

## 3•DESCRIPTION OF FRONT PANEL



- Information display

- TC/LIN input parameters


In case of non-availability, maximum and minimum limits are set to 0 .
In case of custom linearization, test limits for setting LO and HI errors are given by the calibration values.
If these limits are not exceeded, they are taken into consideration as limits LO S and HI S.

| Max. non-linearity error for thermocouples (TC), resistors (PT100) and thermistors (PTC, NTC). | ```S,R range 0... }175\mp@subsup{0}{}{\circ}\textrm{C}\mathrm{ ; error < 0.2% f.s. ( }\textrm{t}>30\mp@subsup{0}{}{\circ}\textrm{C}\mathrm{ ) / for other range; error < 0.5% f.s. error < 0.2% f.s. ( t > - 150 % C) range 44... 1800 % C; error < 0.5% f.s. (t > 300 % C) / range 44,0...999,9; error < 1% f.s. (t > 300 % C) range -99,9...99,9 and -99...99}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\textrm{C}\mathrm{ ; error < 0.5% f.s. / for other range; error < 0.2% f.s. (t > -150}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\textrm{C} error < 0.2% f.s. ( }\textrm{t}>30\mp@subsup{0}{}{\circ}\textrm{C}\mathrm{ ) error < 0.2% f.s. ( }\textrm{t}>20\mp@subsup{0}{}{\circ}\textrm{C} range 0...2300; error < 0.2% f.s. / for other range; error < 0.5% f.s.``` |
| :---: | :---: |
| The error is calculated as deviation from theoretical value and is expressed as percentage of full scale (in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ). | NTC error < 0.5\% f.s. |
|  | Tc: J, K, E, N, L error < 0.2\% f.s. |
|  | PT100, JPT100 and PTC error < 0.2\% f.s. |



## - Filter - outputs with reference to parameters F. 0 and r.A

The diagrams refer to a normal absolute alarm with hysteresis $\mathrm{H}=0$


## $7 \cdot$ ACCESSORIES

- Transformer


TRAFO 1


TRAFO 5

| Size |  |  | - ORDER CODE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRAFO 1: | TRAFO 5: | TRAFO 1 | 3VA, 230/24Vac transformer |
| B: $46,2 \mathrm{~mm}$, | B: $52,5 \mathrm{~mm}$, | TRAFO 5 | 10VA, 230/24Vac transformer |
| H: $32,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | H: 35 mm |  |  |

Conform to VDE 0551, EN 60742, CE

- RS323 interface cable for configuration



## N.B.:

the PC configuration cable is supplied with the programming software. Make the connection with the device powered and with inputs and outputs disconnected.

- PTC / NTC



## - Installation notes

Always power the devices by means of the TRAFO1 transformers specified in the manual (one for each device) when:

- The application is unknown.
- Multiple devices have input signals that are not isolated from one another, such as, for example: non-isolated grounded thermocouples, transducers or transmitters powered by a single supply, linear inputs with voltage or current not isolated from one another.
- It is a general rule that devices with shared signals (probes, transmitters, signal retransmission, etc.) must be powered by a separate transformer for each device. - Any special cases not covered by the above example must be evaluated from time to time.
- One possible example of a power supply by a single transformer is the case of devices with RTD or PTC probes, with relay or logic outputs connected to individually isolated devices (such as GTS static groups).
ATTENTION: in case of an input with a NON-isolated grounded thermocouple, the secondary of the power transformer for the device CANNOT be grounded: doing so will cause the device to fail, with probable blowing of the internal fuse.


Kindly contact GEFRAN for information on available codes.

## - WARNINGS

WARNING: this symbol indicates danger.
It is seen near the power supply circuit and near high-voltage relay contacts.
Read the following warnings before installing, connecting or using the device:

- follow instructions precisely when connecting the device.
- always use cables that are suitable for the voltage and current levels indicated in the technical specifications.
- the device has no ON/OFF switch: it switches on immediately when power is turned on. For safety reasons, devices permanently connected to the power supply require a two-phase disconnecting switch with proper marking. Such switch must be located near the device and must be easily reachable by the user. A single switch can control several units.
- if the device is connected to electrically NON-ISOLATED equipment (e.g. thermocouples), a grounding wire must be applied to assure that this connection is not made directly through the machine structure.
- if the device is used in applications where there is risk of injury to persons and/or damage to machines or materials, it MUST be used with auxiliary alarm units. You should be able to check the correct operation of such units during normal operation of the device.
- before using the device, the user must check that all device parameters are correctly set in order to avoid injury to persons and/or damage to property.
- the device must NOT be used in inflammable or explosive environments. It may be connected to units operating in such environments only by means of suitable interfaces in conformity to local safety regulations.
- the device contains components that are sensitive to static electrical discharges. Therefore, take appropriate precautions when handling electronic circuit boards in order to prevent permanent damage to these components.
Installation: installation category II, pollution level 2, double isolation
- power supply lines must be separated from device input and output lines; always check that the supply voltage matches the voltage indicated on the device label.
- install the instrumentation separately from the relays and power switching devices
- do not install high-power remote switches, contactors, relays, thyristor power units (particularly if "phase angle" type), motors, etc... in the same cabinet.
- avoid dust, humidity, corrosive gases and heat sources.
- do not close the ventilation holes; working temperature must be in the range of $0 \ldots 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

If the device has faston terminals, they must be protected and isolated; if the device has screw terminals, wires should be attached at least in pairs.

- Power: supplied from a disconnecting switch with fuse for the device section; path of wires from switch to devices should be as straight as possible; the same supply should not be used to power relays, contactors, solenoid valves, etc.; if the voltage waveform is strongly distorted by thyristor switching units or by electric motors, it is recommended that an isolation transformer be used only for the devices, connecting the screen to ground; it is important for the electrical system to have a good ground connection; voltage between neutral and ground must not exceed 1 V and resistance must be less than 60 hm ; if the supply voltage is highly variable, use a voltage stabilizer for the device; use line filters in the vicinity of high frequency generators or arc welders; power supply lines must be separated from device input and output lines; always check that the supply voltage matches the voltage indicated on the device label.
- Input and output connections: external connected circuits must have double insulation; to connect analog inputs (TC, RTD) you have to: physically separate input wiring from power supply wiring, from output wiring, and from power connections; use twisted and screened cables, with screen connected to ground at only one point; to connect adjustment and alarm outputs (contactors, solenoid valves, motors, fans, etc.), install RC groups (resistor and capacitor in series) in parallel with inductive loads that work in AC (Note: all capacitors must conform to VDE standards (class x2) and support at least 220 VAC. Resistors must be at least 2W); fit a 1 N4007 diode in parallel with the coil of inductive loads that operate in DC.
GEFRAN spa will not be held liable for any injury to persons and/or damage to property deriving from tampering, from any incorrect or erroneous use, or from any use not conforming to the device specifications.

