

Moxa EtherDevice Switch

EDS-205A/208A Series Hardware Installation Guide

Second Edition, July 2008



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Overview

The EDS-205A/208A series of industrial Ethernet switches are entry-level industrial 5 and 8-port Ethernet switches that support IEEE 802.3, IEEE 802.3u, and IEEE 802.3x with 10/100M, full/half-duplex, and MDI/MDIX auto-sensing.

The EDS-205A/208A series provides 12/24/48 VDC (9.6 to 60VDC)/18 to 30 VAC redundant power inputs that can be connected simultaneously to a live AC/DC power source. The switches are rated to operate at temperatures ranging from -10 to 60°C, and IP30 metal housing makes them rugged enough for any harsh industrial environment.

To provide greater versatility for use with applications from different industries, the EDS-205A/208A also allow users to enable or disable broadcast storm protection with DIP switches on the outer panel.

The EDS-205A/208A switches can be easily installed with DIN-Rail mounting as well as distribution boxes. The DIN-rail mounting capability and IP30 metal housing with LED indicators make the plug-and-play EDS-205A/208A switches reliable and easy to use.

NOTE *Throughout this Hardware Installation Guide, we use **EDS** as an abbreviation for Moxa EtherDevice Switch:*

EDS = Moxa EtherDevice Switch

Package Checklist

Your EDS is shipped with the following items. If any of these items is missing or damaged, please contact your customer service representative for assistance.

- Moxa EtherDevice™ Switch
- Hardware Installation Guide
- Moxa Product Warranty booklet

Features

High Performance Network Switching Technology

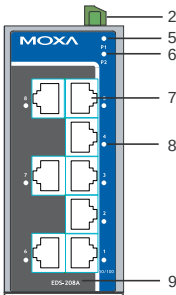
- EDS-205A: 10/100BaseT(X) (RJ45)
- EDS-208A series: 10/100BaseT(X) (RJ45), 100 BaseFX (SC/ST connector, multi mode)
- 10/100M, Full/Half-Duplex, MDI/MDIX auto-sensing
- IEEE 802.3/802.3u/802.3x
- Store and Forward switching process type, 1024 address entries

Rugged Design

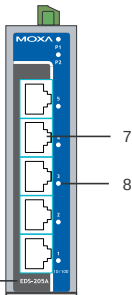
- Redundant dual 12/24/48 VDC (9.6 to 60VDC) or 18 to 30 VAC at 47 to 63 Hz power input
- Operating temperature range from -10 to 60°C
- IP30 metal housing
- DIN-rail or panel mounting ability

Panel Layout of EDS-205A/208A (Standard)

EDS-208A
Front Panel View

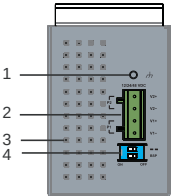


EDS-205A
Front Panel View

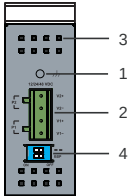


- 1. Grounding screw
- 2. Terminal block for power input P1/P2
- 3. Heat dissipation orifices
- 4. DIP Switches
- 5. Power input P1 LED
- 6. Power input P2 LED
- 7. 10/100BaseT(X) Port
- 8. TP port's 10/100 Mbps LED
- 9. Model Name
- 10. Screw hole for wall mounting kit
- 11. DIN-Rail Kit

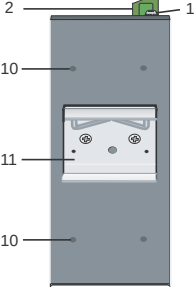
Top Panel View



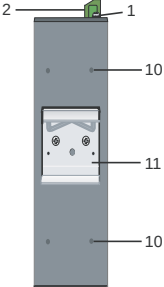
Top Panel View



Rear Panel View

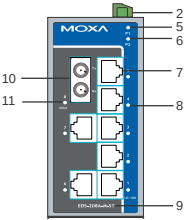


Rear Panel View

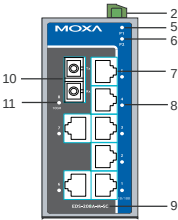


Panel Layout of EDS-208A-M-SC/ST

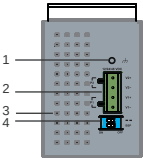
EDS-208A-M-ST
Front Panel View



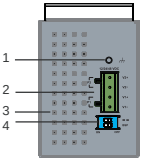
EDS-208A-M-SC
Front Panel View



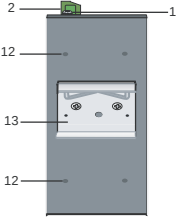
Top Panel View



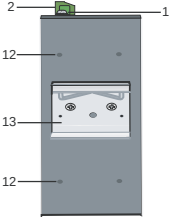
Top Panel View



Rear Panel View

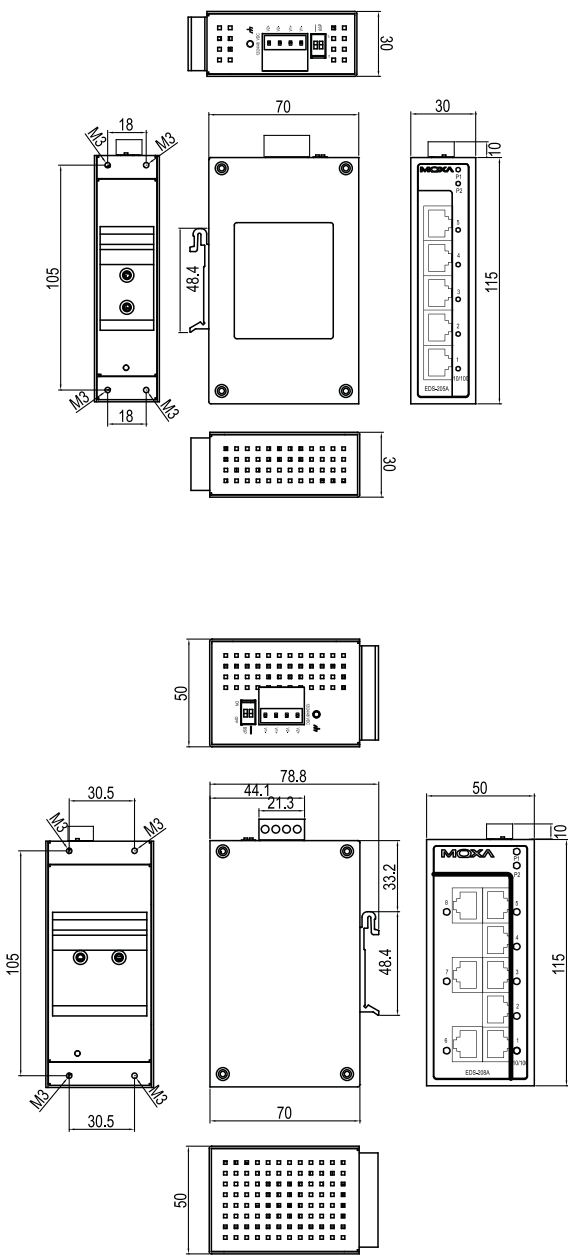


Rear Panel View



1. Grounding screw
2. Terminal block for power input P1/P2
3. Heat dissipation orifices
4. DIP Switches
5. Power input P1 LED
6. Power input P2 LED
7. 10/100BaseT(X) Port
8. TP port's 10/100 Mbps LED
9. Model Name
10. 100BaseFX Port
11. FX port's 100 Mbps LED
12. Screw hole for wall mounting kit
13. DIN-Rail Kit

Mounting Dimensions (unit = mm)

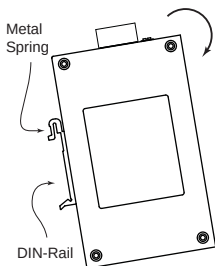


DIN-Rail Mounting

The aluminum DIN-rail attachment plate should already be fixed to the back panel of the EDS when you take it out of the box. If you need to reattach the DIN-rail attachment plate, make sure the stiff metal spring is situated towards the top, as shown in the figures below.

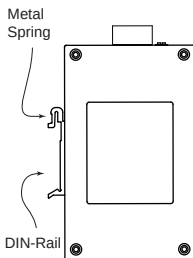
STEP 1:

Insert the top of the DIN-Rail into the slot just below the stiff metal spring.



STEP 2:

The DIN-Rail attachment unit will snap into place as shown below.

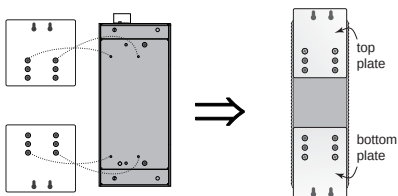


To remove the EDS from the DIN-Rail, simply reverse Steps 1 and 2 above.

Wall Mounting (optional)

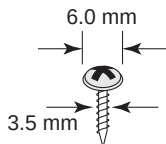
For some applications, you will find it convenient to mount the EDS-205A/208A on the wall, as shown in the following figures.

STEP 1: Remove the aluminum DIN-Rail attachment plate from the EDS-205A/208A's rear panel, and then attach the wall mount plates as shown in the diagram at the right.



STEP 2:

Mounting the EDS-205A/208A on the wall requires 4 screws. Use the switch, with wall mount plates attached, as a guide to mark the correct locations of the 4 screws. The heads of the screws should be less than 6.0 mm in diameter, and the shafts should be less than 3.5 mm in diameter, as shown in the figure at the right.

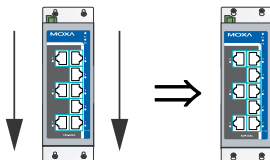


NOTE Before tightening the screws into the wall, make sure the screw head and shank size are suitable by inserting the screw into one of the keyhole-shaped apertures of the wall mounting plates.

Do not screw the screws in completely—leave about 2 mm to allow room for sliding the wall mount panel between the wall and the screws.

STEP 3:

Once the screws are fixed on the wall, insert the four screw heads through the large parts of the keyhole-shaped apertures, and then slide the EDS-205A/208A downwards, as indicated. Tighten the four screws for added stability.



Wiring Requirements



WARNING

Safety First!

Turn the power off before disconnecting modules or wires. The correct power supply voltage is listed on the product label. Check the voltage of your power source to make sure that you are using the correct voltage. Do NOT use a voltage greater than what is specified on the product label.

These devices must be supplied by a SELV source as defined in the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC and 2004/108/EC.



WARNING

Safety First!

Calculate the maximum possible current in each power wire and common wire. Observe all electrical codes dictating the maximum current allowable for each wire size.

If the current goes above the maximum ratings, the wiring could overheat, causing serious damage to your equipment.

You should also pay attention to the following points:

- Use separate paths to route wiring for power and devices. If power wiring and device wiring paths must cross, make sure the wires are perpendicular at the intersection point.
NOTE: Do not run signal or communications wiring and power wiring in the same wire conduit. To avoid interference, wires with different signal characteristics should be routed separately.
- You can use the type of signal transmitted through a wire to determine which wires should be kept separate. The rule of thumb is that wiring that shares similar electrical characteristics can be bundled together.
- Keep input wiring and output wiring separated.
- It is strongly advised that you label wiring to all devices in the system when necessary.

Grounding the EtherDevice Switch

Grounding and wire routing help limit the effects of noise due to electromagnetic interference (EMI). Run the ground connection from the ground screw to the grounding surface prior to connecting devices.

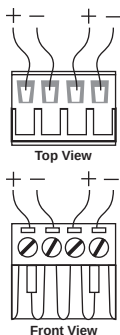


ATTENTION

This product is intended to be mounted to a well-grounded mounting surface such as a metal panel.

Wiring the Redundant Power Inputs

The top two contacts and the bottom two contacts of the 4-contact terminal block connector on the EDS's top panel are used for the EDS's two AC/DC inputs. Top and front views of one of the terminal block connectors are shown here.



STEP 1: Insert the negative/positive AC/DC wires into the V-/V+ terminals.

STEP 2: To keep the AC/DC wires from pulling loose, use a small flat-blade screwdriver to tighten the wire-clamp screws on the front of the terminal block connector.

STEP 3: Insert the plastic terminal block connector prongs into the terminal block receptor, which is located on EDS's top panel.



ATTENTION

Before connecting the EtherDevice Switch to the AC/DC power inputs, make sure the AC/DC power source voltage is stable.

Communication Connections

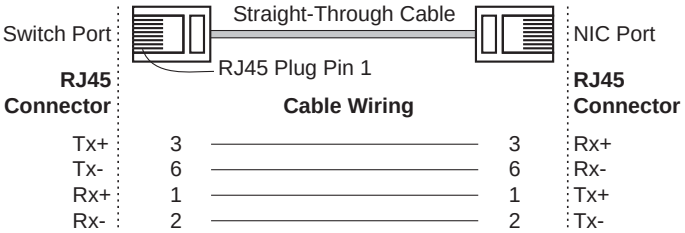
The EDS-205A models have 5 10/100BaseT(X) Ethernet ports. The EDS-208A models have 7 or 8 10/100BaseT(X) Ethernet ports, and 1 or 0 (zero) 100 BaseFX multi mode (SC/ST-type connector) fiber ports.

10/100BaseT(X) Ethernet Port Connection

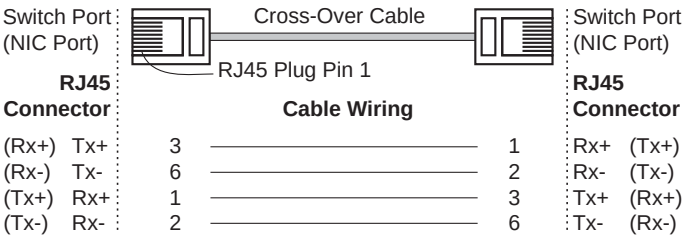
The 10/100BaseT(X) ports located on the EDS's front panel are used to connect to Ethernet-enabled devices. Below we show pinouts for both MDI (NIC-type) ports and MDI-X (HUB/Switch-type) ports, and also show cable wiring diagrams for straight-through and cross-over Ethernet cables.

MDI Port Pinouts		MDI-X Port Pinouts		8-pin RJ45
Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	
1	Tx+	1	Rx+	
2	Tx-	2	Rx-	
3	Rx+	3	Tx+	
6	Rx-	6	Tx-	

RJ45 (8-pin) to RJ45 (8-pin) Straight-Through Cable Wiring



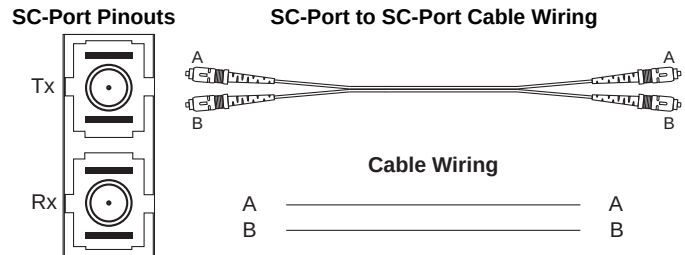
RJ45 (8-pin) to RJ45 (8-pin) Cross-Over Cable Wiring



100BaseFX Ethernet Port Connection

The concept behind the SC/ST port and cable is quite straightforward. Suppose you are connecting devices I and II; contrary to electrical signals, optical signals do not require a circuit in order to transmit data. Consequently, one of the optical lines is used to transmit data from device I to device II, and the other optical line is used transmit data from device II to device I, for full-duplex transmission.

Remember to connect the Tx (transmit) port of device I to the Rx (receive) port of device II, and the Rx (receive) port of device I to the Tx (transmit) port of device II. If you make your own cable, we suggest labeling the two sides of the same line with the same letter (A-to-A and B-to-B, as shown below, or A1-to-A2 and B1-to-B2).



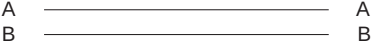
ST-Port Pinouts



ST-Port to ST-Port Cable Wiring



Cable Wiring



ATTENTION

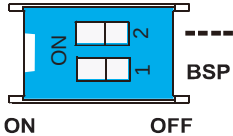
This is a Class 1 Laser/LED product. To avoid causing serious damage to your eyes, do not stare directly into the Laser Beam.

Redundant Power Inputs

Both power inputs can be connected simultaneously to live AC/DC power sources. If one power source fails, the other live source acts as a backup, and automatically supplies all of the EDS’s power needs.

DIP Switch Settings

EDS-205A/208A DIP Switches



The default setting for each DIP Switch is OFF. The following table explains the effect of setting the DIP Switches to the ON positions.

DIP Switch	Setting	Description
-----		Serves no function (reserved for future use).
BSP	ON	Enables broadcast storm protection
	OFF	Disables broadcast storm protection



ATTENTION

To actively updated DIP switch settings, power off and then power on the EDS.

LED Indicators

The front panel of the Moxa EtherDevice Switch contains several LED indicators. The function of each LED is described in the table below.

LED	Color	State	Description
P1	AMBER	On	Power is being supplied to power input P1.
		Off	Power is not being supplied to power input P1.
P2	AMBER	On	Power is being supplied to power input P2.
		Off	Power is not being supplied to power input P2.
10M	Yellow	On	TP port's 10 Mbps link is active.
		Blinking	Data is being transmitted at 10 Mbps.
		Off	TP Port's 10 Mbps link is inactive
100M	GREEN	On	TP port's 100 Mbps link is active.
		Blinking	Data is being transmitted at 100 Mbps.
		Off	100Base TX Port's link is inactive.

Auto MDI/MDI-X Connection

The Auto MDI/MDI-X function allows users to connect the EDS's 10/100BaseTX ports to any kind of Ethernet device, without needing to pay attention to the type of Ethernet cable being used for the connection. This means that you can use either a straight-through cable or cross-over cable to connect the EDS to Ethernet devices.

Dual Speed Functionality and Switching

The Moxa EtherDevice Switch's 10/100 Mbps switched RJ45 port auto negotiates with the connected device for the fastest data transmission rate supported by both devices. All models of Moxa EtherDevice Switch are plug-and-play devices, so that software configuration is not required at installation, or during maintenance. The half/full duplex mode for the switched RJ45 ports is user dependent and changes (by auto-negotiation) to full or half duplex, depending on which transmission speed is supported by the attached device.

Switching, Filtering, and Forwarding

Each time a packet arrives at one of the switched ports, a decision is made to either filter or forward the packet. Packets with source and destination addresses belonging to the same port segment will be filtered, constraining those packets to one port, and relieving the rest of the network from the need to process them. A packet with destination address on another port segment will be forwarded to the appropriate port, and will not be sent to ports where it is not needed. Packets that are used in maintaining the operation of the network (such as the occasional multi-cast packet) are forwarded to all ports. The EDS operates in the store-and-forward switching mode, which eliminates bad packets and enables peak performance to be achieved when there is heavy traffic on the network.

Switching and Address Learning

The EDS has an address table that can hold up to 1000 node addresses, which makes it suitable for use with large networks. The address tables are self-learning, so that as nodes are added or removed, or moved from one segment to another, the EDS automatically keeps up with new node locations. An address-aging algorithm causes the least-used addresses to be deleted in favor of newer, more frequently used addresses. To reset the address buffer, power down the unit and then power it back up.

Auto-Negotiation and Speed Sensing

All of the EDS’s RJ45 Ethernet ports independently support auto-negotiation for speeds in the 10BaseT and 100BaseTX modes, with operation according to the IEEE 802.3u standard. This means that some nodes could be operating at 10 Mbps, while at the same time, other nodes are operating at 100 Mbps. Auto-negotiation takes place when an RJ45 cable connection is made, and then each time a LINK is enabled. The EDS advertises its capability for using either 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps transmission speeds, with the device at the other end of the cable expected to advertise in a similar manner. Depending on what type of device is connected, this will result in agreement to operate at a speed of either 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps. If an EDS RJ45 Ethernet port is connected to a non-negotiating device, it will default to 10 Mbps speed and half-duplex mode, as required by the IEEE 802.3u standard.

Specifications

Technology

Standards IEEE 802.3 for 10BaseT,
IEEE 802.3u for 100BaseT(X) and 100BaseFX,
IEEE 802.3x for Flow Control

Processing Type Store and Forward

Flow Control IEEE 802.3x flow control, back pressure flow control

Address Table Size 1K uni-cast addresses

Interface

RJ45 Ports 10/100BaseT(X) auto negotiation speed, F/H duplex mode, and auto MDI/MDI-X connection
Fiber Ports 100BaseFX ports (SC/ST connector, multi mode)
LED Indicators P1, P2 (Power), 10/100M (TP port), and 100M (Fiber port)

DIP Switch enable/disable broadcast storm protection

Optical Fiber

	100BaseFX
	Multi Mode
Wavelength	1300 nm
Max. TX	-10 dBm
Min. TX	-20 dBm
RX Sensitivity	-32 dBm
Link Budget	12 dB
Typical Distance	5 km ^a
	4 km ^b
Saturation	-6 dBm

- a. 50/125µm, 800 MHz*km fiber optic cable
- b. 62.5/125µm, 500 MHz*km fiber optic cable

Power

Input Voltage	12/24/48 VDC (9.6 to 60 VDC), 18 to 30VAC (47 to 63 Hz)
Connection	Removable 4-contact terminal block
Overload Current	1.1A
Protection	
Reverse Polarity	Present
Protection	

Physical Characteristics

Housing	IP30 protection, metal case
Dimensions	EDS-208A series: 50 x 115 x 70 mm EDS-205A: 30 x 115 x 70 mm
Weight	EDS-208A series: 275 g EDS-205A: 175 g
Installation	DIN-Rail Mounting, Wall Mounting

Environmental Limits

Operating Temperature	-10 to 60°C (14 to 140°F)
Storage Temperature	-40 to 85°C (-40 to 185°F)
Ambient Relative Humidity	5 to 95% (non-condensing)

Regulatory Approvals

Safety	UL508 (pending)
EMI	FCC Part 15, CISPR (EN55022) class A
EMS	EN61000-4-2 (ESD), Level 3 EN61000-4-3 (RS), Level 3 EN61000-4-4 (EFT), Level 3 EN61000-4-5 (Surge), Level 3 EN61000-4-6 (CS), Level 3 EN61000-4-8 EN61000-4-11
Shock	IEC 60068-2-27
Freefall	IEC 60068-2-32
Vibration	IEC 60068-2-6
WARRANTY	5 years

Technical Support Contact Information

www.moxa.com/support

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