## EB3C Relay Barriers

Input contacts can be used in any explosive gas and Zone 0/Class I Div. 1 areas.

| Explosion <br> protection | Relay Barrier: <br> Switch (EB9Z-A): <br> Switch (EB9Z-A1): | [Ex ia Ga] II C <br> Exia II CT6 <br> Exia II BT6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

- IEC60079 compliant.
- Wide variety of models ranging from 1 -circuit to 16 circuit models.
- 8 - and 16 -channel are available in common wiring, ideal for connection to PLCs. 16-circuit also available with a connector.
- No grounding required.
- IDEC's original spring-up terminal minimizes wiring time.
- 35-mm-wide DIN rail mounting or direct screw mounting.
- Global usage

IECEx
North America: FM, UL, c-UL Europe: CE marking, ATEX, UKCA
China: EX-CCC Korea: KCS
Taiwan TS
Japan: DEKRA

- Ship class: NK (Japan), KR (Korea)



## 

Relay Barriers

| Package quantity:1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output |  | Number of Channels | Part No. | Weight (g) |
| Relay |  | 1 | EB3C-R01AN | 150 |
|  |  | 2 | EB3C-R02AN | 180 |
|  |  | 3 | EB3C-R03AN | 190 |
|  |  | 5 | EB3C-R05AN | 260 |
|  |  | 6 | EB3C-R06AN | 270 |
|  |  | 8 (*) | EB3C-R08AN | 300 |
|  |  | 10 | EB3C-R10AN | 380 |
|  |  | 8 | EB3C-R08CAN | 280 |
| Transistor (Sink/Source) |  | 1 | EB3C-T01AN | 140 |
|  |  | 2 | EB3C-T02AN | 170 |
|  |  | 3 | EB3C-T03AN | 180 |
|  |  | 5 | EB3C-T05AN | 250 |
|  |  | 6 | EB3C-T06AN | 260 |
|  |  | 8 | EB3C-T08AN | 320 |
|  |  | 10 | EB3C-T10AN | 340 |
| Transistor (Sink) |  | 8 (*) | EB3C-T08CKAN | 260 |
|  |  | 16 (*) | EB3C-T16CKAN | 260 |
| Transistor (Source) |  | 8 (*) | EB3C-T08CSAN | 260 |
|  |  | 16 (*) | EB3C-T16CSAN | 260 |
| Relay |  | 1 | EB3C-R01DN | 130 |
|  |  | 2 | EB3C-R02DN | 170 |
|  |  | 3 | EB3C-R03DN | 180 |
|  |  | 5 | EB3C-R05DN | 250 |
|  |  | 6 | EB3C-R06DN | 260 |
|  |  | 8 | EB3C-R08DN | 260 |
|  |  | 8 (*) | EB3C-R08CDN | 270 |
|  |  | 10 | EB3C-R10DN | 360 |
|  |  | 16 (*) | EB3C-R16CDN | 390 |
| Transistor (Sink/Source) |  | 1 | EB3C-T01DN | 120 |
|  |  | 2 | EB3C-T02DN | 160 |
|  |  | 3 | EB3C-T03DN | 170 |
|  |  | 5 | EB3C-T05DN | 240 |
|  |  | 6 | EB3C-T06DN | 250 |
|  |  | 8 | EB3C-T08DN | 250 |
|  |  | 10 | EB3C-T10DN | 320 |
| Transistor | Sink | 8 (*) | EB3C-T08CKDN | 250 |
|  |  | 16 (*) | EB3C-T16CKDN | 350 |
|  | Source | 8 (*) | EB3C-T08CSDN | 250 |
|  |  | 16 (*) | EB3C-T16CSDN | 350 |
|  | Sink | 16 (*) | EB3C-T16CKD-CN | 330 |
|  | Source |  | EB3C-T16CSD-CN | 330 |

[^0]Accessories

| Name | Part No. | Ordering No. | Package Quantity | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| DIN Rail | BAA1000 | BAA1000PN10 | 10 | Aluminum (1m long) |
| End Clip | BNL6 | BNL6PN10 | 10 | For fastening EB3C units on the DIN rail. |
| Static Electricity Caution Plate | EB9Z-N1 | EB9Z-N1PN10 | 10 | Polyester 20 (W) $\times 6(\mathrm{H}) \mathrm{mm}$ |

## Explosion-Protection and Electrical Specifications

| Explosion Protection |  |  |  | Intrinsic safety type |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Degree of Protection |  |  |  | IP20 (IEC 60529) |  |
| Installation Location |  |  | Relay Barrier | Safe indoor place (safe area: non-hazardous area) |  |
|  |  |  | Switch | For zone 0, 1, 2 |  |
| Non-intrinsically Safe Circuit Maximum Voltage (Um) |  |  |  | 250V AC (UL: 125V) |  |
|  | Wiring Method |  |  | 1-channel Separate Wiring | 16-channel Common Wiring |
|  | Rated Operating Voltage |  |  | 12 V DC $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
|  | Rated Operating Current |  |  | $10 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{DC} \pm 20 \%$ |  |
|  | Maximum Output Voltage (U0) |  |  | 13.2V DC |  |
|  | Maximum Output Current (10) |  |  | 14.2 mA | 227.2 mA |
|  | Maximum Output Power (Po) |  |  | 46.9 mW | 750 mW |
|  | Maximum External Capacitance (Co) |  |  | 470 nF | 490 nF |
|  | Maximum External Inductance (Lo) |  |  | 88.0 mH | 0.6 mH |
|  | Allowable Wiring Resistance (Rc) |  |  | $300 \Omega$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 600 /(\mathrm{N}+1) \Omega \\ (\mathrm{N}=\text { number of } \\ \text { common channels }) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | Maximum Channels per Common Line |  |  | - | 16 |
|  | Contact Configuration |  |  | 1N0 |  |
|  |  | Rated Insulation Voltage (Ui) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 250V AC, } 125 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC } \\ & \text { (UL: } 125 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC, 24V DC) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Thermal Current (lth) |  | 3A (common terminal: 8A) |  |
|  |  | Contact <br> Allowable <br> Power | Resistive Load | AC: 750 VA (UL: 375 VA ), DC: 72 W |  |
|  |  |  | Inductive Load | AC: 750 VA (UL 375 VA$)$ $(\cos \emptyset=0.3$ to 0.4$)$ DC: 48 W ( $L / \mathrm{R}=7 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) |  |
|  |  | Rated Load | Resistive Load | 250 V AC (UL: 125 V AC) 3A, 24V DC 3A |  |
|  |  |  | Inductive Load | 250V AC (UL: 125V AC) $3 \mathrm{~A}(\cos \emptyset=0.3$ to 0.4$)$ 24 V DC $2 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{R}=7 \mathrm{~ms})$ |  |
|  |  | Minimum Applicable Load |  | $0.1 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}, 0.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ (reference value) |  |
|  |  | Contact Resistance |  | $50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ maximum (initial value) |  |
|  |  | Turn ON Time |  | 12ms maximum (rated voltage) |  |
|  |  | Turn OFF Time |  | $10 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{maximum} \mathrm{(rated} \mathrm{voltage)}$ |  |
|  |  | Mechanical Life |  | 20,000,000 operations minimum (at 18,000 operations/hour, without load) |  |
|  |  | Electrical Life |  | 100,000 operations minimum <br> (at 1,800 operations/hour, at rated resistive load) |  |
|  |  | Short-circuit Protection |  | None |  |
|  |  | Rated Voltage |  | 24V DC |  |
|  |  | Maximum Voltage |  | 30V DC |  |
|  |  | Maximum Current |  | 100mA (connector model: 15 mA ) |  |
|  |  | Leakage Current |  | 0.1 mA maximum |  |
|  |  | Voltage Drop |  | 1.5 V maximum (operating temperature: $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |
|  |  | Inrush Current |  | 0.5A maximum ( 1 sec ) |  |
|  |  | Turn ON Time |  | $0.1 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{maximum} \mathrm{(resistive} \mathrm{load)}$ |  |
|  |  | Turn OFF Time |  | 0.4 ms (typical) (resistive load) |  |
|  |  | Short-circuit Protection |  |  |  |

Certification No.

| Certification Organization | Explosion Protection | Certification No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FM | AIS Class I, II, III Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D, E, F, G | FM22US0085X |
|  | AIS Zone 0, 1 [AEx ia Ga] II C, II B, II A |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{UL} \\ & \mathrm{c}-\mathrm{UL} \end{aligned}\right.$ | Class I, II, III Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D, E, F, G | E234997 |
|  | Class I, Zone 0 [AEx ia Ga] II C |  |
| DEKRA (IECEx) | [Ex ia Ga] II C: Gas, Vapour [Ex ia Da] III C: Dust | IECEx DEK 21.0070 |
| DEKRA (ATEX) | II (1) G [Ex ia Ga] II C: Gas, Vapour II (1) D [Ex ia Da] III C: Dust | DEKRA 21ATEX0103 |
| CSA (UKCA) | II (1) G [Ex ia Ga] II C: Gas, Vapour II (1) D [Ex ia Da] III C: Dust | CSAE 22UKEX1312 |
| CQC (Ex-CCC) | [Ex ia Ga] II C: Gas, Vapour [Ex ia Da] III C: Dust | 2020012316310050 |
| KCs (Korea) | [Ex ia Ga] II C: Gas, Vapour [Ex ia Da] III C: Dust | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14-AV4B0-0373 } \\ & \text { 14-AV4B0-0374 } \end{aligned}$ |
| DEKRA (Japan) | [Ex ia Ga] II C: Gas, Vapour [Ex ia Da] III C: Dust | DEK21.0084 |
| TS (Taiwan) | [Ex ia Ga] II C: Gas, Vapour [Ex ia Da] III C: Dust | TD04010Z |
| NK (Japan) | [Ex ia Ga] II C: Gas, Vapour [Ex ia Da] III C: Dust | TA22539M |
| KR (Korea) | [Ex ia Ga] II C: Gas, Vapour [Ex ia Da] III C: Dust | TKY17821-EL003 |
| TIIS (Japan) | Switch (EB9Z-A): Ex ia IIC T6 | TC15758 |
|  | Switch (EB9Z-A1): Ex ia IIB T6 | TC15961 |

- Switches are not certified except by TIIS (Technology Institution of Industrial Safety, Japan).
For details on switches, see "Switch Explosion-Protection Specifications" on page 3 and " 3 . Switches in the Hazardous Area" on page 7.
- Certificaton bodies, explosion-proof performance, and approval/certification numbers are subject to change due to revisions of standards or updates by certification bodies. For the latest information, contact IDEC.
- For FM, UL, and $c-$ UL explosion-proof approved models, add "- 2 " to the end of the part number. " -2 " is not added to the ordering number.
Example of part numbers that represent FM, UL, and c-UL certification: EB3C-R01AN-2
Example of ordering part number: EB3C-R01AN


## General Specifications

| Power Voltage | AC Power | DC Power |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated Power Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \text { to } 240 \mathrm{VAC} \\ & \text { (UL: } 100 \text { to } 120 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC) } \end{aligned}$ | 24V DC (UL: When using Class 2 power supply) |
| Allowable Voltage Range | -15 to +10\% | $\pm 10 \%$ |
| Rated Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (allowable range: 47 to 63 Hz ) | - |
| Inrush Current | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A}(100 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}) \\ & 20 \mathrm{~A}(200 \mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ | 10A (24V DC) |
| Dielectric Strength (1 minute, 1 mA ) | Between intrinsically safe circuit and non-intrinsically safe circuit: 1527V AC |  |
|  | Between AC power and output terminal: 1500V AC |  |
|  | Between DC power and transistor output terminal: 1000V AC (screw terminal model only) |  |
| Operating Temperature | -20 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (no freezing) |  |
| Operating Humidity | 45 to 85\% RH (no condensation) |  |
| Storage Temperature | -20 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (no freezing) |  |
| Atmosphere | 800 to 1100 hPa |  |
| Pollution Degree | 2 (IEC 60664) |  |
| Insulation Resistance | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ minimum ( 500 V DC megger, between the same poles as the dielectric strength) |  |
| Vibration Resistance (damage limits) | Panel mounting: 10 to 55 Hz , amplitude 0.75 mm |  |
|  | DIN rail mounting: 10 to 55 Hz , amplitude 0.35 mm |  |
| Shock Resistance (damage limits) | Panel mounting: $500 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}(3$ times each on $X, Y, Z)$ |  |
|  | DIN rail mounting: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ ( 3 times each on $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$ ) |  |
| Terminal Style | M3 screw terminal |  |
| Mounting | 35 mm -wide DIN rail or panel mounting (M4 screw) |  |
| Power Consumption (approx.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9.6 VA (EB3C-R10AN at 200V AC) } \\ & \text { 4.8W (EB3C-R16CDN at 24V DC) } \end{aligned}$ |  |

## Switch Explosion-Protection Specifications (Japan only)

Simple apparatuses in accordance with relevant standards of each country can be installed in the hazardous area and connected to the EB3C located in the safe area. In Japan, any switches, though regarded as simple apparatuses, must be certified for explosion-proof devices. EB9Z-A and EB9Z-A1 are IDEC's generic Part No. of any single apparatuses certified by TIIS for use with the EB3C, therefore simple apparatuses with specifications shown below can be used as those approved by the Japanese explosion-proof certification.

| Switch Part No. | EB9Z-A | EB9Z-A1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Explosion Proof (Note 1) | Exia II CT6 | Exia II BT6 |
| Operating Temperature | -20 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (no freezing) |  |
| Operating Humidity | 45 to 85\% RH (no condensation) |  |
| Degree of Protection | IP20 |  |
| Dielectric Strength | 500 V AC, 1 mA |  |
| Intrinsic Safety Ratings and Parameters | 1-channel Separate Wiring <br> Maximum input voltage (Ui): 13.2 V <br> Maximum input current (ii): 14.2 mA <br> Maximum input power (Pi): 46.9 mW <br> Internal inductance (Li): $\quad \leq 5 \mu \mathrm{H}$ <br> Internal capacitance (Ci): $\leq 2 \mathrm{nF}$ | 16-channel Common Wiring <br> Maximum input voltage (Ui): 13.2 V <br> Maximum input current (i): 227.2 mA <br> Maximum input power (Pi): 750 mW <br> Internal inductance (Li): $\leq 80 \mu \mathrm{H}$ <br> Internal capacitance (Ci): $\leq 32 \mathrm{nF}$ |
|  | Metallic: Magnesium content must be $7.5 \%$ or less (steel and aluminum are acceptable) |  |
| Enclosure Material | Plastic: Switch operator exposed area IIC: $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ maximum <br> IIB: $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ maximum <br> When the switch has a wider exposed area, attach a caution label as shown at right. | Caution <br> To prevent electrostatic <br> charges, do not rub the <br> switch urfacaec during <br> operation. Use asoft cloth <br> dipped with water for <br> cleaning. <br> Caution Label Example |
| Switch Ratings (Note 2) | Contact rating: Ui, li minimum  <br> Contact: With contact, no voltage  <br> Contact resistance: $0.5 \Omega$ maximum  <br> Cross sectional area of wire: $0.000962 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ minimum  <br> Printed circuit board: Thickness 0.5 mm minimum  <br> Copper foil width 0.15mm minimum <br>  <br>  <br> A resistor to prevent contact welding and an LED can be connected to <br> Consult IDEC for details.   | (s) 1-channel separate wiring circuits. |

Note 1: See "Operating Instructions" on page 7.
Note 2: For details, see "3. Switches in the Hazardous Area" on page 7.

## Internal Circuit Block Diagram

AC Power, Relay Output


DC Power, Transistor Output


Connector Wiring, Sink Output


The power LED blinks in green at normal status. If the power LED blinks in red, replace the product.

## Dimensions

Connector Model


Screw Terminal


Mounting Hole Layout (Screw Mounting)


External Wiring Examples


Note: On the sink/source transistor output model, terminals A can be used as a positive common line.

Relay Output
(Ex.: EB3C-R06AN)


Transistor Sink Output
(Ex.: EB3C-T08CKDN)


Transistor Source Output
(Ex.: EB3C-T08CSDN)


Relay Output Common Wiring
(Ex.: EB3C-R16CDN)


## Connector Model Output Wiring Diagram

## EB3C-T16CKD-CN (Sink)




EB3C-T16CSD-CN (Source)

## CH9 CH10 CH11 CH12 CH13 CH14 CH15 CH16

A9 A10 A11 A12 A13 A14 A15 A16 NC NC

$$
\text { CH1 CH2 CH3 CH4 CH5 CH6 CH7 CH8 } \quad \text {-V COM }
$$

$24 V$ DC (common+ with load power)


Wiring Example with IDEC's MicroSmart FC6A PLC Input Modules

| EB3C-T16CKD-CN |  | FC6A-N16B3 |  | EB3C-T16CSD-CN |  | FC6A-N16B3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Terminal | Output | Input | Terminal | Terminal | Output | Input | Terminal |
| 20 | A1 | 10 | 20 | 20 | A1 | 10 | 20 |
| 19 | A9 | 110 | 19 | 19 | A9 | 110 | 19 |
| 18 | A2 | 11 | 18 | 18 | A2 | 11 | 18 |
| 17 | A10 | 111 | 17 | 17 | A10 | 111 | 17 |
| 16 | A3 | 12 | 16 | 16 | A3 | 12 | 16 |
| 15 | A11 | 112 | 15 | 15 | A11 | 112 | 15 |
| 14 | A4 | 13 | 14 | 14 | A4 | 13 | 14 |
| 13 | A12 | 113 | 13 | 13 | A12 | 113 | 13 |
| 12 | A5 | 14 | 12 | 12 | A5 | 14 | 12 |
| 11 | A13 | 114 | 11 | 11 | A13 | 114 | 11 |
| 10 | A6 | 15 | 10 | 10 | A6 | 15 | 10 |
| 9 | A14 | 115 | 9 | 9 | A14 | 115 | 9 |
| 8 | A7 | 16 | 8 | 8 | A7 | 16 | 8 |
| 7 | A15 | 116 | 7 | 7 | A15 | 116 | 7 |
| 6 | A8 | 17 | 6 | 6 | A8 | 17 | 6 |
| 5 | A16 | 117 | 5 | 5 | A16 | 117 | 5 |
| 4 | +V | COM | 4 | 4 | -V | COM | 4 |
| 3 | NC | COM | 3 | 3 | NC | COM | 3 |
| 2 | COM | NC | 2 | 2 | COM | NC | 2 |
| 1 | NC | NC | 1 | 1 | NC | NC | 1 |

Note: The wiring in dashed line does not affect the operation of the EB3C. Applicable connector: FL20A2F0 (Oki Electric Cable) or XG4M-2030-T (Omron) A separate power supply does not need to be connected to the PLC input module because the power to the PLC input module is supplied from the relay barrier.

## Wiring Example of Intrinsically Safe External Inputs

Common Wiring (Maximum 16 circuits)
All input lines are wired to a common line inside the intrinsically safe switch (one common line per intrinsically safe circuit).


Some input lines are wired to a common line inside the intrinsically safe switches, while others are outside switches
(one common line per intrinsically safe circuit).


All input lines are wired to a common line outside the intrinsically safe switch (one common line per intrinsically safe circuit).


## 2. Separate Wiring

Each input line of the EB3C makes up one independent intrinsically safe circuit.


Notes

- As shown in the diagram on the left, a required number of "contacts in one switch" (3 contacts in the example at left) can be added to the "contacts in one switch" connected to one input channel.
- Similarly, a required number of "contacts in one switch" can be added to a common line connected to multiple input channels.
- The capacitance and inductance of the added "contacts in one switch" must be included in the calculation of the wiring capacitance and inductance in "Operating Instructions, 5 . Wiring for Intrinsic Safety, (7)" on page 8.
- In addition, a required number of contacts can be added in the enclosure of "contacts in one switch." In this case, however, do not include the capacitance and inductance in the calculation of the wiring capacitance and inductance on page 8 . Instead, make sure that the internal capacitance (Ci) and internal inductance (Li) are within the values shown in the table "Switch Explosion-Protection Specifications (Japan only)" on page 3.

Recommended Connector Cable for Connector Models

| Description | No. of Poles | Length (m) | Part No. | Shape | Applicable Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I/0 Terminal Cable | 20 | 0.5 | FC9Z-H050A20 |  | IDEC MicroSmart I/O Module |
|  |  | 1 | FC9Z-H100A20 |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | FC9Z-H200A20 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | FC9Z-H300A20 |  |  |
|  |  | 0.5 | FC9Z-H050B20 |  | IDEC MicroSmart I/O Module |
|  |  | 1 | FC9Z-H100B20 |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | FC9Z-H200B20 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | FC9Z-H300B20 |  |  |
| Cable with Crimping Terminal |  | 1 | BX9Z-H100E4 |  | Screw Terminal |
|  |  | 2 | BX9Z-H200E4 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | BX9Z-H300E4 |  |  |
| 40-pin Cable for PLC |  | 1 | BX9Z-H100L |  | Mitsubishi A Series Input Module (positive common) EB3C-T16CKD-CN |
|  |  | 2 | BX9Z-H200L |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | BX9Z-H300L |  |  |

## FC9Z-H $\square \square \square$ A, FC9Z-H $\square \square \square$ B

 Internal ConnectionFL20A2FO
(Oki Electric Cable)

FL20A2FO (Oki Electric Cable)

BX9Z $\square \square \square$ E4 Internal Connection

## FL20A2F0

 (Oki Electric Cable)
(Connecting Side)

BX9Z-H $\square \square \square \mathrm{L}$ Internal Connection


## Operating Instructions

## 1. Installation of EB3C Relay Barriers

(1) The EB3C can be installed in any direction.
(2) Install the EB3C relay barrier in a safe area (non-hazardous area) in accordance with intrinsic safety ratings and parameters. To avoid mechanical shocks, install the EB3C in an enclosure which suppresses shocks.
(3) When installing or wiring the EB3C, prevent electromagnetic and electrostatic inductions in the intrinsically safe circuit. Also prevent the intrinsically safe circuits from contacting with another intrinsically safe circuit and any other circuits.
Maintain at least 50 mm clearance, or provide a metallic separating board between the intrinsically safe circuit and non-intrinsically safety circuit. When providing a metallic separating board, make sure that the board fits closely to the enclosure (top, bottom, and both sides). Allowable clearance between the enclosure and board is 1.5 mm at the maximum.

The clearance of 50 mm between the intrinsically safe circuit and non-intrinsically safe circuit may not be sufficient when a motor circuit or high-voltage circuit is installed nearby. In this case, provide a wider clearance between the circuits referring to 5 (3) "Minimum Parallel Distance between the Intrinsically Safe Circuit and Other Circuits."
(4) In order to prevent contact between intrinsically safe circuits and nonintrinsically safe circuits, mount EB3C units with terminals arranged in the same direction.

(5) Maintain at least 6 mm (or 3 mm according to IEC60079-11: 1999) clearance between the terminal of intrinsically safe circuit and the grounded metal part of a metal enclosure, and between the relay terminal block of an intrinsically safe circuit and the grounded metal part of a metal enclosure.
(6) For installing the EB3C, mount on a 35 -mm-wide DIN rail or directly on a panel using screws. Make sure to install securely to withstand vibration. When mounting on a DIN rail, push in the clamp completely. Use the BNL6 end clips on both sides of the EB3C to prevent from moving sideways.
(7) Excessive extraneous noise may cause malfunction and damage to the product. If the voltage limiting circuit (thyristor) inside the barrier activates due to noise, all LEDs turn off, and the output will turn off. When the voltage limit circuit activates, be sure to remove the noise source because it does not automatically reset after shutting off the power of the barrier. When the noise is removed, the barrier will return to normal operation before powering up again.
(8) The power LED blinks in green at normal status. If the power LED blinks in red, replace the product.

## 2. Terminal Wiring

(1) Using a $\varnothing 5.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ or smaller screw driver, tighten the terminal screws (including unused terminal screws) to a torque of 0.6 to $1.0 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (recommended value).
(2) Make sure that IP20 is achieved when wiring. Use insulation tubes on bare crimping terminals.
(3) To prevent disengaged wires from contacting with other intrinsically safe circuits, bind together the wires of one intrinsically safe circuit.
(4) When the adjacent terminal is connected to another intrinsically safe circuit, provide an insulation distance of at least 6 mm .

## 3. Switches in the Hazardous Area

(1) Switches (EB9Z-A, EB9Z-A1) contain the switch contact, enclosure, and internal wiring. A switch contact refers to an ordinary switching device which consists of contacts only (such as IDEC's ABN pushbuttons). (See Table 1)
Switches other than non-voltage / switches with contacts (e.g., noncontact switches) cannot be used.
(2) When the switch (EB9Z-A, EB9Z-A1) has internal wiring or lead wire, make sure that the values of internal capacitance (Ci) and inductance (Li) are within the certified values.
(3) Enclose the bare live part of the switch contact in an enclosure of IP20 or higher protection.
(4) Depending on the explosion-protection specifications according to TIIS, the exposed area of plastic switch operator is limited as follows:

- Exia II CT6 (EB9Z-A): $\quad 20 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ maximum
- Exia II BT6 (EB9Z-A1): $\quad 100 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ maximum
(5) Attach the certification mark supplied with the EB3C on the switch (for Japan application).
(6) When the switch operator of plastic enclosure has a wider exposed area than $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ maximum limits at II $C$ or $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ maximum at II B, attach a caution label as shown below.
Prevent electrostatic charge
Do not rub the surface during operation
Use a soft cloth dipped with water for cleaning
(7) For the 1-circuit separate wiring, a resistor to prevent reed switch contact welding and an LED miniature pilot lights can be connected in series with the contact.
(a) Applicable resistor rating
- Resistance: $100 \Omega$ maximum
- Rated wattage: $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ to 3 W
- Type: Metal (oxide) film resistors
- Model No. (example): KOA Corporation MOS, MOSX series
*Use a M3 terminal screw or larger

(b) Applicable LED

IDEC's IPL1 series LED miniature pilot lights.
Table 1. Example of switches (EB9Z-A, EB9Z-A1) (contact part)

| Control <br> Switches | Push-pull Switches | Pushbutton, Foot, Trigger, Rocker, Grip |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Twisting Switches | Rotary, Selector, Cam, Drum, Thumb wheel |
|  | Lever and Slide Switches | Toggle, Multidirectional, Wobble stick, Lever, <br> Slide switch |
| Sensing <br> Switches | Displacement Switches | Microswitch, Limit, Magnetic proximity, Door, <br> Reed, Mercury |
|  | Level Switches | Liquid level |
|  | Others | Pressure, Temperature |

Note: For installation in hazardous areas and connection to the EB3C, use switches which are certified, approved, or considered to be simple apparatus in relevant standards in each country.
(8) Switches (EB9Z-A, EB9Z-A1) connected to the EB3C relay barrier must have an insulation performance of 500 V minimum for hazardous location grounding for both the switch contacts and wiring.

## Operating Instructions

## 4. Output Specifications

(1) When wiring the output from the EB3C, connect the non-intrinsically safe circuit to terminals A and C. The EB3C output circuit is not equipped with short-circuit protection. If required, provide a protection in the external circuit.
(2) Relay Output

Some types of loads generate reverse emf (such as solenoids) or cause a large inrush current (incandescent lamps), resulting in a shorter operation life of output relay contacts. The operation life of contacts can be extended by preventing the reverse emf using a diode, RC , or varistor, or by suppressing the inrush current using a resistor or RL.

Contacts are made of gold-clad silver. When using at a small current and a low voltage (reference value: $0.1 \mathrm{~mA}, 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ ), test the contact on the actual circuit in advance.
(3) Transistor Output

When connecting a small load, the load may not turn off because of a leakage current, even though the transistor output is turned off. If this is the case, connect a resistor in parallel with the load to bypass the leakage current.
When an excessively high voltage or a reverse voltage is applied to the output terminals, the clamping circuit or output transistor may be damaged.
When driving an inductive load, be sure to connect a diode across the load to absorb reverse emf


## Example of Overvoltage Absorption Circuit

(4) In the common wiring only models, the output terminals are not isolated from each other.
(5) When connecting the connector model EB3C's in parallel, use one power supply to power the EB3C's. Do not connect any wiring to the C1 and C2 terminals.

## 5. Wiring for Intrinsic Safety

(1) The voltage applied on the general circuit connected to the nonintrinsically safe circuit terminals of the EB3C relay barrier must be 250 V AC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, or 250 V DC at the maximum under any conditions, including the voltage of the input power and the internal circuit.
(2) When wiring, take into consideration the prevention of electromagnetic and electrostatic charges on intrinsically safe circuits. Also, prevent intrinsically safe circuits from contacting with other circuits.
(3) The intrinsically safe circuits must be separated from non-intrinsically safe circuits. Contain intrinsically safe circuits in a metallic tube or duct, or separate the intrinsically safe circuits referring to the table below.
Note: Cables with a magnetic shield, such as a metallic sheath, prevent electromagnetic induction and electrostatic induction, however, a nonmagnetic shield prevents electrostatic induction only. For non-magnetic shields, take a preventive measure against electromagnetic induction.
Finely twisted pair cables prevent electromagnetic induction. Adding shields to the twisted pair cables provides protection against electrostatic induction.

Minimum Parallel Distance between the Intrinsically Safe Circuit and Other Circuits (mm)

| Voltage and Current of Other <br> Circuits | Over 100A | 100A or less | 50A or less | 10A or less |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over 440V | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| 440 V or less | 2000 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| 220 V or less | 2000 | 600 | 600 | 500 |
| 110 V or less | 2000 | 600 | 500 | 300 |
| 60 V or less | 2000 | 500 | 300 | 150 |

(4) When identifying intrinsically safe circuits by color, use light blue terminal blocks and cables.
(5) When using two or more EB3C's to set up one intrinsically safe circuit in the common wiring configuration, interconnect two neutral terminals ( N 1 through N 10 ) on each EB3C between adjacent EB3C's in parallel.
(6) Make sure that the power of the EB3C and contact are turned off before starting inspection or replacement.
(7) When wiring the intrinsically safe circuit, determine the distance to satisfy the wiring parameters shown below. Note that parameters are different between separate wiring and common wiring
a) Wiring inductance (Lc): $\mathrm{Lc} \leq \mathrm{LO}-(\mathrm{Li}+\mathrm{N} \times 5 \mu \mathrm{H})$

Lo: Maximum external inductance of the EB3C
Li: Internal inductance of the switch
N : The number of switches connected in series or parallel (the number is infinite)
b) Wiring capacitance Cc : $\mathrm{Cc} \leq \mathrm{Co}-(\mathrm{Ci}+\mathrm{N} \times 2 \mathrm{nF})$

Co: Maximum external capacitance of the EB3C
Ci : Internal capacitance of the switch
N : The number of switches connected in series or parallel (the number is infinite)
c) Wiring resistance $\leq \mathrm{Rc}$ Rw: Allowable wiring resistance
d) Allowable wiring distance $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{km})$ is the smallest value of those calculated from the capacitance, inductance, and resistance.

| $\mathrm{T} \leq \mathrm{Lc} / \mathrm{L}$ | $\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{mH} / \mathrm{km}):$ | Inductance of cable per km |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{T} \leq \mathrm{Cc} / \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{nF} / \mathrm{km}):$ | Capacitance of cable per km |
| $\mathrm{T} \leq \mathrm{Rc} / 2 \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{R}(\Omega / \mathrm{km}):$ | Resistance of cable per km |

Note: For the details of wiring the intrinsically safe circuits, refer to a relevant test guideline for explosion-proof electric equipment in each country.
(8) Applicable Wire Size
0.5 to $2.1 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (AWG20 to AWG14)

Be sure to read the instruction manual carefully before performing installation, wiring, or maintenance work.

For details on mounting, wiring, and maintenance, see the instruction manual from the below URL. URL: https://product.idec.com/?product=EB3C-N


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(1) Rated values, performance values, and specification values of IDEC products listed in this Catalog are values acquired under respective conditions in independent testing, and do not guarantee values gained in combined conditions.
Also, durability varies depending on the usage environment and usage conditions.
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## 2. Note on applications

(1) If using IDEC products in combination with other products, confirm the applicable laws / regulations and standards.
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(3) When using IDEC products, be cautious when implementing the following. i. Use of IDEC products with sufficient allowance for rating and performance
ii. Safety design, including redundant design and malfunction prevention design that prevents other danger and damage even in the event that an IDEC product fails
iii. Wiring and installation that ensures the IDEC product used in your system, machine, device, or the like can perform and function according to its specifications
(4) Continuing to use an IDEC product even after the performance has deteriorated can result in abnormal heat, smoke, fires, and the like due to insulation deterioration or the like. Perform periodic maintenance for IDEC products and the systems, machines, devices, and the like in which they are used.
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i. Use in applications that require a high degree of safety, including nuclear power control equipment, transportation equipment (railroads / airplanes / ships / vehicles / vehicle instruments, etc.), equipment for use in outer space, elevating equipment, medical instruments, safety devices, or any other equipment, instruments, or the like that could endanger life or human health
ii. Use in applications that require a high degree of reliability, such as provision systems for gas / waterworks / electricity, etc., systems that operate continuously for 24 hours, and settlement systems
iii. Use in applications where the product may be handled or used deviating from the specifications or conditions / environment listed in the Catalogs, such as equipment used outdoors or applications in environments subject to chemical pollution or electromagnetic interference If you would like to use IDEC products in the above applications, be sure to consult with an IDEC sales representative.

## 3. Inspections

We ask that you implement inspections for IDEC products you purchase without delay, as well as thoroughly keep in mind management/maintenance regarding handling of the product before and during the inspection.

## 4. Warranty

(1) Warranty period

The warranty period for IDEC products shall be one (1) year after purchase or delivery to the specified location. However, this shall not apply in cases where there is a different specification in the Catalogs or there is another agreement in place between you and IDEC.
(2) Warranty scope

Should a failure occur in an IDEC product during the above warranty period for reasons attributable to IDEC, then IDEC shall replace or repair that product, free of charge, at the purchase location / delivery location of the product, or an IDEC service base. However, failures caused by the following reasons shall be deemed outside the scope of this warranty.
i. The product was handled or used deviating from the conditions / environment listed in the Catalogs
ii. The failure was caused by reasons other than an IDEC product
iii. Modification or repair was performed by a party other than IDEC
iv. The failure was caused by a software program of a party other than IDEC
v. The product was used outside of its original purpose
vi. Replacement of maintenance parts, installation of accessories, or the like was not performed properly in accordance with the user's manual and Catalogs
vii. The failure could not have been predicted with the scientific and technical standards at the time when the product was shipped from IDEC
viii. The failure was due to other causes not attributable to IDEC (including cases of force majeure such as natural disasters and other disasters)
Furthermore, the warranty described here refers to a warranty on the IDEC product as a unit, and damages induced by the failure of an IDEC product are excluded from this warranty.

## 5. Limitation of liability

The warranty listed in this Agreement is the full and complete warranty for IDEC products, and IDEC shall bear no liability whatsoever regarding special damages, indirect damages, incidental damages, or passive damages that occurred due to an IDEC product.

## 6. Service scope

The prices of IDEC products do not include the cost of services, such as dispatching technicians. Therefore, separate fees are required in the following cases.
(1) Instructions for installation / adjustment and accompaniment at test operation (including creating application software and testing operation, etc.)
(2) Maintenance inspections, adjustments, and repairs
(3) Technical instructions and technical training
(4) Product tests or inspections specified by you

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[^0]:    Note: Models marked with (*) are for common wiring only.
    The transistor output sink model can be connected to a positive common PLC input module.
    The transistor output source model can be connected to a negative common PLC input module.

