

# **Gigabit Ethernet Switch – Basic Line**

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**IE-SW-BL05-4GT-1GS  
IE-SW-BL05T-4GT-1GS**

## **Hardware Installation Guide**

**First Edition, May 2016  
2467470000/00/05.16**

### **Important note:**

This document and additional product information can be downloaded using following link:

<http://www.weidmueller.com>

### **► Select Product Catalogue**

- ⇒ Select „Industrial Ethernet active“
- ⇒ Select „BasicLine unmanaged Switches “
- ⇒ Select the relevant product model
- ⇒ Click and expand section „Downloads“
- ⇒ Download needed documentation

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# Overview

The BasicLine Gigabit Ethernet Switches are equipped with 5 Gigabit Ethernet ports (4x 10/100/1000BaseT(X) ports and 1x combo 10/100/1000BaseT(X) or 100/1000BaseSFP port), making them ideal, economical solutions for demanding, high bandwidth Gigabit Ethernet applications. In addition, the built-in relay warning function alerts system administrators when power failures or port breaks occur, and the add-on 4-pin DIP switches can be used to configure broadcast storm protection, jumbo frame rate, IEEE 802.3az energy saving, and 100/1000 SFP speed switching. The two available models differ in terms of operating temperature range. One model is for use at an operating temperature range of -10 to 60°C and the other one for an extended operating temperature range of -40 to 75°C. Both models have passed a 100% burn-in test to ensure that they fulfill the special needs of industrial automation control. The switches can be easily installed on a DIN rail or in distribution boxes.

## Package Checklist

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

- 1 Ethernet Switch IE-SW-BL05(T)-4GT-1GS
- Hardware Installation Guide

## Features

### ***High Performance Network Switching Technology***

- 10/100/1000BaseT(X) (RJ45), auto negotiation speed, F/H duplex mode
- 100BaseSFP/1000BaseSFP; easily configure speed by DIP switch
- IEEE 802.3/802.3u/802.3ab/802.3z
- Store and Forward switching process type, 8K MAC address entries.

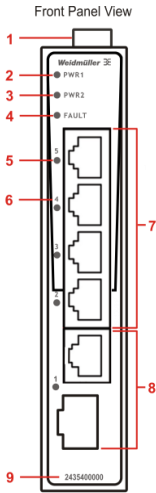
### ***Industrial Grade Reliability and Efficiency***

- Power failure and port break alarm by relay output
- Redundant dual 12/24/48 VDC power inputs
- IEEE 802.3az energy-efficient Ethernet settings by DIP switch
- Jumbo frame setting by DIP switch

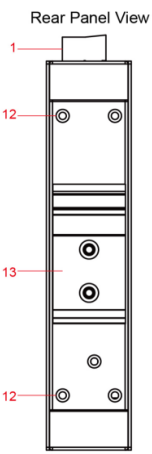
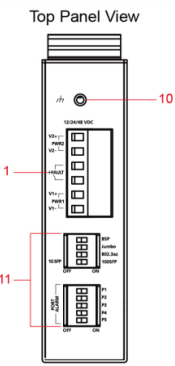
### ***Rugged Design***

- Standard operating temperature range from -10 to 60°C or extended operating temperature of -40 to 75°C for (-T) models
- IP30, rugged high-strength case
- DIN-Rail or panel mounting ability

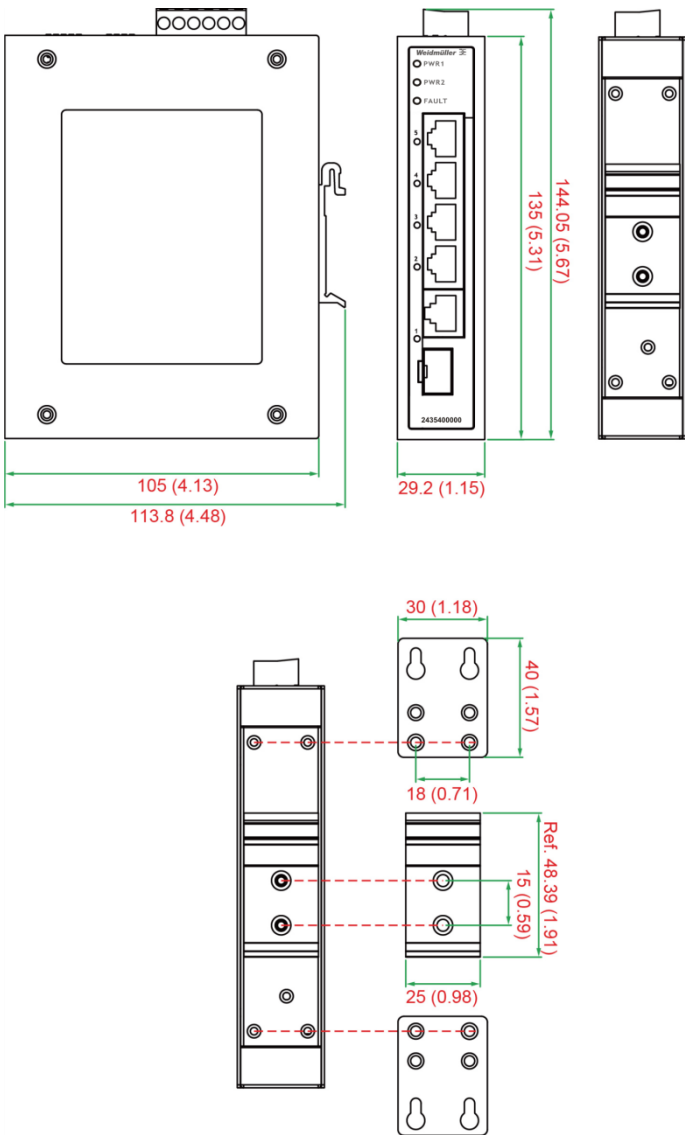
# Panel Layout of IE-SW-BL05-4GT-1GS



- 1. Terminal block for power input (PWR1, PWR2) and relay output
- 2. PWR1: LED for power input 1
- 3. PWR2: LED for power input 2
- 4. FAULT: LED indicator
- 5. 10/100/1000BaseT(X) LED indicator (Amber: 10/100M; Green: 1000M)
- 6. Port number
- 7. Ports 2 to 5: 10/100/1000 BaseT(X) ports
- 8. Port 1: 10/100/1000 BaseT(X) or 100/1000Base SFP slot combo port
- 9. Article number



# Mounting Dimensions (unit = mm)



# DIN-Rail Mounting

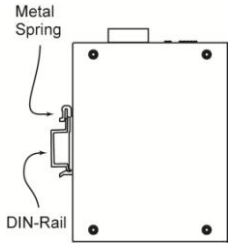
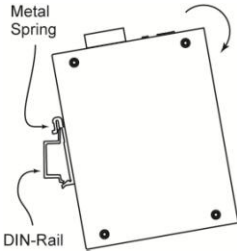
The aluminum DIN-rail attachment plate should already be fixed to the back panel of the Ethernet Switch when you take it out of the box. If you need to reattach the DIN-rail attachment plate, make sure the stiff metal spring is situated towards the top, as shown in the figures below.

**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.



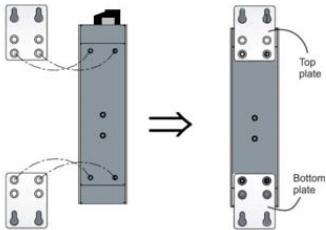
To remove the Ethernet Switch from the DIN-rail, simply reverse Steps 1 and 2.

# Wall Mounting (optional)

For some applications, you will find it convenient to mount the switch on the wall, as illustrated below.

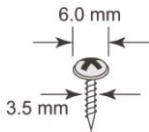
**STEP 1:**

Remove the aluminum DIN rail attachment plate from the switch's rear panel, and then attach the wall mount plates, as shown in the figure.



**STEP 2:**

Mounting the switch 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.

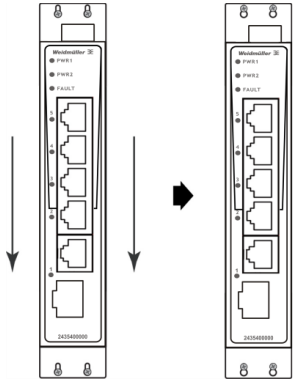


**NOTE** Before tightening the screws into the wall, make sure the screw head and shank size are suitable by inserting the screw into one of the keyhole-shaped apertures of the wall mounting plates.

Do not screw the screws in all the way—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 in the wall, insert the four screw heads through the large parts of the keyhole-shaped apertures, and then slide the switch downwards, as indicated. Tighten the four screws for added stability.



**ATEX Information**



1. Certificate number: ATEX: DEMKO 16 ATEX 1727X
2. Ambient range:
  - 40°C ≤ Tamb ≤ +75°C for models with suffix of “-T”;
  - 10°C ≤ Tamb ≤ +60°C for models without suffix of “-T”
3. Certification string: ATEX: Ex II 3G Ex nA nC IIC T4 Gc
4. Standards covered: EN 60079-0:2012+A11:2013, EN 60079-15:2010
5. The conditions of safe usage:
  - The equipment shall only be used in an area of not more than pollution degree 2, as defined in IEC 60664-1.
  - The equipment shall be installed in an enclosure that provides a degree of protection not less than IP 54 in accordance with EN 60079-15 and accessible only by the use of a tool.
  - When end users are providing optical SFP communications modules, these must be limited to Laser Class 1 only.

**Wiring Requirements**



**WARNING**

**Safety First!**

Turn the power off before disconnecting modules or wires. The proper power supply voltage is listed on the product label. Check the voltage of your power source to make sure 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 an SELV source as defined in the Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU and 2014/30/EU.



## **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 items:

- 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 with similar electrical characteristics can be bundled together.
- Keep input wiring and output wiring separated.
- It is strongly advised that you label wiring for all devices in the system when necessary.

## **Grounding Ethernet 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.

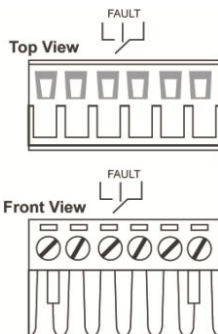


## **ATTENTION**

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

## **Wiring the Alarm Contact**

The Alarm Contact consists of the two middle contacts of the terminal block on the Ethernet Switch top panel. You may refer to the next section for detailed instructions on how to connect the wires to the terminal block connector, and how to attach the terminal block connector to the terminal block receptor. In this section, we explain the meaning of the two contacts used to connect the Alarm Contact.



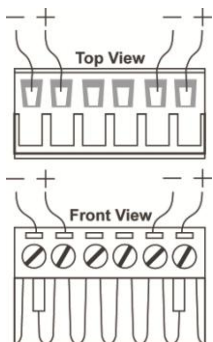
**FAULT:** The two middle contacts of the 6-contact terminal block connector are used to detect both power faults and port faults. The two wires attached to the Fault contacts form an open circuit when:

1. Ethernet Switch has lost power from one of the DC power inputs.  
OR
2. The PORT ALARM DIP switch for one of the ports is set to ON, but the port is not connected properly.

If neither of these two conditions is satisfied, the Fault circuit will be closed.

## Wiring the Redundant Power Inputs

The top two contacts and the bottom two contacts of the 6-contact terminal block connector on the Ethernet Switch top panel are used for the Ethernet Switch DC inputs. Top and front views of one of the terminal block connectors are shown here.



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

**STEP 2:** To keep the 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 switch's top panel.



### ATTENTION

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



# Communication Connections

IE-SW-BL05(T)-4GT-1GS switches have 2 types of communication port:

- 4 x 10/100/1000BaseT(X) Ethernet ports
- 1 x Combo-port, usable as 10/100/1000T(X) or 100/1000BaseSFP port

## 10/100/1000BaseT(X) Ethernet Port Connection

The 10/100/1000BaseT(X) ports located on switch's front panel are used to connect to Ethernet-enabled devices. Most users will choose to configure these ports for Auto MDI/MDI-X mode, in which case the port's pinouts are adjusted automatically depending on the type of Ethernet cable used (straight-through or cross-over), and the type of device (NIC-type or HUB/Switch-type) connected to the port.

In what follows, we give pinouts for both MDI (NIC-type) ports and MDI-X (HUB/Switch-type) ports. We also give cable wiring diagrams for straight-through and cross-over Ethernet cables.

### 10/100BaseT(x) RJ45 Pinouts

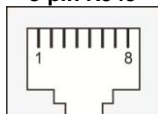
**MDI Port Pinouts**

Pin	Signal
1	Tx+
2	Tx-
3	Rx+
6	Rx-

**MDI-X Port Pinouts**

Pin	Signal
1	Rx+
2	Rx-
3	Tx+
6	Tx-

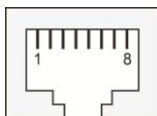
**8-pin RJ45**



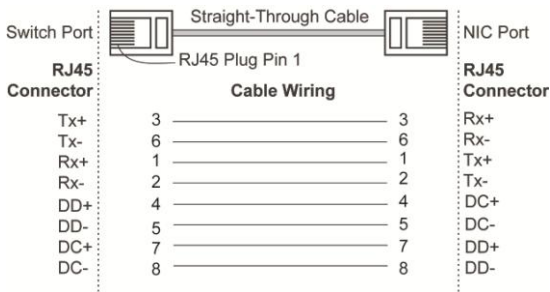
### 1000BaseT RJ45 Pinouts

Pin	MDI	MDI-X
1	BI_DA+	BI_DB+
2	BI_DA-	BI_DB-
3	BI_DB+	BI_DA+
4	BI_DC+	BI_DD+
5	BI_DC-	BI_DD-
6	BI_DB-	BI_DA-
7	BI_DD+	BI_DC+
8	BI_DD-	BI_DC-

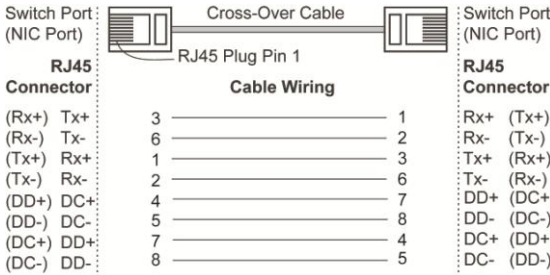
**8-pin RJ45**



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



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



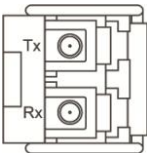
**100/1000BaseSFP (mini-GBIC) Fiber Port**

One of the Gigabit Ethernet ports on the IE-SW-BL05(T)-4GT-1GS is a SFP slot, which requires 100M or 1G mini-GBIC fiber transceivers to work properly. Weidmüller offers several SFP-transceiver models for various distance requirements.

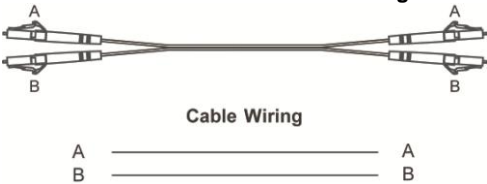
The concept behind the LC port and cable is straightforward. Suppose you are connecting devices I and II. Unlike electrical signals, optical signals do not require a circuit in order to transmit data. Consequently, one of the optical lines is used to transmit data from device I to device II, and the other optical line is used to 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).

**LC-Port Pinouts**



**LC-Port to LC-Port 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 DC power sources. If one power source fails, the other live source acts as a backup, and automatically supplies all of the switch's power needs.

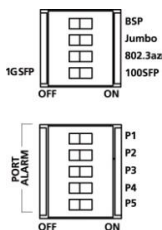
## Alarm Contact

The Ethernet switch has one Alarm Contact located on the top panel. For detailed instructions on how to connect the Alarm Contact power wires to the two middle contacts of the 6-contact terminal block connector, see the **Wiring the Alarm Contact** section on page 7. A typical scenario would be to connect the Fault circuit to a warning light located in the control room. The light can be set up to switch on when a fault is detected.

The Alarm Contact has two terminals that form a Fault circuit for connecting to an alarm system. The two wires attached to the Fault contacts form an open circuit when (1) the switch has lost power from one of the DC power inputs, or (2) one of the ports, for which the corresponding PORT ALARM DIP switch is set to ON, is not properly connected.

If neither of these two conditions occurs, the Fault circuit will be closed.

## DIP Switch Settings



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
BSP	ON	Enables broadcast storm protection
	OFF	Disables broadcast storm protection
Jumbo Frame	ON	Enables jumbo frame function
	OFF	Disables jumbo frame function
802.3az	ON	Enables the energy-efficient Ethernet function
	OFF	Disables the energy-efficient Ethernet function
100/1000BaseSFP	ON	Supports 100M SFP module
	OFF	Supports 1000M SFP module
Port Alarm	ON	Enables the corresponding PORT Alarm. If the port's link fails, the relay will form an open circuit and the fault LED will light up
	OFF	Disables the corresponding PORT Alarm. If the port's link fails, the relay will form a closed circuit and the fault LED will never light up



### ATTENTION

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

## LED Indicators

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

LED	Color	State	Description
PWR1	AMBER	On	Power is being supplied to power input PWR1
		Off	Power is not being supplied to power input PWR1
PWR2	AMBER	On	Power is being supplied to power input PWR2
		Off	Power is not being supplied to power input PWR2
FAULT	RED	On	When the corresponding PORT alarm is enabled, and the port's link is inactive.
		Off	When the corresponding PORT alarm is enabled and the port's link is active, or when the corresponding PORT alarm is disabled.
10/100/1000M	AMBER	On	TP port's 10/100 Mbps or SFP port's 100 Mbps link is active.
		Blinking	Data is being transmitted at 10/100 Mbps
		Off	TP port's 10/100 Mbps or SFP port 100 Mbps link is inactive.
	GREEN	On	TP/SFP port's 1000 Mbps link is active.
		Blinking	Data is being transmitted at 1000 Mbps
		Off	TP/SFP port's 1000 Mbps link is inactive

## Auto MDI/MDI-X Connection

The Auto MDI/MDI-X function allows users to connect the Ethernet Switch 10/100/1000BaseT(X) ports to any kind of Ethernet device, without paying 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 Ethernet Switch to Ethernet devices.

## Triple Speed Functionality and Switching

The switch's 10/100/1000 Mbps RJ45 ports auto negotiate with the connected device for the fastest data transmission rate supported by both devices. The Ethernet Switch is a plug-and-play device, so software configuration is not required at installation or during maintenance.

The half/full duplex mode for the 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.

## Auto-Negotiation and Speed Sensing

The switch's RJ45 ports independently support auto-negotiation for transmission speeds of 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, and 1000 Mbps, with operation according to the IEEE802.3 standard.

This means that some nodes could be operating at 10 Mbps, while at the same time, other nodes are operating at 100 Mbps or 1000Mbps.

Auto-negotiation takes place when an RJ45 cable connection is made, and then each time a LINK is enabled. The switch advertises its capability for using 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, or 1000 Mbps transmission speeds, with the device at the other end of the cable expected to advertise similarly. Depending on what type of device is connected, this will result in agreement to operate at a speed of 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, or 1000 Mbps.

### **Note about possible lost of data packages in case of “Duplex mismatching”**

If the switch's RJ45 port is connected to a **non-negotiating** device, then the switch will set its port transmission speed same as the connected device but is unable to correctly detect the duplex mode. As result the port is set to the correct speed but is using always the half duplex mode as required by the IEEE 802.3u standard in such cases. For correct transmission the non-negotiating port has to be set to half-duplex mode (speed either 10 or 100 or 1000 Mbit/s).

# Specifications

Technology	
Standards	IEEE 802.3 for 10BaseT IEEE 802.3u for 100BaseT(X) and 100BaseFX IEEE 802.3ab for 1000BaseT(X) IEEE 802.3z for 1000BaseX IEEE 802.3x for Flow Control IEEE 802.3az for Energy-Efficient Ethernet
Interface	
RJ45 Ports	10/100/1000BaseT(X) auto negotiation speed, half/full duplex mode, and auto MDI/MDI-X connection
Fiber Ports	Optional 1000BaseSX/LX/LHX/ZX (LC connector) or 100BaseSFP
LED Indicators	PWR1, PWR2, FAULT, 10/100M/1000M
DIP Switch	Port break alarm, broadcast storm protection, jumbo frame, IEEE 802.3az, 100/1000BaseSFP
Alarm Contact	One relay output with current carrying capacity of 1A @ 24 VDC
Power Requirements	
Input Voltage	12/24/48 VDC (9.6 to 60 VDC), redundant input
Input Current @ 24VDC	0.16 A
Connection	One removable 6-pin terminal block
Overload Current Protection	Present
Reverse Polarity Protection	Present
Physical Characteristics	
Housing	IP30 protection, metal case
Dimensions (WxHxD)	29 x 135 x 105 mm (1.14 x 5.31 x 4.13 in)
Weight	290 g
Installation	DIN rail, wall mounting (optional kit)
Environmental Limits	
Operating Temperature	-10 to 60°C (14 to 140°F) -40 to 75°C (-40 to 167°F) for -T models
Storage Temperature	-40 to 85°C (-40 to 185°F)
Ambient Relative Humidity	5 to 95% (non-condensing)
Regulatory Approvals	
Safety	UL 508
Hazardous Location	UL/cUL Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, and D; ATEX Zone 2, Ex nA nC IIC T4 Gc
EMI	FCC Part 15, CISPR (EN 55022) Class A
EMS	EN 61000-4-2 (ESD), Level 3 EN 61000-4-3 (RS), Level 3 EN 61000-4-4 (EFT), Level 3 EN 61000-4-5 (Surge), Level 3 EN 61000-4-6 (CS), Level 3 EN 61000-4-8
Shock	IEC 60068-2-27
Freefall	IEC 60068-2-32
Vibration	IEC 60068-2-6

<b>MTBF</b> (meantime between failures)	
Time	2,823,446 hrs
Database	Telcordia (Bellcore), GB 25°C
<b>Warranty</b>	
Time Period	5 years

Weidmüller gives a 5 year warranty on this product in accordance with the warranty terms as described in the general conditions of sale of the Weidmüller company which has sold the products to you. Weidmüller warrants to you that such products the defects of which have already existed at the time when the risk passed will be repaired by Weidmüller free of charge or that Weidmüller will provide a new, functionally equivalent product to replace the defective one. Safe where expressly described otherwise in writing in this catalogue/product description, Weidmüller gives no warranty or guarantee as to the interoperability in specific systems or as to the fitness for any particular purpose. To the extent permitted by law, any claims for damages and reimbursement of expenses, based on whatever legal reason, including contract or tort, shall be excluded. Where not expressly stated otherwise in this warranty, the general conditions of purchase and the expressive liability commitments therein of the respective Weidmüller company which has sold the products to you shall be applicable.

### **Contact Information**

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