# Terminal Type Potentiometer Transducer (AC POWER)

# MODEL TZ-1BA

### **INSTRUCTION MANUAL**



This marking indicates that the erroneous operation of this transducer may result in death or serious injury.



- (1) If voltage or current exceeding the input allowable voltage or current is applied to the input terminals, the transducer may be damaged.
- (2) Apply power within the applicable range of the transducer. Otherwise fire, electric shock or transducer damage may result.
- (3) The contents of this instruction manual are subject to change without prior notice.
- (4) This instruction manual is carefully prepared. However, if any mistake or omission is found, contact your nearest Watanabe sales agent or Watanabe directly.
- (5) Make this manual available easily anytime.

#### **■** Outline

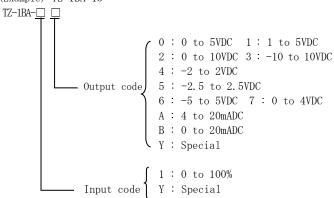
This is a transducer which inputs various Potentiometer signals and then outputs their corresponding standardized signals.

It employs a case of terminal board construction used with  $3.5\ \mathrm{mm}$  screw terminals and can be mounted on DIN rails in one touch.

In addition, as its three ports of input, output and power are mutually isolated, an improvement in noise rejection will be further made, and miniaturization of equipment will also be realized.

#### ■ Model No. Configuration

Each code and the standard specifications of this transducer are as follows. First check whether or not your desired specifications are correct by comparing them to the following specifications. (Example) TZ-1BA-13



Potentiometer resistance : (total resistance  $100\,\Omega$  to  $10k\,\Omega$ )

#### Accessories

None

#### ■ Input Specification

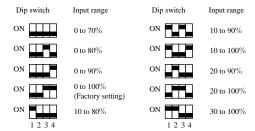
| Code No. | Total resistance | Input range                    |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1        | 100Ω to 10kΩ     | 0 to 100%                      |
| Υ        |                  | Appointment % to Appointment % |

Reference voltage: 0.5V For Code No. Y

Limit of specifications Span: More than 50%

Note: No dip swithes can be used for the Yspecification.

By changing a Dip switch setup, change of an input range is possible.



Note: Always maniqulate each dip switch with the power turned off.

#### ■ Output Specification

| Code No. | Output Signal        | Allowable Load resistance                                       |
|----------|----------------------|---|
| 0        | 0 to 5VDC            | More than 2kΩ   |
| 1        | 1 to 5VDC            |   |
| 2        | 0 to 10VDC           | More than 4kΩ   |
| 3        | -10 to 10VDC         | Negative output : more than $10k\Omega$                         |
| 4        | -2 to 2VDC           | More than $2k\Omega$<br>Negative output : more than $10k\Omega$ |
| 5        | -2.5 to 2.5VDC       |   |
| 6        | -5 to 5VDC           |   |
| 7        | 0 to 4VDC            | More than 2kΩ   |
| A        | 4 to 20mADC          | Less than $550\Omega$   |
| В        | 0 to 20mADC          |   |
| Y        | Other than the above |   |

For code No. Y

Limit of specifications

Voltage output: Less than +15 VDC and more than -12 VDC Minimum span: Less than +27 VDC and more than 0.06 VDC

(Load resistance :  $10 k\,\Omega$  at the output exceeding 10V, and a negative output)

(Base accuracy:  $\pm 0.15$  %F.S and temperature characteristic:  $\pm 0.03$  %F.S/°C for a span of less than 1V)

Current output: Less than +20 mADC and more than 0 mADC Minimum span: Less than +20 mADC and more than 1 mADC Outputs can be reversed for both voltage and current outputs.

#### ■General specifications

Base Accuracy:  $\pm 0.1$  %F.S (At  $25\pm 2^{\circ}$ C) Power supply variation:  $\pm 0.06$  %F.S Load resistance variation:  $\pm 0.06$  %F.S Temperature characteristic:  $\pm 0.02$  %F.S/°C Response time: Less than 50msec (TYP)(0 $\rightarrow$ 90%)

Error caused by input range setting change : Within  $\pm 2$  %F.S

Front adjustments :  $\pm 5\%$  for zero and span

Insulation resistance : Between input and output/powersupply ;

More than  $100 M\,\Omega\,$  at  $500~VDC\,$ 

Dielectric strength: Between input and output/power supply;

For 1 min. at 2000VAC

Power supply voltage : 100 to 240 VAC  $\,\pm 10$  %

 $Consuming \ current: Less \ than \ 20mA \ (100VAC \quad at \ voltage \ output)$ 

Less than 30mA (100VAC at current output)

Operating ambient temperature : -5 to  $50^{\circ}$ C

Operating ambient humidity: Less than 90 %RH (No-condensing)

Storage temperature: -10 to 70°C

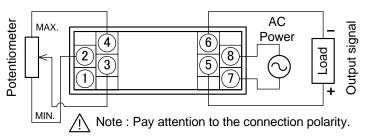
Storage humidity: Less than 60%RH (No-condensing)

Case material: ABS rasin (Black) 94V-2

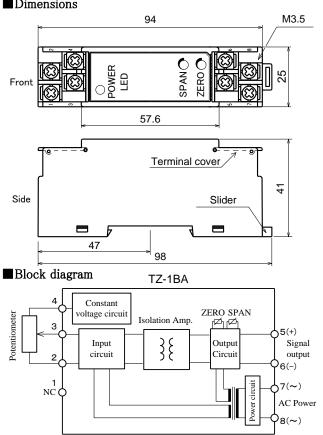
Weight: Approx. 80g

Vibration resistance: Frequency: 10 to 55Hz; ampliutde(half): 0.15mm to 10 sweeps of 5 min each in X, Y, and Z directions

#### ■Input/Output connection diagram



#### ■ Dimensions



#### ■ Adjustment

This transducer is designed so that its zero point and span can be externally adjusted. However, its zero and span are not necessary to be adjusted as they have already been adjusted at the factory prior to shipment.

However, when it is periodically calibrated in order to maintain the accuracy for a long period of time, conduct its calibration using an accurate measuring instrument after more than 30 minutes following power-ON. In this case, use a standard measuring instrument having accuracy 10 times higher than that of this transducer.

Zero Adjustment

Apply the minimum input signal to the input terminals, and then turn the ZERO trimmer until output signal reaches the minimum value described in the output specification.

Span Adjustment

Apply the maximum input signal to the input terminals, and then turn the SPAN trimmer until output signal reaches the maximum value described in the output specification.

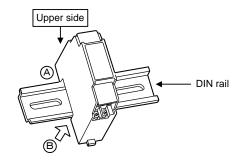
Repeat the above procedures a few times so that the minimum and maximum output signals are within the values described in the output specification when switched from the minimum to the maximum and vice versa.

#### ■ Mounting/dismounting

A) Engage the upper side of the transducer with the rail.

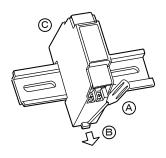
(2/2)

B) Push the lower side of the transducer into the rail.



Dismounting

- A) Push down the slider using a screwdriver
- B) Pull the transducer toward you, then disengage the lower side of the transducer from the rail.
- C) Disengage the upper side of the transducer from the rail.



Note:

If the transducer is dislocated after its mounting, it is recommended that a clamp be used.

## ■ Caution

- a) Store the transducer at a storage temperature of -10 to +70 °C and a humidity of less than 60 % RH.
- b) Use the transducer at a location where there are no chemicals or gases harmful to electrical parts or there is no dust.
- c) Do not apply any vibration or impact to the transducer.
- d) In order to lessen the effect of noise, etc., do not bundle the input/output/communication wires with the power supply wires, nor put these wires in the same duct.
- e) The unit is designed to function as soon as power is supplied, however, a warm up for 30 minutes is required for satisfying complete performance described in the data sheet.

#### ■Warranty

This transducer is warranted for a period of one year from date of delivery. Any defect which occurs in this period and is undoubtedly caused by Watanabe's faults will be remedied free of charge. This warranty does not apply to the transducer showing abuse or damage which has been altered or repaired by others except as authorized by WATANABE ELECTRIC INDUSTRY Co., Ltd.

#### ■After-sale service

This transducer is delivered after being manufactured, tested and inspected, under strict quality control. However, if any problem does occur, contact your nearest Watanabe sales agent or Watanabe directly giving as much information on problem as possible.

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