



BoX2 base

Installation Manual
English

Installation manual for BoX2 base

Foreword

All operator panels are developed to satisfy the demands of human-machine communication. Built-in functions such as displaying and controlling text, dynamic indication, time channels, alarm and recipe handling are included.

The operator panel works primarily in an object-oriented way, making it easy to understand and use. Configuration is carried out on a PC using iX Developer software. The project can then be transferred and stored in the operator panel itself.

Various types of automation equipment such as PLCs, servos or drives can be connected to the operator panels. In this manual, the term “the controller” refers to the connected equipment.

This manual explains how to install the operator panel. Please refer to the iX Developer reference manual for further information.

Order no: MAEN274

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1 Safety Precautions

Both the installer and the owner and/or operator of the operator panel must read and understand this installation manual.

1.1 General

- Read the safety precautions carefully.
- Check the delivery for transportation damage. If damage is found, notify the supplier as soon as possible.
- Do not use the operator panel in an environment with high explosive hazards.
- The supplier is not responsible for modified, altered or reconstructed equipment.
- Use only parts and accessories manufactured according to specifications of the supplier.
- Read the installation and operating instructions carefully before installing, using or repairing the operator panel.
- Never allow fluids, metal filings or wiring debris to enter any openings in the operator panel. This may cause fire or electrical shock.
- Only qualified personnel may operate the operator panel.
- The figures in this manual serve an illustrative purpose. Because of the many variables associated with any particular installation, the supplier cannot assume responsibility for actual use based on the figures.
- The supplier neither guarantees that the operator panel is suitable for your particular application, nor assumes responsibility for your product design, installation or operation.
- It is recommended to turn on and shut down the operator panel at least once before installing any components/cards or before connecting the operator panel to external devices; for example serial devices.
- For Marine panels only:
 - The operator panel must be installed and operated as described in this document to meet this certification.
 - Observe precautions for handling electrostatic discharge sensitive devices

1.2 Hazardous Materials

Part description 零件描述	Toxic and hazardous materials or elements 有毒和有害的材料或元素					
	Pb	Hg	Cd	Cr6+	PBB	PBDE
PCB and electronic components PCB 和电子元件	X	O	O	O	O	O

O: Indicates that the concentration of the hazardous substance in all homogeneous materials in the parts is below the relevant threshold of the GB/T 26572-2011 standard.

O : 表示该有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在 GB/T 26572-2011 规定的限量要求以下。

X: Indicates that the concentration of the hazardous substance of at least one of all homogeneous materials in the parts is above the relevant threshold of the GB/T

26572-2011 standard. But still complies with the EU RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

X: 表明该有害物质至少在部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出GB/T 26572-2011规定的限量要求。但仍然符合EU RoHS 指令2011/65/EU。

1.3 Disposal Requirements Under WEEE Regulations

For professional users in the European Union: If you wish to discard electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), please contact your dealer or supplier for further information.

For disposal in countries outside of the European Union: If you wish to discard this product please contact your local authorities or dealer and ask for the correct method of disposal.

1.4 UL and cUL Installation

Caution:

This section is only valid for UL labeled X2 panels.

- This equipment is suitable for use in Class 2 non-hazardous locations only. [Combinations of equipment in your system are subject to investigation by the local authority having jurisdiction at the time of installation].
 - All devices have to be supplied by a Class 2 power supply.
-



Warning:

Only UL and cUL approved expansion units are allowed to be connected to the port designated "EXPANSION". At the moment there are no such units evaluated or allowed.

SEULES LES UNITÉS D'EXTENSION CERTIFIÉES UL ET
cUL PEUVENT ÊTRE RACCORDÉES AU PORT DÉSIGNÉ « EXPANSION ».
À L'HEURE ACTUELLE, AUCUNE UNITÉ DE CE TYPE N'A ÉTÉ TESTÉE
OU AUTORISÉE.

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**Warning:**

Battery may explode if mistreated. Do not recharge, disassemble or dispose of in fire.

LA BATTERIE PEUT EXPLOSER EN CAS DE MAUVAISE MANIPULATION.
NE LA RECHARGEZ PAS, NE LA DÉMONTEZ PAS ET NE LA JETEZ
PAS DANS LE FEU.

- This product contains a battery; this must only be changed in an area known to be non-hazardous.
- Replace the battery with a BR 2032 battery. Use of another type of battery may present a risk of fire or explosion.
- For use on a flat surface of a type 4X enclosure indoor use only.
- Use minimum 75°C copper conductors only.
- To make wiring connections to the power supply connector, follow the table with cable and torque specifications below:

Terminal Block Connector	Wire Size AWG	Torque (Lb.In.)
X1/X100 Phoenix connectors	AWG 30 – 12	5 – 7
X1/X100 Anytek connectors	AWG 24 – 12	3.5
X1/X100 DECA connectors	AWG 24 – 12	7

- These devices are Class 2 supplied programmable controllers (industrial PCs) for the use in industrial control equipment and are intended to be (front) panel mounted (Type 12 and 4x for indoor use only).

Caution:

The enclosure provides a degree of protection of at least IP20, but when installed in an apparatus, it should meet IP65..

LE BOÎTIER OFFRE UN DEGRÉ DE PROTECTION D'AU MOINS IP20, MAIS LORSQU'IL EST INSTALLÉ DANS UN APPAREIL, IL DOIT ÊTRE DE CLASSE IP65.

1.5 During Installation

- The operator panel is designed for stationary installation on a planar surface, where the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - no high explosive risks
 - no strong magnetic fields
 - no direct sunlight
 - no large, sudden temperature changes
- Install the operator panel according to the accompanying installation instructions.
- Ground the operator panel according to the accompanying installation instructions.
- Only qualified personnel may install the operator panel.
- Separate the high voltage, signal, and supply cables.
- Make sure that the voltage and polarity of the power source is correct before connecting the operator panel to the power outlet.

- Peripheral equipment must be appropriate for the application and location.

1.6 During Use

- Keep the operator panel clean.
- Emergency stop and other safety functions may not be controlled from the operator panel.

1.7 Service and Maintenance

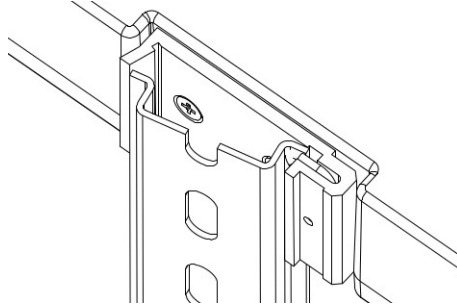
- Only qualified personnel should carry out repairs.
- The agreed warranty applies.
- Before carrying out any cleaning or maintenance operations, disconnect the equipment from the electrical supply.

1.8 Dismantling and Scrapping

- The operator panel or parts thereof shall be recycled according to local regulations.
- The following components contain substances that might be hazardous to health and the environment: lithium battery and electrolytic capacitor.

2 Installation

2.1 Installation Process



The BoX2 base can be used as a bench top device or clipped onto a DIN rail.

The following is needed:

- No tools required - standard usage

1. Unpack and check the delivery. If damage is found, notify the supplier.

Note:

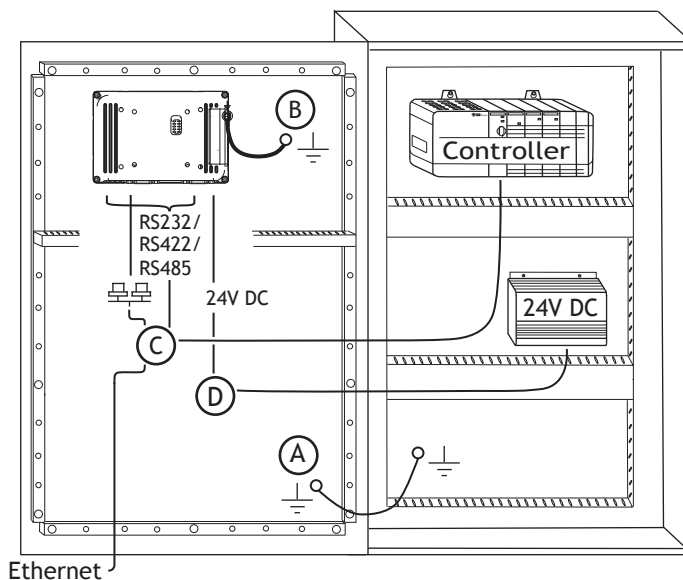
Place the operator panel on a stable surface during installation.

Dropping the operator panel or letting it fall may cause damage.

2. Connect the cables in the specified order, according to the drawing and steps below.

Caution:

- The operator panel must be brought to ambient temperature before it is started up. If condensation forms, ensure that the operator panel is dry before connecting it to the power outlet.
- Ensure that the operator panel and the controller system have the same electrical grounding (reference voltage level), otherwise errors in communication may occur.
- Ensure that the voltage and polarity of the power source is correct.
- Separate high voltage cables from signal and supply cables.
- Shielded communication cables are recommended.



The image is illustrative only and may differ slightly from the actual panel.

- Connect cable A.
- Connect cable B, using 14-20 AWG (2.08–0.52 mm²), 180–220 N-cm torque.
- Connect cable C.
- Connect cable D. The recommended cross-section of the cable is 1.5 mm².

2.1.1 Connections to the Controller

For information about the cables to be used when connecting the operator panel to the controller, please refer to the help file for the driver in question.

2.1.2 Other Connections and Peripherals

Cables, peripheral equipment and accessories must be suitable for the application and its environment. For further details or recommendations, please refer to the supplier.

3 Technical Data

Parameter	BoX2 base
Dimensions, W × H × D	130 × 89 × 35 mm
Sealing	IP 20
Frame material	Plastic (PC+ABS)
Weight	0.3 kg
CPU	400 MHz ARM9
Serial port COM A	Standard D-sub (9 Pin, female) COM1: 1×RS-232 Rx/Tx with RTS/CTS COM2: 1×RS-422
Serial port COM B	Standard D-sub (9 Pin, female) COM3: 1×RS-232 Rx/Tx with RTS/CTS COM4: 1×RS-485
Ethernet	10/100 Mbit Base-T (shielded RJ45 with LEDs)
USB	Supports up to USB 2.0 High Speed
Flash memory (application memory)	256 MB SSD (NAND Flash) Application memory 200 MB
Memory RAM	128 MB (DDR2)
NVRAM	N/A
Real time clock	Yes
Battery	Lithium ion, 3V / 200 mAh
Power consumption at rated voltage	3 W
Fuse	Internal DC fuse, 2.0 AT
Power supply	CE: The power supply must conform with the requirements according to EN/IEC 60950 and EN/IEC 61558-2-4. UL and cUL: The power supply must conform with the requirements for class 2 power supplies.
Operating temperature	-10 °C to +50 °C
Storage temperature	-20 °C to +60 °C
Relative humidity in operation	5%–85% non-condensation
Vibration	1g, according to EN/IEC 60068-2-6, Test Fc
Mechanical shock	15g, half-sine, 11ms according to EN/IEC60068-2-27
Approvals and certifications	CE / FCC / KC Information is available on www.beijerelectronics.com
UL approval	Yes, information available at UL.com

4 Chemical Resistance

4.1 Plastic Casing

The frame and casing material is plastic (PC+ABS). This material withstands exposure to the following chemicals without visible change:

Acetic acid 10%	Nitric acid 10%
Baysilon® M 300	Phosphoric acid 30%
Citric acid 10%	Sea water
Cleaning agent, Dor®	Sodium hypochlorite
Curd soap solution 2%	Sodium thiosulphate
Hydrochloric acid 20%	Sulphuric acid 30%
Hydrogen superoxide 30%	Urea
Lactic acid 10%	-

The material shows limited resistance to the following chemicals at room temperature:

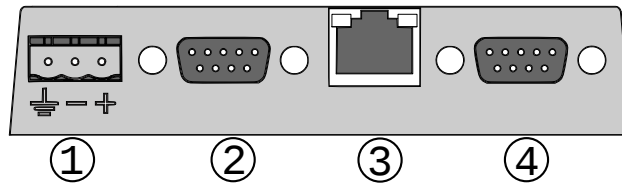
Cleaner's naphtha, free from aromatic hydrocarbons	Heating oil
Ethyl alcohol 96%	Isopropanol
Glycerin	N-hexane
Glycol	Persil powder in solution

The material shows little or no resistance to the following chemicals at room temperature:

Acetone	Methylisobutyl ketone
Ammonia solution, diluted	Naphthalene
Aniline	Nitrobenzene
Aromatic hydrocarbons	Oleic acid
Benzene	Olive oil
Bromin	Phenol
Butter	Potassium carbonate, sat.
Chlorine	Sodium hydroxide solution 10%
Diethyl ether	Soya oil
Iodine	Toluene
Lard	Trichloroethylene

5 Operator Panel Drawings

5.1 Connectors

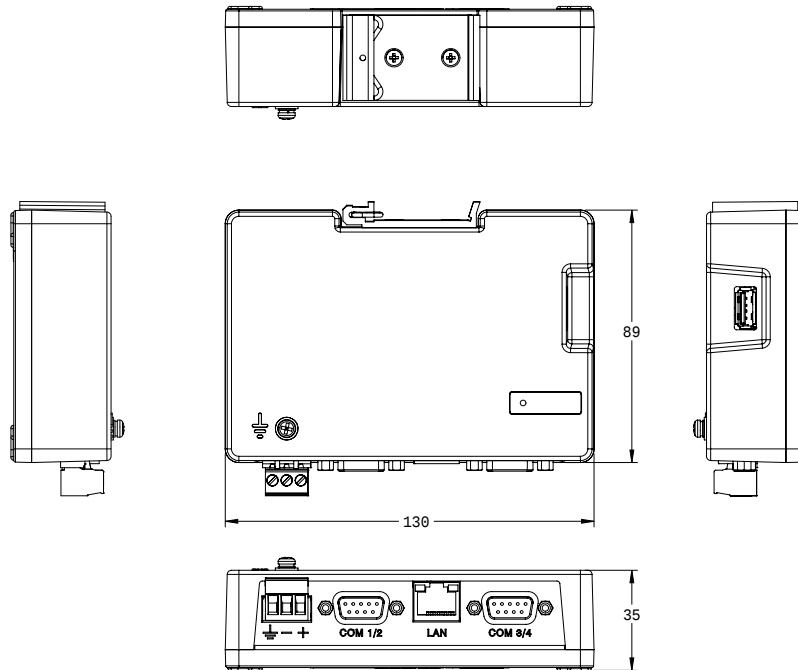


Pos.	Connector	Description
1	Power supply	+24 V DC (18–32 V DC)
2	COM A	Serial communication port
3	LAN	1×10 / 100 Base-T (shielded RJ45)
4	COM B	Serial communication port

5.1.1 Communication Ports

Pin	Serial port, 9-pin female		Serial port, 9-pin female	
	COM 1	COM 2	COM 3	COM 4
1	-	RS422 Tx+ RS485 Tx+ / Rx+	-	RS422 Tx+ RS485 Tx+ / Rx+
2	RS232 RxD	-	RS232 RxD	-
3	RS232 TxD	-	RS232 TxD	-
4	-	RS422 Rx+	-	-
5	GND	GND	GND	GND
6	-	RS422 Tx- RS485 Tx- / Rx-	-	RS422 Tx- RS485 Tx- / Rx-
7	RS232 RTS	-	-	-
8	RS232 CTS	-	-	-
9	-	RS422 Rx-	-	-

5.2 BoX2 base Outline



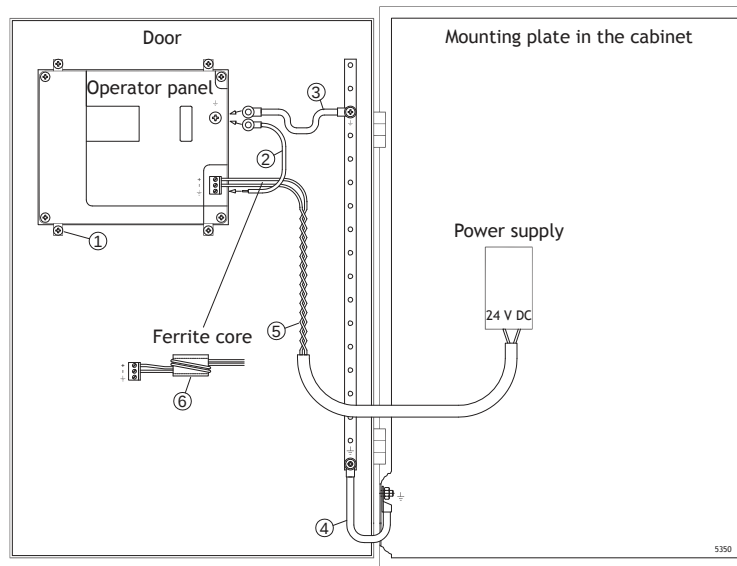
Note:

A Step CAD file is available on the web site www.beijerelectronics.com

6 Additional Installation Tips

When experiencing communication problems in noisy environments or when operating close to temperature limits, the following recommendations are to be noticed.

6.1 Grounding the operator panel



The mounting clamps of the operator panel do not provide a secure grounding connection between the panel and the device cabinet, see 1 in drawing above.

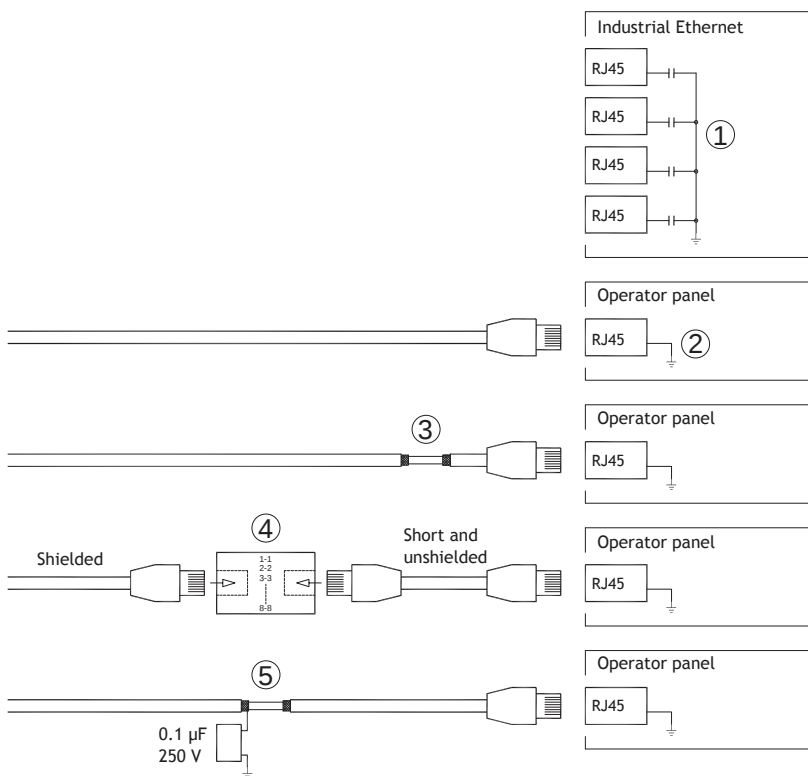
1. Connect a wire, that is sized correctly according to local electrical codes, between the quick-connect terminal connector on the operator panel and the chassis of the panel, see 2 in drawing above.
2. Connect a wire or grounding braid, that is sized correctly according to local electrical codes, between the chassis of the operator panel and the closest grounding point on the door, see 3 in drawing above.
3. Connect a strong but short grounding braid between the door and the device cabinet, see 4 in drawing above.
4. Twist the cables onto the 24 V DC feed, see 5 in drawing above.
 2 turns around the ferrite core provide 4 times the suppression of 1 turn.
 3 turns around the ferrite core provide 9 times the suppression of 1 turn.

Connect a wire or grounding braid, that is sized correctly according to local electrical codes, between the chassis of the operator panel and the closest grounding point.

Note:

The grounding wires should be short and the conductor should have a large area.
A long, thin grounding wire has a very high impedance (resistance) at high frequencies and does not guide disturbances to the ground.
Multi-wire conductors are better than single wire conductors with the same area.
A braided conductor wire with the same area is even better. The best is a short, thick grounding braid.

6.2 Ethernet Connection in the Operator Panel



In some industrial units for Ethernet, the RJ45 contact's shield is connected to the chassis via a capacitor, see 1 in drawing above.

The operator panel's Ethernet shield is directly connected to the chassis, see 2 in drawing above.

1. Check whether the other Ethernet unit has its shield directly grounded or grounded via a capacitor.

Note:

In many cases, connecting the shielded Ethernet cabling to the chassis at both ends is inappropriate. Hum or grounding loops can occur. Unshielded cabling may even result in fewer communication errors.

A good solution may be to use a shielded Ethernet cable, but to connect the shield at one end only.

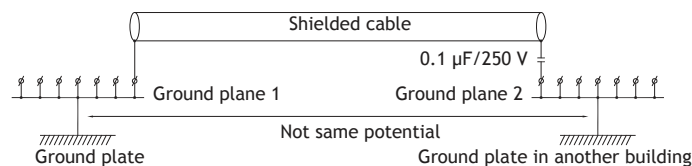
One option is to break the shield, see 3 in drawing above.

A more elegant method is to expand the shielded Ethernet cabling with a piece of unshielded Ethernet cable, see 4 in drawing above.

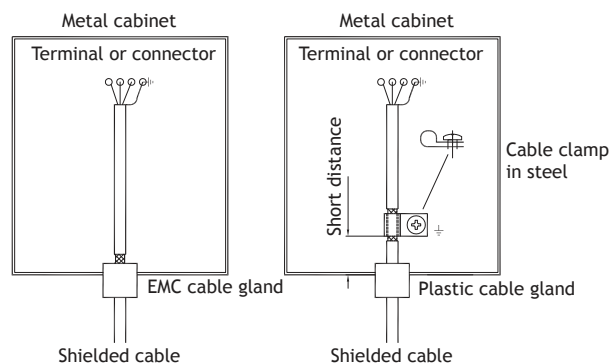
The shield can be grounded via an external $0.1\ \mu\text{F}/250\ \text{V}$ film capacitor, see 5 in drawing above. This connects the HF transients to ground.

6.3 To Achieve Better EMC Protection

- Initially, use the original cabling from Beijer Electronics primarily.
- Use shielded cables for RS-232 communication.
- Use twisted pair and shielded cabling for RS-422 and RS-485.
- Use the cabling intended for the bus type; Ethernet, Profibus, CC-Link, CAN, Device Net etc.
- Install and connect according to applicable specifications for the relevant bus standard.
- Use shielded cabling for Ethernet, preferably with foil and a braided shield.
- D-sub covers should be shielded, and the shield should be connected to the cover 360° where the cable enters.
- Connect the shield at both ends.



With longer distances, there is a risk that the ground potential may be different. In that case, the shield should only be connected at one end. A good alternative is to connect the other end of the shield to the ground via a $0.1\ \mu\text{F}/250\ \text{V}$ film capacitor. Both ends are then connected to the ground in terms of HF, but only connected to the ground at one end in terms of LF, thus avoiding the 50/60 Hz grounding loops.



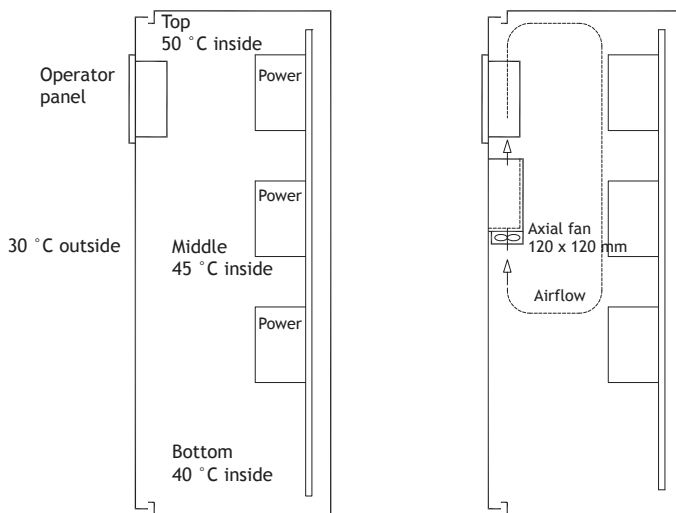
1. Use an EMC cable gland or regular plastic cable gland, remove the outer jacket and connect the shield to the installation plate with a 360° metal cable clamp.

2. Place the 24 V DC and communications cabling in one cable trunk/cable duct and 230/380 V AC in another. If the cables need to be crossed, cross them at 90° only. Avoid combining the cabling for stronger 24 V DC outputs with the communication cabling.

Ferrite cores that are snapped onto the shielded cabling may remove minor disturbances. Large ferrite pieces that are snapped onto unshielded cabling and where the wires go 2-4 times around the cores are approximately 5-25 times more efficient.

6.4 Ambient Temperature

The maximum ambient temperature for the operator panel is provided in the specifications. The ambient temperature refers to the temperature in the device cabinet which cools the operator panel's electronics.



In most cases, the ambient temperature for the operator panel is significantly higher than the device cabinet's ambient temperature.

If the cabinet is tall and there are a number of heat-generating devices, the temperature at the top of the cabinet is considerably higher than the temperature increase that would be expected. All electronics are sensitive to heat. The lifespan of an electrolytic capacitor is cut in half with an 8-10 °C increase in temperature. A 15-20 °C temperature increase results in a quarter of the lifespan etc.

Rittal has a good program for estimating the anticipated average temperature in the cabinet as well as a large program for controlling the temperature in the device cabinet.

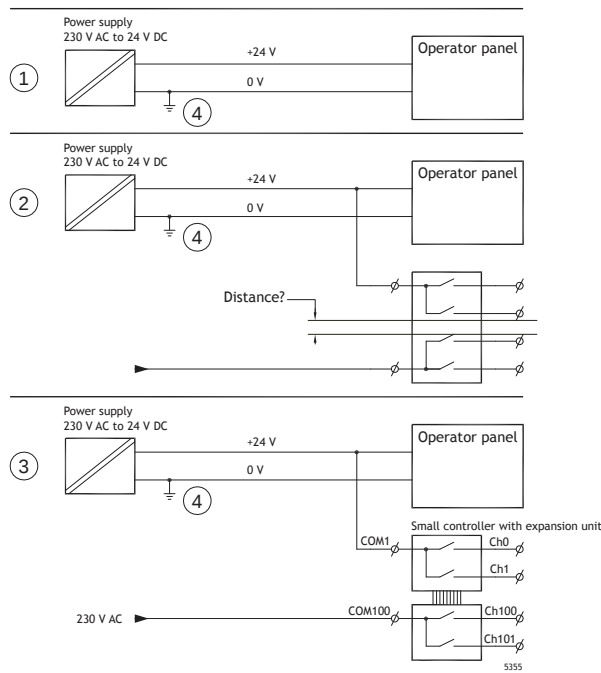
An enamel-coated steel cabinet has a radiant heat value of 5.5 W/m² per degrees C.

Installing a fan inside the cabinet evens out the temperature, while moving air provides considerably better cooling than still air.

Install the fan so that it sits in a cooler area and blows cold air against the operator panel. If the fan is mounted at the top and sucks warm air upwards, the ambient temperature of the fan becomes higher, resulting in a shorter lifespan.

An approximate value of the net power consumption for the operator panel can be calculated by multiplying the supply voltage with the current drawn by the operator panel. This is assuming that all supplied power is transformed to heat.

6.5 Safety



If a power supply that meets safety standards is used and only powers the operator panel, there is no problem. See 1 in drawing above.

However, if a 24 V unit that also powers other units is used, there is reason to be cautious, see 2 in drawing above. The operator panel does not have insulation that meets safety requirements in the event of a potential short circuit between 230 V AC and 24 V DC. It is assumed that the 24 V power supply is secure, for example, SELV according to EN 60950 (protection against electric shock) and UL 950.

Note:

Here is an example that explains why a secure 24 V DC power supply can be ruined by mixing 24 V relay contacts with 230 V AC relay contacts in a smaller controller. Check that the clearances and creepage distances between 24 V DC and 230 V AC fulfill EN 60950 or UL 950. If not, input a separate 24 V unit into the operator panel.

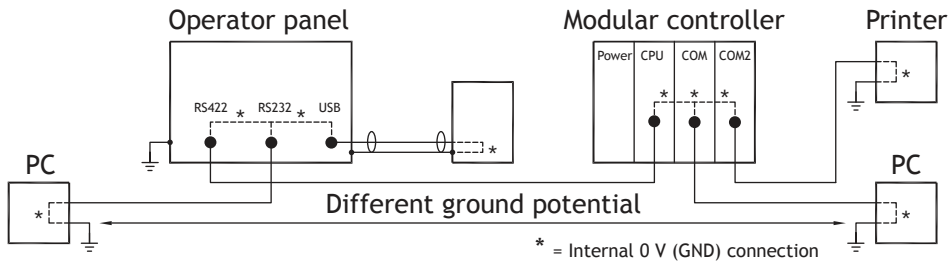
If there is a substantial distance between the relay contacts for 24 V DC and 230 V AC, it is OK to use the same 24 V devices for all feeds. See 3 in drawing above.

Connect 0 V on the 24 V power supply to the ground, see 4 in drawing above. This offers three advantages:

- Safety is increased. The 24 V power supply is not live in the event of a faulty connection or short circuit between 0 V (24 V) and 230 V phase.
- Transients on the 24 V feed are connected to the ground.
- No risk that the 24 V feed is at a high level in relationship to the ground. This is not unusual since there is high static electricity.

6.6 Galvanic Isolation

The operator panel has galvanic isolation against the 24 V DC power supply but no galvanic isolation between the communication ports for RS-232, RS-422/RS-485 and USB. Only the Ethernet connection has galvanic isolation.



When a PC is connected to the operator panel, the internal 0 V (GND) of the panel is connected to the protective ground via the PC.

A number of USB devices can have the shield connected together with the protective ground. Here, the 0 V (GND) of the operator panel is connected to the protective ground when, for example, a USB memory stick, keyboard, or similar device is plugged in.

If a number of units are connected that have a 0 V and a ground connection, and these are connected to various grounding points, there is a substantial risk of problems. Grounding currents go through communication cables, the rear plate of the controller, internally in the operator panel, and can cause errors.

Use external units to improve communication and achieve galvanic isolation. Westermo has good industry-standard insulators that are also insulated from the 24 V DC feed.

Note:

It is very important to make sure that the 24 V feed in the external insulation unit is not connected to one of the communication outlets. If it does not have 100% insulation against the 24 V feed, disturbances and grounding currents from the 0 V on the 24 V side disrupt the communication.

Using this type of unit solves one problem but creates a larger problem! A substandard installation may work now, but problems may arise when other devices are connected.

6.7 Cable and Bus Termination RS-485

- If maximum transfer distance and maximum transfer speed is needed, shielded and twisted pair cable should be used. The mutual capacitance may not exceed 52.5 pF/m, and the cable area should be at least 0.25 mm² (AWG 24).
- 0 V, the reference voltage for communication should be included in the cabling. With two-way communication use two pairs; one pair for communication and one pair for 0 V.
- The shield must be grounded at one end. The other end is usually grounded, but with longer distances or when there is a difference in the ground potential, the shield should be connected to the ground via 0.1 µF/250 V film capacitor to prevent ground current in the braided shield. A number of manufacturers recommend that the shield be grounded at each node. Various manufacturers have different systems for bus termination.

Depending on the recipients' design, the bus wires may be on the same level or require pull-up or pull-down to ensure that no faulty signals are detected when the bus is in resting mode (all transmitters are disconnected).



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