

DIGITUS RS-232 to RS-485 Adapter

DA-70161 EAN 4016032358480





RS232 to RS485 Adapter transmission rate: 300-115.2 Kbps

The converter enables communication between computers and serial devices that support the serial interface RS-485. The adapter converts RS-232 signals over to the RS-485 standard and enables the route extension of 5 m (RS-232 side) up to 1,200 m (RS-485 side). The converter requires no external power supply. By the use of a patented RS-232 chipset the initialization of the RS-232 interface is not required. The integrated transceiver enables the delay-free use and the automatic detection of data transfer direction of the I/O ports. The detection does not require handshaking signals (RTS, DTR) and ensures the full compatibility for RS-232 Half-Duplex mode applications without changing software. Thus, no modifications need to be performed to software and hardware before using the adapter. The converter supports a serial transfer rate from 300 to 115200 bps. The range of applications extends from industrial systems over card reader systems, access systems, digital payment systems (tolls, buses,

car parks) to engineering applications.

Convert RS-S232 signals into RS-485.

- Compatible with EIA and TIA
- Transmission via twisted pair cable or STP
- Transmission mode: half duplex, asynchronous
- Transmission rate: 300 115200 bps
- Transmission distance: 1200 m (RS-485), 5 m (RS-232)
- Working circumstances from -25 to 70 °C
- Humidity: 5 95 %
- Dimensions: 17 x 33 x 63 mm
- Compatible with Windows (2000, 2003, 2008, XP, Vista, 7, 8), Mac & Linux

Package contents

- RS-232 to RS-485 Adapter
- Manual

Logistics						
	Number (pcs)	Weight (kg)	Depth (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	cm³
Packaging Unit Carton	100	8.90	50.00	22.00	47.00	51.70
Packaging Unit Inside	1	89.00	11.00	19.50	3.00	643.50
Packaging Unit Single	1	89.00	11.00	19.50	3.00	643.50
Net single without Packaging	0	34.00	6.30	3.30	1.70	35,343.00

More images:









Safety notes

- When plugging and unplugging the cable, only grasp the plug and do not pull directly on the cable.
- · Cables must not be kinked sharply or bent at tight angles, as this can damage the inner wires and lead to failures.
- · Make sure that the cables are not under tensile load, as this can damage the insulation and the wires inside the cable.
- Ensure that cables are not laid in areas where they can be easily damaged mechanically.
- Cables should not be used in environments with extremely high or very low temperatures. Observe the product information on the maximum
 operating temperature of the cable
- Check cables regularly for visible damage such as cracks, kinks or signs of wear. Defective cables should be replaced immediately to avoid failures, short circuits or even electric shocks.

EU responsible person

EU based economic operator ensuring the product complies with the required regulations.

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