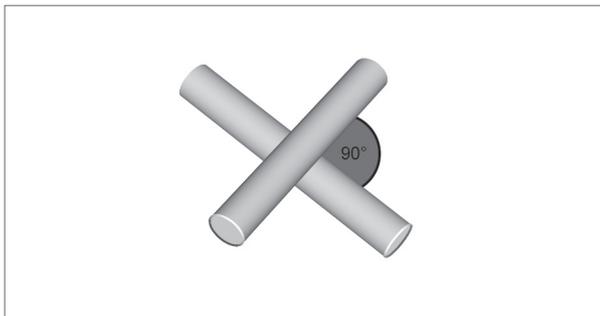


PROFIBUS (UNITRONIC® BUS PB) and Industrial Ethernet cables (ETHERLINE®)

- Only use cables that have been designed for the relevant type of application (fixed installation, flexible or highly flexible application, torsional load, cable trailer systems, routing outdoors/underground). These cables have a specific design and have undergone the corresponding testing.
- Please note the electrical properties listed in the data sheet when selecting cables. Depending on the design, higher damping values can occur or a limitation of the transmission length.
- PROFINET has the following conductor types:
Type A: fixed installation
Type B: flexible application, occasional flexing
Type C: highly flexible application, torsion, drag chain, etc.

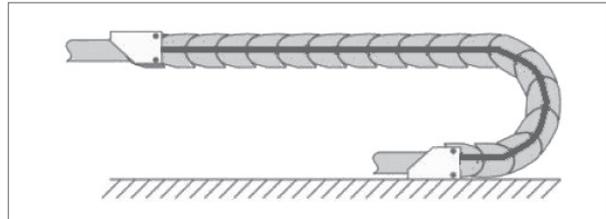
Pairs/Type	Type A	Type B	Type C
2-pair (2x2)	AWG22/1	AWG22/7	AWG22/1-19
4-pair (4x2)	min. AWG23/1	min. AWG23/1	min. AWG24/1-19

- In a system with different PROFINET categories and power cables, all of the cables should be separate bundles and run along separate ducts.
- The minimum clearances between power cables and data network cables are listed in IEC 61918. For unshielded power cables next to data network cables without separating strips or for non-metallic separating strips, the minimum clearance is 200 mm. The clearance is reduced if metallic separating strips are used. Shielded power cables can be installed directly next to bus systems. As a general rule, the greater the clearance is, the less interference there will be.
- Cables of different categories must always cross one another at an angle of 90°.

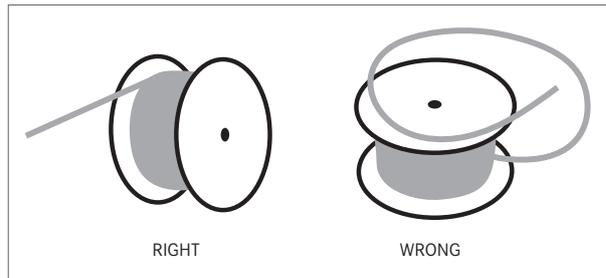


- Use the appropriate cable entries when introducing the cable into the control cabinet. We recommend using suitable fibre-optic cables when installing cables outdoors. Observe the relevant installation regulations.
- Always route backup cables along separate paths to ensure they remain undamaged, should damage occur to the main cable.
- Protect copper conductors and fibre-optic cables outside of cable carrier systems using plastic pipes or, in the case of a heavy mechanical load, using metal pipes.
- Data network cables can only be subjected to a defined tension load because otherwise the transmission characteristics could change. Replace any cables that have been mechanically overloaded or damaged.
- Observe the temperature range for the cables. Deviations from these temperatures will result in a lower mechanical and electrical cable rating and will damage the cables.

- Applications involving torsion require a special cable design, as do cables for drag chains and cable trolley systems. These cables cannot be swapped.
- For drag chain cables, it is imperative that the minimum bending radius is observed, otherwise there may be cable damage or a risk of system failure. Make sure that cables in the bending radius run along the neutral zone, i.e. there must be no forced guidance through the chain the inner or outer radius, so that the cables can still move relative to one another and to the chain.



- The cables must be unreeled from the ring or drum free of any twists (at a tangent). Additionally, the cables should not be pulled over sharp corners and edges.



- “Electromagnetic compatibility” (EMC) is now a basic requirement to be fulfilled during installation. As such, include all metal system parts in the equipotential bonding concept and use only screened cables and connectors, or alternatively use fibre-optic cables and fibre-optic connectors that are resistant to electromagnetic interference.

RECOMMENDATION: a detailed “Planning and Installation Guide” for PROFIBUS and/or PROFINET is available from the PROFIBUS User Organisation (PNO) in Karlsruhe, Germany.

Internet: www.profibus.com
www.profinet.com