlet, for the programming terminal. It's important that this outlet has a ground pin, as the programming terminal must be, mandatory, grounded. All panel outlets must have its voltages levels identified.

3.3.3. Panel Cables Distribution

The way the signal and supply cable are distributes is, no doubt, one of the most important points in the installation of programmable controllers. The correct distribution of the cables inside the panel and the correct grounding of the devices guarantee the electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of the installation.

It's important the panel electrical supplies are correctly distributes, through distribution bars or connectors.

From this general distribution points, a cable is taken for each specific point to be fed. Local jumpers in the modules supply must be avoided, decreasing the high current loaded cables length.

In order to increase the equipment performance, it's necessary to separate the circuits regarding their type, to decrease electromagnetic interference, as follows:

- AC supplied circuits and AC and DC loads activation
- Low current (less than 1A) digital inputs and outputs
- Analog circuits and communication

These circuits must be distributed preferentially in separate chutes or avoiding they are placed parallel to each other. The minimum distance of 150 mm is recommended between all I/O signals and supply voltages higher than 500V.

3.3.4. Panel Illumination

It's very important to install illumination inside the panel, activated through a switch, to facilitate its operation.

It's recommended the illumination to be based on incandescent bulbs, as fluorescent luminaries may cause undesirable interference. If the latter are used, the following precautions must be made to reduce interference:

- Grounded metallic grid must be installed between the luminary and the panel, in order to reduce the noise emission
- The luminary supply cables must be shielded
- The switch must be protected by a metallic box and a filter must be placed in the supply network, next to the luminary

3.3.5. Grounding

It is necessary a group of general connectors or ground bar in the panel, where all the power sources and modules grounding will be made. This bar must be connected to a low resistance ground.

3.3.6. Electromagnetic Interference

The electromagnetic interference (EMI) is responsible for the great majority of troubles found in the installed equipment.

These problems can be reduced significantly if the due precautions are taken in the panel designing phase:

- Distribute and place the cable in the chutes, avoiding mix supply cables with signal cables
- Inactive metallic parts must be grounded
- In case there're noise emitter elements, it's recommended the use of shields
- A filter must be used in the panel supply cable

3.3.7. Shield

Strong EMI sources (transformers, motors, and high current or voltage cables) placed inside the panel must be covered by grounded metallic plates, when installed less than 50 cm from the PLC electronic parts. Cables which cross the shielded parts must be shielded too or filtered.

The shielded cables within the panel must be grounded according instructions of each device.

3.3.8. Noise Suppressors

It's extremely important the connections of noise suppressors straight in every inductive loads (relays, contactors, solenoids, etc.) activated or not by the PLC. The inductive loads activation generates strong electrical noises which may go over the limits established by standards. These noises, if not mitigated in its origin, might reach the PLC jeopardizing its functioning.

The protection circuits must be connected close to the load, as a rule, they mustn't be more than 0.5 meters apart. In case of resistive loads (incandescent bulbs, signal LEDs, heating resistances, etc.), the use of such devices isn't need it.

3.3.8.1. Circuit with Diode

This is the most efficient way to limit the inductive circuit voltage on the off moment. However, it can cause troubles as it slow down the off time in case the load is, for instance, a contactor or a solenoid.

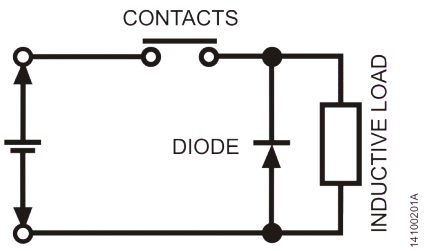

Figure 35: Diode circuit

The circuit can be used only for DC voltages and its reverse voltage must be higher than the power source and the current at least the same as the load.

3.3.8.2. Circuit with Diode and Zener

The circuit with zener diode is used when the circuit off time with diode is excessive. As the circuit with diode, it can only be used in DC. The zener diode voltage must be higher than the power supply peak voltage and the current at least the same as the load.

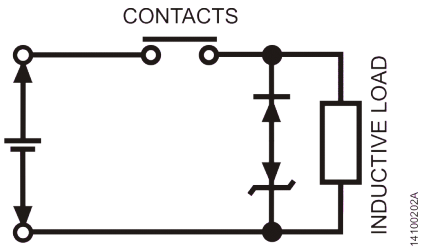

Figure 36: Zener diode circuit

3.3.8.3. Circuit with Varistor

The circuit with VDR (Voltage Dependent Resistor) limits the inductive circuit voltage almost the same as the zener diode. Its conduction voltage is often higher than a zener diode and it's bidirectional, allowing its use in DC or AC where is most used. It must be selected according to the power source maximum voltage, load energy storage and desired lifetime.

ATTENTION

It is imperative the complete reading of the Technical Characteristics of the products used prior to installation or use thereof. For choosing the type of suppressor to be used, it should be checked the type of load (DC or AC) and the voltage levels supported by the module chosen for the project.

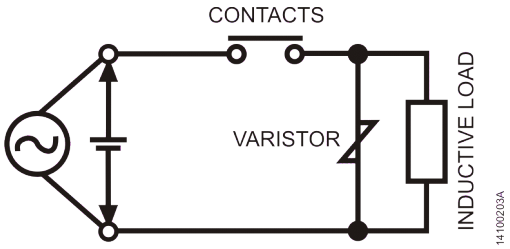

Figure 37: Varistor circuit

3.3.8.4. RC Circuit

The RC protection circuit (resistor connected in series with a capacitor) can be assembled parallel to the contact or the load. The parallel assembly with the contacts is recommended to DC powered loads and the parallel assembly with the load is recommended to DC or AC powered loads. The RC circuits are more efficient when used in voltages higher than 100V.

In order to select the R and C values, it's recommended the resistor to have 0.5 to 1 Ohm for each 1V and the capacitor 0.5 to 1μF for each 1A. For instance, in a load connected to 220V/1A a 220 Ohms resistor and a 1 μF capacitor can be used (the capacitor model must meet the load voltage level).

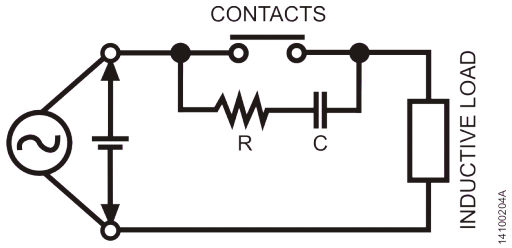

Figure 38: RC circuit parallel with contacts

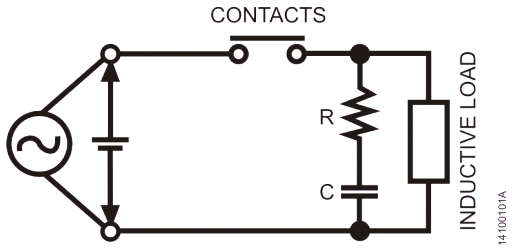

Figure 39: RC circuit parallel with the load

3.3.8.5. Circuit with Capacitor

The circuit with capacitor is highly effective to suppress arcs generated during the opening of the contacts, but can cause wear of contact depending on the charge and discharge current of the capacitor. For selection of capacitor use the same rule of the RC circuit.

ATTENTION

This circuit is not recommended in most applications. Should be chosen only when the previous circuits show themselves inadequate.

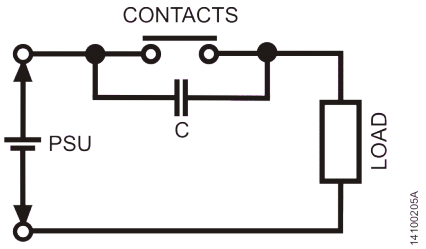

Figure 40: Circuit with capacitor in parallel with contacts

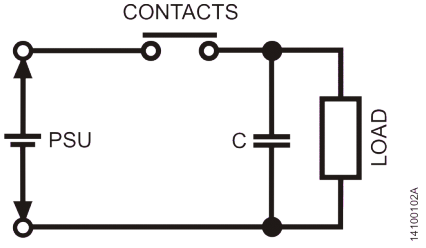

Figure 41: Circuit with capacitor in parallel with the load

3.3.9. Supply Distribution outside the Panel

In applications where the panel is far away from the machine or from the system to be controlled, although in the same building, it's recommended the following procedure:

- The transportation of the cables from the panel to the machine must be made through metallic chutes
- The chutes grounding must be made every 20 meters
- The cables must be distributed in two group:
  - Digital signal cables up to 60 V, analog signal shielded cables and shielded cables with up to 230 V
  - Cables with voltage superior to 230 V

3.3.10. Lightning Protection

In external applications where the PLC cables or communication lines containing field signals which are placed outside the room or go through open fields, the lightning possibility must be considered.

It's recommended the use of VDR or arrestors (with inert gases) in these cables to protect the system against over voltage due to lightning on these lines. Some shields are also necessary, as shown on figure below.

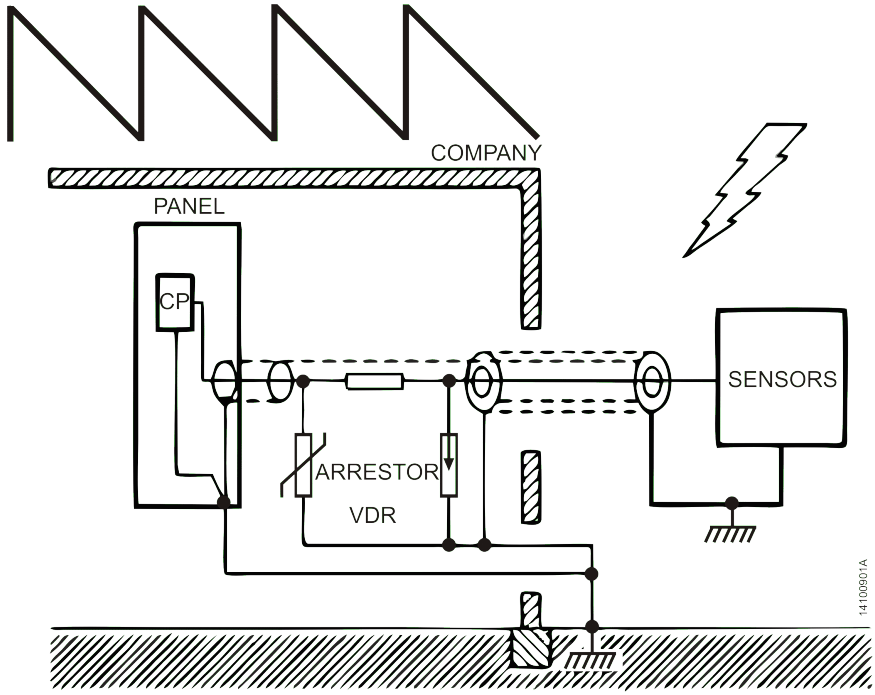

Figure 42: Protection against lightning

It's recommended these protection devices to be installed close to the company entrance or close to the panel itself.

Figure 42 shows the correct way to install the protection against lightning for a generic system. Each system has its own installation details; therefore it's recommended that each case is studied individually to define the best protection choice.

In critic cases, the Altus support service must be consulted.

4. Installation

This chapter presents the necessary proceedings for the Nexto Series physical installation, as well as the care that should be taken with other installation within the panel where the CPU is been installed.

4.1. Visual Inspection

Before resuming the installation process, it is advised to carefully visually inspect the equipment, verifying the existence of transport damage. Verify if all parts requested are in perfect shape. In case of damages, inform the transport company or Altus distributor closest to you.

CAUTION

Before taking the modules off the case, it is important to discharge any possible static energy accumulated in the body. For that, touch (with bare hands) on any metallic grounded surface before handling the modules. Such procedure guaranties that the module static energy limits are not exceeded.

It's important to register each received equipment serial number, as well as software revisions, in case they exist. This information is necessary, in case the Altus Technical Support is contacted.

4.2. Mechanical Installation

4.2.1. Backplane Rack Fixation

4.2.1.1. Drilling

The backplane rack fixation must be made through six M4 screws as shown on figure below.

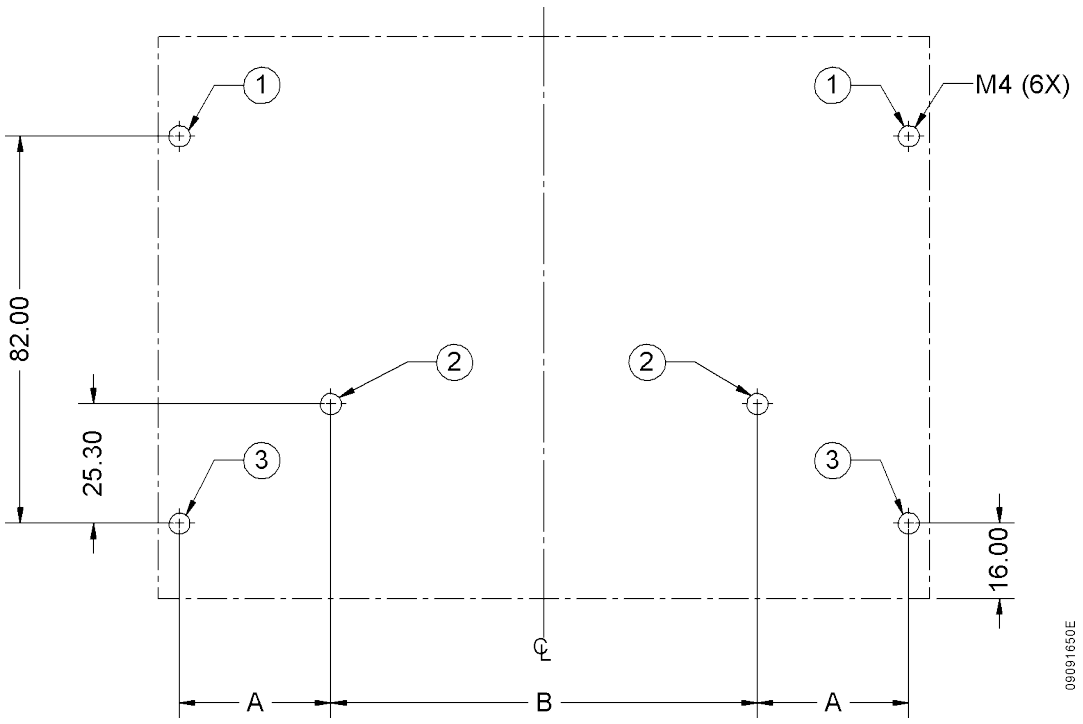

Figure 43: Drilling for Rack Fixation

Table below must be consulted to find the respective A and B dimensions according to the backplane rack model.

Code	A dimension	B dimension
NX9000	32.1 mm	90.5 mm
NX9001	68.3 mm	90.5 mm
NX9002	104.5 mm	90.5 mm
NX9003	140.7 mm	162.9 mm
NX9010	32.1 mm	90.5 mm

Table 7: Rack drilling dimensions

Nexto Series backplane rack has 6 holes for fixation. DIN 7985 M4 cross recessed pan head screws must be used in all holes. These screws can be fixed straight in the panel or using nuts, when the panel width is too thin to create a thread. At using nuts, it's recommended the use of self-locking nuts to avoid it become loose.

Figure 43 identifies three types of hole: 1, 2 and 3. It's extremely important to respect the following fixation rules for the correct assembly of the backplane racks:

- It's recommended to use M4 washers in the screws type 1. These screws must be, mandatorily, used
- It's not possible to use washers in screws type 2. Therefore, the use of self-locking nuts or thread locking materials is recommended. The screws for the holes type 2 are not needed, unless in cases where the assembly robustness must be increased. It's important to stress that these screws are placed under the modules assembled in the rack, so they must be removed when the screws need to be retighten
- It's mandatory the use of toothed washers in the screws type 3 to guarantee the lowest electric resistance possible between the screw and the panel, which must be grounded. The toothed washer must be type M4

ATTENTION

The chapter Panel Design must be consulted to verify the minimum distances which must be respected between Nexto Series backplane rack and the other components placed in the electric panel.

4.2.1.2. Assembly

First the side covers assembly must be checked. If they are placed, they must be removed as shown on figure below.

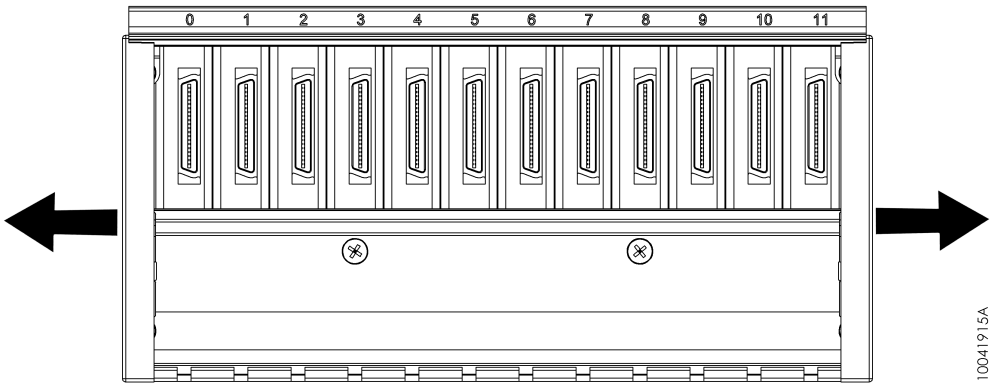

Figure 44: Rack side covers

Before inserting the backplane rack in the panel, the screws type 1 (Figure 43) must be partially inserted.

The rack must be aligned with the screws type 1 and placed in the panel until it touches its back. Figure 45 indicates how this procedure must be executed.

Ps: Some figures used in this subtitle don't show the backplane rack printed circuit board to simplify the process understanding.

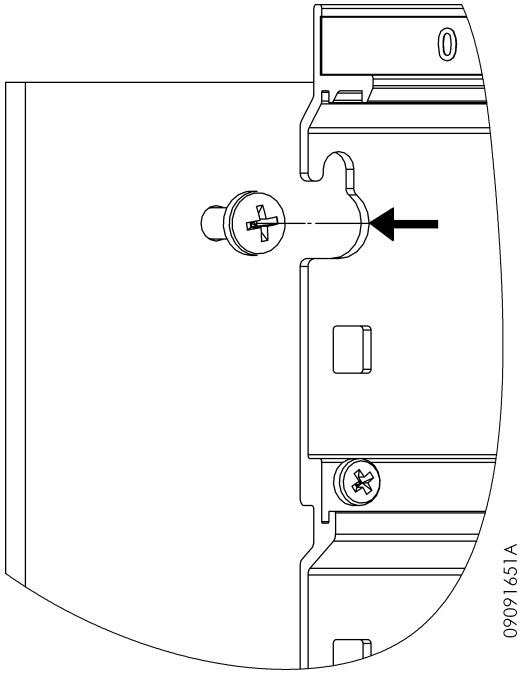

Figure 45: Rack fixation - Alignment

After that, the rack must be dragged down in order to fit the screws type 1 in the keyway, as presented on figure below.

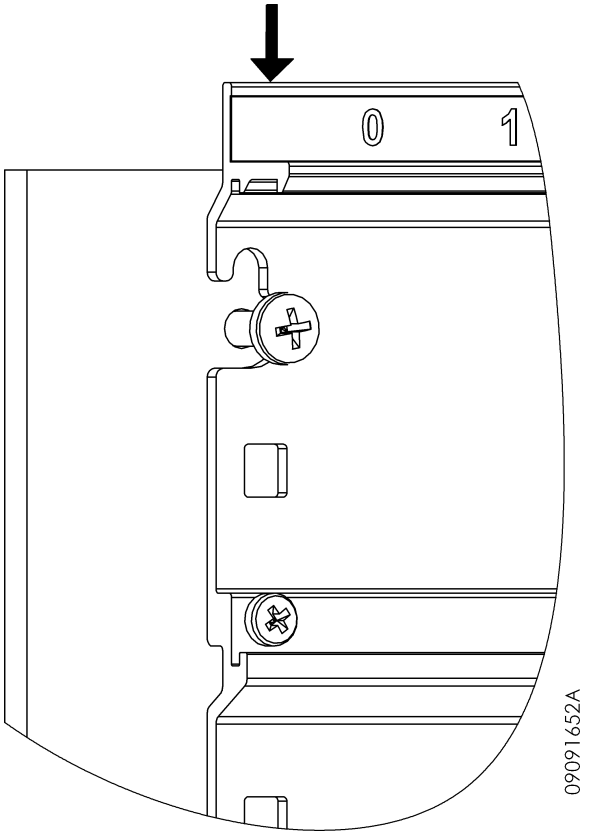

Figure 46: Rack fixation – Keyway fitting

After the rack insertion is complete, all fixation screws must be assembled.

To finish the process, the rack side covers must be inserted as presented on figure below.

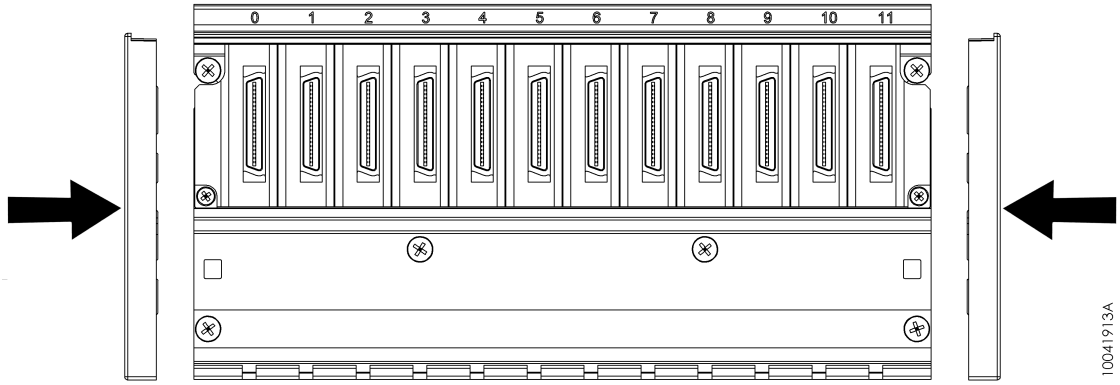

Figure 47: Rack fixation – Side covers

4.2.1.3. Removal

To remove the rack, it's necessary to execute the inverse process described on the Assembly subtitle.

4.2.2. Module Insertion

The following example shows a Nexto Series generic module, this procedure must be followed for any Nexto Series module.

First the module lower part, which is used as a guide for the correct insertion, must be fit in the backplane rack, and then the guide pins are correctly placed in the right rack keyways for a specified position. Modules that use only one position in the rack has only one guide pin. The figure below shows how the module lower part must be positioned in relation to the rack for the correct insertion.

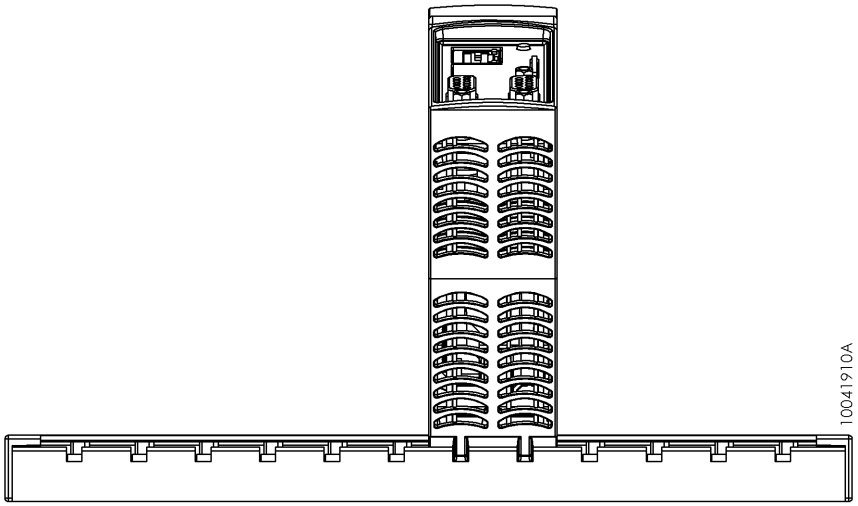

Figure 48: NX3010 and Backplane Rack

After fitting the module lower part as described above, a rotation movement must be executed in order to fit the fixation lock in the rack upper part, as shown on figure below.

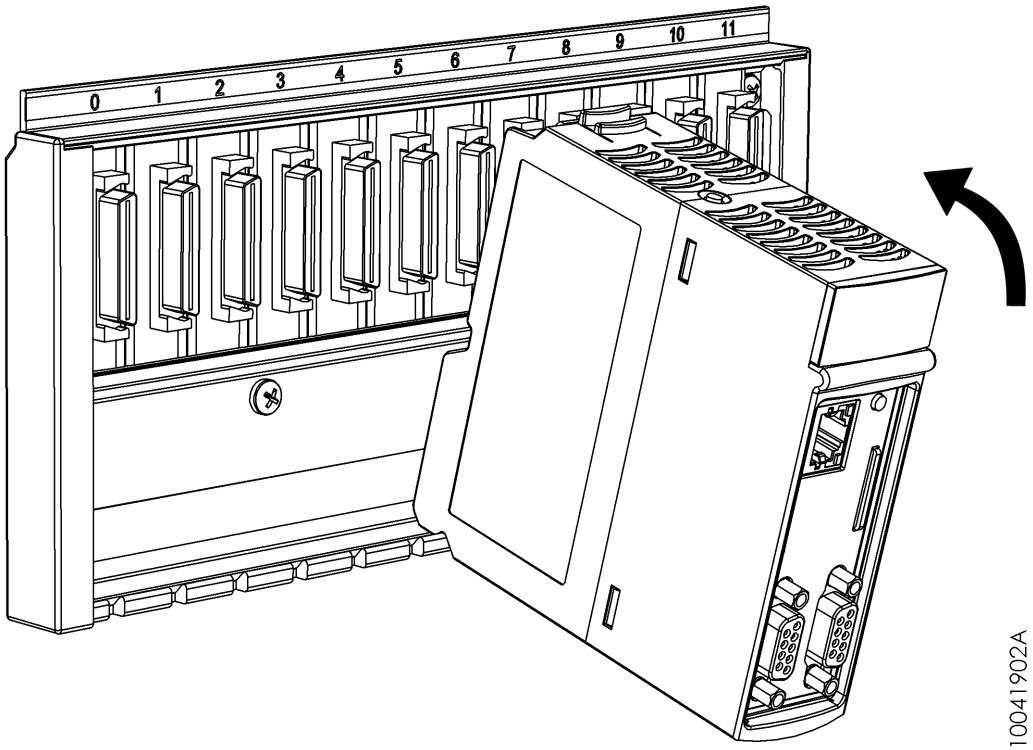

Figure 49: Backplane rack fitting movement

If the user follows the described procedures correctly, the module will have been perfectly connected to the bus, as presented on figure below.

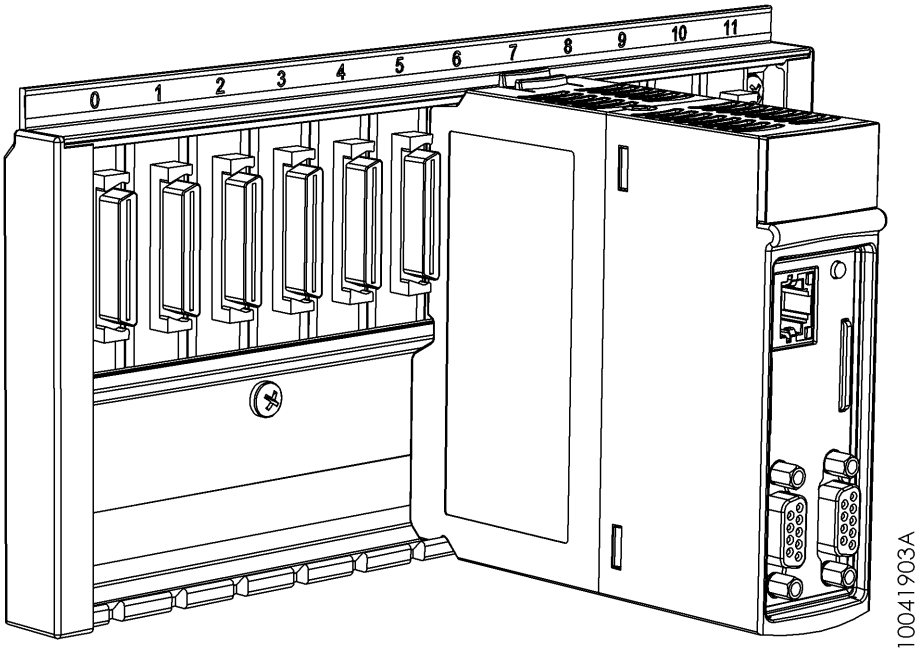

Figure 50: Module Correctly Placed in the Backplane Rack

The module mustn't be connected to the rack any other way. Wrong insertion of the module may cause irreversible damage to it. The figure below show how to NOT connect the Nexto modules to the rack.

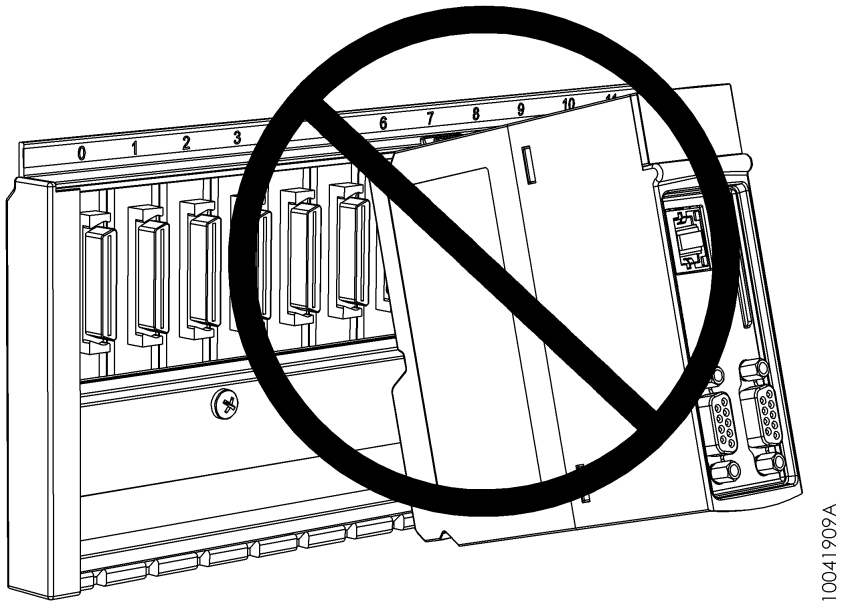

Figure 51: Wrong Insertion Way

4.2.3. Modules Removal

The following example shows a Nexto Series generic module, this procedure must be followed for any Nexto Series module.

First the fixation lock must be pressed (1), in order to unlock the module from the bus, then it must be rotate as shown on figure below(2).

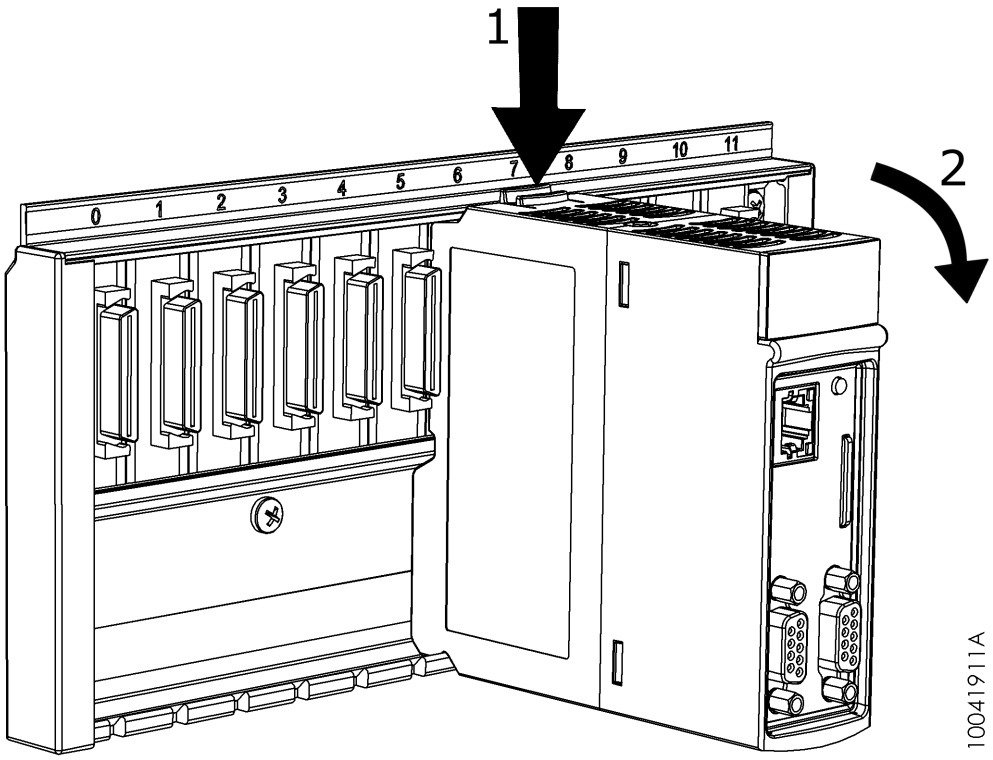

Figure 52: Bus Unlock

If the user follows the described procedures correctly, the module will have been perfectly disconnected from the bus and it can be taken off as presented on figure below.

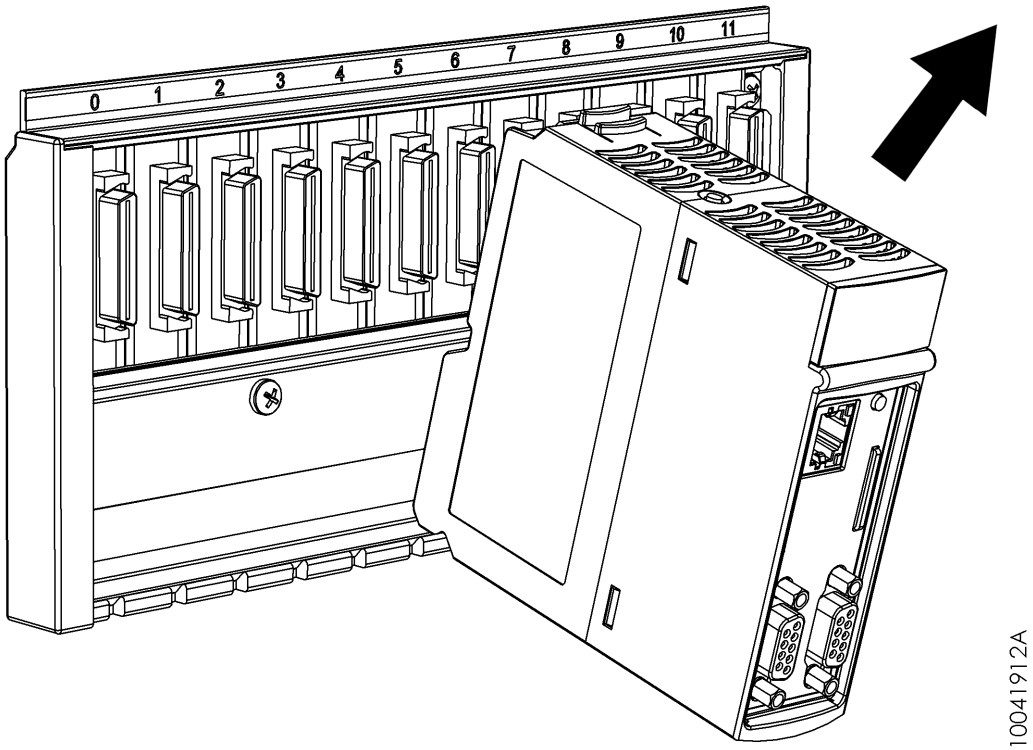

Figure 53: Module being Removed from the Backplane Rack

4.2.4. I/O Modules

The Nexto Series I/O modules have some specific features described in this subtitle.

There're two different types of I/O modules: modules that use one rack slot and modules that use two rack slots. In this subtitle the modules that use one rack slot will be called simple width and the modules that use two rack slots will be called double width modules.

The double width modules use one I/O spring-connection terminal block pair. Each terminal block has 10 pins. The simple width modules use one spring-connection terminal block with 20 pins.

4.2.4.1. Frontal cover

I/O modules have a frontal cover which has as main objective to protect the I/O connectors. Besides, the frontal cover has other functions which are described throughout the I/O Modules item.

ATTENTION

The Nexto Jet I/O modules do not have a frontal cover.

To access the I/O connector the frontal cover must be opened pulling its lower extremity. The figure below indicated how it must be done.

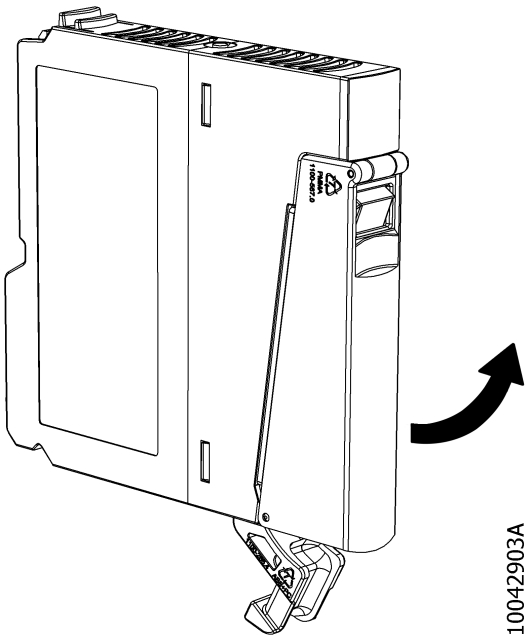

Figure 54: Opening the Frontal Cover

The figure below shows an I/O module with its frontal cover opened.

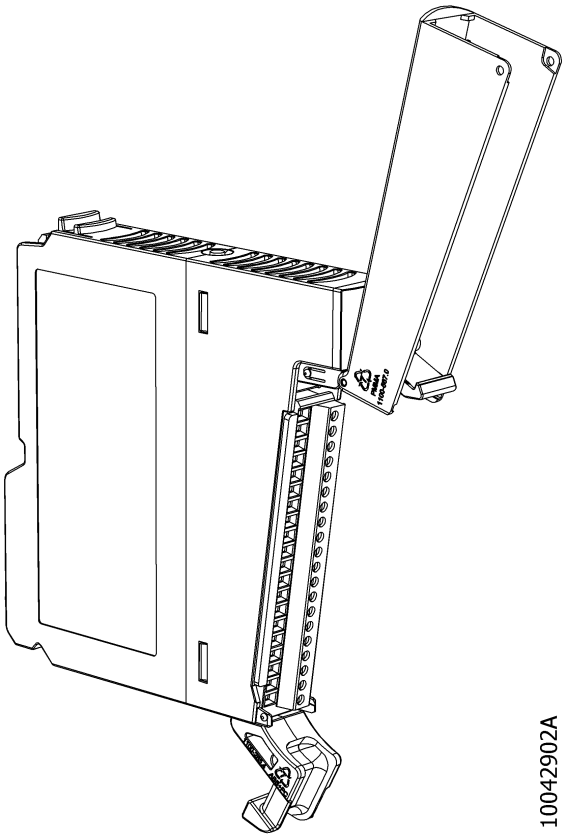

Figure 55: Frontal Cover Opened

4.2.4.2. I/O connector insertion for Nexto and Nexto Jet Modules

The simple width modules have an extra feature which helps the I/O terminal block insertion, described below. In case of double width module the insertion must be executed manually.

With the frontal cover opened, the terminal block must be inserted partially in the module, taking care to insert it in the right position. Then the frontal cover must be closed as indicated on figure below. Observe the connector partially connected.

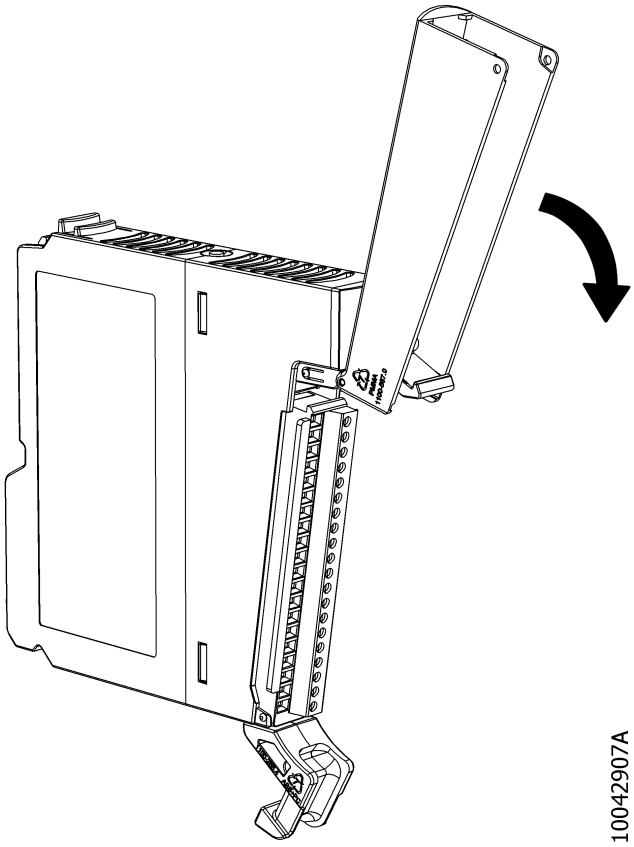

Figure 56: Closing the Frontal Cover

At closing the frontal cover the I/O connector block is inserted in the module. The movement must be done all the way down until the cover is in the final position, as presented on figure below.

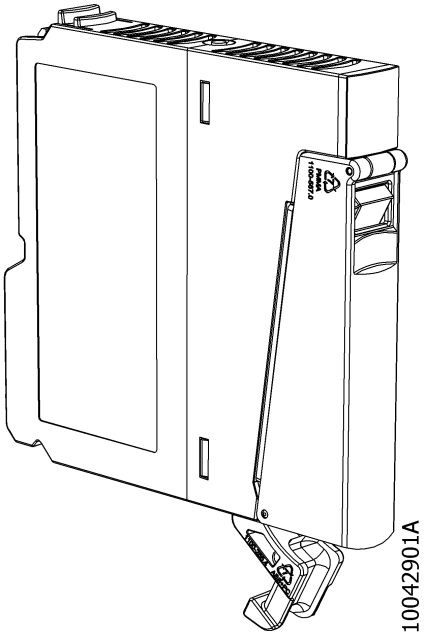

Figure 57: Module with the Frontal Cover Closed

The Nexto Jet modules have a different condition to insert the connector in the module, because there is no frontal cover

that assists to fit the connector. The appropriately insertion of the connector in the Nexto Jet modules it is fitting the lower position of the connector according figure below and then the upper part of the connector. Once the connector positioned properly in its place, with a soft pressure finalize fitting in module.

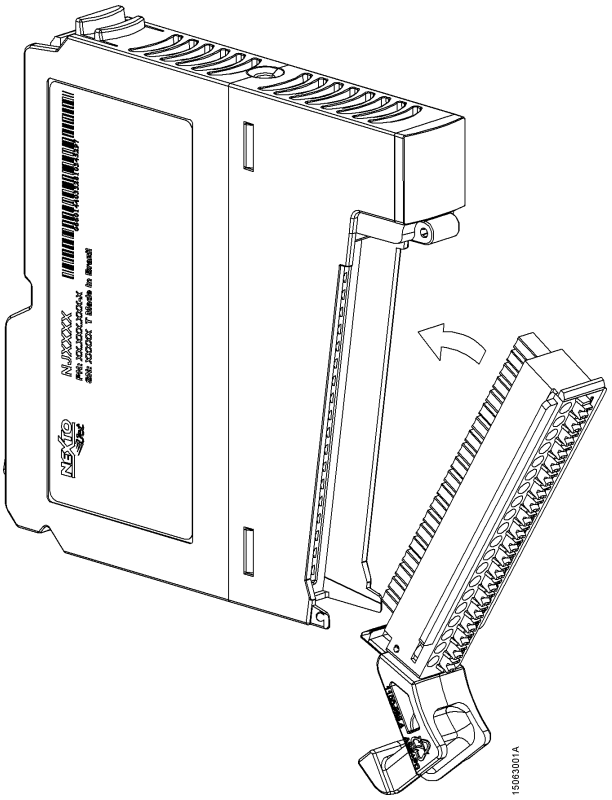

Figure 58: Insertion of Nexto Jet Connector

4.2.4.3. I/O connector block removal for Nexto and Nexto Jet Modules

Nexto Series I/O modules have a feature to help the connector block removal, which is described below.

As described previously, to open the frontal cover, it's necessary to pull it by its lower part. When the I/O connector block must be removed, it's necessary to execute the same opening movement besides pressing the connector block extraction lever as shown on figure below. It's important to keep the extraction lever pressed during the whole movement since the beginning.

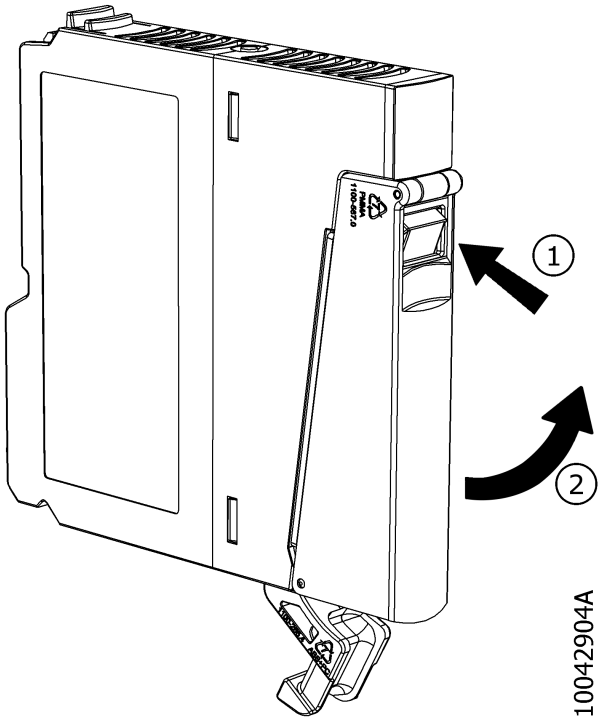

Figure 59: Movement to Remove the I/O Connector Block Nexto Modules

After the described movement, the I/O connector block is partially removed, simplifying the rest of its extraction. Such functionality is available both for the simple width modules as for the double width modules. In case of double width modules, each I/O connector has its own extraction lever. Therefore each connector must be removed individually.

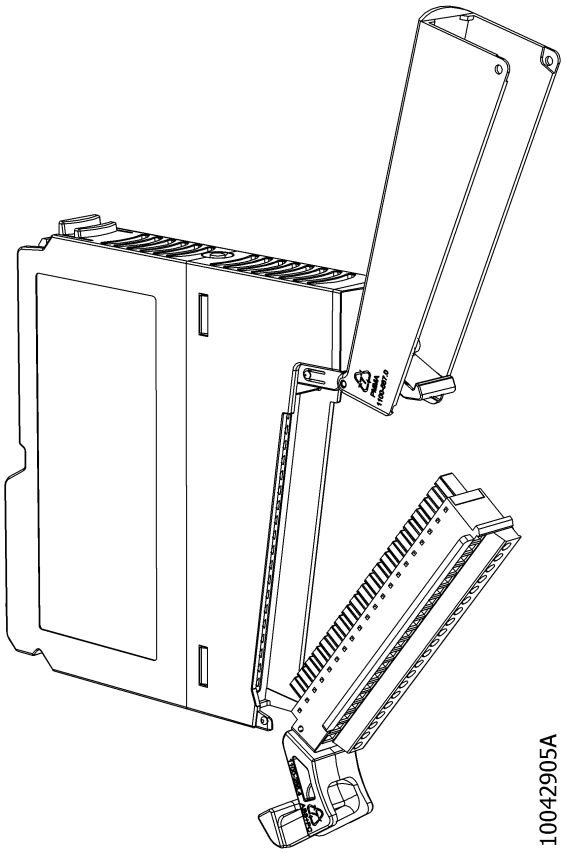

Figure 60: I/O Connector Block Removal Nexto Modules

The removal of Nexto Jet module connector has a different procedure, once that there is no frontal cover with extraction lever. So to remove the connector from the Nexto Jet modules should be made a movement as shown in figure below, using the wire-holder as an assistant to disconnect the lower part of the connector from the module and after that remove the connector completely.

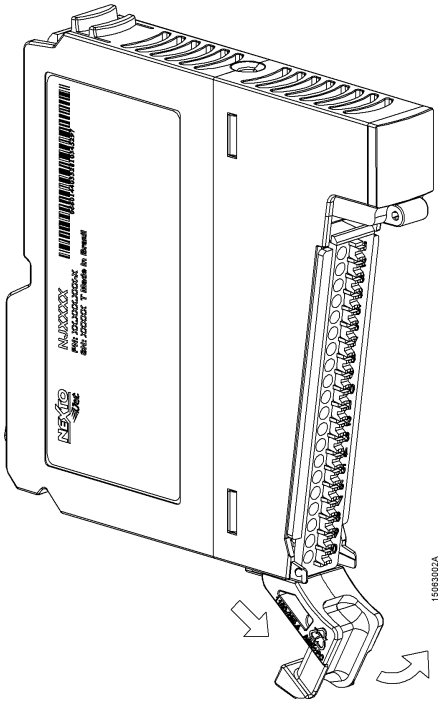

Figure 61: I/O Connector Block Removal Nexto Jet Module

4.2.4.4. I/O connector block

The connectors block from the Nexto Series I/O modules use the spring-connection for cable fixation, not needing screws for cable holding.

4.2.4.4.1. Identification

All I/O connector block pins are numbered. The 10 pins connectors are numbered from 1 to 10 and the 20 pins connectors block are numbered from 1 to 20. The relation between the pin number and its function on a specific module is defined in the module Technical Characteristics document.

4.2.4.5. I/O module labels

4.2.4.5.1. Identification number and description

Nexto Series I/O modules have a frontal label, which has two functions: allow the user to identify and describe each module and indicate on a short way its installation diagram.

When the I/O modules frontal cover is closed, its identification number and description is visible, as shown on figure below. In this example the identification number is indicated by “XXXX” and the module description by “Description Altus S/A”.

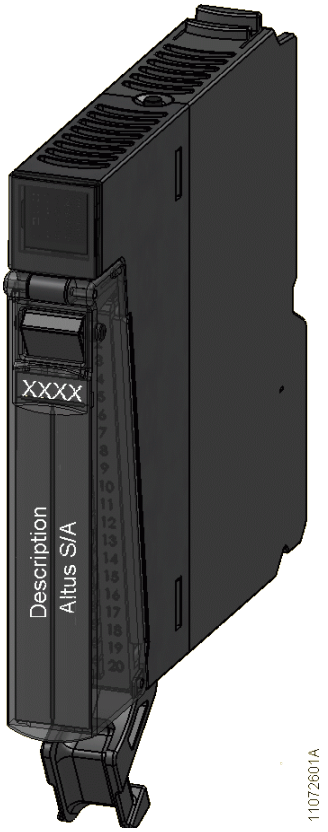

Figure 62: Module Identification

4.2.4.5.2. Installation Diagram

At opening the I/O frontal covers, the module installation diagram becomes visible, as presented on figure below.

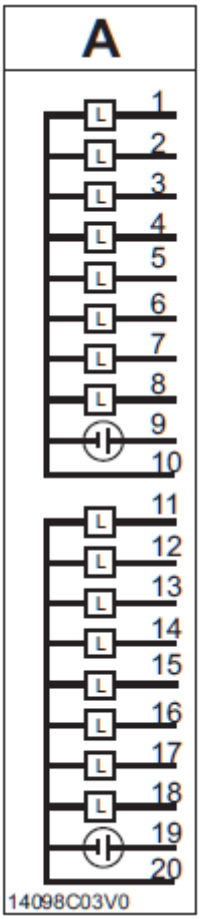

Figure 63: Installation Diagram

On table below are described all symbols used in the installation diagram.

Symbol	Meaning
A	The letter A over the diagram indicates that such diagram is related to the connector block placed left in the module. When the module has only one connector the letter A will be used.
B	The letter B over the diagram indicates that such diagram is related to the connector block placed right in the module.
1 2 3	The numbers on the left indicate the connector block pin number, e.g. on the figure on the left the pins 1, 2 and 3 are indicated.
L	This symbol indicates a load which is being activated by a Nexto Series module output point.
	This symbol indicates a contact responsible for activate or deactivate a specific Nexto Series module input point. This contact can be replaced by any output circuit compatible with the input module.
24V	The 24V symbol indicates the external supply positive input which must be connected to a 24 Vdc supply source.
0V	The 0V symbol indicates the external supply negative input which must be connected to a supply source.

Symbol	Meaning
	This symbol indicates a direct current power supply source. On this symbol the power supply polarity isn't specified. This means the user can choose the polarity according to his demands. The voltage must be compatible with the module characteristics.
	This symbol indicates a direct current power supply source. On this symbol the power supply polarity is specified according to the inner circle bar. The bigger bar indicates the positive pole while the smaller bar indicates the negative pole. The voltage must be compatible with the module characteristics.
	This symbol indicates a power supply source which can be direct current or alternate current. The voltage must be compatible with the module characteristics.
	This symbol indicates an alternate current power supply source. The voltage must be compatible with the module characteristics.
	This symbol indicates a direct current source. On this symbol the conventional current flux is indicated by the direction of the arrow inside the circle.
	This symbol indicates a thermocouple sensor connected in an analog input of a Nexto Series module.
	This symbol indicates a resistance or a RTD sensor (Resistance temperature detector) connected in an analog input of Nexto Series module.
	This symbol indicates that exist options to connect an input or output, according with the Nexto Series module characteristics.

Table 8: Installation Diagram Symbols

4.2.4.5.3. Label insertion and removal

To add the identification number and module description it's necessary to remove the I/O module frontal label as shown on figure below. This figure shows an I/O module frontal cover which uses one slot in the rack. The same procedure must be executed for modules that use two slots.

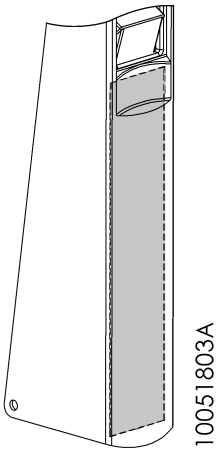

Figure 64: Label (1)

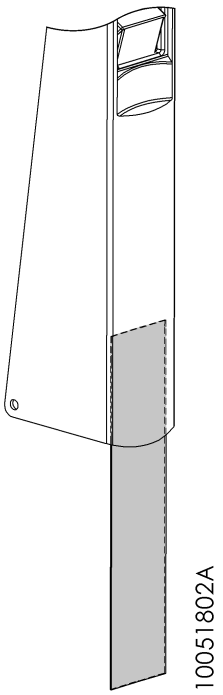

Figure 65: Label (2)

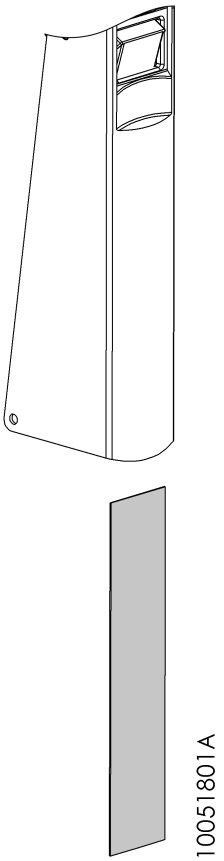

Figure 66: Label (3)

Care must be taken for a little lock existent in the frontal cover inner part. The label removal is only possible when it is directed over the lock. Besides, at inserting it again, the label must be placed over the frontal cover side locks in order to remain fixed. The figure below indicates the side lock position where 3 locks can be observed on each side.

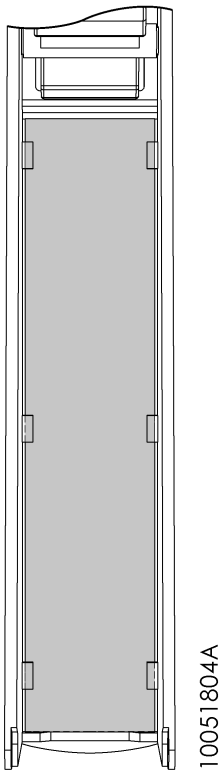

Figure 67: Label Fixation Locks

4.2.5. Rack Connector Cover

The connector cover must be used on the not used rack positions for protection against undesirable contacts and dust.

4.2.5.1. Rack Connector Cover Insertion

The connector cover must be placed on the connector starting by the lower part and finishing by the upper part, pressing it until it's completely fit, as presented on Figure 68.

On Figure 69 the connector cover is presented completely placed.

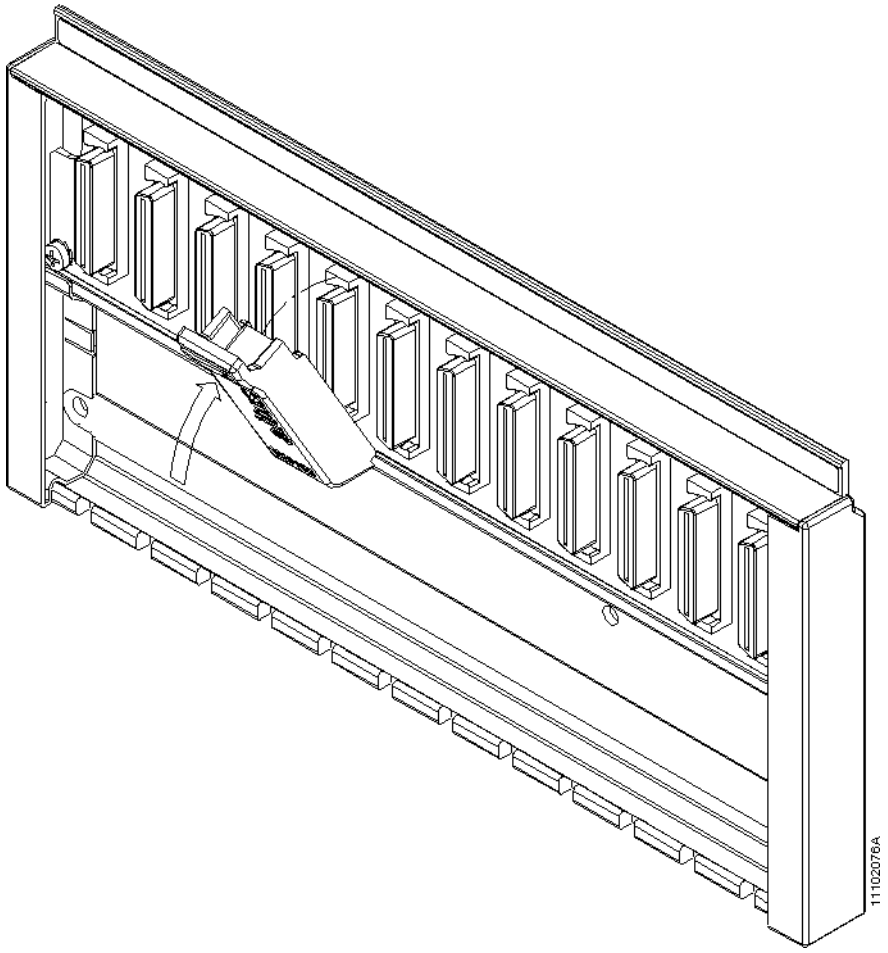

Figure 68: Rack Connector Cover Insertion

4.2.5.2. Rack Connector Cover Removal

To remove the connector cover one must just pull it by its upper rim, as shown on Figure 69.

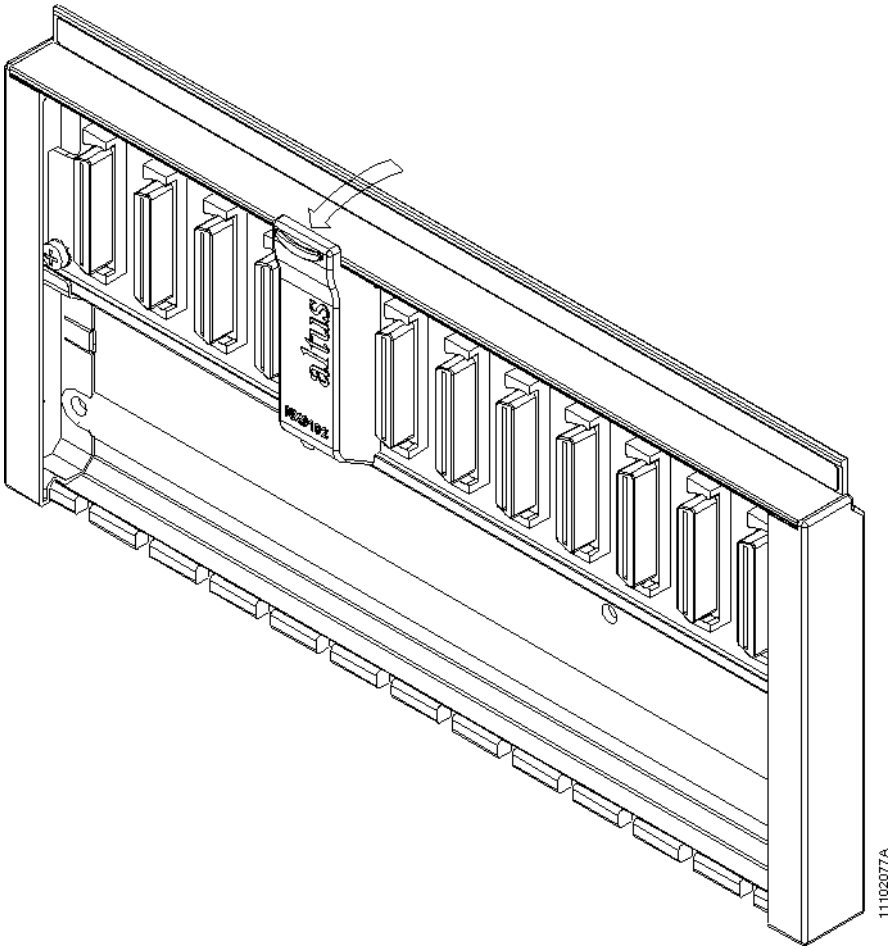

Figure 69: Rack Connector Cover Removal

4.2.6. Electric Installation

DANGER

At executing any installation in an electric panel, certify if the panel general power source is OFF.

4.2.7. Spring-Connectors

This type of connector has a fixation system based on a high reliability spring even under vibration subjected environment (Figure 70 and Figure 71). For its assembly it's recommended the use of a 3.5 mm wide screwdriver with isolated handle (Figure 72). The advantage of using this connector is the quick and easy electric cable assembly.

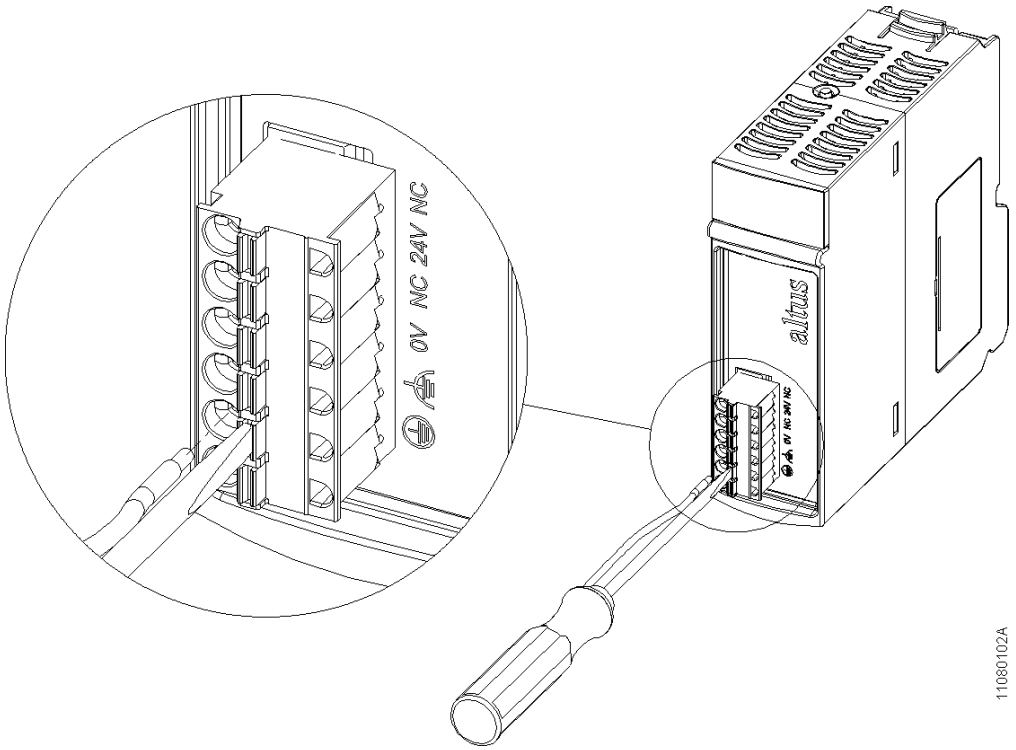

Figure 70: Spring Connection Power Supply Module

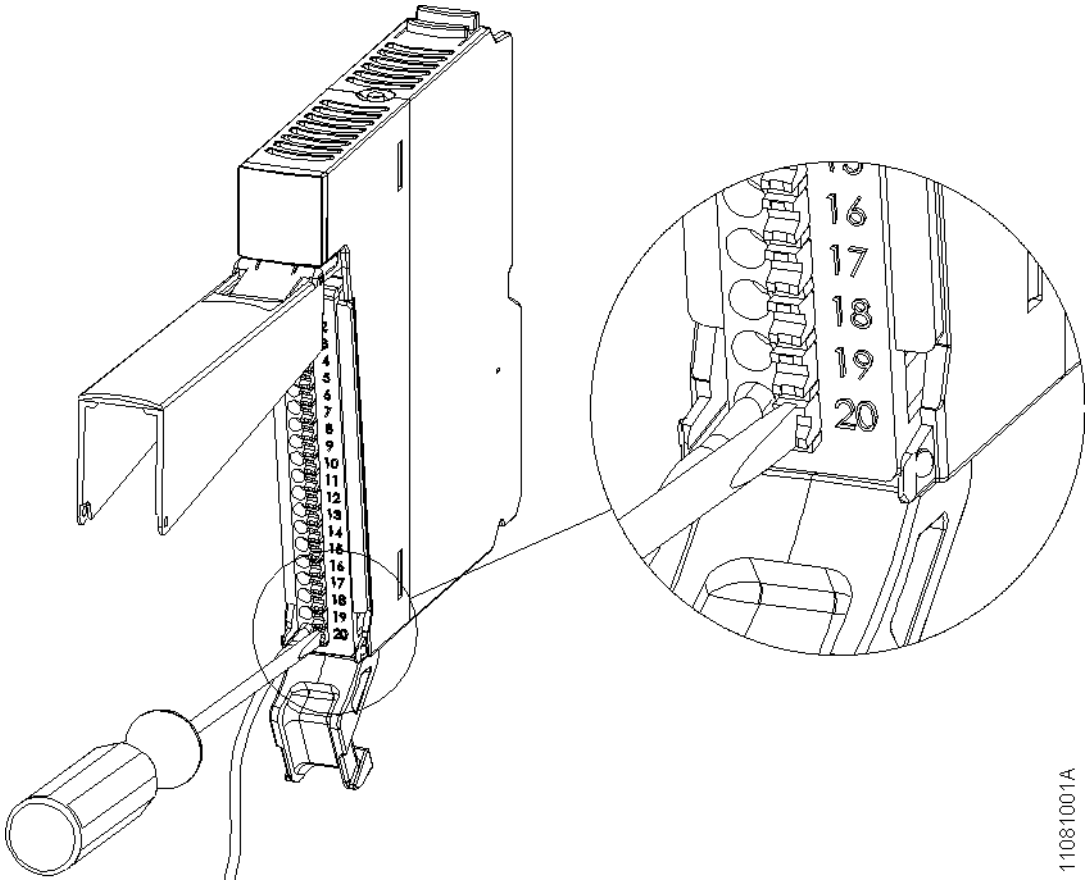

Figure 71: Spring Connection I/O Module

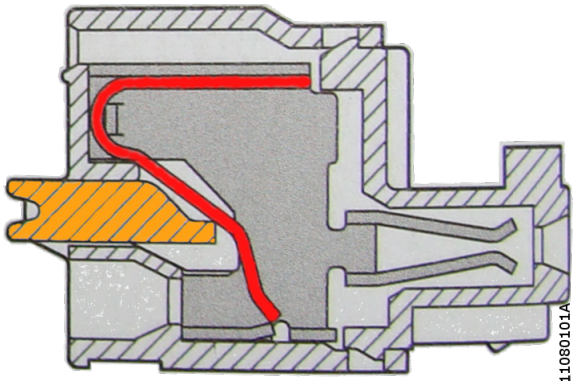

Figure 72: Spring Connection

To assembly the cable in the connector:

- Insert the screwdriver in the terminal lever to open the spring
- Insert the cable terminal in the connector
- Remove the screwdriver to close the connector

4.2.7.1. Cable Insertion

In order to obtain an equal length in all cables connected to a same I/O connector block, it's recommended the following definition regarding the length difference which each cable beside another must obey before installation. It's important to stress that the biggest cable must be always the cable connected to the I/O connector pin 1.

4.2.7.2. 6-Pin Connector Block – NX9401

It's recommended the use of 2.5 mm^2 cables. Each cable must be cut with a difference of 4 mm as indicated on Figure 73. Each pin must have 2.5 mm^2 terminals crimped.

ATTENTION

Use single terminal with length A = 12 mm to guarantee the effective contact (see Figure 74)

4.2.7.3. 10-Pin Connector Block – NX9402

It's recommended the use of 1.5 mm^2 cables. Each cable must be cut with a difference of 8 mm as indicated on Figure 73. Each pin must have 1.5 mm^2 terminals crimped.

ATTENTION

Use single terminal with length A = 12 mm to guarantee the effective contact (see Figure 74).

4.2.7.4. 20-Pin Connector Block - NX9403

It's recommended the use of 0.5 mm^2 cables. Each cable must be cut with a difference of 4 mm as indicated on Figure 73. Each pin must have 0.5 mm^2 terminals crimped.

ATTENTION

Use single terminal with length A = 8 mm to guarantee the effective contact (see Figure 74).

4.2.7.5. 6-Pin Connector Block with Fixation – NX9404

It's recommended the use of 0.5 mm^2 cables. Each cable must be cut with a difference of 4 mm as indicated on Figure 73. Each pin must have 0.5 mm^2 terminals crimped.

ATTENTION

Use single terminal with length A = 8 mm to guarantee the effective contact (see Figure 74).

4.2.7.6. 12-Pin Connector Block with Fixation – NX9405

It's recommended the use of 0.5 mm^2 cables. Each cable must be cut with a difference of 4 mm as indicated on Figure 73. Each pin must have 0.5 mm^2 terminals crimped.

ATTENTION

Use single terminal with length A = 8 mm to guarantee the effective contact (see Figure 74).

4.2.7.7. 18-Pin Connector Block with Fixation – NX9406

It's recommended the use of 0.5 mm^2 cables. Each cable must be cut with a difference of 4 mm as indicated on Figure 73. Each pin must have 0.5 mm^2 terminals crimped.

ATTENTION

Use single terminal with length A = 8 mm to guarantee the effective contact (see Figure 74).

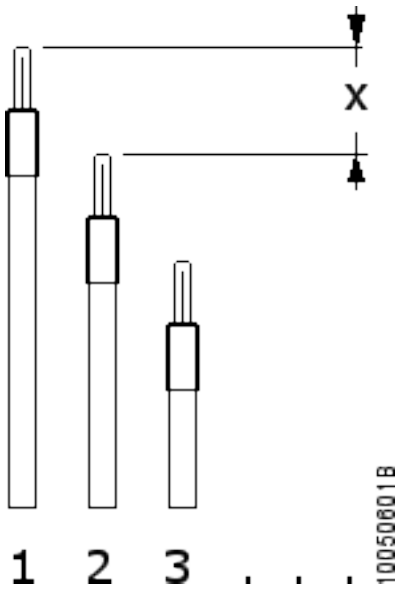

Figure 73: Cable Cut

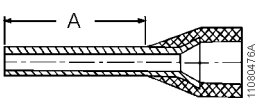

Figure 74: Terminal

4.2.7.8. Cable assembly

Insert the terminals in the connector block starting by pin 10, for the 10-pin connector block, or by pin 20, for 20-pin connector block. Certify that the terminals are completely inserted in the connector and correctly connected.

4.2.7.9. Cable fixation and Identification

4.2.7.9.1. Nexto Solution

It is recommended to use numbered wiring or cables with numbered conductors for wiring identification and Conexel identifier WKM 8/30 (PN: 1631910000) for cable identification. Turn the cables to place then under the I/O module frontal cover. Then, tie them together using plastic tie fixing in the wire holder placed on the connector lower part (see figure below).

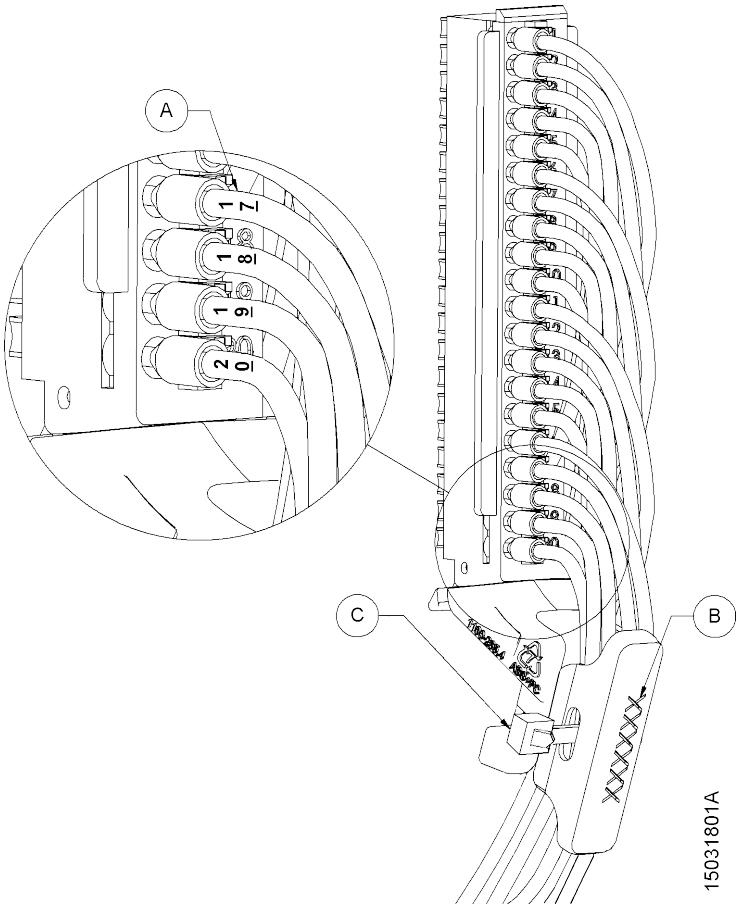

Figure 75: Nexto Cabling ID and Fixation

To identify the wiring:

- (A) Use numbered wiring or cables with numbered conductors
- (B) Use Conexel identifier WKM 8/30 (PN: 1631910000) for cable identification
- (C) Fix with plastic tie the identifier of the wires on the support (wire holder) located at the bottom of the connector

4.2.7.9.2. Nexto Jet Solution

It is recommended to use numbered wiring or cables with numbered conductors for wiring identification and Conexel identifier WKM 8/30 (PN: 1631910000) for cable identification. Fix using plastic tie the identifier with the wire, without fixing the holder placed on the connector lower part (see figure below).

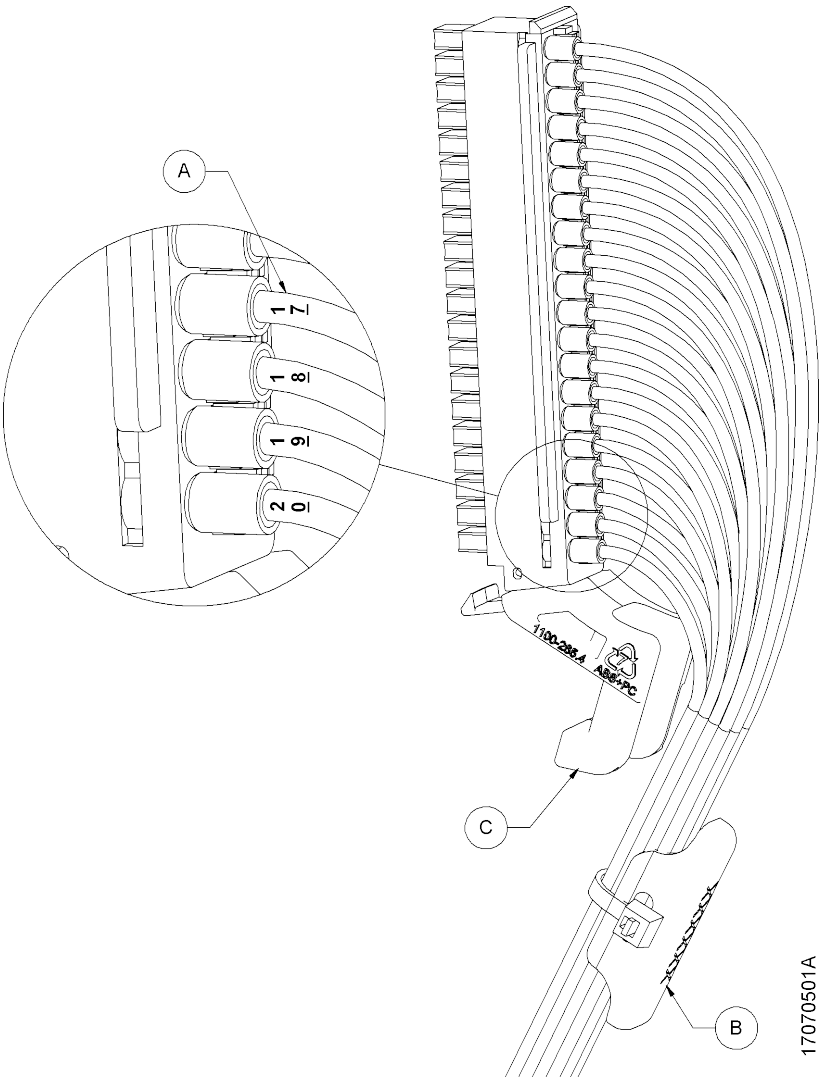

Figure 76: Nexto Jet Cabling ID and Fixation

To identify the wiring:

- (A) Use numbered wiring or cables with numbered conductors
- (B) Use Conexel identifier WKM 8/30 (PN: 1631910000) for cable identification, attaching the wires with plastic tie
- (C) Do not attach anything to the support (wire holder) located at the bottom of the connector

4.2.7.10. Cable removal

To remove the cables from the connector block it's recommended the use of a 3.5 mm wide screwdriver with isolated handle. It must be inserted in the lever beside the cable while the cable is pulled off (see Figure 70 and Figure 71).

4.2.8. Connections

The correct fixation of the CPUs and system modules cables guarantee the equipment security and its correct functioning. Therefore, the following points must be checked:

- The cables close to the panel connectors must be connected securely and tight
- The system parts power and ground connectors must be tight and well connected, allowing good current conduction
- The ground connection from the equipment to the panel must be tight and well dimensioned, to guarantee good grounding and noise immunity

4.2.9. Power Supply

Check if the power supply voltages are within the values specified in the technical characteristics.

ATTENTION

Where there's high voltage, place the warning tag and protections to avoid easy access.

4.2.10. Fuses

It's recommended to check the system fuses, verifying if they are in good shape and well dimensioned, before energizing the system.

DANGER

Never replace a fuse by another with higher current limit or the equipment might be irreversibly damaged.

5. Maintenance

5.1. Module Diagnostics

One feature of the Nexto Series is the existence of several indication forms for diagnostics which vary from user application available diagnostics, web pages, LEDs to LCDs. The documentation of each module indicates all available diagnostics.

In this document the OTD functionality is described, which is within all Nexto Series, except the modules that make part of Nexto Jet solution. Such functionality allows the tag access, diagnostics and description of all modules and I/O points through the diagnostics keys, module display and CPU display.

5.1.1. One Touch Diag (OTD)

As previously described, the tag access functions, diagnostics and description of all modules and I/O points are related. There're three main components that are highly referenced on this explanation:

- CPU graphic display
- Accessed module display
- Accessed module diagnostic switch

5.1.1.1. Diagnostics mode access

Independently from what is displayed on the CPU display, after a short pressing on the diagnostic switch of a specific module, the tag and the module's active diagnostics will be shown on the CPU display. These data are displayed in the form presented on figure below.

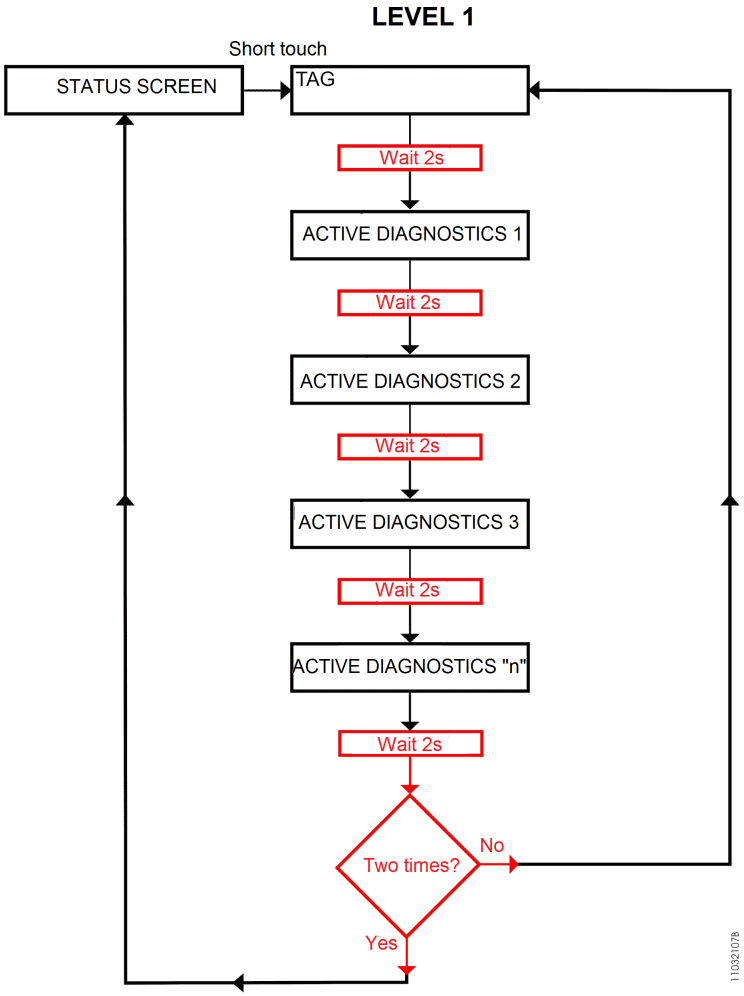

Figure 77: CPU Diagnostics Visualization

As presented on Figure 77 both the tag and the list of all module's active diagnostics are shown twice on the CPU display, then the module goes off the diagnostics mode and the CPU display starts to indicate CPU information again.

It's possible to identify that a module is in diagnostic mode when both display segments indicate on Figure 78 are blinking.

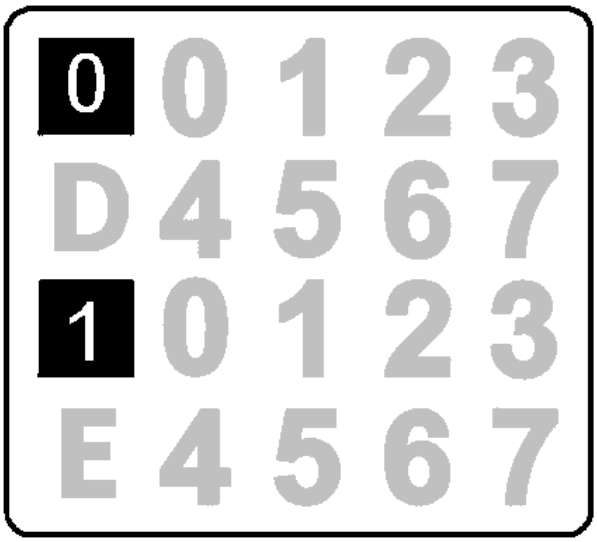

Figure 78: Module display

5.1.1.2. I/O points access

After going to diagnostics mode, the next short press on the module diagnostic switch selects the first I/O point. On this moment, the display erases the active individual diagnostics indication (previously explained) and indicates which I/O point is selected. For selecting the next I/O point a short press on the module diagnostic switch is needed. When the last I/O point is selected a new short press on the module diagnostic switch finishes the diagnostics mode.

At accessing an I/O point, the CPU display indicates the I/O point respective tag and all active diagnostics from it, as indicated in the flowchart shown above.

For modules without I/O points, a new short press on the module diagnostic switch, after going to diagnostics mode, finishes the operation.

ATTENTION

The Nexto Jet modules not have the diagnostics per channel through access button. This functionality is a feature only for Nexto modules.

5.1.1.3. Module and I/O points description access

Besides the tag, the modules and I/O points can have a description. It's indicated to use this description when there's need for extra information, besides the tag for a specific module or I/O point as, for instance: "Temperature reading module" for describing a module or "Main pump activation" for describing a specific output point. The character limit for the tag, tag description or module name is 255 characters.

To change the name and description of each module inserted in the application, right click on the module, in the item "Properties", in the "Common" tab, change the name or description, both of which are limited to 255 characters. To change the tag, access the "Bus I/O Mapping" tab for each module, and double-click on the table column to insert the tag for each point. To change the description of the tag, do the same in the column for the description of the tag, and enter the desired information.

To access the description, a long press on the diagnostic switch must be done. When the module is indicating the tag and its active diagnostics, the CPU display shows the module description. The same way, when the display indicates an I/O point, it shows on its display the I/O point description.

ATTENTION

It is recommendable that the tag and the module name have only alphanumeric characters (upper or lower case and text not start with numbers). For description is recommended alphanumeric characters (upper and lower case), the white space and the period ".". The usage of any other character different from those mentioned is not recommended.

ATTENTION

When use the function ETD – Electronic Tag on Display, Diagnostic Explorer or Web Server to visualize the tag of I/O points, the tag's name will be truncated in the 24 first characters right after the string "Application." of the tag's name. I.E. For the tag "Application.UserPrg.MyTest.ON", only the string "UserPrg.MytTest.ON" will be visualized on the graphical display.

ATTENTION

When use the function ETD - Electronic Tag on Display, Diagnostic Explorer or Web Server to visualize the description of I/O points tag, the tag's description will be truncated in the first 48 characters of the description given to the tag.

ATTENTION

When use the function ETD - Electronic Tag on Display, Diagnostic Explorer or Web Server to visualize the module's name, the module's name will be truncated in the first 24 characters of the description given to the module's name.

ATTENTION

The modules that make part of Nexto Jet solution haven't the functionality ETD –Electronic Tag on Display. This feature is exclusively for Nexto modules.

5.1.1.4. Short press and long press

Table below indicate the times.

Press type	Minimum time	Maximum time	Indication condition
No press	-	59.99 ms	-
Short press	60 ms	0.99 s	Pressing and releasing the key within a defined period
Long press	1 s	20 s	Pressing for more than 1 second
Stuck key	20.01 s	∞	Pressing for more than 20 seconds

Table 9: Diagnostic switch press times

5.2. Preventive Maintenance

- It must be checked, every year, if the interconnection cables have its connections tight, without dust deposits, mainly on the protection devices
- In environments subjected to excessive contamination, the equipment must be cleaned periodically, removing particles, dust, etc
- The varistors used for protection against transients caused by atmospheric discharges must be checked periodically, as they might be damaged or destroyed in case the absorbed energy is above limit. In many cases, the failure may not be clear or easily visible. In critical applications, it's recommended the varistors periodic replacement, even the ones which don't present visible failures