

PROFINET ***Assembling Guideline***

Guideline ***for PROFINET***

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Prepared by PI Working Group PG3 "Installation Guides PROFIBUS and PROFINET" in Committee B.

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In this specification the following key words (in **bold** text) will be used:

- may:** indicates flexibility of choice with no implied preference.
- should:** indicates flexibility of choice with a strongly preferred implementation.
- shall:** indicates a mandatory requirement. Designers **shall** implement such mandatory requirements to ensure interoperability and to claim conformance with this specification.

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1.0	January 31, 2009	first version for publishing
2.7	May 2019	Change of cross-section in chapter 2.3.2
2.8	17 Sept. 2019	Disclaimer Cable Distances added, Final edit for release

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Preface

The aim of the PROFINET Installation Guideline is to support service technicians who have to install PROFINET cables, allowing them to professionally complete their job.

The authors of this guideline have attempted to present the information in a simple way. Therefore, no previous knowledge of PROFINET installation is required. However, basic electrotechnical and optical knowledge are considered as useful. Moreover the fiber optic assembly requires specific skills and it must be carried out by qualified persons.

The PROFINET Installation Guideline does not cover basic operational principles of PROFINET. If such information is required, please see the appropriate documents e.g. "PROFINET Cabling and Interconnection Technology" (Order No: 2.252) available from the PROFIBUS User Organization or comparable technical literature.

This document does not replace any previous documents. The previous PNO documents therefore continue to be valid.

Safety instructions



The use of the PROFINET Installation Guideline for Cabling and Assembly may involve handling hazardous materials or tools or involve dangerous work. Due to the many and diverse applications of PROFINET, it is not possible to take all options or safety requirements into consideration. Each application makes different demands on the installer. In order to competently judge possible dangers, you must inform yourself about the safety requirements of the respective system before starting your work. Special attention must be paid to the laws and regulations of the respective country in which the system will be operated. You shall also observe general health and safety requirements, as well as the requirements of the company for which the system is being installed. In addition the manufacturer supplied documentation for the PROFINET components used must be considered.

PROFINET manufacturers declaration

Use only cables and connectors that are provided with a PROFINET manufacturer's declaration. A list of these declarations can be obtained from the PROFINET at:

<https://www.profibus.com/products/product-certification/>

Power off for installation

Make sure all cables and equipment is de-energized when installing electrical components.



Touching energized wiring or equipment can cause severe or even fatal injuries.

Short circuits can also cause serious and expensive damage to the components.

Cable damage

Always replace damaged or defective cables.

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Referenced standards

EN 50174-2 (2018)

Information Technology – Cabling Installation – Part 2: Installation Planning and Practices Inside Buildings;

EN 50174-3 (2017)

Information Technology – Cabling Installation – Part 3: Installation Planning and Practices Outside Buildings;

IEC 60364-5-54 (2011)

Electrical installation of buildings – Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Earthing arrangements, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors

IEC 61918 (2018)

Industrial communication networks – Installation of communication networks in industrial premises

IEC 61784-5-3 (2018)

Industrial communication networks – Profiles – Part 5-3: Installation of fieldbuses – Installation profiles for CPF 3

PNO Documents

Functional Bonding and Shielding of PROFIBUS and PROFINET

Order No.: 8.102, Version 1.0, March 2018

PROFINET Commissioning Guideline

Order No.: 8.082, Version 1.44, Sep. 2019

PROFINET Design Guideline

Order No.: 8.061, Version 1.38, Sep. 2019

Symbols

This document contains various images. The images are supposed to help the reader understand the text. The images are usually in black and white. A green color is used to highlight important details. The field below shows the color used for this purpose.



The following line style represents equipotential bonding and grounding conductors.



The following symbol illustrates the connection to functional ground.



Notice: Do not use functional ground as protective ground.





Protective ground is illustrated using the following symbol:



Protective ground is provided firstly to protect people against electrocution. It also provides protection for equipment against faults. Protective ground ensures that any fault currents are passed to ground, so causing the fuse to blow or a protection relay to trip thus de-energizing the system.

Additionally, the following symbols are used. These symbols draw the attention to particularly important text.

Table 1: Symbols indicating important text

Symbol	Name	Meaning
	Tip	Used to mark a recommendation and / or summary of the current topic.
	Important	Used for information which, if not observed, may result in malfunctions during operation.
	Instruction	Used for direct instructions.
	Danger!	Used to mark a danger to life and health. The observance of an instruction marked in this way is extremely important!

Use of expressions

Table 2: Use of expressions

"shall"	The use of the word shall in this guide indicates a mandatory requirement.
"should"	The use of the word "should" in this document indicates flexibility of choice with a strongly preferred implementation.

1 Laying PROFINET cables

1.1 Routing PROFINET cables

1.1.1 Copper cables

In order to minimize pickup of electromagnetic interferences, PROFINET cables should be laid separately from other plant wiring. Parallel routing of PROFINET and other cables should be minimized and the distance between these different cables should be maximized.

The minimum cable bend radius and tensile strength shall be observed whilst laying PROFINET cables.



During installation, additionally observe the applicable national safety and installation regulations for data and power cables. The specifications provided in this guideline are based on applicable IEC standards.

1.1.2 Cable spacing

Table 3 shows the minimum spacing required between PROFINET cables (shielded data cable) and other cables according to IEC 61918. The table also mentions two options with a separating web, which can be used to separate data cables from power cables.

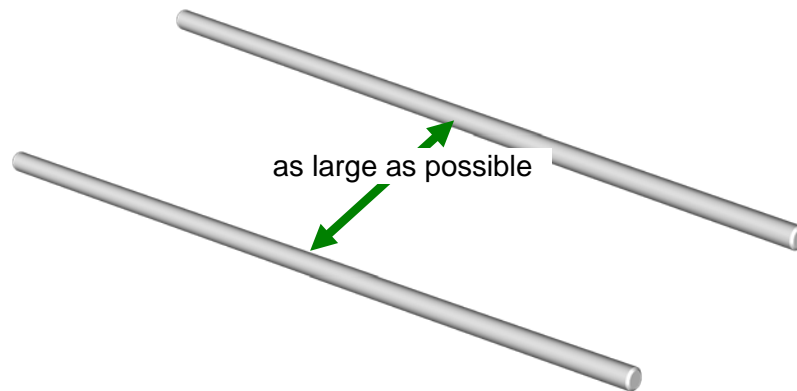


Figure 1: Cable distances



Generally, the risk of disturbances (crosstalk) decreases when the spacing between the cables increases and when the parallel cable paths get shorter.

Table 3: Minimum cable spacing according to EN 50174-2:2018

	Conduits used for information technology cables and mains power cables		
Separation without electromagnetic barriers	Open metallic conduits a	Perforated metallic conduits b, c	Solid metallic conduits d
10 mm	8 mm	5 mm	0 mm
<p>^a Shielding effect (0 MHz to 100 MHz) equivalent to welded meshed steel basket with mesh size 50 mm x 100 mm. The same shielding effect can be achieved using steel cable trays (cable bundles, without cover) with a wall thickness of less than 1.0 mm and/or an evenly perforated surface of more than 20%.</p> <p>^b Shielding effect (0 MHz to 100 MHz) equivalent to a steel cable tray (cable bundles, without cover) with a minimum wall thickness of 1.0 mm and an evenly perforated surface of not more than 20%. This shielding effect can also be achieved with shielded power cables which do not provide the features specified in footnote d.</p> <p>^c The top surface of the installed cables must be at least 10 mm below the top surface of the barrier.</p> <p>^d Shielding effect (0 MHz to 100 MHz) equivalent to a steel installation pipe with a wall thickness of 1.5 mm. The specified separation distance must be taken into account in addition to the separation distance required by dividers/barriers.</p>			

Table 4: Factor P for power cabling

Type of electrical circuit a, b, c	Number of circuits	Factor for the power supply cabling P
20 A, 230 V, single-phase	1 to 3	0,2
	4 to 6	0,4
	7 to 9	0,6
	10 to 12	0,8
	13 to 15	1,0
	16 to 30	2
	31 to 45	3
	46 to 60	4
	61 to 75	6
	>75	6
^a Three phase cable must be treated as 3 single-phase cables. ^b More than 20 A must be treated as a multiple of 20 A. ^c Power cables for lower AC or DC power must be treated based on their rating, i.e. H. a 100 A/50 V-DC cable is equivalent 5 of the 20-A-cables ($P = 0,4$).		

As a next step we will look at a calculation example for the recommend distances.

Assumptions:

- Open metallic conduit: according Table 3 Minimum distance $S = 8$ mm
- 20 Power circuits with 20 A each according Table 4: Factor $P = 2$
- Recommended distance is twice the minimum distance according sections 11.5.2 of the standard.

This results in:

- $Recommended_distance = 2 \cdot Minimum_Distance$
- $Minimum_Distance = S \cdot P$
- $Recommended_distance = 2 \cdot S \cdot P$
- $Recommended_distance = 2 \cdot 8\text{ mm} \cdot 2 = 32\text{ mm}$

Disclaimer:

The information regarding the minimum cable distances refers to installations in which PROFINET / PROFIBUS cables run parallel to unshielded power lines over longer distances. The values given here provide an orientation framework. For shorter parallel cable runs, e.g. inside machines, with shielded power cables or when using hybrid cables, it is permissible to stay below the minimum distances.

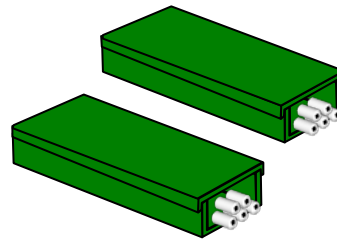
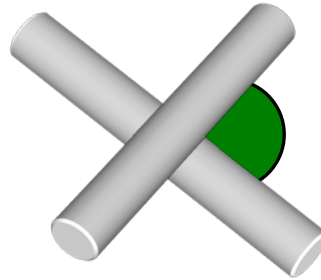
The application-specific reduced distances must be specified by the manufacturer of the system cables. This procedure is provided for in EN 50174-2.



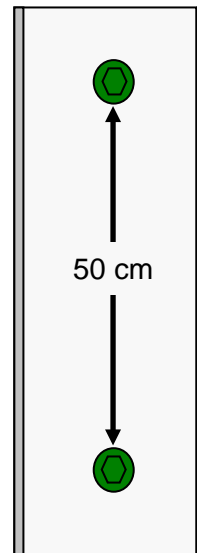
For more details about minimum separation distances please refer to the IEC 61784-5-3 or EN 50174-2 standard, respectively.

1.1.3 Cable routing in switch cabinets

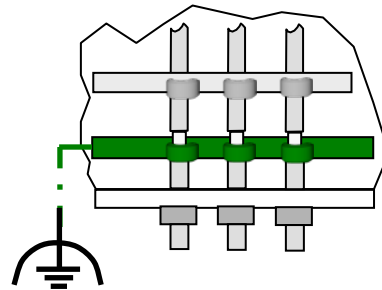
- See Table 3 for the required minimum spacing between different categories of cables. In general, the risk of disturbances caused by interference pickup decreases as the spacing between the cables increases.
- Where cables in different categories have to cross, they should always cross at right angles. Try to avoid running cables in different categories in parallel even for short distances.
- In case there is not sufficient space to achieve the required spacing between cables of different categories, the cables must be installed in separate, metallic, conducting ducts. Each duct should only carry cables of the same category. These channels can be arranged directly side by side.



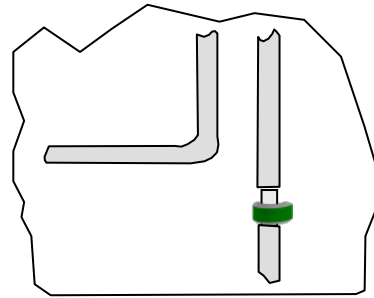
- Metallic conductive cable ducts should be fastened every 50 cm to the cabinet frame or walls using screws. Make sure that there is low-resistance connection path between the duct and the cabinet frame. When using painted or coated switch cabinets, this can be achieved by using lock washers. Another option is to remove the coating or paint. However, any bare surfaces shall be protected against corrosion.



- At the cabinet entry, connect the shields of all cables run into the cabinet to the equipotential bonding conductor. For this, the shields should be connected to functional ground across an area of appropriate size. Special installation components are available from various vendors for this purpose. The cables should be mechanically supported above the grounding clamp in order to avoid cable damage caused by cable movement.

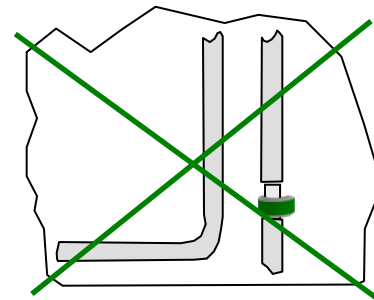


- Use a suitable cable entry to feed the cable into the cabinet, e.g. screwed cable glands.



OK

- Do not run incoming external cables in parallel with internal PROFINET cables between the cabinet entry and the shield connector. The same applies to cables of the same category!



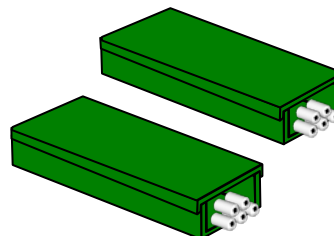
No

1.1.4 Cable routing inside buildings

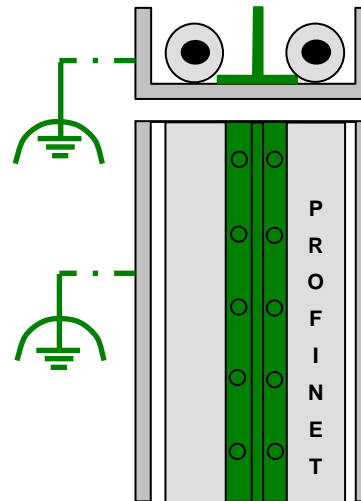
Observe the following when routing cables outside cabinets, but inside buildings:

See Table 3 for the minimum spacing between two cables. In general, the risk of disturbances caused by crosstalk decreases when the spacing between the cables increases.

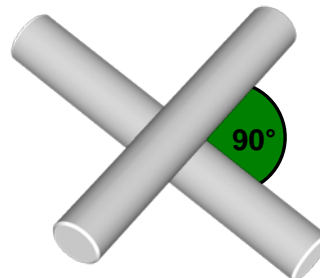
If the cables are laid in metallic cable ducts, the ducts can be placed directly next to each other.



If a common metallic cable duct is used for all categories, observe the clearances specified in Table 3. In case there is insufficient space to do this, different cable categories must be separated by using metallic partitions. These partitions must be electrically connected to the channel over a large area.

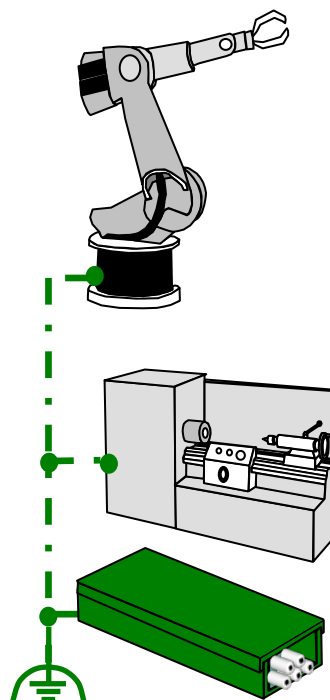


Where cables in different categories have to cross, they should always cross at right angles. Try to avoid running cables in different categories in parallel even for short distances.



Connect metallic conductive cable trays or ducts to the equipotential bonding system of the building.

Observe the instructions on equipotential bonding in chapter 2.3 of this document.



1.1.5 Cable routing outside buildings



It is recommended that fiber optic cables are used for PROFINET links outside buildings. Fiber optic cabling has the following advantages over copper cabling:

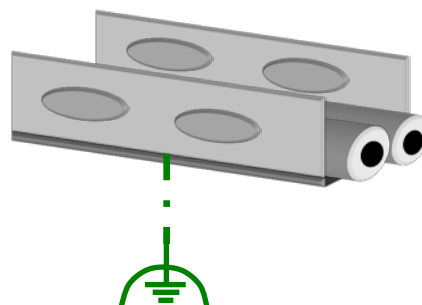
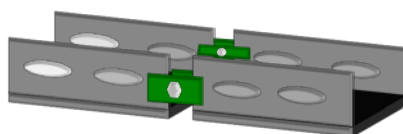
- a) Total immunity to interference pickup. Thus fiber optic cables can be run in parallel to power cables without problems.
- b) Electrical isolation between the two ends. So there is no need for equipotential bonding between the two ends of the cable.
- c) Longer distances are possible with glass fiber cables than with copper.



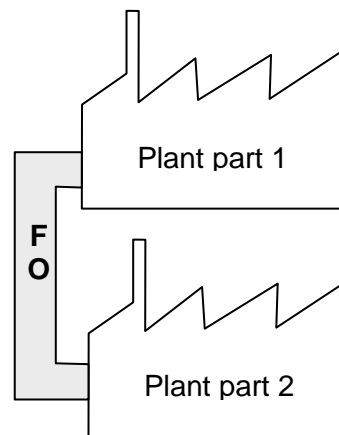
Only use approved cables for installations outside buildings. This applies in particular to underground cables.

The rules which apply for cable routing inside buildings also apply to disturbance-free routing of PROFINET cables outside buildings. In addition:

- Lay the cables on metallic conductive cable trays.
- Connect the joints of the cable trays using a large conductive area. Make sure that the connection is made of the same material as the cable track (no mix of materials).
- Connect the cable trays to ground.



- Fiber optic (FO) cables are recommended for links between buildings or building parts. No equipotential bonding is required due to the fact that the optic cable is isolating.



- A media converter or switch is required as an interface between fiber optic cables and PROFINET copper cables (e.g. between outdoor and indoor systems).

1.2 Mechanical protection of PROFINET cables

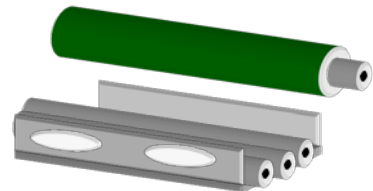
Mechanical protection is intended to prevent wire/fiber breaks or short circuits on PROFINET cables and mechanical damage to the cable sheath/cladding and shield.



Notice:

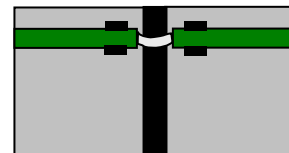
The methods for mechanical protection described here apply to both electrical and FO cables.

- If the PROFINET cable cannot be laid in a cable tray, use a cable protection tube.

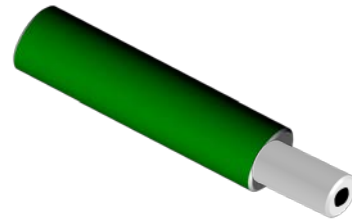


- In areas with heavy mechanical stress, lay the PROFINET cables in metal-armored conduits. In areas with light to medium stress, plastic conduits can be used instead.

- If there are 90° bends or building joints (e.g. expansion joints), the cable protection may have to be interrupted. In such cases, make sure that the minimum bend radius of the PROFINET cable is not exceeded. In addition to that make sure that the cable cannot be damaged, e.g. by falling parts.



- In areas where people can step or climb, PROFINET cables should be run in metal armored conduits or cable trays.



Notice:

It is recommended to use FO cables for links between buildings to overcome the restrictions resulting from the maximum length of 100 m for PROFINET copper cables and for reasons of potential separation and interference immunity.

1.3 Laying copper PROFINET cables

1.3.1 General

During installation be aware that PROFINET cables only have limited mechanical resilience. Cables can thus be damaged or destroyed by excessive tension or pressure. Twisting or sharp bending (kinking) of the PROFINET cable can also have the same effect. The following notes will help you to avoid damage resulting from the installation of PROFINET cables.

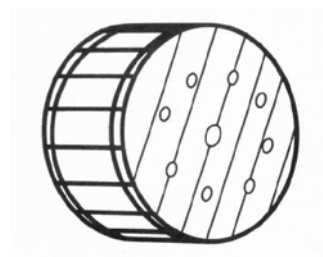
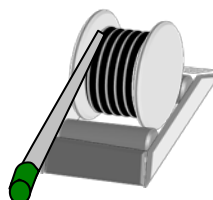


Notice:

Replace all PROFINET cables that may have been damaged or overstrained during installation.

1.3.2 Storage and transportation

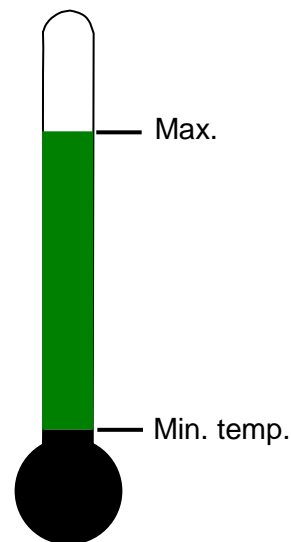
- During transportation, storage and installation, PROFINET cables must be sealed at both ends using a shrink-fit cap. This prevents oxidation of individual wires and accumulation of moisture and dirt on the PROFINET cable.
- Store and transport the cable reel according to the picture (side view), so that the coiled cable does not entangle.



1.3.3 Temperature limits

The cable manufacturer usually specifies the minimum and maximum ambient temperatures for laying, operation and storage. The mechanical resilience of the cable will significantly decrease outside this temperature range.

- You will find these temperature specifications in the manufacturer data sheets. Some manufacturers even print the temperature specifications on the cable sheath.



- The typical temperature range for electrical PROFINET cable, that is installed and not subject to any movement, normally lies between -20°C and $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$. However, some PROFINET cables have a deviating temperature range.
- As soon as the cable is subject to mechanical stress caused by movement or during installation or when using it in drag chains, the temperature range is reduced significantly. Observe the manufacturer's instructions.

1.3.4 Tensile strength

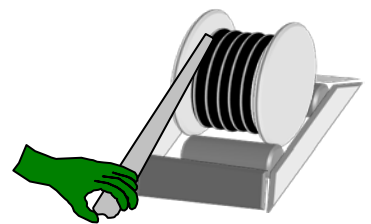


The manufacturer specifies a maximum tensile strength for each cable type. The PROFINET cable can be damaged or even destroyed when this maximum tensile strength is exceeded. This is important because of the high mechanical stress when using drag chains or festoon attachment, or because of the tensile force generated when laying the cable. Please select from the table below the cable type best suited for each application:

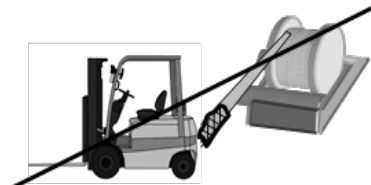
Table 5: Electrical PROFINET cable types

PROFINET cable	Suited for
Non-flexible (solid core)	Stationary use without any motion
Flexible	Occasional motion or vibrations
Permanent movement	Special applications, e.g. permanent motion, vibrations or highly flexible

- Carefully unreel the PROFINET cable from the drum by hand, only.

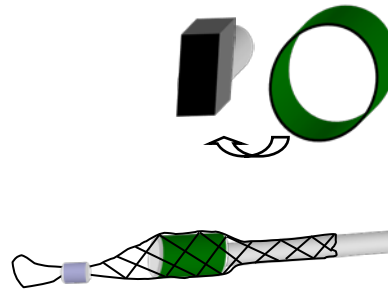


- Do not apply force to pull it off.



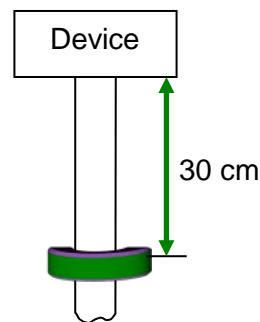
1.3.5 Using pulling aid and protecting connectors

- Use cable stockings when pulling in PROFINET cables. If the PROFINET cable has already been pre-assembled, protect the connector by using a plastic or metal tube to cover the connector.



1.3.6 Attaching cable strain relief

- For all cables that are subject to tensile stress, attach a strain relief about 30 cm from the connection point. The shield connector at the cabinet entry does not provide sufficient strain relief! As the insulation has been removed in order to allow contact to the cable shield, the cable is sensitive to strain and torsion. Assembly components for strain relief are available from various vendors.



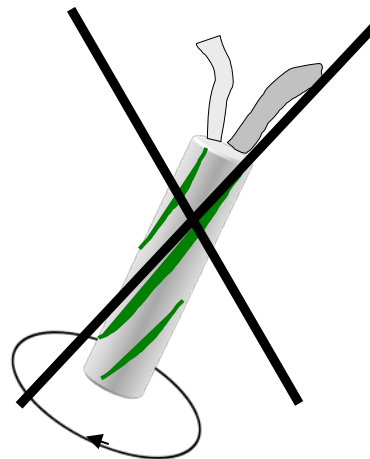
1.3.7 Pressure load

- Do not squash the PROFINET cable, e.g. by walking or driving over it.
- Avoid excessive loading of PROFINET cables through pressure, e.g. caused by squashing due to improper attachment.



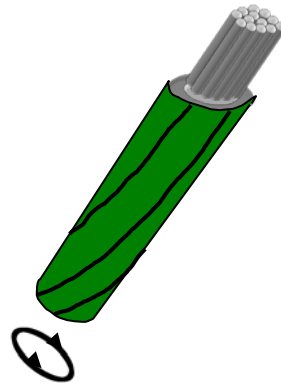
1.3.8 Distortion

- Distortion, and in particular, twisting can degrade the electrical properties of PROFINET cables. Therefore, do not distort or twist PROFINET cables whilst unreeling or laying. Special distortion-resistant PROFINET cables can be obtained from some manufacturers.



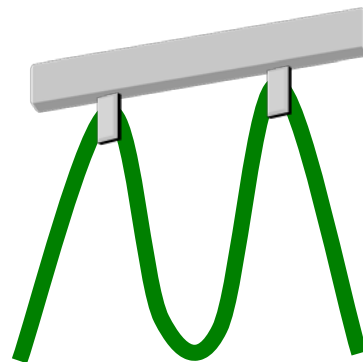
1.3.9 Flexible PROFINET cables (distortion cables)

- For PROFINET cables subject to frequent distortion, use flexible, distortion-resistant PROFINET cables. Robots are a typical application.



1.3.10 Trailing and festoon cables

- Use only those cables and attachments as trailing and festoon cables that have been approved for this application by the manufacturer. Appropriate components are available from various vendors.

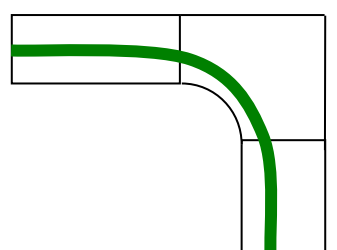
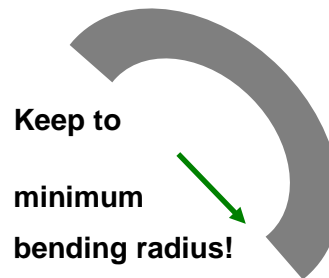


- Make sure that trailing and festoon cables are not damaged or squashed by other components or cables when in motion.
- Make sure that the cables in drag chains are not crossed (use appropriate separators). Otherwise the cables may be excessively stretched.
- Ensure that PROFINET cables are laid without distortion or twisting since this can cause damage or change the electrical properties of the cable.

Please note that the PROFINET cable shall be capable for the type of usage. For example trailing cables are often not capable for usage as trailing cable.

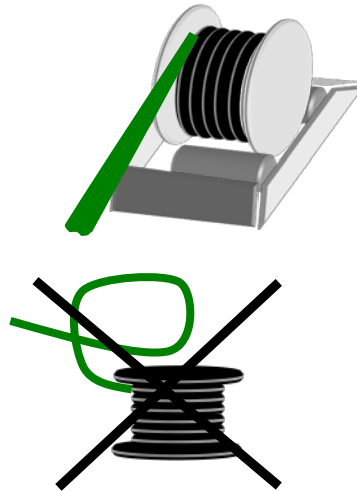
1.3.11 Keeping to bending radii

- Keep to the minimum permissible bending radii. Falling below the minimum bending radius may damage the PROFINET cable. Please consult the manufacturer data sheets for bending radii specifications.
- For a single bend, the bending radius should typically not be smaller than 10 times the cable diameter. If multiple bending ($>10 \times$) is expected, e.g. due to the connection and disconnection of PROFINET nodes, a larger bending radius is required (typically 20 times the cable diameter).
- When laying PROFINET cables they can be subjected to additional mechanical load caused by excessive tension. For that reason, larger bending radii are required during pulling than in the installed state. Pulling the PROFINET cable over a quoin can be particularly dangerous. It is therefore advisable to use guide pulleys.
- Use whenever possible ducts or cable channels with radii or chamfers That helps to prevent a kink of the cables.



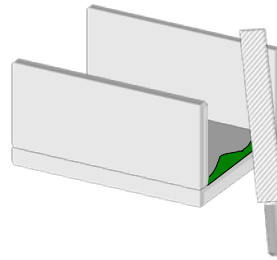
1.3.12 Avoiding loop formation

- Always unreel the PROFINET cable straight from the drum. Never unwind the cable without rotating the drum, since that can cause looping or kinking of the cable.
- The cable drum should always be mounted so as to rotate as the cable is pulled from the drum. This helps to avoid the formation of loops and associated cable kinks.
- In the case where a loop has been formed, The loop shall be carefully unwound to avoid twisting or distortion. Never simply pull or stretch the cable straight, since this can damage the PROFINET cable and/or change its electrical properties.

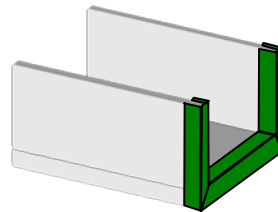


1.3.13 Avoiding sharp edges

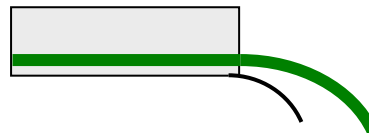
- Sharp edges may damage the PROFINET cable. You should therefore de-burr sharp edges – e.g. the cutting edges of cable ducts – using a de-burring tool or file.



- Use plastic edge protectors to protect edges and angles.



- Use bends limiting parts in the direction of cable routing at the end of the duct or cable channel. That helps to prevent a kink of the cables.



1.3.14 Adding supplementary cables

When laying additional cables, make sure that existing PROFINET cables and other system cables are not overstrained or damaged. This may happen e.g. in case the PROFINET cables are laid together with other cables on a joint cable tray (as long as permitted by electric safety). Take special care when installing new cables (for repair or upgrades). It is particularly critical to run several cables in one protection tube. This may cause damage to those cables already laid in the tube.

Lay the PROFINET cable lastly when running it with other cables in the same cable duct.

1.4 PROFINET copper cable

The connection between two PROFINET nodes is called PROFINET channel. In most cases PROFINET channels consist of PROFINET copper cables. The maximum length of a copper cable PROFINET channel is 100 m.

1.5 Fiber optic (FO) cables

Because fiber optic cables do not carry electrical currents or voltages they are totally immune to electromagnetic interference. Therefore the routing of fiber optic cables is less critical than for copper cables. However, mechanical protection must be provided for fiber optic cables. In addition minimum bend radius and tensile strength of the cable must be observed.

Depending on the distance FO cables with different types of fiber are available. The different types of fiber allow different maximum distances to be covered. Table 6: Maximum FO cable lengths shows the maximum cable lengths for the common types of fiber used. A fiber optic cable requires a connector at each end. However, sometimes additional connectors can be used in a single run of fiber. These additional connectors introduce additional attenuation of the signal and so can reduce the allowable cable length. Table 6 shows the effect of additional connectors on the maximum cable length.

Table 6: Maximum FO cable lengths

Fiber	No additional connectors	One additional connector	Two additional connectors
Plastic Optical Fiber (POF)	50 m	43.5 m	37 m
Plastic Cladded Fiber (PCF)	100 m	100 m	100 m
Multimode fiber	2000 m	2000 m	2000 m
Monomode fiber	14000 m	14000 m	14000 m

1.5.1 Laying fiber optic PROFINET cables



When exceeding the tensile strength, the fibers may be overstretched, may cause higher attenuation, may reduce the lifespan or/and may be permanently damaged. This will cause sporadic or continuous data communication errors. A failure may occur some time later, e.g. several years later, after the installation. Special attention needs to be paid to adhere to the minimum bending radii of the cables. The minimum bending radius of a PROFINET cable is usually 15 times the diameter of the cable. Please observe the data sheets of the manufacturers.

1.5.2 Protecting connectors against contamination

- Connectors of fiber optic cables are sensitive to contamination.
- Attach the provided dust protection caps to protect unused connectors and jacks.
- Clean the end face of the connector prior to connecting it to a device. Use a lint-free tissue soaked with isopropyl alcohol. Lay the tissue on an even and not too hard surface. In order to clean the connector move it in one direction over the tissue. Repeat the procedure if necessary at a different spot on the tissue. Inspect the end face with a microscope to ensure the cleaning was effective.

1.5.3 Electromagnetic interference (EMI)

Fiber optic cables are immune to EMI! It is therefore no problem to jointly lay fiber optic cables and copper cables. However take care when re-pulling or replacing fiber optic cables. Do not exceed the maximum tensile load.



When using FO cables with steel reinforcement, the reinforcement shall be connected to the equipotential grounding conductor in order to avoid interference.

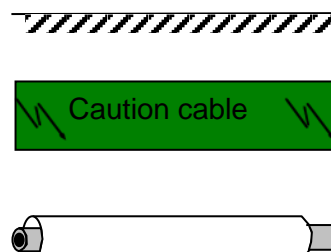
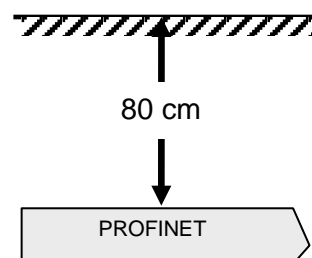
1.5.4 Underground cables / Connecting building



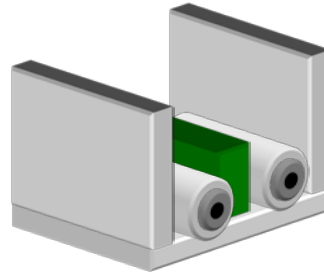
Cables to be laid in the ground must be of particularly rugged design. When laying cables directly in the ground, exclusively use cables explicitly approved by the manufacturer for this application.

Observe the following for direct ground installation:

- Install the cable in a trench approx. 80 cm below ground level. Observe the applicable local specifications.
- Protect the cable against mechanical damage, e.g. using a plastic tube. Place cable warning tape on top.



- If copper PROFINET cables are laid in the same trench as other categories of cable, observe the clearances as per Table 3. You can, for example, use bricks as spacers. Because fiber optic cables are immune to interference pickup, these can be laid next to other categories of cable without problems.



Watch out for hints to other cables or devices (e.g. cable warning tape) when digging a trench. Damage to other cables or devices (e.g. power cables, gas pipes) may not only result in material damage, but also endangers persons' life and health.

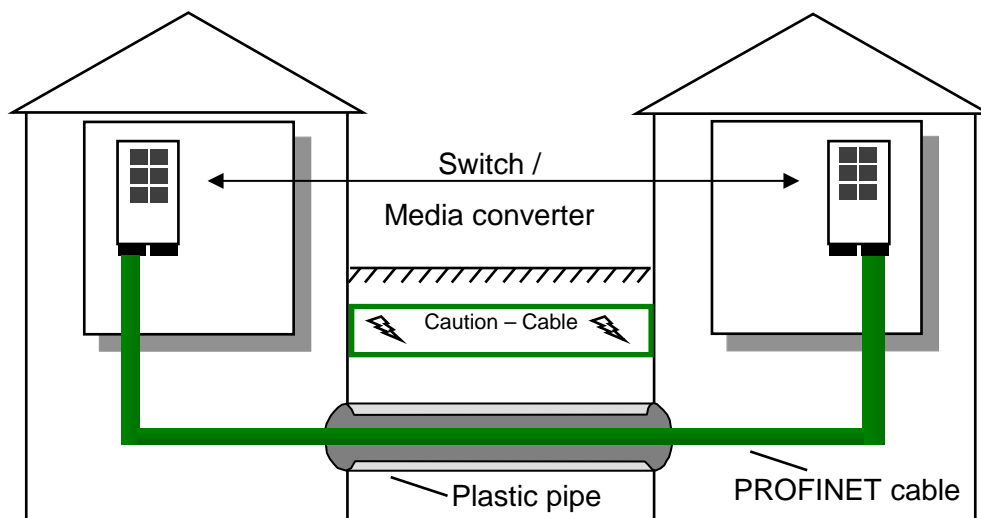


Figure 2: Laying cables outside buildings

2 PROFINET cable assembly work

2.1 PROFINET copper cable assembly work

There are several types of connectors to connect PROFINET copper cables to a PROFINET node: The 8-pin RJ45 and the M12 connector..

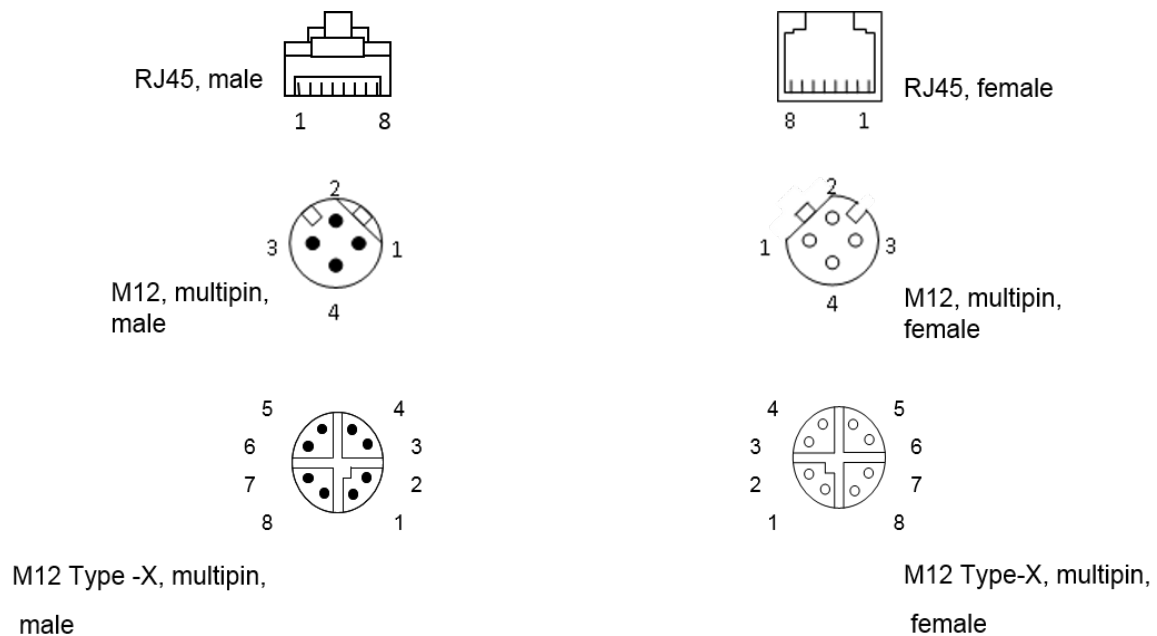


Figure 3: Pin-assignment of RJ45 and M12 connectors

For an IP20 environment in a cabinet the RJ45 connector is used. In case of increased requirements with respect to the ingress protection (IP65/67) the RJ45-connector with a push pull housing or an M12 connector (D-coding) is used.

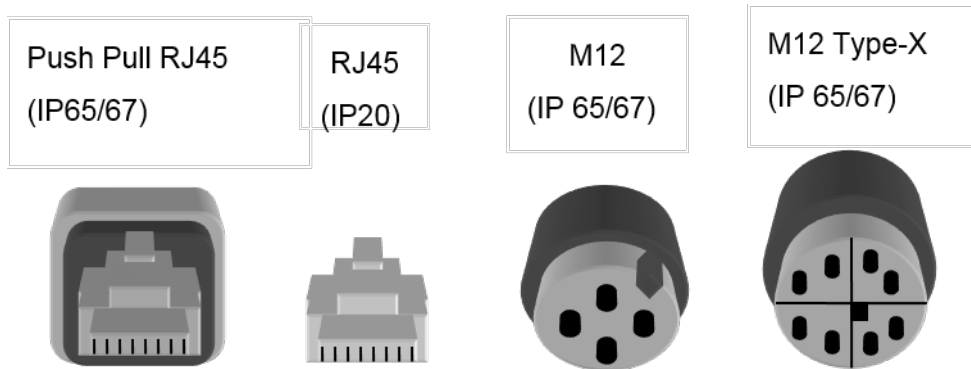


Figure 4: Connectors - Overview



Hint: The connector type is determined by the interface of the PROFINET node. Select a suitable PROFINET connector type which fits the connector at the device and fulfills your requirements with respect to assembly.

For all connectors the way how the cable is connected to the connector differ from manufacturer to manufacturer. There for it is not possible to generally describe the assembly of the connectors.

The PROFINET cable considered here is a 4-wire round cable. The wires are arranged to form a so-called star-quad. Table 7 shows the color codes of the wire pairs.

Table 7: Marking of wire pairs

Pair	1 (Transmitted Data)	2 (Received Data)
Wire A	Yellow (TD+)	White (RD+)
Wire B	Orange (TD-)	Blue (RD-)



Note that the two opposite wires in the cable create a pair that is used together, to reduce susceptibility to electromagnetic interference. I.e. always use Yellow and Orange together as a pair and White and Blue together as a pair.

All wire pairs are enclosed by a plastic-covered aluminum foil and a braid consisting of tinned copper wires. The exact structure may vary depending on the manufacturer. Please observe the manufacturer's specifications.



Use only PROFINET cables and connectors that are provided with a PROFINET manufacturer's declaration.

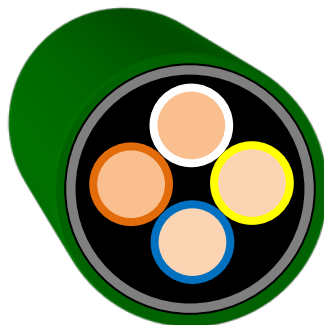


Figure 5: Structure of 2-pair PROFINET cable

Table 8: Pin assignment 4-pin connector

Signal	Function	Wire color	Pin assignment	
			RJ45	M12
TD+	Transmit Data +	Yellow	1	1
TD-	Transmit Data -	Orange	2	3
RD+	Receive Data +	White	3	2
RD-	Receive Data	Blue	6	4



Note that to ensure that the screen is effective at high frequencies, the cable screen must always be connected to potential equalization system at each device. This is normally done through the connector. In addition to that the device should also be locally earthed.

For a transmission speed of 1 Gbit / s, cables with 4 wire pairs and 8 pin connectors must be used. Figure 6 shows a 4-pair PROFINET cable in cross-section.

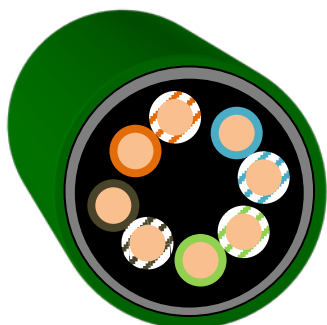


Figure 6: Structure of the 4-pair PROFINET cable

Table 9 lists the contact assignments for 8-pin connectors (RJ45 and M12 Type-X). The pin assignment can be according to the standards T568A or T568B. A standard must be defined before installation.

Table 9: Pin assignment 8-pin connector

Function	Wire color T568A	Wire color T568B	Pin assignment	
			RJ45	M12 Type-X
TD/RD 1	White/Orange	White/Green	3	1
	Orange	Green	6	2
TD/RD 2	White/Green	White/Orange	1	3
	Green	Orange	2	4
TD/RD 3	White/Blue	White/Blue	5	5
	Blue	Blue	4	6
TD/RD 4	White/Brown	White/Brown	7	7
	Brown	Brown	8	8



To ensure the effectiveness of the cable shield at high frequencies, the shield must be earthed at both ends of the cable. This grounding is usually done by the connector. In addition, make sure that the devices themselves are sufficiently earthed.

2.1.1 General assembling information



The installation instructions listed in this section can be used for both 4-pin and 8-pin connectors.



When using connectors with insulation displacement technology observe the following instruction: In case connectors are removed and mounted again, the end of the cable shall be cut off and stripped off again. Otherwise there is a danger that contact might not be fully established.



PROFINET Insulation displacement technology usually consists of a compatible system of connectors, cable and stripping tool. You shall only use components that are part of the manufacturer's system in order to avoid problems.



The stripping tools for different cable types are in some cases identical in appearance. However, there are often differences in the knife cartridge that is installed in the stripping tool. The knife cartridge must be suited to the PROFINET cable/connector that is being used. Using the incorrect cartridge can result in defective connection of the data wires or screen.



Make sure that the shield is properly connected when mounting the connector. Shield and signal wires shall not have any connection to each other



Please close the connector carefully. Otherwise the wires can be damaged and short circuits can occur.



Make sure to use only those PROFINET cables that have been approved by the connector manufacturer for use with the relevant connector. This applies in particular to the use of insulation displacement technology. For IP65 applications make sure that the cable diameter matches the connector housing. This is mandatory to ensure correct sealing between connector and cable.

2.1.2 RJ45 insulation displacement technology

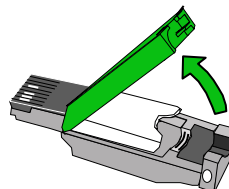


Read the instructions from the connector manufacturer. The instructions provide valuable information on the connector design which can vary from one manufacturer to another.

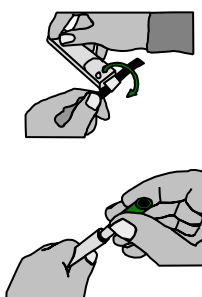
PROFINET Insulation displacement technology usually consists of a compatible system of connectors, cable and stripping tool. You shall only use components that are part of the manufacturer's system in order to avoid problems.

This type of connector is available from different manufacturers in various styles. The next section shows as an example the principal steps to assemble such a kind of connector. The exact procedure might differ from vendor to vendor. Please observe the manufacturer's instructions.

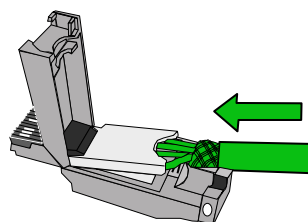
- Open the connector



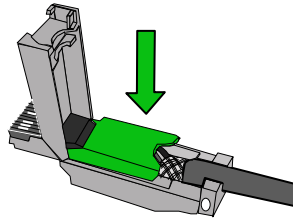
- Strip off the cable by using a stripping tool. This tool is sold suiting to the diameter of the cable. Make sure that you adhere to the given lengths for the shield and the wires. When using the genuine stripping tool for PROFINET cable, this is automatically the case.



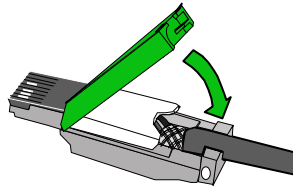
- Insert the wires into the transparent retainer. Match the color of the wire to the color code of the retainer



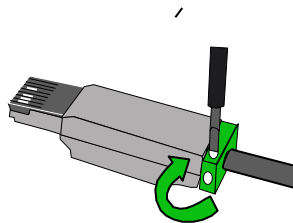
- Push down the retainer.



- Close the housing. Ensure proper contact between the cable shield and the connector housing.



- Lock the housing



For insulation displacement technology there are appropriate stripping tools for each manufacturer's system. These tools not only strip the insulation, but also prepare the cable shield ready for good connection. They considerably facilitate the assembly of connectors and reduce the assembly time.

2.1.3 M12 connector assembly

The 4-pin M 12 connector is also an important type of connector for PROFINET. It is frequently used in rugged industrial environments outside the switching cabinet.

The connection technology varies depending on the manufacturer. The next section will focus on field assembly connectors for PROFINET. The following connection technologies are available for field-assembly PROFINET cables:

- Screwed clamp technology
- Insulation displacement technology

2.1.4 M12 screwing clamp technology



Manufacturer instructions:

Read the instructions from the connector manufacturer. The instructions provide valuable information of the connector design. The following description reflects the basic procedure, but by no means does it replace the manufacturer's instructions.

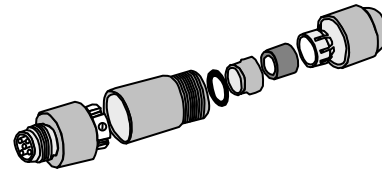


Notice:

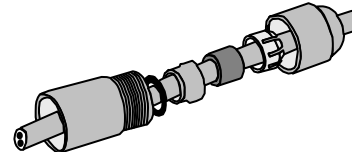
M12 connectors usually consist of several parts. The IP protection type may vary depending on the connector type. After opening the package, check whether all parts are included.

The general steps are:

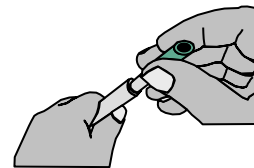
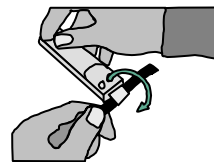
- Open the connector.



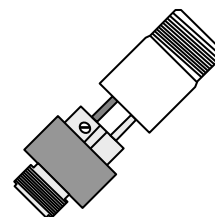
- Slide the cap, seal and other required housing parts onto the PROFINET cable.



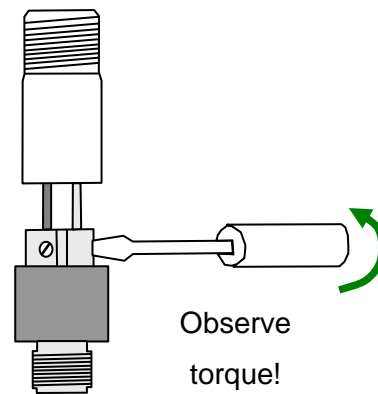
- Strip the PROFINET cable sheath, ensuring that the stripped cable and shield dimensions fit the connector being used (see the manufacturer's specifications).



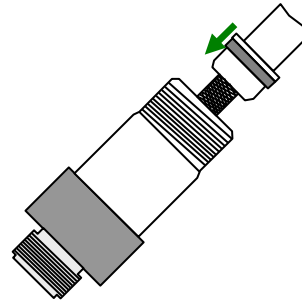
- Strip the cable and the individual cores to fit the connector.
- Insert the stripped wires into the opened contact clamps. Make sure to correctly assign the wire color codes to the clamps.



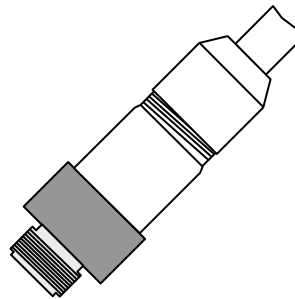
- Tighten the contact clamps using a screw driver (observe torque).



- Connect the shield. For this, you usually fold back the cable braid over a metal sleeve. Insert a gasket into the sleeve in order to seal the connector. Make sure that the shield wires do not touch the gasket. Ensure there is no short-circuit between the shield and the data wires.



- Close and tighten the connector, making sure that the wires inside the connector are not twisted as the screwed housing is assembled



2.1.5 M12 insulation displacement technology



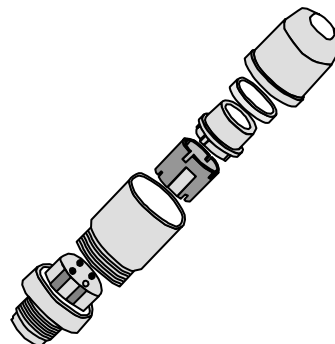
Manufacturer instructions:

Read the connector manufacturer's instructions. These instructions provide valuable information on the connector design. The following description reflects the basic procedure, but by no means does it replace the manufacturer's instructions.

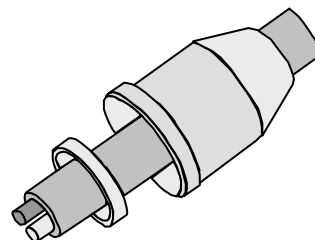
The main advantage of insulation displacement technology is quicker and simpler assembly procedure.

The general steps are:

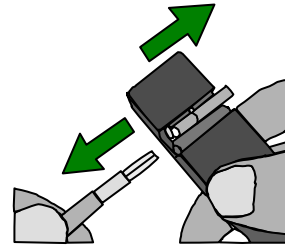
- Open the connector.



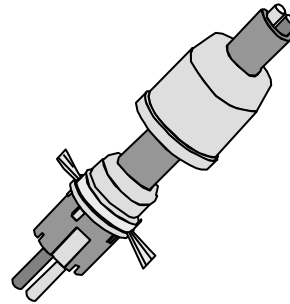
- Slide the cap, seal and other required housing parts like seals or contact springs onto the PROFINET cable.



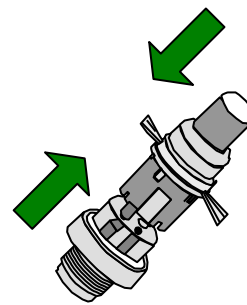
- Strip the PROFINET cable sheath, ensuring that the stripped cable and shield dimensions fit the connector being used (see the manufacturer's specifications). Do not strip the insulation of their individual wires.



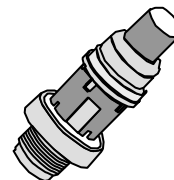
- Connect the cable shield. Ensure there is no short-circuit between the shield and the data wires.



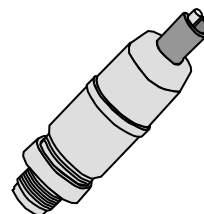
- Insert the wires in the open contact clamps. Make sure that the color of the wires fits the color coding of the contact clamps



- Push the two parts of the connector together



- Ensure that the cable strain relief and cable seal are correctly fitted.



- Close and tighten the connector, making sure that the wires inside the connector are not twisted as the screwed housing is

assembled.

For insulation displacement technology there are appropriate stripping tools for each manufacturer's system. These tools not only strip off the insulation, but also expose the shield. They considerably facilitate the assembly and reduce the assembly time.



Notice:

The stripping tools for different cable types are in some cases identical in appearance. However, there are often differences in the knife cartridge that is installed in the stripping tool. The knife cartridge must be suited to the PROFINET cable/connector that is being used. Using the incorrect cartridge can result in defective connection of the data wires or screen.

2.1.6 Hybrid connectors

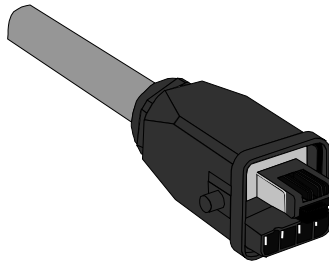


Figure 7: Hybrid connectors

Hybrid connectors use the same connector for the power supply of the PROFINET nodes and for the connection of the PROFINET cable. This reduces the installation work. Installation can be simplified significantly by using ready-made cables that are available from the cable manufacturers in various lengths. Where connectors have to be assembled on site due to deviating cable lengths or repair work, the manufacturer's instructions shall be observed. The contacts of hybrid connectors are usually crimped. Crimping tools are provided by the connector manufacturers. Use only crimping tools specified by the manufacturer of the connector. Correctly crimped connections are mandatory for a permanent, high-quality connection.

2.2 Fiber optic cable assembly work



Manufacturer instructions:

The specifications of the FO cable components can be found in the data sheets. Always observe this information.



In order not to exceed the applicable attenuation values for fibre optic connections, optical connectors must be handled and assembled with special care.

The assembly of ready-made fiber optic cables depends on the fiber and connector types. In general, assembly requires a higher precision and higher tool cost with decreasing diameter of the fiber core.

2.2.1 Fiber optic harnesses handling precautions

The following sections describe the generic procedures for harness and installation of fiber optic cables.

2.2.2 Protecting connectors against contamination and damage

- Connectors of fiber optic cables are sensitive to contamination.
- Attach the provided dust protection caps to protect unused connectors and jacks.
- Do not remove protective cap until ready to mate.
- If cap is displaced, inspect and recap the connector end.



CAUTION

- Even though the optical connector is protected by dust caps, the connector can be soiled.



A soiled optical surface of a connector can reduce the reliability and the quality of the signal transmission. Clean the optical surface of the connector prior to connecting it to a PROFINET device.

The process of inspecting and cleaning the face ferrules depend on the kind of fibers used: multimode, single-mode, PCF or POF. The following instructions are general.

2.2.3 Optical face inspection



Manufacturer instructions:

Refer to the manufacturer's optical inspection instructions. The following steps can be used as a guideline:

Make sure that the fiber link to be examined is not actively transmitting. This is accomplished by physically detaching the connectors from the transmitter or turning off the power of all interface equipment. Protect equipment against re-connection or power on during inspection.



Serious eye injury can occur during the inspection of a connector if an active transmitter is connected to the fiber. Always verify that the connector under inspection is not attached to an active transmitting source.

Notice that the wavelengths 850nm and 1300nm, used for the optical transmission, are not visible for the human eye!

Use a fiber optic video probe or a hand held fiber microscope to inspect the optical face for contamination, chips, pits, scratches in the core and in the cladding.

If dirt, debris or other surface contamination is identified then proceed to the following paragraph for cleaning procedures. The following figures show the basic aspect defaults.

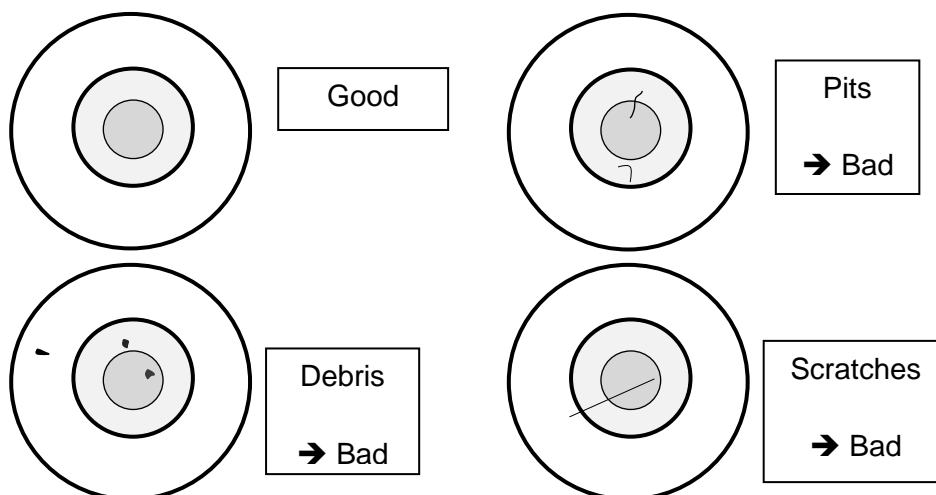


Figure 8: Quality of optical surface

2.2.4 Optical face cleaning



Manufacturer instructions:

Refer to the manufacturer's cleaning instructions. The following steps can be used as a guideline:

The next steps describe the generic steps for optical face cleaning of connectors

- Use a lint free wipe moistened with isopropyl alcohol or optical quality cleaning fluid to clean the end faces. Rub lightly the ferrule on the wipe. Always wipe in one direction not back and forth.
- Re-inspect the end faces with a fiber optic video probe or a hand held fiber optic microscope and verify that the contamination has been removed. Refer to the former paragraph about inspection.
- If the contamination is still present, after repeated attempts to clean the ferrules have failed, the contacts must re-polished or replaced. Polishing is a delicate step. It must be made by qualified persons. Contact the connector manufacturer.

2.2.5 Fiber optic cable

Glass or plastic fiber optic cables have a number of outstanding properties:

- Total immunity to electromagnetic interference.
- Total electrical isolation of connected devices.
- Largely tap-proof.
- Extremely low attenuation when using glass fibers, therefore longer transmission distances.

Due to these properties, they are particularly well suited for:

- Cabling outside of buildings

- Long distances
- Environments subject to heavy electromagnetic interference

The following categories exist

- Glass fiber optic cables: single mode (SM) and multi mode (MM)
- Plastic Cladded Fiber (PCF))
- Plastic Optical Fiber (POF)

The following commercial cable types are used for industrial applications (Table 10 and Table 11):

Table 10: Plastic fiber optic cable

Plastic Optical Fibre (POF) or Plastic Cladded Fiber (PCF)		
Installation type	stationary or flexible	highly flexible
Cable marking	type B + fiber type	type B + fiber type
Sheath color	green	application-specific
Wire color	orange + black	orange + black
Maximum attenuation at 650 nm		10 dB/km
Plastic Optical Fiber (POF)	160 dB/km	
Plastic Cladded Fiber (PCF)	10 dB/km	

Table 11: Glass fiber optic cable

Single Mode(SM) or Multi Mode(MM)		
Installation type	stationary or flexible	highly flexible
Cable marking	type B + fiber type	type B + fiber type
Sheath color	green	application-specific
Wire color	orange + black	orange + black
Maximum attenuation at 1300 nm (IEC 60793-1-40/41)	MM: 1.5 dB/km SM: 0,6 dB/km	

**Manufacturer instructions:**

The selection of a suitable connector (SC-RJ or SC-RJ-Push-Pull or M12 Hybrid Connector) depends on the device to be connected, on the requirements concerning dust and water protection (IP protection type) and on the cable used.



For multimode fibers the types 50/125µm and 62,5/125 µm are commonly used. Please observe: When connecting a transmission line from different section, that only section of the same type are put together. Otherwise you will experience additional connection loss at the joints due to the different diameter of the core of the fiber.

2.2.6 Assembly and safety instructions

- The assembly of the thin glass fibers requires a high degree of precision that can only be obtained using special tools and training.
- When glass FO cables are used only occasionally, it is normally more cost effective to use ready-made cables. These are available from the cable manufacturers in various lengths.
- When using glass FO cables more frequently, connector manufacturers can often advise on tools and training for their connectors.



Do not leave the waste of glass fiber assembly scattered around. The thin wires of the fiber optic cable may cause injuries. Dispose of all glass fiber waste safely.



Insert the connector into the PROFINET device only after having completed the cable assembly. An unfinished connector assembly can damage the optical interface of any device to which it is connected.

Prior to mating an optical connector examine the optical contact end face with the appropriate tool: the surface must be clean. This means no scratches, pits or debris. Such defects could damage the PROFINET device interface and/or degrade the communications.

Special tools are required for the assembly of glass FO cables. These tools are always optimized for a specific connector type and can only be used with this type. Suitable tools, so-called “assembly packages“, are offered by the connector manufacturers. Training is also required.

2.2.7 SC-RJ connector

For PROFINET fiber optic networks (glass and plastic), SC-RJ type connectors are commonly used. The SC-RJ connector is a duplex connector. The two elements of the connector for receiving and transmitting data are hold in place by a frame and are connected and disconnected always as a unit. The base version of this connector is specified for use in cabinets or electronic rooms (protection class IP 20). For harsh environmental conditions or applications requiring IP65/68 protection, the SC-RJ Push/Pull variant can be used.

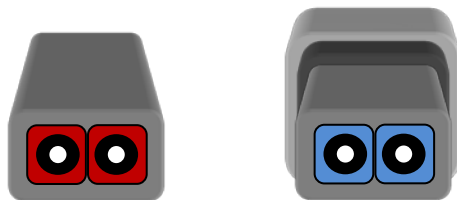


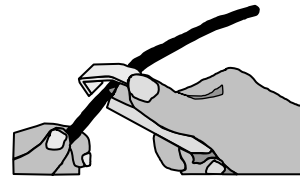
Figure 9: SC-RJ and SC-RJ push-pull connectors



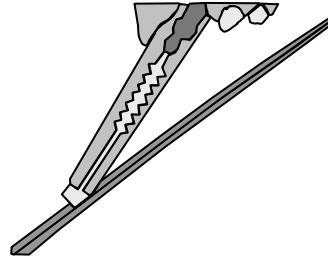
The manufacturer's instructions shall always be read and followed. By carefully observing the manufacturers instructions and by using the specified tools you will be able to produce optical connections with high quality.

The following example shows the typical steps to assemble a connector for a plastic optical fiber. For an optical fiber made of glass, a cleave tool to cut (break) off the fiber is needed.

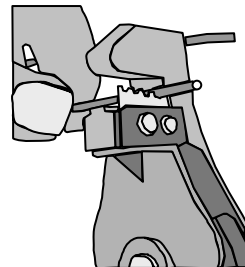
- Strip the FO cable sheath.



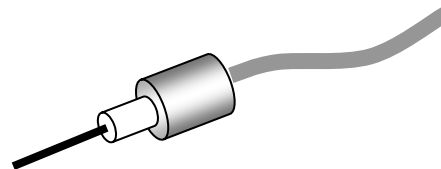
- Separate the two wires of the twin wire fiber optic cable with a sharp knife (do not pull apart, since this can break the fibers).



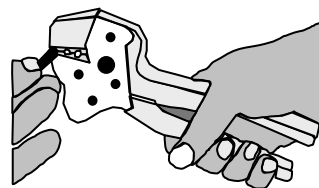
- Strip the fiber optic cable (observe the correct stripping diameter).



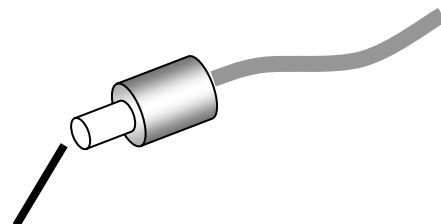
- Push the connector components onto the optical fiber. The fiber sticks out of the ferrule.



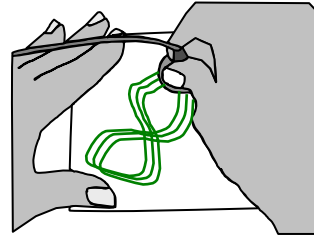
- Insert the fiber by screwing or crimping into the connector housing. (Use crimp tool specified by the manufacturer of the connector)



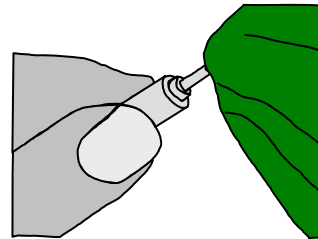
- Cut off the fiber, sticking out of the ferrule. In case of a glass fiber, use special cleave tool.



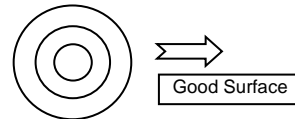
- Polish optical fiber cable in minimal two steps (rough and then fine polish) according the termination instruction. Use a polishing holder to align the connector to the polishing pad and polish it with movements in a shape 8.



- Remove all traces of abrasive material.

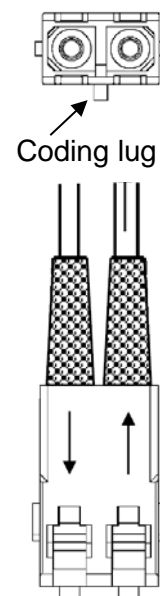


- Check the quality of the optical surface with a portable Inspection microscope. Make sure that the surface is free of dirt, debris or damage.



- Check the correct mounting of the connector by measuring the attenuation of the cable with the assembled connectors. (See PROFINET Commissioning Guideline for further details)

- Protect the assembled connector by attaching dust caps
- Mate the two parts of the SC-RJ connector into the frame to create the duplex connector. Observe the manufacturers instruction how to place the transmitting and the receiving part of the connector into the frame. As a support the PROFINET FO cable has indicators printed on the cable, that show the transmission direction.



2.2.8 M12-Fiber Hybrid connector

The M12 Fiber Hybrid connector provides two optical connections (for data) and two optional electrical connections (for device power supply, AWG 20). M12 Fiber Optic Connectors are available for Multimode, Single-mode, POF and PCF fibers.

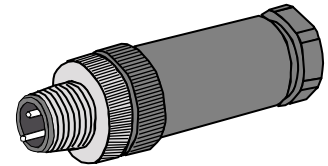


Figure 10: M12 Hybrid connectorM12 Hybrid Connector

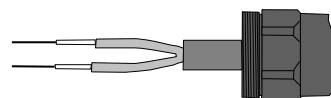
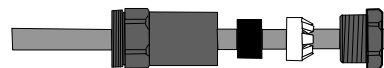


The manufacturer's instructions shall always be read and followed. By carefully observing the manufacturers instructions and by using the specified tools you will be able to produce optical connections with high quality.

The following example shows the typical steps to assemble a Hybrid connector. For an optical fiber made of glass, a cleave tool to cut (break) off the fiber is needed.

Cable preparation

- Slide the cap, seal and other required housing elements onto the cable.
- Strip the external jacket and the 2.4mm fiber jacket. Strip of the insulation of the fibers according to the instructions of the manufacturer

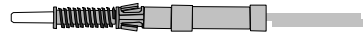


Gluing

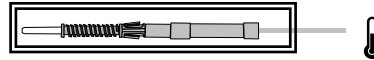
- Insert the glue inside the contact using a syringe.



- Insert the fiber into the contact and protect the exceed fiber with a cap.



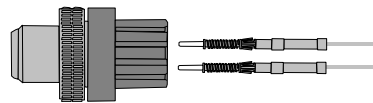
- - Polymerize (cure) the glue.



NOTE: For POF, if you wish a quick installation and if the optical budget can accept higher insertion loss, the gluing and polishing step can be replaced by a cutting step.

Mounting

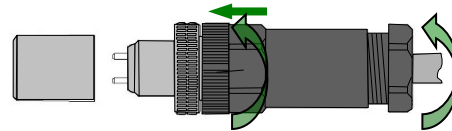
- Insert the contacts into the plugs ensuring that the fibers are crossed over between the two connectors





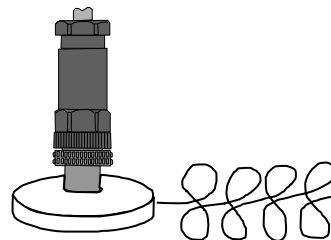
Note: The crossover requires that a fiber pair shall be crossed over in the cable. The crossover ensures that the transmitter at one end of the cable is connected to the receiver at the other end. A fool proofing (keying) system within the plug and socket ensure the crossover is maintained when connection is made. As additional support the wires of the PROFINET cable carry indicators that indicate the direction of the data flow.

- Screw the housing elements to close and seal the connector.



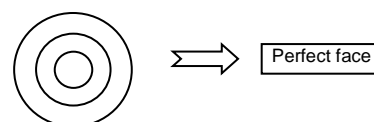
Polishing

- Place the ferrule and plug in the polishing tool.
- Polish by pressing the plug and moving the tool onto polishing paper in 2 steps: coarse and fine polishing.
- An automated polishing process can be used for volume production.



End face inspection

- Inspect the end face with an inspection microscope to be sure that no dirt, no debris or other surface contaminations are present and that the surface is free of scratches.



Optical measurement

- Measure the attenuation of cable and connectors to ensure that all mounting steps have been made correctly. (See PROFINET Commissioning Guideline)

2.2.9 Other FO connectors

For fiber optic connection in existing plants in many cases a connector BFOC/2,5 is still in use. The connector is also known under the trademark "ST[®]-Connector". This connector has been in use as industrial grade connector for many years and is available for all PROFINET fiber types (plastic as well as glass)



Figure 11: BFOC (ST) Connector

The ST connector is a single wire connector with bayonet latch. As both fibers of a connection are connected individually, special attention has to be taken for the correct assignment of sending and receiving fiber.

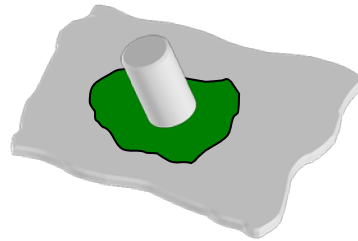
The mounting of the connector is comparable to the mounting of the SC-RJ connector.

2.3 Grounding and equipotential bonding

Information on functional equipotential bonding and shielding can be found in the Directive on functional equipotential bonding and shielding of PROFIBUS and PROFINET, Order No.: 8.102.

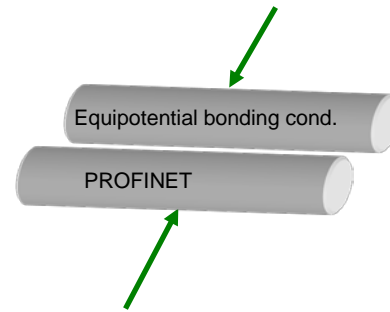
In addition, the following additional recommendations apply:

- If components are coated, remove the coating from the contact areas before establishing the connection.

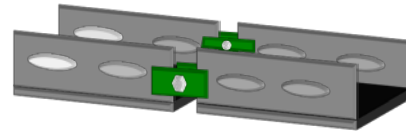


- After installation, any exposed contact areas shall be protected against corrosion, for example by applying a zinc-based, paint or varnish coating.
- All equipotential bonding connections shall be protected against corrosion. This protection can be achieved using special anti-corrosive compounds or by varnishing or painting the contact areas after assembly.
- Use self-locking screw or clamp connections. Make sure that the connection will not disengage inadvertently.
- Use crimped wire end sleeves or cable lugs for flexible equipotential bonding cables. Do not tin the cable ends (this is no longer permissible).

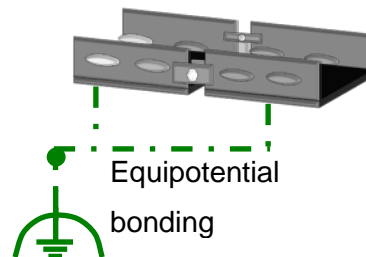
- Install the equipotential bonding as close as possible to the PROFINET cable.



- Interconnect the individual parts of all metal cable trays. Use special connecting elements that are available from the manufacturer for this purpose. Make sure that the connecting elements are of the same material as the trays.



- Connect the metal cable trays to the equipotential bonding system as often as possible.



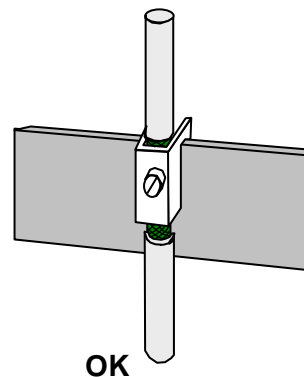
- Use flexible grounding straps at expansion joints or articulated joints. Grounding straps are normally available from the cable manufacturers.
- When fiber optic cables are used for interconnections between buildings or parts of buildings. No equipotential bonding is required due to the immunity of fiber optic cables to electromagnetic interference, as long as the cable is free of metal.

2.3.1 Connecting cable shields to the equipotential bonding conductor

The shield is an important part of the PROFINET copper cable. It shields the data wires in the cable against electromagnetic interference coming from the environment. To make sure that the shield can properly provide this function, it must be connected to the plant's equipotential bonding system. The general principles of connecting the PROFINET copper cable shield to the equipotential bonding system follow:

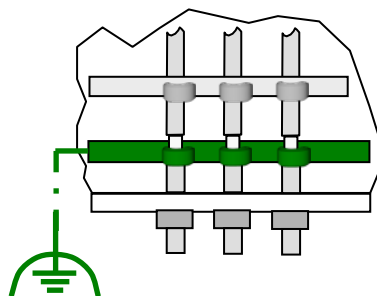
2.3.2 At the PROFINET node

- Equipotential bonding is realized via the relevant connectors as well as by connecting the cable to the equipotential bonding bar.



2.3.3 At the cabinet entry

- At the cabinet entry, connect the PROFINET cable shield to the equipotential bonding conductor across a large area and as close as possible to the point of entry. This prevents interference acting on the PROFINET cable outside the cabinet from being conducted into the cabinet.



- Install an equipotential bonding bar behind the strain relief at the cabinet entry.
- Chapter 2.3.7. shows how to connect the shield to the equipotential bonding bar.

2.3.4 Establishing a connection between the cable shield and the equipotential bonding bar

There are several ways for connecting the cable shield and the equipotential bonding conductor over a large area. The figure below illustrates three connection options. These approaches have proven to be successful in daily operation.

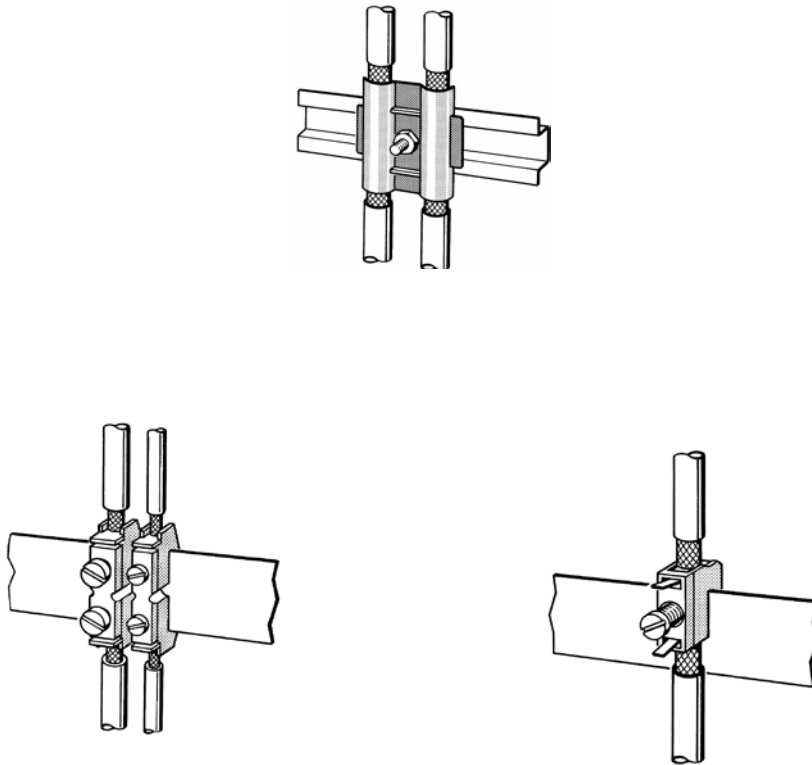


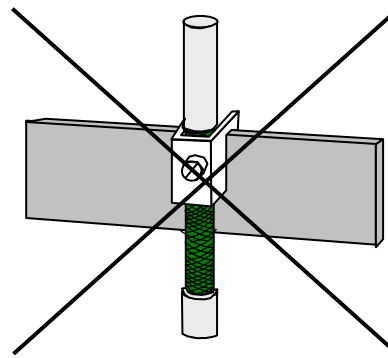
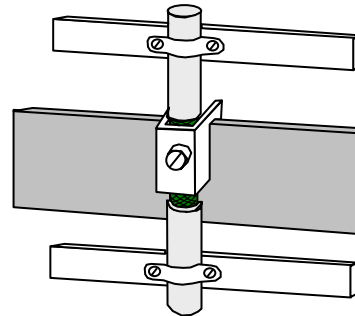
Figure 12: Possible connections between shield and potential equipotential bonding bar



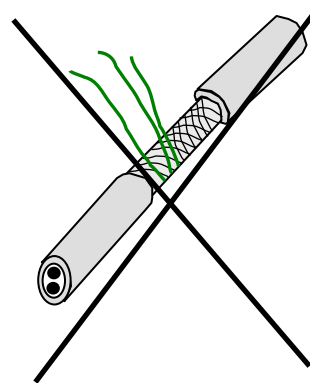
Make sure that the PROFINET cable is not squashed by the connection between the shield and the equipotential bonding bar. Use a shield clamp that is appropriate for the cable diameter. Any distortion can deteriorate the electrical properties of the PROFINET cable.

Observe the following when establishing the shield connection:

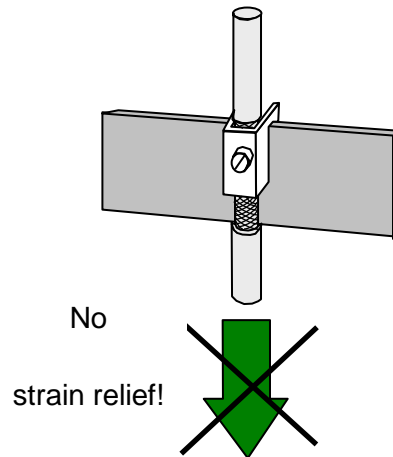
- Remove the PROFINET cable sheath only for the required connection length. The PROFINET cable is susceptible to mechanical damage in the area where the sheath has been removed.



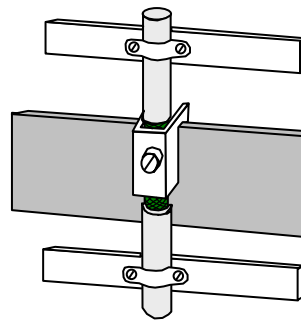
- Be careful not damage the shield when stripping off the PROFINET cable sheath.



- Do not use the shield connection as a strain relief. This would impair the contact between the shield and the equipotential bonding bar. Exception: installation elements specifically designed for this application.



- Secure the PROFINET cable before and after the position of shield application. The PROFINET cable, which is sensitive in this region, can be protected against buckling and bending. Pay particular attention to strain relief when the cable is subjected to movement.
- Use only connection elements that are appropriate for the diameter of the stripped cable.
- Do not attach the equipotential bonding bar to coated surfaces. Galvanized or chromed surfaces, for example, are well suited.
- Use tinned, galvanized or otherwise galvanically treated installation material. This is protected against corrosion and establishes permanent, good contact.



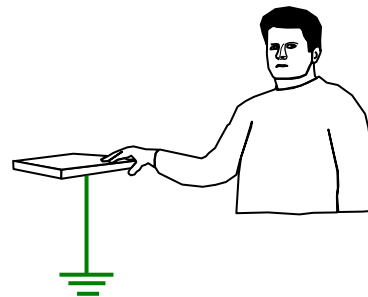
- Establish the connection between the shield and the equipotential bonding bar only via the braided shield. PROFINET cables are also equipped with an additional foil screen. This must not be used for connection. For improved stability, it is usually plastic-coated on one side. This plastic coating has an insulating effect.

3 Connecting PROFINET nodes

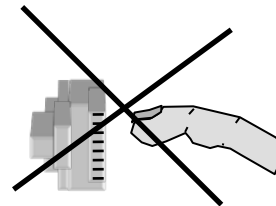
3.1 Electrostatic discharge (ESD)

Electronic components are however extremely sensitive to high voltages. In the case where the electrostatic discharge passes to an electronic component or circuit, the component may be destroyed. PROFINET nodes include sensitive electronic circuitry which can be damaged by electrostatic discharge. Therefore, when handling PROFINET components, you shall observe the following precautions in order to protect them from being damaged.

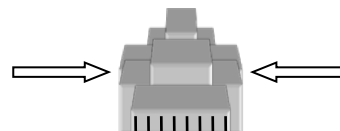
- Touch a grounded metal part before handling any PROFINET components or devices. This will cause your body to be discharged.



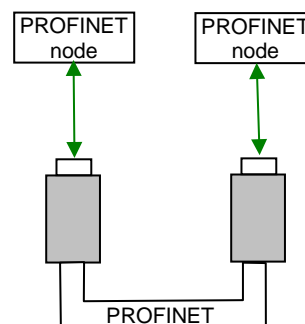
- Do not touch the plug or screw contacts of the component.



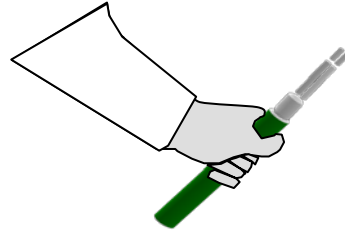
- Only touch the housing when handling connectors.



- Disconnect the PROFINET cable from all PROFINET nodes before starting to work on any PROFINET cable. Completely assemble the PROFINET cable with connectors on each side before connecting it to a PROFINET node.



- If cables are directly connected, touch the insulation, not the wires.



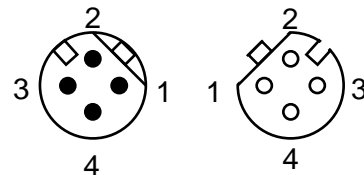
3.2 Connecting PROFINET nodes via plug connectors

PROFINET nodes are usually equipped with copper cables with 8-pin RJ45 or M12 plug connectors.

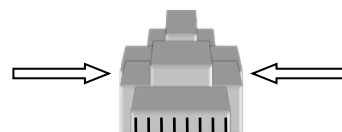
This is a very simple type of connection. A ready-made PROFINET cable can be connected by fitting together the connector plugs. In the same way, the PROFINET cable shield is connected to the PROFINET.

The following instructions apply for all types of plug connections for copper cables. The displayed plug connectors only have symbolic meaning.

- Due to its design, it is normally impossible to turn a plug connection out of position. However, before joining the components nevertheless check how the socket and connector fit together. You can thus avoid damage to the connectors. This is of special importance when using round connectors, e.g. M12.



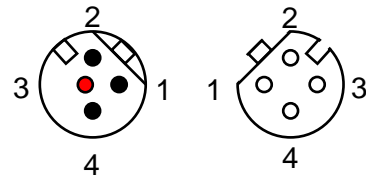
- Only touch the housing of plug connections.
- If cables are directly connected, touch the insulation, not the wires.



- Do not apply excessive force when establishing a plug connection.



- If the connectors do not fit smoothly, check them for possible defects. A connector pin may be deformed. In such a case, replace the defective connector.



4 Glossary

Communication

In the case of PROFINET, the electronic transfer of digital data from one network user to another.

DIN

Deutsches Institut für Normung (German Standardization Institute) (www.din.de)

EN (European Standard)

European Standard acknowledged and applied by all European countries. Many of the IEC Standards have been adopted as EN European standard.

Hazard

IEC 61508-4 Potential source of hazard. The term includes hazards to persons which arise within a short period (e.g. fire and explosions) also those which have a long-term effect on the health of a person (e.g. toxic waste).

Glass fiber / optical fiber

Transmission line made of glass or plastic to guide light waves. Optical Fibers are, other than copper cable, immune against electromagnetic interference and can cover larger distances.

IEC

International Electrotechnical Commission (headquartered in Geneva, CH)

IP protection types by housing (IP-Code)

The IP identifier according to IEC 60529 designates the protection class provided by the housings of electrical devices, e.g. IP 67.

The first figure indicates the protection of persons against the intrusion of dangerous parts and protection of internal parts against the intrusion of solid foreign material.

0 – No protection

1 – Protection against solid bodies >50 mm, e.g. hands

2 – Protection against solid bodies >12 mm, e.g. fingers

3 – Protection against solid bodies >2.5 mm, e.g. tools and wires

4 – Protection against solid bodies >1 mm, e.g. tools, wires and thin wires

5 – Protection against dust (limited intrusion permitted)

6 – Protection against dust (total)

The second figure indicates the protection of the internal components against the dangerous intrusion of water.

0 – No protection

1 – Protection against vertically falling water (condensate)

2 – Protection against splash water deviating from the vertical by 15°

3 – Protection against splash water deviating from the vertical by 60°

4 – Protection against splash water from all directions

5 – Protection against low pressure water jet from all directions (limited intrusion permitted)

6 – Protection against high pressure water jet from any direction (limited intrusion permitted), e.g. for use on the deck of ships

7 – Protection against water up to an immersion depth between 15 cm and 100 cm

8 – Protection against water if immersed under pressure

Optical transmission

ISO/IEC 8802-3 (100BASE-FX): Physical transmission with the following properties:

Optical fiber made of quartz (glass) or plastics

- Long distances, independent of transmission speed
- Immunity to electromagnetic interference
- Electrically isolated stations
- Star, ring, line and mixed cable topologies
- Possibility to connect to electrical network segments
- Possible optical fiber types (multi-mode glass fiber, single-mode glass fiber, plastic fiber, PCF glass fiber)

PROFINET

Is a standard for industrial Ethernet in automation technology. It exists in two different versions or types:

PROFINET CBA (Component Based Automation) for networking of distributed systems

PROFINET IO (Input Output) for controlling sensors and actors using a central control system in production engineering

PROFINET cable

Cable for digital data transmission, designed as copper cable or optical fiber cable.

PROFINET components

All components of a PROFINET network (e.g. cables, connectors, controller/device interfaces, repeaters, etc.)

PROFIBUS Nutzerorganisation e.V. (PNO, PROFIBUS User Organization)

PNO is the regional German organization of PROFIBUS & PROFINET International (PI). PI has authorized the PROFIBUS Nutzerorganisation e.V. (PNO Germany) to install Technical Committees (TC) and Work Groups (WG) in order to define and maintain the manufacturer-independent PROFIBUS/-NET standard. The PNO has been founded in 1989. The PNO is a non-profit organization headquartered in Karlsruhe, Germany. Members of PROFIBUS & PROFINET International are entitled to participate in the technical committees and work groups of PNO. Members can take an active role in the maintenance and development of PROFIBUS/-NET. This way, the PROFIBUS/-NET technology is guaranteed to be open and manufacturer-independent. You will find more detailed information at www.PROFIBUS.com or www.PROFINET.com

PROFINET-Node

Device which communicates with other devices via the PROFINET cable (controller, device)

Programming device

Adapted to the size of the programmable logic controller (PLC) there are many types of programming devices and / or software offered by the manufacturer.

Single-command programming device: This programming device is useful for small modifications of existing programs

Specific computer hardware and software provided by the manufacturer of special programming languages, such as „Ladder Logic“, include special functions for automation applications or for industrial environments. These programming devices are upgraded to development tools so that all commissioning steps can be performed.

PC-compatible software to ensure the use of a normal, standard PC or notebook as a programming device. Special hardware, for example a PROFINET interface, is required in order to upgrade this system to a development tool.

Switch

A device operating as active star point to connect PROFINET devices. Switches analyze the inbound data packets and route them to the port where the receiver is registered.

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Addresses

PI Competence Center

The PI Competence Center (PICC), accredited by PNO, are qualified partners for all questions regarding PROFINET and located all over the world. The services offered by the PICCs range from a telephone hotline, support for field device development, troubleshooting in systems through the organization of specific, problem-oriented workshops. These impart not only the fundamental principles of PROFINET, facilitating entry to the technology, but also detailed information that provides developers with information on how to develop field devices. The current contact addresses can be obtained at www.profibus.com area Institutions & Support.

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