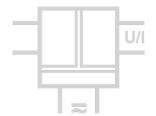
Potentiometer Transmitter DR 4310

Isolation and Conversion of Potentiometer Position Signals



The Potentiometer Transmitter DR 4310 is used for isolation and conversion of potentiometer position signals.

Due to the easy configuration, the new universal power pack and the ultra-small housing the Isolation Amplifier is suitable for flexible use.

The ratiometric measuring method allows the acquisition of potentiometer signals without range selection. Unipolar and bipolar output signals can be selected with a DIP switch. Subsequent readjustment or measured range compensation can then be performed at the zero/scan potentiometers on the front panel.

The small housing with 12.5 mm width saves space in your switch cabinet and facilitates by the practical plug-in screw terminal blocks the assembly. For range setting a simple housing unblocking is installed which makes it possible to reach easily all control elements on the mounting rail.

The new universal power pack for 20 ... 253 V AC/DC means the DR 4310 can be used anywhere in the world, with all mains power supplies. The unit's high efficiency contributes significantly to reducing the unit's own heat generation. This is reflected in extremely high reliability and long-term stability. A green LED on the front of the unit has been provided to monitor the power supply.

• Easy configuration

Conversion of potentiometric position signals without range selection

• Universal power supply for 20...253 V AC/DC Applicable world-wide for all common supply voltages

• 3-port isolation

Protection against erroneous measurements due to parasitic voltages or ground loops

Ultra small sized housing

12.5 mm housing with plug-in screw terminal blocks

High bandwidth; high accuracy

No distortion; no falsification of measured signal

• Protective Separation

Protects service personnel and downstream devices against impermissibly high voltage

Maximum reliability

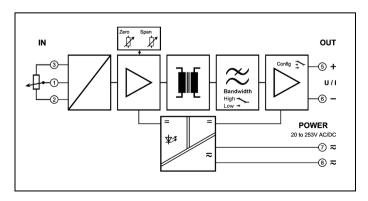
No maintenance costs

• 5 Years Warranty

Defects occurring within 5 years from delivery date shall be remedied free of charge at our plant (carriage and insurance paid by sender)



Block diagram

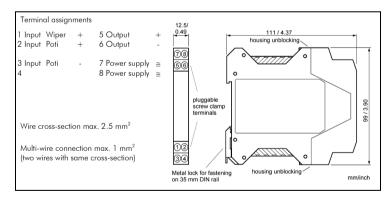




Technical Data

Input		
Input signals	Potentiometer $100~\Omega$ $100~\text{k}\Omega$	
Sensor supply	1.2 V (limited to max. 5 mA)	
Potentiometer connection	3 wire connection	
Input resistance wiper contact	> 10 MΩ	
Output	Voltage Current	
Output signals	\pm 10 V 0 10 V 2 10 V \pm 20 mA 0 20 mA 4 20 mA	
(switch selectable)	\pm 5 V 0 5 V 1 5 V \pm 10 mA 0 10 mA 2 10 mA	
Load	\leq 10 mA (1 k Ω at 10 V) \leq 12 V (600 Ω at 20 mA)	
Linear transmission range	Unipolar: - 2 + 110 % bipolar: - 110 + 110 %	
Residual ripple	$< 10 \text{ mV}_{rms}$	
General Data		
Transmission error	< 0.1 % full scale	
Temperature coefficient ¹⁾	< 100 ppm/K	
Zero/Span compensation	Start value: 0 - 20 %; End value: 80 - 100 %	
	Minimum span: 80 %	
Cut-off frequency -3 dB (switchable)	10 kHz 30 Hz	
Response time T ₉₉	80 μs 20 ms	
Test voltage	4 kV AC, 50 Hz, 1 min. Input against output against power supply	
Working voltage ²⁾ (Basic Insulation)	600 V AC/DC for overvoltage category II and pollution degree 2 acc. to EN 61010-1	
Protection against electrical shock ²⁾	Protective separation according to EN 61140 by reinforced insulation in accordance with EN 61010-1	
	up to 300 V AC/DC for overvoltage category II and pollution degree 2 between all circuits	
Ambient temperature	Operation - 20 to + 70 °C (- 4 to + 158 °F)	
	Transport and storage $-35 \text{ to} + 85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ (-31 to + 185 $^{\circ}\text{F}$)	
Power supply	20 253 V AC/DC AC 48 62 Hz, approx. 2 VA	
	DC approx. 1.0 W	
EMC ³⁾	EN 61326-1	
Construction	12.5 mm (0.49") housing, protection class IP 20, mounting on 35 mm DIN rail acc. to EN 60715	
Weight	Approx. 100 g	

Dimensions



Subject to change!

Product line

Devices	Order No.
Potentiometer Transmitter, configurable	DR 4310 AG

¹⁾ Average TC related to full scale value in specified operating temperature range, reference temperature 23 °C
2) For applications with high working voltages, ensure there is sufficient spacing or isolation from neighboring devices and protection against electric shocks.
3) Minor deviations possible during interference