



1. Can I daisy chain the fuse status terminals on the Up-LINK fuseholders to reduce the required number of PLC I/O ports?

Yes. The most cost-effective and simplest way is to purchase the Quick-LINK accessory product. Part numbers are:

- i. LK2M30B – two pole base
- ii. LK2M30E – two pole extender
- iii. LK3M30B – three pole base
- iv. LK3M30E – three pole extender

The table below outlines the configuration requirements.

Up-LINK Poles	Quantity Needed			
	LK2M30B	LK3M30B	LK2M30E	LK3M30E
2	1			
3		1		
4	1		1	
5		1	1	
6		1		1
7		1	2	
8		1	2	1
9		1		2
10		1	2	1

Another way to achieve this is to use a ferrule terminal or terminal block. Below is a recommended ferrule from Weidmüller.

- i. Part number 9037200000 (one bag, 500 pieces per bag)
- ii. Part number 9004440000 (five bags, 100 pieces per bag)

2. How many units can be daisy chained?

A rough approximation for most applications is anywhere between 50-100 Up-LINK fuseholders. However, it depends on the system you're interfacing the fuseholders with. The total leakage current of the daisy chained Up-LINK holders, 1.0 micro amp per fuseholder, cannot exceed the maximum off-state current of the system's Programmable Logic Controller (PLC). As a reference, Allen Bradley's 1746 series, a common PLC for such applications, has a maximum off-state current of 0.8mA to 2mA, depending on the model. To be certain, check your system's specifications and make sure the leakage current is less than the maximum off-state current of your PLC.

3. Do I need to test each unit if I am daisy chaining?

Yes, in order to ensure they have been properly connected. By testing the last unit in a chain, you can verify the integrity of the wiring to the device the chain is connected to. But, this does not verify the functionality of each unit. In order to do that, you must remove the fuse from the unit being tested with fuses intact in all the remaining units. With the power on, the unit without the fuse should communicate an open fuse condition.

Up-LINK Frequently Asked Questions

4. When daisy chaining units, how do I identify the one with the open fuse.

The LED will be illuminated in the Up-Link unit where the fuse has opened.

5. How do I connect the fuseholder to the PLC?

That depends on what kind of PLC you're using. In most cases, the positive terminal will connect to the control voltage power source and the negative terminal will connect to the PLC I/O port. However, different PLCs have different wiring requirements. The Up-LINK data sheet provides a wiring diagram to help illustrate.

6. Will the fuseholder work if it is hooked up incorrectly?

No, it will not. It will not cause damage to the system, but it will not function as expected.

7. Is there an option for a 60A fuse?

Not at present time. Please e-mail Justin Lee (jlee3@littelfuse.com) with any suggestions or modifications to the product you have.

8. Why would I need a relay?

If you need to control a higher current load and/or voltage beyond that required by a PLC, you will need a solid state relay. Example loads include a stacklight or an alarm. This is because Up-LINK's solid state switch is not rated for current in excess of 25 mA or voltage in excess of 28 VDC.

9. What kind of relay should I use?

Up-Link technology is compatible only with solid state relays. Use with mechanical relays can damage Up-LINK electronics.

10. Are Up-LINK fuseholders gangable?

Yes, Up-LINK fuseholders can be ganged using the same pins (part number CYHP001) used for ganging standard Littelfuse LPSM and LPSC fuseholders, and can be done so on-site by the customer without UL violation. The units can be ordered as a two-pole or three-pole as well, ganged in the factory and shipped to the customer pre-assembled.