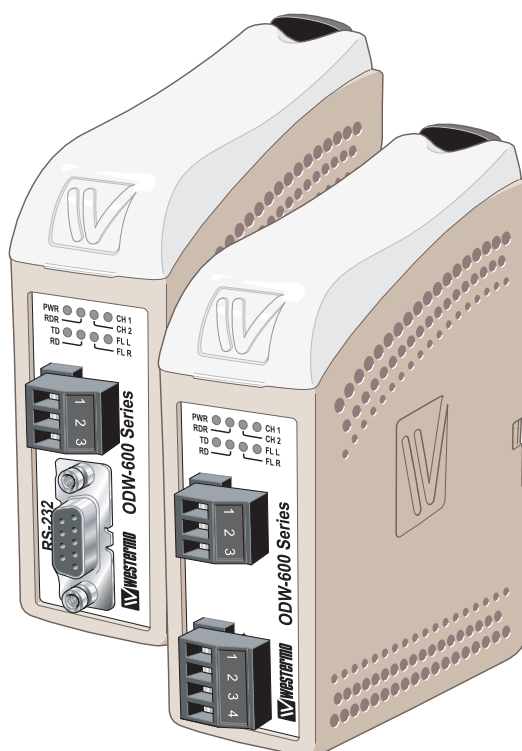




# ODW-621/631

Fibre Optic Modem

6650-2221



***Industrial Converter  
Serial to Fibre optic link.  
Point to point applications***

## **Legal information**

The contents of this document are provided “as is”. Except as required by applicable law, no warranties of any kind, either express or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, are made in relation to the accuracy and reliability or contents of this document. Westermo reserves the right to revise this document or withdraw it at any time without prior notice.

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More information about Westermo can be found at the following Internet address:

**<http://www.westermo.com>**

# Safety



## **Before installation:**

Read this manual completely and gather all information on the unit. Make sure that you understand it fully. Check that your application does not exceed the safe operating specifications for this unit.

This unit should only be installed by qualified personnel.

This unit should be built-in to an apparatus cabinet, or similar, where access is restricted to service personnel only.

The power supply wiring must be sufficiently fused, and if necessary it must be possible to disconnect manually from the power supply. Ensure compliance to national installation regulations.

This unit uses convection cooling. To avoid obstructing the airflow around the unit, follow the spacing recommendations (see Cooling section).



## **Before mounting, using or removing this unit:**

Prevent access to hazardous voltages by disconnecting the unit from the power supply.

Warning! Do not open a connected unit. Hazardous voltages may occur within this unit when connected to a power supply.



## **Class 1 Laser Product**

This unit is designed to meet the Class 1 Laser regulations. However, the user is warned not to look directly into fibre optical port or any connected fibre.

## **Care recommendations**

Follow the care recommendations below to maintain full operation of the unit and to fulfil the warranty obligations.

This unit must not be operated with covers or lids removed.

Do not attempt to disassemble the unit. There are no user serviceable parts inside.

Do not drop, knock or shake the unit. Rough handling beyond the specification may cause damage to internal circuit boards.

Do not use harsh chemicals, cleaning solvents or strong detergents to clean the unit.

Do not paint the unit. Paint can clog the unit and prevent proper operation.

Do not expose the unit to any kind of liquids (rain, beverages, etc).

The unit is not waterproof. Keep the unit within the specified humidity levels.

Do not use or store the unit in dusty, dirty areas. Connectors as well as other mechanical parts may be damaged.

If the unit is not working properly, contact the place of purchase, nearest Westermo distributor office, or Westermo Tech support.

Fibre connectors are supplied with plugs to avoid contamination inside the optical port.

The plug should be fitted when no optical fibre is inserted in the connector, e.g. during storage, service or transportation.

## Note. Fibre Optic Handling

Fibre optic equipment requires careful handling as the fibre components are very sensitive to dust and dirt. If the fibre is disconnected from the modem, the protective plug on the transmitter/receiver must be replaced. The protective plug must be kept on during transportation. The fibre optic cable must also be protected in the same way.

If this recommendation is not followed, it can jeopardise the warranty.

## Cleaning of the optical connectors

In the event of contamination, the optical connectors should be cleaned by using forced nitrogen and some kind of cleaning stick.

Recommended cleaning fluids:

- Methyl-, ethyl-, isopropyl- or isobutyl-alcohol
- Hexane
- Naphtha

## Maintenance

No maintenance is required, as long as the unit is used as intended within the specified conditions.

## Agency approvals and standards compliance

Type	Approval / Compliance
EMC	EN 61000-6-2, Immunity industrial environments
	EN 55024, Immunity IT equipment
	EN 61000-6-3, Emission residential environments
	FCC part 15 Class B
	EN 50121-4, Railway signalling and telecommunications apparatus
	IEC 62236-4, Railway signalling and telecommunications apparatus
Safety	EN 60950-1, IT equipment

### FCC Part 15.105 Notice:

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- ⌘ Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- ⌘ Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- ⌘ Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected
- ⌘ Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

# Declaration of Conformity



Westermo Teleindustri AB

## Declaration of conformity

The manufacturer      Westermo Teleindustri AB  
SE-640 40 Stora Sundby, Sweden

Herewith declares that the product(s)

Type of product	Model	Art no	Installation manual
Industrial Converter, PROFIBUS DP to fibre optic link	ODW-611	3650-0001, 3650-0010 3650-0020, 3650-0030	6650-2201
	ODW-612	3650-0501, 3650-0510 3650-0520, 3650-0530	6650-2211
Industrial Converter, RS-232 to fibre optic link	ODW-621	3650-0101, 3650-0110 3650-0120, 3650-0130	6650-2221
	ODW-622	3650-0601, 3650-0610 3650-0620, 3650-0630	6650-2231
Industrial Converter, RS-485 to fibre optic link	ODW-631	3650-0201, 3650-0210 3650-0220, 3650-0230	6650-2221
	ODW-632	3650-0701, 3650-0710 3650-0720, 3650-0730	6650-2231

is in conformity with the following EC directive(s).

No	Short name
89/336/EEG	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

References of standards applied for this EC declaration of conformity.

No	Title	Issue
EN 61000-6-2	Immunity for industrial environments	2 (2001)
EN 55024	Information technology equipment – Immunity	1 (1998)
EN 61000-6-3	Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments	1 (2001)

Herewith declares that product(s) listed above is in conformity with

No	Title	Issue
FCC part 15	Radio frequency devices	2003

Hans Levin  
Technical Manager  
15th March 2006

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Org.nr/  
Corp. identity number  
556361-2604

Registered office  
Eskilstuna

## Type tests and environmental conditions

Electromagnetic Compatibility			
Phenomena	Test	Description	Level
ESD	EN 61000-4-2	Enclosure contact	± 6 kV
		Enclosure air	± 8 kV
RF field AM modulated	IEC 61000-4-3	Enclosure	20 V/m 80% AM (1 kHz), 80 – 2000 MHz
RF field 900 MHz	ENV 50204	Enclosure	20 V/m pulse modulated 200 Hz, 900 ± 5 MHz
Fast transient	EN 61000-4-4	Signal ports	± 2 kV
		Power ports	± 2 kV
Surge	EN 61000-4-5	Signal ports unbalanced	± 2 kV line to earth, ± 2 kV line to line
		Signal ports balanced	± 2 kV line to earth, ± 1 kV line to line
		Power ports	± 2 kV line to earth, ± 2 kV line to line
RF conducted	EN 61000-4-6	Signal ports	10 V 80% AM (1 kHz), 0.15 – 80 MHz
		Power ports	10 V 80% AM (1 kHz), 0.15 – 80 MHz
Power frequency magnetic field	EN 61000-4-8	Enclosure	100 A/m, 50 Hz, 16.7 Hz & 0 Hz
Pulse Magnetic field	EN 61000-4-9	Enclosure	300 A/m, 6.4 / 16 µs pulse
Voltage dips and interruption	EN 61000-4-11	AC power ports	10 & 5 000 ms, interruption 10 & 500 ms, 30% reduction 100 & 1 000 ms, 60% reduction
Mains freq. 50 Hz	EN 61000-4-16	Signal ports	100 V 50 Hz line to earth
Mains freq. 50 Hz	SS 436 15 03	Signal ports	250 V 50 Hz line to line
Voltage dips and interruption	EN 61000-4-29	DC power ports	10 & 100 ms, interruption 10 ms, 30% reduction 10 ms, 60% reduction +20% above & –20% below rated voltage
Radiated emission	EN 55022	Enclosure	Class B
	FCC part 15		Class B
Conducted emission	EN 55022	AC power ports	Class B
	FCC part 15	AC power ports	Class B
	EN 55022	DC power ports	Class B
Dielectric strength	EN 60950	Signal port to all other isolated ports	2 kVrms 50 Hz 1min
		Power port to other isolated ports	3 kVrms 50 Hz 1min 2 kVrms 50 Hz 1min (@ rated power < 60V)
Environmental			
Temperature		Operating	–40 to +55°C
		Storage & Transport	–40 to +70°C
Humidity		Operating	5 to 95% relative humidity
		Storage & Transport	5 to 95% relative humidity
Altitude		Operating	2 000 m / 70 kPa
Service life		Operating	10 year
Vibration	IEC 60068-2-6	Operating	7.5 mm, 5 – 8 Hz 2 g, 8 – 500 Hz
Shock	IEC 60068-2-27	Operating	15 g, 11 ms
Packaging			
Enclosure	UL 94	PC / ABS	Flammability class V-1
Dimension W x H x D			35 x 121 x 119 mm
Weight			0.26 kg
Degree of protection			IP 21
Cooling	IEC 529	Enclosure	Convection
Mounting			Horizontal on 35 mm DIN-rail

## Description

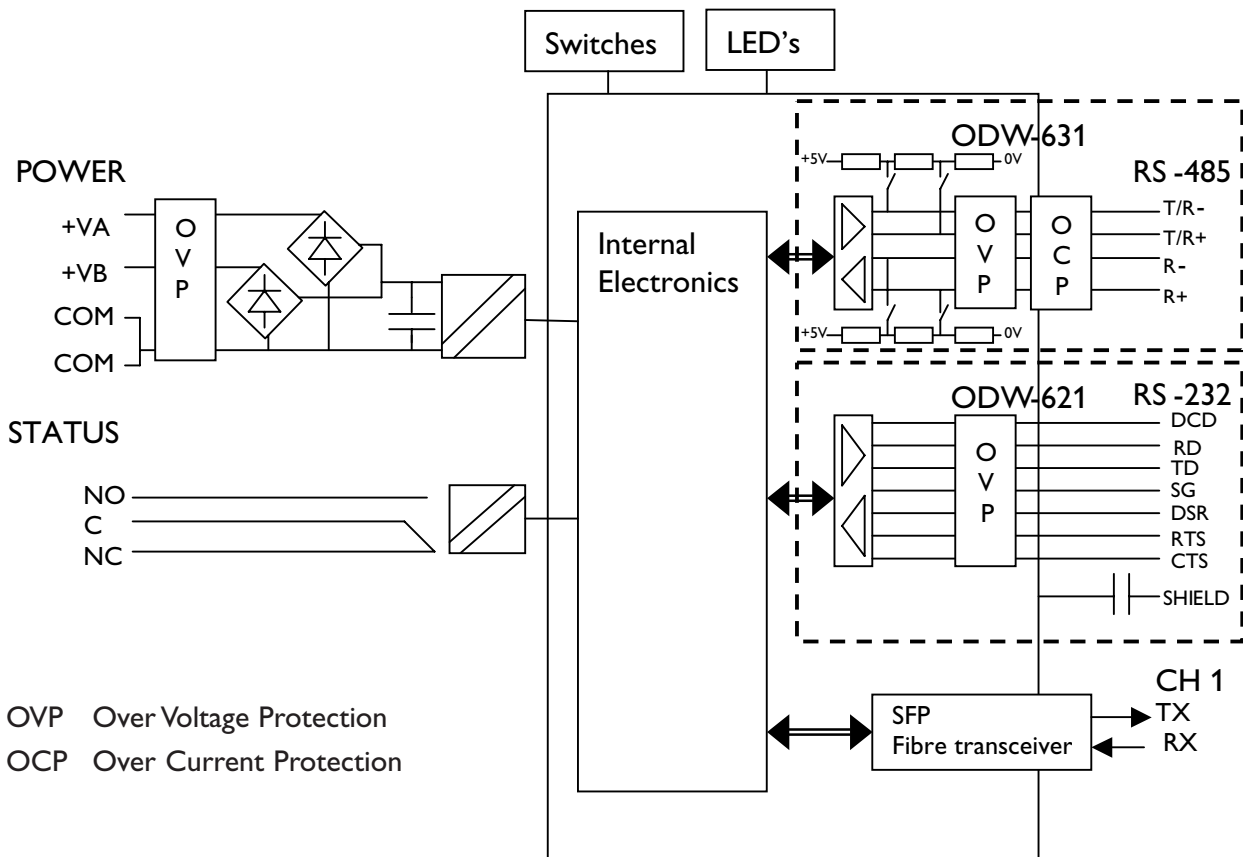
This ODW-600 is a fibre optic modem used for point to point applications. It acts as a converter between a serial port and a fibre optical link. The maximum distance of the fibre link depends on selected transceiver and fibre type. Distance up to 80 km (50 miles) is available.

The ODW-600 is designed for harsh out-door usage, in industrial, road or railway installations.

Data will be sent transparently over the fibre optical link via the serial interface RS-232 (ODW-621) or RS-485 (ODW-631).

- ⌘ Converter serial interface – optical fibre.
- ⌘ Point to point communication via fibre optical network.
- ⌘ Serial interface transparent or protocol dependent.
- ⌘ RS-232 interface (ODW-621).
  - 9-position D-sub connector.
  - Data rate up to 250 kbit/s.
  - RTS/CTS control or data control.
- ⌘ RS-485 interface (ODW-631).
  - 4 positions detachable screw terminal.
  - Data rate up to 1.5 Mbit/s.
  - 2- or 4-wire RS-485.
  - Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) transceivers.
  - LC fibre connectors, single- or multimode.
  - Fibre distance up to 80 km.
  - Redundant DC or AC power supply, 2 kVAC galvanic isolated to other ports.
  - Status port.
  - Designed for harsh environments.

## Functional description



### Converter serial interface – optical fibre

ODW-621/631 is a fibre optic modem that converts between electrical RS-232 or RS-485 and a fibre optic link.

ODW-621/631 can also be used to convert from RS-232 to RS-485 by using one ODW-621 and one ODW-631.

### Repeater – optical fibre links

ODW-621/631 is a fibre optic repeater that repeats received data from one fibre link out to the other link. This is useful e.g. for long distance communication, where electromagnetic interference may occur or when isolation of the electrical network is needed. The maximum optical fibre distance depends on selected fibre transceiver and fibre type. Distances up to 80 km (50 miles) are available.

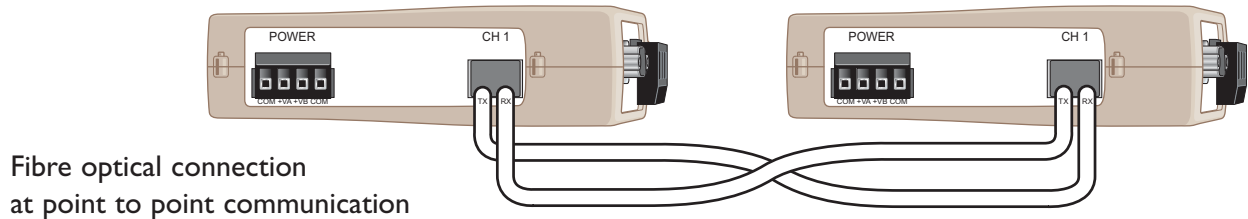
### Data rate up to RS-232 – 250 kbit/s, RS-485 – 1.5 Mbit/s

ODW-621/631 converts data using rates from 300 bit/s up to 250 kbit/s (RS-232) or from 300 bit/s up to 1.5 Mbit/s. (RS-485) Retiming of the data ensures that the correct signal form is transmitted from the ODW-621/631 converter.



## Point to point communication via fibre optical network

The serial interface is transferred via a fibre optic network between two ODW-600s. This application is useful e.g. for long distance communication, where electromagnetic interference may occur or when isolation of the electrical network is needed. The maximum optical fibre distance between two units depends on selected fibre transceiver and fibre type. Distance up to 80 km (50 miles) are available.



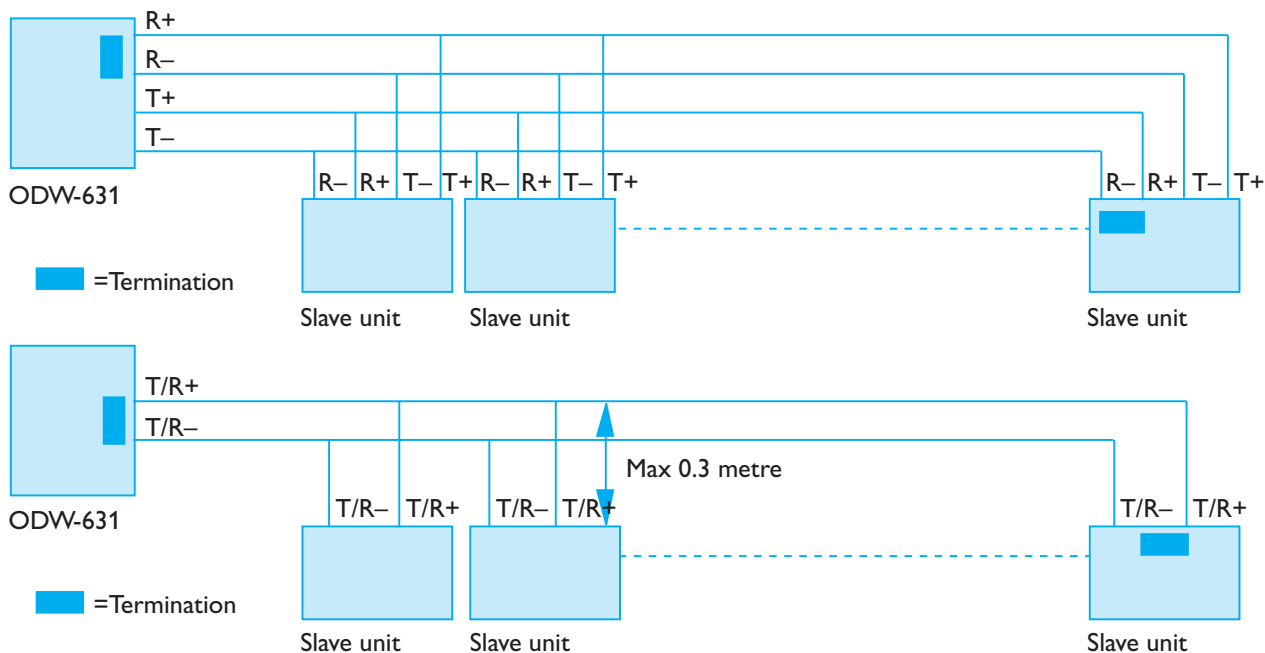
## Serial interface fully transparent or protocol dependent

### Serial data transfer can be set in two modes:

- ⌘ Transparent: Data will be directly sent over the fibre optic network, without any start-bit control and without any turning time delay when using the RS-485 interface. This is only recommended when the data is an unidentified protocol or data rate. This mode is not recommended when using RTS/CTS control or RS-485 two-wire.
- ⌘ Protocol dependent: Data will be sent over the fibre optic network when a start-bit has been identified. The data rate and number of data bits should be set by DIP-switches. The turning time (from sending serial RS-485 data until changing to receive mode) is automatically calculated from the DIP-switch setting. This is the preferred mode.

## RS-485 termination at system level

The system should be installed in according to the RS-485 specification. A system should always form a bus structure where the termination is at the end points of the bus. See diagrams for details of how this is done with RS-485 2-wire and 4-wire.



## **Optical fibre link functionality and status indication**

At power on, all LED's will be active during an initiation sequence followed by an automatic initiation of the optical fibre link. The alarm will be set until the fibre optic link is in operation and ready to transfer serial data. Data can be transferred over the fibre optic link as long as the link is in operation.

When the fibre optic link is out of operation this will be indicated by a local alarm output. When the link returns to operation, the alarm will reset automatically.

### **RS-232 interface (ODW-621)**

A 9-position female D-sub connector that handles full duplex data rates up to 250 kbit/s. With transparent mode the RS-232 interface can handle an arbitrary data rate up to 250 kbit/s without any data rate or data bit settings. With protocol dependent mode, one of the data rates from 300 bit/s to 250 kbit/s and one of the word formats (9 to 12 data bits) should be set.

With RTS/CTS control selected, the request to send (RTS) signals will be transferred between the ODW-621s over the fibre optic network. These RTS signals are transferred independently of the data transfer. An RTS signal received at one ODW-600 will set the clear to send (CTS) signal at the other converter.

The data carrier detect (DCD) signal is set as long as the fibre link is in operation, ready to transfer data. The data set ready (DSR) signal is set as long as the ODW-600 is in service.

### **RS-485 interface (ODW-631)**

A 4 position detachable screw terminal that can handle full duplex data rates up to 1.5 Mbit/s and can be set to either 2- or 4-wire RS-485 system.

When 4-wire RS-485 is selected, the terminals T/R+ and T/R– will always be set to transmit and terminals R+ and R– will always receive data.

## **Redundant power supply, galvanic isolated (2 kVAC) to other ports**

The ODW-600 should be supplied with safety extra low voltage (SELV). It is designed to operate permanently over a wide DC or AC voltage input range and provided with two independent inputs for enhanced redundancy if either supply fails.

## **Single- or multimode LC fibre connectors**

The ODW-600 uses Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) transceivers that are in compliance with Multi-Sourcing Agreement (MSA). A wide range of different fibre transceivers and connectors can be used.

## **Status interface**

This port enables supervision of fibre optic link status by a relay with both normally open and closed contacts.

*The status will be set if:*

- Local or remote of fibre link errors exist.
- The unit is out of service, e.g. no power supply.

## Designed for harsh environments, such as industrial, road and railway applications

The ODW-600 complies with standards for industrial environments, railway signalling and telecommunications apparatus. Additionally the wide temperature range permits it to be installed in out-door cabinets without any additional measures, such as heating, etc.

## System delay in an optical network

Serial data transferred from one ODW-600 via an optical network to a second one, will be delayed due to the length of optical fibre and the signal processing within the units.

The signal processing delay is dependent on the data rate and conversions, and the fibre delay is dependent on the total length of the optical fibre.

Item	Functions	Delay
1	Fibre: Optical fibre length delay (typical)	5 µs/km
2	Converter electrical to fibre: Signal processing	0.6 µs (Transparent mode) 1 t <sub>Bit</sub> + 0.6 µs (Protocol dependent mode)
3	Converter fibre to electrical: Signal processing	0.6 µs

**Note**  $t_{\text{bit}} = 1 / \text{Baud rate}$  (Baud rate in bit/s)

The system delay when transferring data from the serial input at one ODW-600 to the serial output of other one is calculated by adding the following:

1. *Fibre*: The optical fibre length delay.
2. *Converter electrical to fibre*: Signal processing delay.
3. *Converter fibre to electrical*: Signal processing delay.

**Example 1:** Protocol dependent data transfer from one ODW-600 to a second converter with a total fibre length of 25 km. Data rate of 9 600 bit/s.

1. *Fibre*: The total optical fibre length delay  $25 * 5 \mu s = 125 \mu s$ .
2. *Converter electrical to fibre*: Signal processing delay  $1 t_{bit} + 0.6 \mu s = 105 \mu s + 1.0 \mu s = 106 \mu s$ .
3. *Converter fibre to electrical*: Signal processing delay =  $0.6 \mu s$ .
4. The system delay is calculated by adding the delays in items 1 to 3 above =  $232 \mu s$

**Example 2:** Transparent data transfer from one ODW-600 to a second converter with a total fibre length of 25 km. Data rate of 9 600 bit/s.

5. *Fibre*: The total optical fibre length delay  $25 * 5 \mu s = 125 \mu s$ .
6. *Converter electrical to fibre*: Signal processing delay =  $0.6 \mu s$ .
7. *Converter fibre to electrical*: Signal processing delay =  $0.6 \mu s$ .
8. The system delay is calculated by adding the delays in item 1 to 3 above =  $126 \mu s$

## Interface specifications

Power	
Rated voltage	12 to 48 VDC 24 VAC
Operating voltage	10 to 60 VDC 20 to 30 VAC
Rated current	300 mA @ 12 V 150 mA @ 24 V 75 mA @ 48 V
Rated frequency	DC; 48 to 62 Hz
Inrush current I <sup>2</sup> t	0.2 A <sup>2</sup> s
Startup current*	1.0 A <sub>peak</sub>
Polarity	Polarity independent
Redundant power input	Yes
Isolation to	Serial port and Status port
Connection	Detachable screw terminal
Connector size	0.2 – 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG 24 – 12)
Shielded cable	Not required

\* External supply current capability for proper startup

RS-422/485	
Electrical specification	EIA RS-485, 2-wire or 4-wire twisted pair
Data rate	300 bit/s – 1.5 Mbit/s
Data format	9 – 12 bits (Protocol dependent mode) Arbitrary (Transparent mode)
Protocol	Start-bit followed by 8-11 bits (Protocol dependent mode) Arbitrary (Transparent mode)
Retiming	Yes (Protocol dependent mode)
Deviation, Input data rate	Byte: 4%; Bit 49% (Protocol dependent mode)
Turning time (2-wire RS-485)	One t <sub>bit</sub> t <sub>bit</sub> = 1 / Baud rate (Baud rate in bit/s)
Transmission range	< 1200 m, depending on data rate and cable type (EIA RS-485)
Settings	120 Ω termination and failsafe biasing 680 Ω
Protection	Installation Fault Tolerant (up to ±60 V)
Isolation to	Status and Power port
Connection	Detachable screw terminal
Connector size	0.2 – 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG 24 – 12)
Shielded cable	Not required

Status	
Port type	Signal relay, changeover contacts
Rated voltage	Up to 48 VDC
Operating voltage	Up to 60 VDC
Contact rating	500 mA @ 48 VDC
Contact resistance	< 50 mΩ
Isolation to	Serial port and Power port
Connection	Detachable screw terminal
Connector size	0.2 – 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG 24 – 12)
Shielded cable	Not required

<b>RS-232</b>	
Electrical specification	EIA RS-232
Data rate	300 bit/s – 250 kbit/s
Data format	9 – 12 bits (Protocol dependent mode) Arbitrary (Transparent mode)
Protocol	Start-bit followed by 8 – 11 bits (Protocol dependent mode) Arbitrary (Transparent mode)
Retiming	Yes (Protocol dependent mode)
Deviation, Input data rate	Byte: 4%; Bit 49% (Protocol dependent mode)
Transmission range	15 m
Isolation to	Status and Power port
Connection	9-pin D-sub female (DCE)
Shielded cable	Not required, except when installed in railway applications as signalling and telecommunications apparatus and located close to rails*
Conductive housing	Isolated to all other circuits and housings

\* To minimise the risk of interference, a shielded cable is recommended when the cable is located inside 3 m boundary to the rails and connected to this port.

The cable shield should be properly connected (360°) to an earthing point within 1 m from this port. This earthing point should have a low impedance connection to the conductive enclosure of the apparatus cabinet, or similar, where the unit is built-in. This conductive enclosure should be connected to the earthing system of an installation and may be directly connected to the protective earth.

<b>FX (Fibre)</b>	<b>SM-LC80</b>	<b>SM-LC40</b>	<b>SM-LC15</b>	<b>MM-LC2</b>
Fibre connector	LC duplex	LC duplex	LC duplex	LC duplex
Fibre type	Singlemode 9/125 µm	Singlemode 9/125 µm	Singlemode 9/125 µm	Multimode, 62.5/125 and 50/125 µm
Wavelength	1550 nm	1310 nm	1310 nm	1310 nm
Transmitter Output optical power min/max	–5/0 dBm**	–5/0 dBm**	–15/–8 dBm**	–20/–14 dBm*
Receiver Input sensitivity, max	–34 dBm	–34 dBm	–31 dBm	–31 dBm
Receiver Input optical power, max	–5 dBm***	–3 dBm***	–8 dBm	–8 dBm
Optical power budget, worst-case	29 dBm	29 dBm	16 dBm	11 dBm
Bit error rate (BER)	$< 1 \times 10^{-10}$	$< 1 \times 10^{-10}$	$< 1 \times 10^{-10}$	$< 2.5 \times 10^{-10}$
Transceiver type	Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) Multi-Sourcing Agreement (MSA) compliant			
Laser class	Class 1, IEC 825-1 Accessible Emission Limit (AEL)			

\* Output power is power coupled into a 62.5/125 µm multimode fibre

\*\* Output power is power coupled into a 9/125 µm singlemode fibre

\*\*\* The optical power should be reduced by at least 5 dB (SM-LC80) or 3dB (SM-LC80) between the optical output and input.

## Optical Power Budget

The allowed link length is calculated from the optical power budget (OPB), the available optical power for a fibre-optic link, and the attenuation of the fibre, comprising losses due to in-line connectors, splices, optical switches and a margin for link ageing (typical 1.5 dB for 1300 nm).

The worst-case optical power budget (OPB) in dB for a fibre-optic link is determined by the difference between the transmitter's output optical power (min) and the receiver input sensitivity (max).

Location of Interface ports, LED's and DIP-switches

ODW-631

LED Indicators  
(for details  
see page 16)

DIP-switches accessible under lid  
(for details see page 17-18)

Status  
screw terminal

Position	Direction	Description	Product marking
1	NO	Contact with C when fibre optical links are in operation	NO
2	C	Common	C
3	NC	Open (no contact with C) when fibre optical links are in operation	NC

FX(Fibre)  
(for details  
see next page)

NC Not connected

Power  
screw terminal

Position	Direction*	Description	Product marking
1	In	Common voltage	COM
2	In	Voltage A	+VA
3	In	Voltage B	+VB
4	In	Common voltage	COM

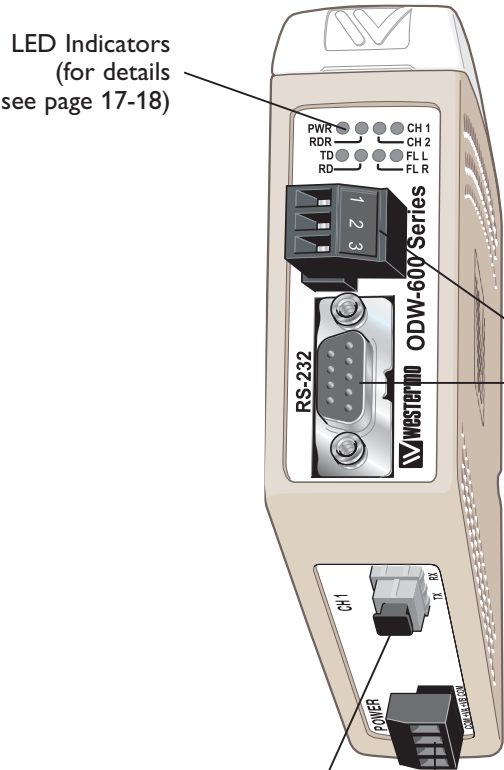
RS-422/485  
screw terminal

Position	Direction*	Description	Product marking
1	In	R+ (EIA RS-485 A')	R+
2	In	R- (EIA RS-485 B')	R-
3	In/Out	T+ (EIA RS-485 A)	T/R+
4	In/Out	T- (EIA RS-485 B)	T/R-

\* Direction relative this unit



ODW-621



Status screw terminal

Position	Direction	Description	Product marking
1	NO	Contact with C when fibre optical links are in operation	NO
2	C	Common	C
3	NC	Open (no contact with C) when fibre optical links are in operation	NC

NC Not connected

RS-232 D-sub

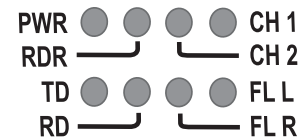
Position	Direction*	Description
D-sub		
1	Out	Data Carrier Detect (DCD)
2	Out	Received Data (RD)
3	In	Transmitted Data (TD)
4		NC
5	–	Signal Ground (SG)
6	Out	Data Set Ready (DSR)
7	In	Request To Send (RTS)
8	Out	Clear To Send (CTS)
9		NC

Position	Direction*	Description	Product marking
Left	Out	Transmit data	TX
Right	In	Receive data	RX

\* Direction relative this unit

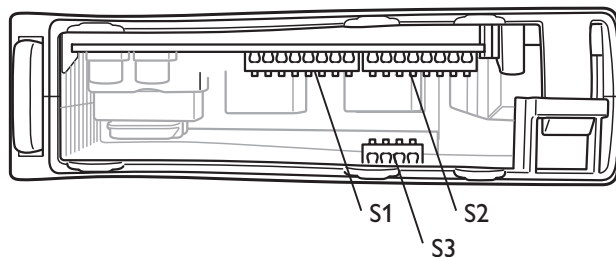
## LED indicators

LED	Status	Description
PWR Power	ON	In service (power)
	Flashing	Fault condition
	OFF	Out of service
RDR	OFF	Not used
CH 2	OFF	Not used
CH 1	ON	Fibre link at port CH 1 in operation. Data can be transmitted
	OFF	Fibre link at port CH 1 out of operation
TD Serial data Receive	Flashing	Receive accepted data on the serial port. Data will be transmitted to the fibre link
	OFF	—
RD Fibre link data Receive	Flashing	Receive data on the fibre link. This frame is transmitted to the serial port
	OFF	—
FL R (Red) Failure Link Remote	ON	Remote fibre link failure. A fibre link is out of operation at any other unit of the optical network
	OFF	All fibre links are in operation at all other units in the fibre optical network
FL L (Red) Failure Link Local	ON	Local fibre link failure. This unit has identified a fibre link failure
	OFF	Fibre link of this unit is in operation



## Configuration

All needed configurations and parameter settings are done by the DIP-switches, located under the top lid of the ODW-600.

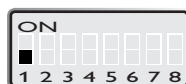


### DIP-switch settings

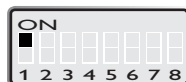
#### Before DIP-switch settings:

Prevent damage to internal electronics from electrostatic discharges (ESD) by discharging your body to a grounding point (e.g. use of wrist strap)

#### S1 DIP-switch



Data control



RTS/CTS control



RS-485 2-wire



RS-485 4-wire



300 bit/s



1 200 bit/s



2 400 bit/s



4 800 bit/s



9 600 bit/s



19.2 kbit/s



38.4 kbit/s



57.6 kbit/s



115.2 kbit/s



125 kbit/s



230.4 kbit/s



250 kbit/s



500 kbit/s

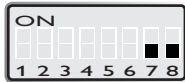


1 Mbit/s

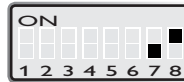


1.5 Mbit/s

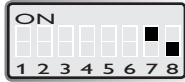
### S1 DIP-switch



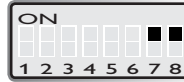
9 bits data format



11 bits data format



10 bits data format

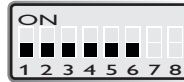


12 bits data format

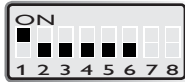
### S2 DIP-switch



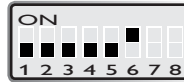
Transparent mode, without any start-bit control



Set status port at local or remote fibre link error



Protocol dependent mode, with start-bit control



Set status port at local fibre link error

### S3 DIP-switch



No termination and fail-safe



Termination with fail-safe (2-wire)



Termination with fail-safe (4-wire)

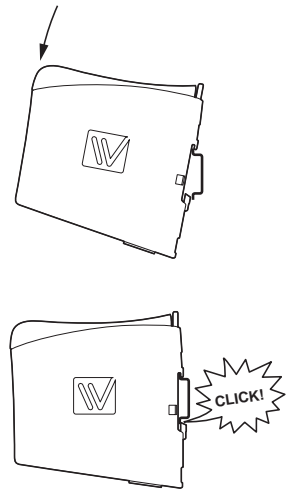
### Factory settings



## Mounting

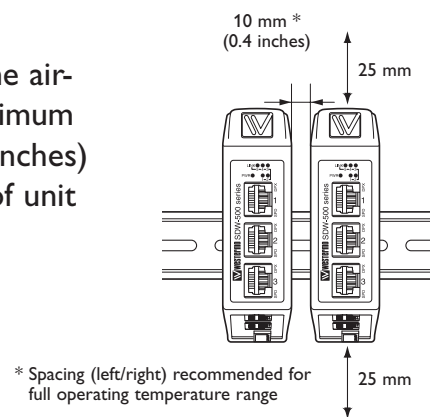
This unit should be mounted on 35 mm DIN-rail, which is horizontally mounted inside an apparatus cabinet, or similar.

Snap on mounting, see figure.



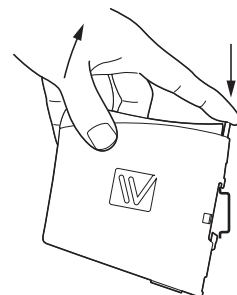
## Cooling

This unit uses convection cooling. To avoid obstructing the air-flow around the unit, use the following spacing rules. Minimum spacing 25 mm (1.0 inch) above /below and 10 mm (0.4 inches) left /right the unit. Spacing is recommended for the use of unit in full operating temperature range and service life.



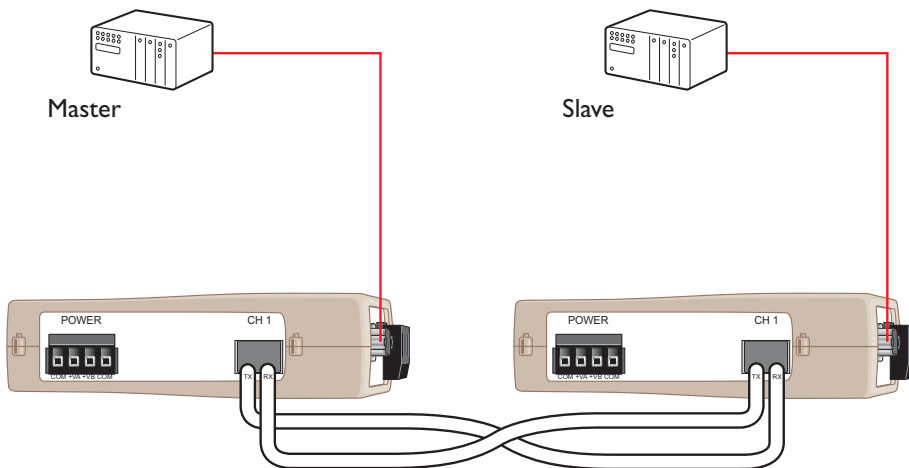
## Removal

Press down the black support at the top of the unit. See figure.



## Start up guide, point to point application

Follow the steps below to get the unit up and running in a simple application.



- ⌘ Configure the ODW-600s. Using the factory DIP-switch settings, set:
- ⌘ S1: RS-232 or 2-wire RS-485, data control, 9 600 bit/s, 10 data bits (e.g. 8 data bits, 1 start and 1 stop bit, no parity).
- ⌘ S2: Protocol dependent mode, with start-bit control.
- ⌘ S3: No termination and fail-safe of the RS-485 port.
- ⌘ Connect The fibre link between the ODW-600s.
- ⌘ Connect the power supply to both ODW-600s.
- ⌘ After a few seconds the fibre link should be in operation, indicated by an active CH1 LED.
- ⌘ Connect the serial cables from PLC master and slave to respective ODW-600s.
- ⌘ Frames from PLC master that are correctly received the ODW-600 should be indicated by flashing TD LED.
- ⌘ Frames that are received via the fibre link will be transmitted to the PLC slave and indicated by flashing RD LED.
- ⌘ Replies from slave to master will be transferred and indicated in the opposite way.
- ⌘ The point to point application is up and running.

## Hints

If the distance is too long, it may be necessary to adjust the timing of the sender of the frame to allow acknowledgement of the received frame, during configuration of the PLC master.

Ensure that the correct protocol dependent configuration has been selected.

Flashing of the TD LED indicates that a start-bit has been identified.

If protocol parameters, data rate and bits are unknown. Transparent mode may be used as an alternative, as long as 2-wire RS-485 is not used.

The definition of positive and negative T/R+, T/R– and R+, R– can differ between this ODW-600 and other units so it can be helpful to reverse the connection of + and –.



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