§ PLUG-IN TRANSDUCER § 1 OUTPUT TYPE

POTENTIOMETER TRANSDUCER

RTP2 -

Use

Replaces the input of mechanical displacement of an angle or a position with resistance value change, then insulates and converts it into a proportional DC signal.

Features

- 1. Constant voltage/current output.
- 2. Can cope with resistance range $100\,\Omega\text{-}10k\,\Omega\,\text{of}$ a potentiometer. (RTP2-Z type)
- 3. Withstand voltage between input, output, auxiliary supply and earth is AC2, 000V (50/60Hz), complete insulation for 1 minute.
- 4. Impulse withstands voltage 5kV, 1.2/50µs (between electric circuit and outer case), and positive/negative polarity 3 times each is guaranteed.
- 5. With output line surge protection. (2, 000A, 8/20µs, positive/negative polarity), can transmit an output directly to a distant place.

■ Connection diagram



Specification

Normal total resistance	Input (specified current)	External resistance	Output (load resistance)	Auxiliary supply	Common specification
50Ω *1	A :0-50 Ω (5mA)	$\leq 5\Omega/1$ line	$1: \text{DC0-100mV} (\geq 200\Omega)$	1 : AC100V±10%,	Tolerance: $\pm 0.5\%$
80Ω *1	B :0-80 Ω (5mA)	$\leq 8\Omega/1$ line	$\underline{2}: DC0-1V \qquad (\geq 200\Omega)$	50/60Hz	Response time:
100.0 *1	Z:100Ω-10kΩ		$\frac{3}{4} : \text{DC0-5V} \qquad (\geq 1 \text{k} \Omega)$	$2: AC110V \pm 10\%,$	$\leq 1 \text{sec./99\%}$
100 22 1	Any potentiometer of range	-	$4 \cdot DC 0^{-1}0V (\geq 2R\Omega)$	90/60HZ	Consumption VA:
139771	$100\Omega10k\Omega$ can be used under		$ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{D} \in \mathbf{D} \subseteq \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} : \mathbf{M} \in \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} : \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} : \mathbf{M} \in \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} : \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} : \mathbf{M} \in \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} : \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} : \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf$	50/COHr	AC power source:3.5VA
200Ω *1	the following adjustment range.		$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{D} \mathbf{C} 0^{-1} \mathbf{m} \mathbf{A} (\leq 0 \mathbf{k} \mathbf{\Omega})$	00/60HZ	DC power source:4W
400Ω *1	0 :other than those above	-	$ \begin{array}{l} \square : \square C : $	$4 \cdot AC220V \pm 10\%, We 50/60Hz AC$	Weight:
F00.0 *1			$\Box: DC0^{-10\text{IIIA}} (\leq C00^{-10\text{IIIA}})$		AC power source:450g
500 12 1			$D: DC0^{-16mA} (\leq 600 \Omega)$	$D \cdot DC24V \pm 10\%$	DC power source:300g
1kΩ *1			$E : DC1-5mA (\geq 3k\Omega)$	$6 \cdot DC48V \pm 10\%$	
2kΩ *1			\mathbf{F} : DC4-20mA ($\leq 750 \Omega$)	$\underline{0}$: other than	
3120 *1			0 : other than those above	those above	
08 22 1					
$5k\Omega$ *1					
10kΩ *1					
-					

•Open of current output: even if the current output terminal is used in a state of regular open, there is no problem. Also, a voltage of approx. 25V occurs on the output terminal.

*1.Variable range of BIAS MAX for the following potentiometers are assumed to be $\pm 15\%$: 50 Ω , 80 Ω , 100 Ω , 200 Ω , 400 Ω , 500 Ω , 1k Ω , 2k Ω , 3k Ω , 5k Ω , 10k Ω .

RTP2-ZF2 (80×50×121mm/450g)

•Adjustment range of output signal

Specify the actual use range and the normal resistance value of a potentiometer in the case of use range other than those above.

 Input form
 BIAS adjustment range: 0-50% of input span

 Z
 (can be changed from the front of converter.)

 MAX adjustment range: 50-100% of input span
 (can be changed from the front of converter.)



 $\textcircled{0}BIAS^{\dots\dots0\%},MAX^{\dots\dots100\%}$ Standard

②BIAS……0%, MAX.……50%

③BIAS……50%, MAX……50% (parallel shift of ②)

 $\textcircled{BIAS}{\cdots}{\cdots}{50\%},$ MAX. $\cdots{\cdots}{100\%}$ (parallel shift of

*Being within 0-50% of input value is sufficient for adjusting the output value to 0%.

Purchase specifications



■ Block diagram (RTP2-Z type) Those other than Z type are of constant current method.



①Low-drift voltage amplifying circuit
②Pulse width modulation circuit
③Pulse width demodulation circuit
④Output circuit
⑤Output line surge protection circuit
⑥Insulated power source circuit

•Because this device is potential-free type, product is shipped in input of $0-10k \Omega$ /output of graph ① (standard) above. Notes: this device can not be used with a 2-wire potentiometer.