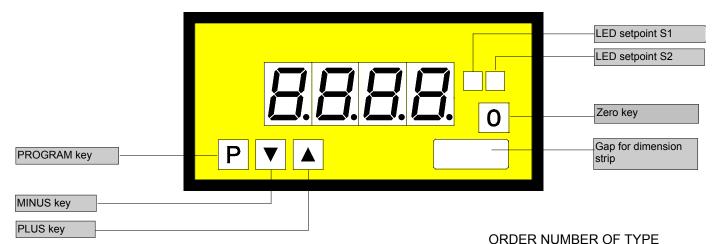
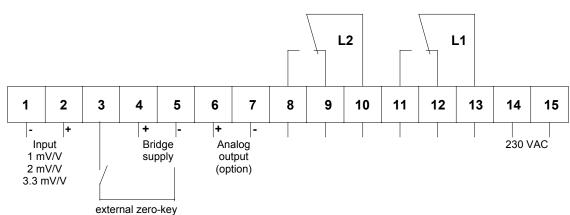
## Strain gauge amplifier for weighing application

- Standard: 2 setpoints, min/max memory, IP54, plug in terminal
- Mounting into panels up to 50 mm optional: analog output





PWE 4.20x.1592B



Power supply 115 VAC (connection via terminal 14 and 15)

PWE 4.20x.1492B

Power supply 24 VDC

PWE 4.20x.1792B

- galv. insulated - (15=plus, 14=minus)

### **Options**

- Green LED
- Plug in terminal and protection IP65
- Analog output 0-10 VDC (12 bit)
- Analog output 0-20 mA/load 500 \( \Omega\$ (12 bit)
- Analog output 0-10 VDC (12 bit)

(supply voltage 24 VDC galvanically insulated)

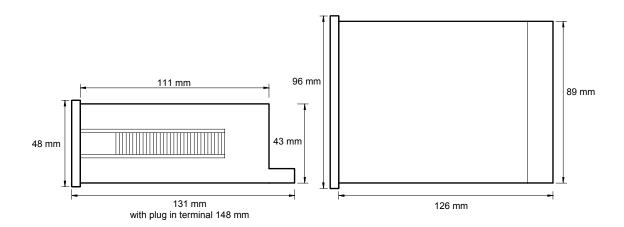
• Analog output 0-20 mA/load 500 Ω (12 bit) (supply voltage 24 VDC galvanically insulated)

● Analog output 4-20 mA/load 500 \( \Omega\$ (12 bit) (supply voltage 24 VDC galvanically insulated)

• Other power supplies on demand

# **Technical data**

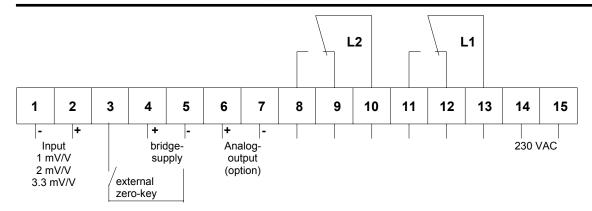
Dimensions	Housing Assembly cut out Fastening Housing material Protective system Weight Connection Measuring range	96 x 48 x 134 including screw terminal 92.0 <sup>+0.8</sup> x 45.0 <sup>+0.6</sup> mm special quick plastic clamp proper to fix in wall thickness up to 50 mm PC/ABS-plastic blend, colour black, UL94V-0 at the front IP54 connection IP00 approx. 0.450 kg At the rear side via screw terminal up to 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> 1 mV/V - 2 mV/V - 3.3 mV/V		
Output	Sensor supply Relay output Switching cycles Analogue output	10 VDC/350 $\Omega$ (power supply for other strain gauges) charge 230 VAC/5 A $-$ 30 VDC/2 A, with ohm resistive burden 0.5 * 10 <sup>5</sup> at max. contact rating 5 * 10 <sup>6</sup> mechanically Separation appropriate to DIN EN 50178/ Specification appropriate to DIN EN60255 0-10 VDC (12 bit) The analogue output is galvanic insulated from the 0-20 mA (12 bit) - load 500 Ohm measuring input!		
Accuracy	Resolution Measuring fault Temp. drift Measuring principle	4-20 mA (12 bit) - load 500 Ohm -999 up to +9999 +/-0.2 % of measuring range, +/- 1 digit 100 ppm/K voltage/frequency converter		
Power unit	Supply voltage Power consumption	230/115 VAC +/- 10 % (50-60 Hz), 24 VDC +/-10 % galvanic insulated approx. 5 VA2		
Indication	Display Overflow Underflow Measuring time	LED with 7 segments, 14 mm high, red 4-digit = indication 9999 4 bars up 4 bars down adjustable from 0.2 up to 10.0 seconds		
Ambient conditions	Working temperature Storing temperature	0 up to + 60 °C -20 up to + 80 °C		



Housing:

<u>CE-sign</u>
For unlimited use of the instrument within the directives for electromagnetic compatibility 89/336/EC analog input wires have to be used with shielded cable and cable's shield connected to earth ground at one end only.

### Wiring diagram, programming, instructions



#### Adjustment (also see programming example on the next page)

- 1. Connect the instrument according to the wiring diagram. Connect screening of sensor line with protective conductor.
- 2. Switch on supply voltage. There is a segment test with switching-over to operating mode.
- 3. Charge DMS probe or sensor, respectively, with minimum load (in the case of a scale, by putting on a reference weight).
- 4. Press program key [P]. Program number 1 lit.
- 5. Change the program number by simultaneously pressing program key [P] and key [▲].
- 6. Pressing the key [▲] or [▼]results in a change of indication to the value stored under this program number.
- 7. Change the indicated value by pressing key [▼] or [▲].
- 8. Effect storing by pressing keys [P] & [▼].
- 9. Charge DMS probe or sensor, respectively, with maximum load (in the case of a scale, by putting-on a reference weight).
- 10. Press program keys [P] & [A] until program number 2 lights up and continue in correspondance with item 6.
- 11. Without pressing of any key, the device changes to the operating mode after 7 seconds. With this, final storing of all adjusted values is effected

#### Calling of MIN/MAX values from memory

Press key [▲] to indicate **MAX** memory. Press key [▼] to indicate **MIN** memory. Simultaneous pressing of keys [▼] and [▲] deletes and updates the **MIN/MAX** memory.

#### Counterbalancing

<u>Operator</u> <u>Device</u>

Press key [0] (TARA) Indication of counterbalancing with continuous zeros. The "offset" value stored under PN2 is indicated.

#### Note

#### Overflow/underflow

In the case of a display overflow, the display shows 4 horizontal bars in the upper indication section. In the case of a display underflow, the display shows 4 horizontal bars in the lower indication section. If PN8 = 1...3 has been selected, then the starting value, defined under PN1 as -12.5% of the measuring range, is evaluated as the underflow value and the end value, defined under PN2 as +12.5% of the measuring range, is evaluated as the overflow value. With the configuration PN8 = 4...6, only the sensor sensitivity is tested and used for the evaluation of an overflow or underflow. The calibration points defined under PN1 and PN2 are used for the linearization.

#### Error messages

After switching-on of the supply voltage, the device starts a self-test including a segment test (all LEDs lit). Should any disturbance occur during this procedure, this is indicated by "**HELP**" on the display. That is also valid with running operation. The function serves to grant security to all surrounding components and installations. After a "HELP" indication, a basic reset has to be performed by pressing key **P** and, simultaneously, connecting the supply voltage. As long as key **P** is pressed, the display performs a segment test and then the parameter entered ex works are taken over. After this, the device has to be programmed to have the parameters required by the user.

#### Analog output

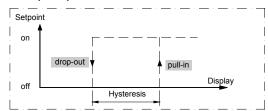
The parameters of the analog output refer to the values set under PN1 and PN2. After counterbalancing, the analog output does not shift its zero point. With this output, the measuring value actually present on the input is represented.

### Switching points

The following diagram illustrates the switching behaviour of the relay outputs for devices having switching points. The parameters for each switching point are freely programmable. In the operating current mode, the respecting relay actuates with reaching the switching threshold, in the quiescent current mode, the respecting relay falls off when the switching threshold has been reached. This way, a failure of the supply voltage can be indicated by an alarm.

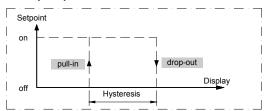
Definition: Hysteresis is the width of the "window" between two threshold values.

#### **Example: operation current**



Operation current means that the relay will be pulled in if reaching the adjusted setpoint.

#### Example: quiescent current



Quiescent current means that the relay will be dropped out by reaching the adjusted setpoint.

### Operation, setting instructions

Subject to technical alteration - status 04/2006 - PWE431GB

#### Program table

Program- number (PN)	Function	Remark		Display	Factory settings
1	Indication of desired initial value	stored with [P]	] & [▼]	-999 up to +9999	0.0
2	Indication of desired final value	stored with [P	] & [▼]	-999 up to +9999	200.0
3	Setting of decimal point	with ▲ to the	desired decimal point		0.000
4	Display refresh	refresh of the	display value	0.2 up to 10.0 seconds	1.0
5	Final value for analog output	option		-999 up to +9999	200.0
6	Offset for analog output	option		-999 up to +9999	0
7 8	Input of the measuring range Range monitoring on PN1/PN2 Sensor sensitivity monitoring		no counterbalancing no counterbalancing no counterbalancing no counterbalancing auto-counterbalancing auto-counterbalancing auto-counterbalancing auto-counterbalancing auto-counterbalancing	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	2
61	Setpoint 1		1 [ • 1	-999 up to +9999	100.0
62	Setpoint 1 hysteresis			0 up to +9999	1
63	Setpoint 1 operating/quiescent current	0 = R / 1 = A		0/1	0
64	Setpoint 1 delay time			0.0 -10 seconds	0.0
66	Setpoint 2			-999 up to +9999	1500
67	Setpoint 2 hysteresis			0 up to +9999	1
68	Setpoint 2 operating/quiescent current 0 = R / 1 = A			0/1	0
69	Setpoint 2 delay time		<u> </u>	0.0 -10 seconds	0.0

#### Befor the first operation or after a change of the above mentioned parameters, a calibration is necessary!

### **Example for programming**

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} \mbox{Measuring range:} & 2 \mbox{ mV/V} \\ \mbox{Measuring signal:} & 0 - 20 \mbox{ mV} \\ \mbox{Display:} & 0 - 300.0 \\ \mbox{Display refresh:} & 2.0 \mbox{ seconds} \\ \end{tabular}$ 

**Setpoints:** S1 ==> 60.0 and quiescent current

relay pull in= 58.0 → hysteresis 2.0

S2 ==> 150.0 and operation current relay drop out = 80.0 → hysteresis70.0

Analogue output: 0 V Output ==> Display 0.0 ==> Measuring signal 0 mV

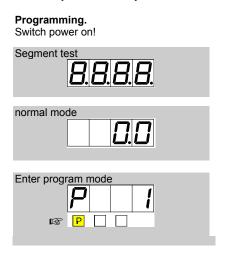
10 V Output ==> Display 300.0 ==> Measuring signal 20 mV

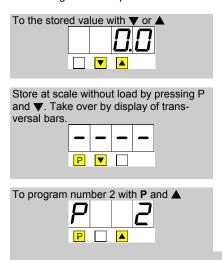
Program key
PLUS key
MINUS key

The basic adjustments concerning to the following program example are the factory settings.

#### **Program advices**

Pressing the P-key enters always the program mode with program number 1. The "P1" begins to blink in change with the current value after 3 seconds. After further 4 seconds the system leaves the program mode and goes to the normal mode. In program mode pressing ▼ or ▲- key selects the current values which is free scalable with both of the keys. Under program number 1 and 2 the memorization will be executed by pressing the P-and ▼-key simultaneously - 4 horizontal bars indicates the storage. All other parameters will be stored automatically after leaving program mode.





To the stored value with ▼ or ▲    Or ■   O
Set free scalable value
To program number 3 with P and A P A

## **Example for programming**

