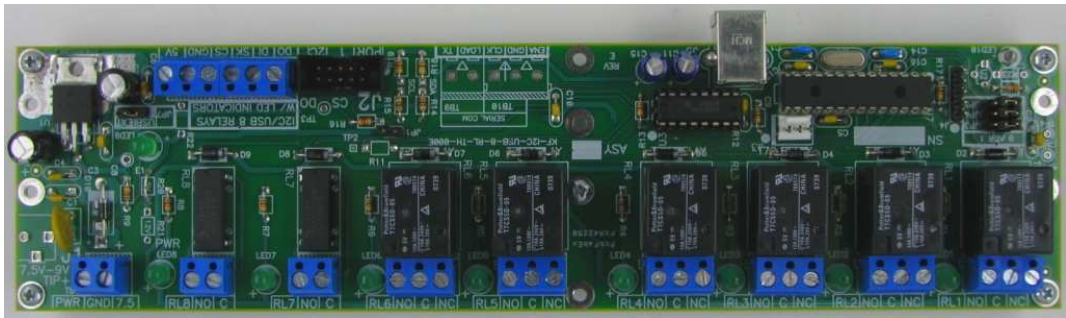


# 8-Channel Relay Output Board Via I<sup>2</sup>C, USB Protocol

P/N KA-I2C-8-RL-PWR-TH

## I2C-USB-Relay8



## User Manual

# 8-Channel Relay Output Board Via I<sup>2</sup>C, USB Protocol

P/N KA-I2C-8-RL-PWR-TH

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## What Does it Do?

The I2C-USB-Relay8 is designed to generate digital output to up to 8 independent sources. It uses a combination of Power Relays and Signal Relays to create this output.

Each output port on the I2C-USB-Relay8 has an LED indicator light which activates when the port is activated.

The I2C-USB-Relay8 is modular and expandable; in addition to being stackable, it can be assigned 1 of up to 8 unique addresses and monitored via the on-board I<sup>2</sup>C communications port.

You can also communicate to the I2C-USB-Relay8 via the USB port.

## What Do I Need to Make it Work?

If you are going to use I<sup>2</sup>C communications to drive this module, you will need:

- Controller module
  - USB-I2C-Relay10
  - USB-I2C-RS232-Micro
  - WEB-I2C-Remote
  - Your own custom I2C controller module
- 10-pin IDC connector, preferably in the form of a female-female ribbon cable
- 14-22 AWG wire, for connecting ports to output sources, supplying power and I<sup>2</sup>C communications port

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If you are going to use USB communications to drive this module, you will need:

- USB cable

You will also need:

- Power Supply
  - 7.5VDC @ 600mA maximum
  - Can be brought in via on-board terminal block TB17
  - Can be brought in via I<sup>2</sup>C port
  - Or can be powered by USB

## What Else Does it Work With?

The I2C-USB-Relay8, in addition to interfacing with your own custom applications, can be used with a PC running LabView version 7 or later and a USB-I2C-Relay10 control module (see Figure 1).

Simply connect your PC to the control module via USB, connect your I2C-USB-Relay8 module to the controller via the I<sup>2</sup>C module, and from there use our LabView drivers to observe the state of all 8 input ports in real-time on up to 2 I2C-USB-Relay8 modules.

The I2C-USB-Relay8 module can also be used with:

- I2C-Opto8
- USB-I2C-RS232-Micro (stand-alone unit programmed via PC)
- WEB-I2C-Remote (stand-alone server which executes commands via Ethernet connection)

You can also have I2C-USB-Relay8 modules working side-by-side with I2C-Opto8 input modules on the same controller.

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## How to Use This Device, USB

### Powering Up the I2C-USB-Relay8

The device can be powered directly from the USB cable if the source is capable of providing 500mA. Generally powered USB hubs or USB ports directly on your PC's motherboard support this. When using USB power set jumper JP7 to the left-hand pin marked "USB".

Alternatively you can power the device via a 7.5VDC connection to TB17. When using this method, set jumper JP7 to the right-hand pin marked "EXT".

### Using the I2C-USB-Relay8

Once your I2C-USB-Relay8 is powered up and connected to your PC, use the software of your choice to transmit a single byte to the USB device. The least significant bit corresponds to relay 1 and the most significant bit to relay 8.

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## How to Use This Device, I<sup>2</sup>C

### Setting Up the Controller

Perhaps your preference is for stand-alone operation, or remote accessibility, or a setup which doesn't rely on an Ethernet connection. Whichever controller you choose, there are distinct advantages to each model.

While operation of your controller can be as simple as plugging your controller into your power source and then connecting the I2C-USB-Relay8 to your controller, we strongly encourage you to refer to the setup directions in the documentation for your controller.

### Connecting to the I<sup>2</sup>C Communications Port

Connecting to the I<sup>2</sup>C communications port on your I2C-USB-Relay8 can be done in one of two ways:

#### IDC connector J2

These connectors are also known as 10-pin IDC connectors. Generally what you plug into these are female-female ribbon cables which look like the illustration found in Figure 2. The pinout for these connectors is illustrated in Figure 3.

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Terminal Blocks TB18-TB19

The specific pins you need for I<sup>2</sup>C communications are:

- TB19, “SDA”
- TB20, “SCL”
- TB18, “GND”
- TB19, “5V”

## Setting the I<sup>2</sup>C Address

Each unit operating on the same I<sup>2</sup>C communications bus must have a unique address. Since the selectable I<sup>2</sup>C address space consists of 3 bits, up to 8 unique devices can share the same I<sup>2</sup>C communications bus.

On the I2C-USB-Relay8, the I<sup>2</sup>C address is configured with three jumpers (1 for each bit of the address). Figure 6 shows you where to find these jumpers.

To set the first bit of the address to “1”, short the “HI” and “ADR” pins of JP3 together. To set the first bit to “0”, short the “LO” and “ADR” pins of JP3 together. Repeat with JP4 and JP5 to set the second and third bits of the address.

## Using the I2C-USB-Relay8

Once your I2C-USB-Relay8 is connected to your controller and the unit’s address is configured, how exactly you actually use the product will rely heavily on the controller interface.

If you are not using one of our controller units, your controller must write 2 bytes of information onto the I2C bus each time you wish to change the state of 1 or more

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channels – a byte for the address of the board you want to talk to, and a byte that represents which relays should be engaged and which relays should be disengaged.

### Address Byte

Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0	1	1	1	X	X	X	0
				A2 (JP5)	A1 (JP4)	A0 (JP3)	R/W

### Status Byte

Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RL8	RL7	RL6	RL5	RL4	RL3	RL2	RL1

So, writing “011100010” for the address byte and “00001111” for the status byte means that the unit at address 1 will turn relays RL1-4 on and relays RL5-RL8 off.

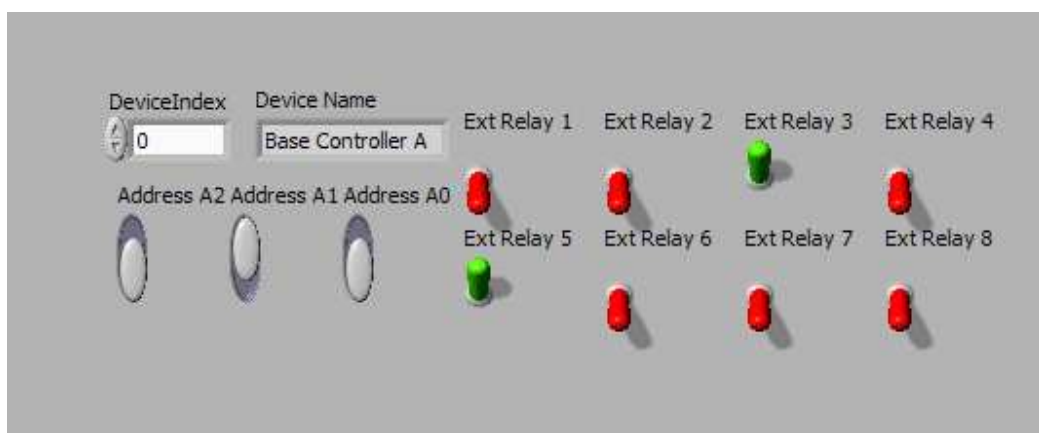
Please refer to the PCF8574a datasheet for more detailed information.



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## Illustrations



*Figure 1: Screen view of LabView interacting with the I2C-USB-Relay8.*

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Figure 2: IDC Female-Female  
Ribbon Cable



Front Notch  
Top-Down View

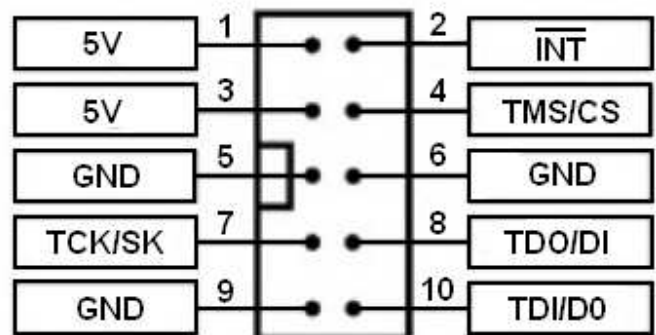


Figure 3: IDC Connector Pinout

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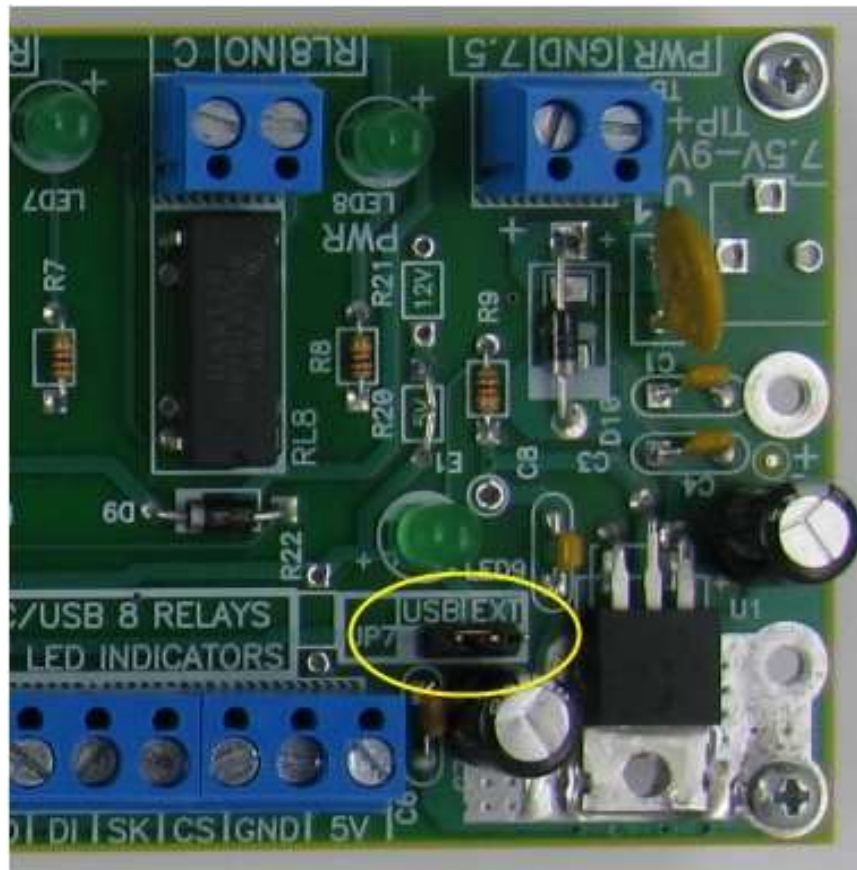
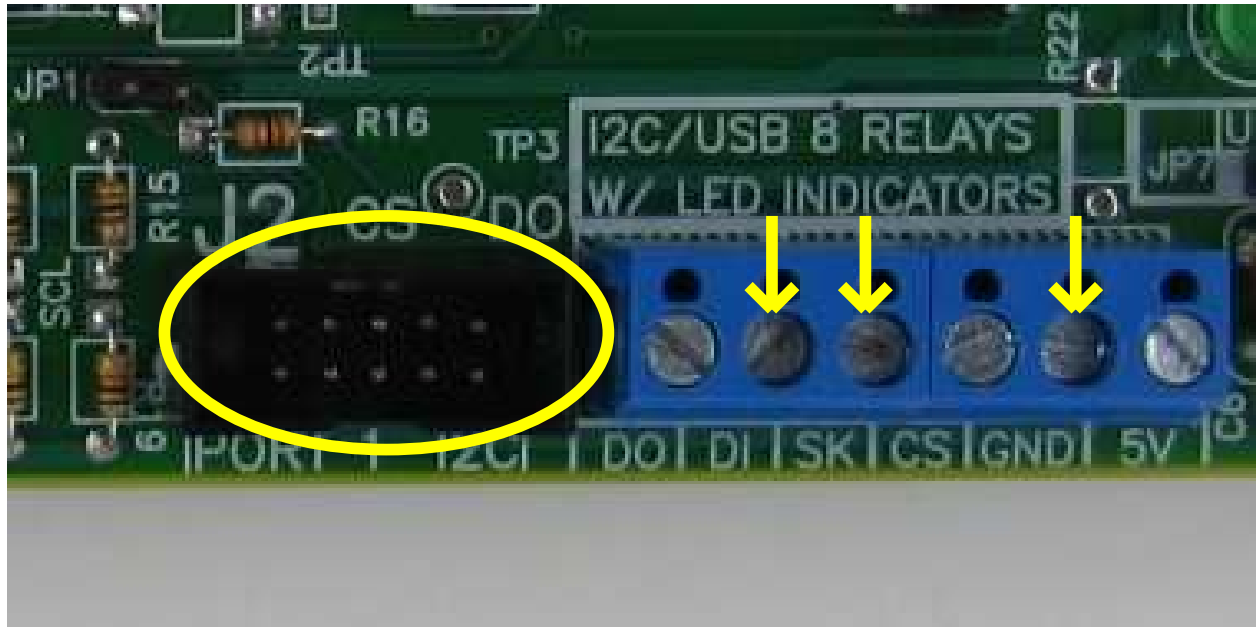


Figure 4: Power Jumper JP7. “USB” means power from the USB connector,, “EXT” means power from the I2C bus or terminal block TB17.

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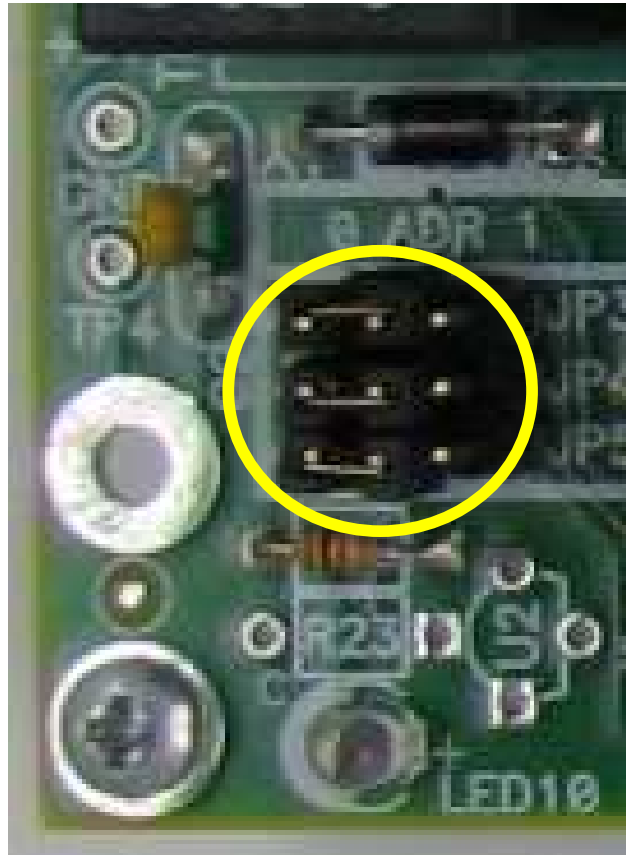
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*Figure 5: Ribbon connector port J2, and the alternative terminal block pins needed for I2C communications.*

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*Figure 6: I2C Address Jumpers JP3-JP5.*

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## Technical Specifications

Number of Output Ports	8
Arrangement	6 Form C, SPDT 2 Form A, SPST
Contact Materials	Optically isolated
Input Port Voltage	5VDC, 5mA minimum
Maximum Switching	100 Hz
Max. allowable Voltage	12VDC
Max allowable current	12mA
Operating humidity	10-80% RH non-condensing
Ambient Temperature	0 to 60 C (with no icing)
Unit Weight	About 120 grams (4.3oz)
Form Factor	64 mm W x 252 mm L (2.5" X 9.9")
Total Power Consumption	7.5VDC @ 100mA max.
Short-Circuit Protection	1.5A with resettable PTC fuse
Power Indicator	Green LED

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## Disclaimers

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