## ALTERNATE VOLTAGE CONVERTER

 Z202
## GENERAL FEATURES

The Z202 module measures the alternate voltage input value and converts it into a current or voltage signals output.
The instrument stands out for its precision class and its high input impedance. These are its general features:

- Alternate voltage input 10.. 490 Vac in 41 preset scales, which can be selected by terminals/Dipswitches.
- Each scale can be set and extended to the next one, and it's possible to calibrate the instrument on any full-scale in the continuous range of $0 . .500 \mathrm{Vac}$, without either over-setting the fixed capacities, or opening the instrument (multi-rev trimmer accessible from front panel).
- Simultaneous output in current ( $0 / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ active/passive) and in voltage ( $0 / 1 . .5 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0/2.. 10 V ).
- High precision and linearity: 0.25\%.
- Wide range of frequency input ( $10 \mathrm{~Hz} . .1 \mathrm{kHz}$ ).
- Extremely short settling time ( $<30 \mathrm{~ms}$ ).
- 3750 V galvanic isolation between voltage input and the other terminals.
- 1500 V isolation between the output terminals and the power supply terminals.
- Power ON indication by the panel LED.
- Possibility to use the instrument as a microammeter ( $500 \mu \mathrm{Afs} \mathrm{R}=5 \Omega$ ).
- Wide range of power supply AC/DC , including operation on 12 V batteries.


## TECHNICAL FEATURES

| Power supply: | $9 . .40 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DC}}$ (free polarity) or $19 . .28 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{AC}} 50 . .400 \mathrm{~Hz}$. The module <br> was specifically designed to operate also on 12 V batteries. <br> Insulation toward the output terminals: 1500 V . Protection <br> $400 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ms}$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Consumption: | $<1.5 \mathrm{~W}$ at full load; about $60 \mathrm{~mA} @ 12 \mathrm{Vdc}$. |
| Voltage input: | Alternate voltage ${ }^{(1)} 0 . .500 \mathrm{Vac} ;$ see the capacity selection <br> table. <br> Input impedance: $2000 \Omega / \mathrm{V}$. <br> Frequency: $10 \mathrm{~Hz} . .1 \mathrm{kHz}$. <br> Insulation toward the power supply/output terminals: 3750 V. |



## Note:

(1): A medium voltage value (Vcc) up to $10 \% \mathrm{dm}$ is tolerated; higher values decrease precision and can cause damages.
(2): The selection of starting offset scale ( 4 mA and 1 or 2 V ) is common for the two current/voltage outputs.
(3): These acronyms apply: om = of measurement, ots = of the scale.
(4): The precision values are indicated for a sinusoidal signal with distortion of $<1 \%$, on current reading $4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$; errors on the other output scales are increased as follows: by $0.05 \%$ for zero offset ( $0 \mathrm{~mA}, 0 \mathrm{~V}$ ), by $0.17 \%$ on fs 5 V and by $0.1 \%$ on fs 10 V .
The precision indicated in the table can, on request, be provided on another specified scale.
Remember that the instrument indicates the average adjusted value in relation to the RMS value.

## PRELIMINARY WARNINGS

Before carrying out any operation it's mandatory to read all the content of this user Manual. Only electrical-skilled technicians can use the module described in this user Manual. Only the Manufacturer is authorized to repair the module or to replace damaged components.
No warranty is guaranteed in connection with faults resulting from improper use, from modifications or repairs carried out by Manufacturer-unauthorised personnel on the module, or if the content of this user Manual is not followed.

## CAUTION!

BEFORE YOU ATTEMPT USING THE DIP-SWITCHES, MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE DISCONNECTED ALL CIRCUITS AT DANGEROUS VOLTAGE.


CAUTION!
BEFORE MAKING ANY CONNECTION TO THE INSTRUMENT, MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE DISCONNECTED ALL CIRCUITS AT DANGEROUS VOLTAGE.


CAUTION!
THE TRIMMER ADJUSTMENT MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE INSTRUMENT DISCONNECTED FROM ALL VOLTAGE DANGEROUS CIRCUITS OR USING AN INSULATED SCREWDRIVER.

## INSTALLATION

The module is designed to be installed on a IEC EN 60715 DIN rail, and wired only by front terminals.
We suggest you to install the instrument vertically in order to let the air to flow in the module and pay attention to do not put any objects or cable duct that can obstruct the ventilation louvers.
Avoid fitting modules above equipment that generates heat; you are advised to fit them at the bottom of the panel or on the enclosing compartment.

## OVERALL DIMENSIONS


$17,5 \mathrm{~mm}$

| $0 \varnothing 8$ 0 0 | 10 008 008 |  | $\square 0$ 80 00 | 80 $\square 0$ $\square 0$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 mm |  |  |  |  |

## INPUT FULL-SCALE PRE-SETTING

## CAUTION!

## BEFORE YOU ATTEMPT USING THE DIP-SWITCHES, MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE DISCONNECTED ALL CIRCUITS AT DANGEROUS VOLTAGE.

The instrument withstands an overload of $200 \%$ for 10 s. Higher or prolonged overload values may damage instrument's input section. We therefore advise you to carefully check the settings before applying the measurement voltage, if necessary using an ohmmeter to measure the input resistance which should be Rin $=2000 \Omega$. Range (V).

The range of the instrument is established by the positions of the DIP-switches SW2 (2 way) and SW3 (4 way) and by the choice of the input terminals. The table below shows the combinations useful for the preset capacity values.
The status of the DIP-switches is indicated by a series of " 1 " and " 0 ", which, in that order respectively indicate "ON" (toward the front of the instrument) and "OFF" (toward the rear of the instrument).

| Full-scale | Terminals | SW2 | SW3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 490 V (F) | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 00 | 1000 |
| 480 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 01 | 1000 |
| 470 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 01 | 1001 |
| 460 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 01 | 1011 |
| 440 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 10 | 1000 |
| 430 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 11 | 1000 |
| 420 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 11 | 1001 |
| 410 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 11 | 1011 |
| 390 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 10 | 1100 |
| 380 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 11 | 1100 |
| 370 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 00 | 1000 |
| 360 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 00 | 1001 |
| 350 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 00 | 1011 |
| 340 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1011 |
| 320 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 00 | 1100 |
| 310 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1100 |
| 300 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1101 |
| 290 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1111 |
| 270 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 10 | 1100 |
| 260 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 10 | 1101 |
| 250 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1101 |


| Full-scale | Terminals | SW2 | SW3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 240 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1111 |
| 230 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1001 |
| 220 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1011 |
| 200 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 10 | 1000 |
| 190 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1000 |
| 180 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1001 |
| 170 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1011 |
| 150 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 10 | 1100 |
| 140 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1100 |
| 130 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 00 | 1000 |
| 120 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 00 | 1001 |
| 110 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 00 | 1011 |
| 100 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 01 | 1011 |
| 80 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 00 | 1100 |
| 70 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 01 | 1100 |
| 60 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 01 | 1101 |
| 50 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 01 | 1111 |
| 30 V | 8,10 | 10 | 1100 |
| 20 V | 8,10 | 10 | 1101 |
| 10 V | 8,10 | 10 | 1111 |
| $0 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{I})$ | 8,10 | 11 | 1111 |

( N ): If one of the two wires is neutral or earth, connect it preferably to the indicated terminal.
(I) : This is useful if you wish to use the instrument as a microammeter ( $500 \mu \mathrm{Afs}$ ) or for range values below 10 V (SW3.1 open).
$(F)$ : Factory configuration.
If you turn OFF ("0" position) switch SW3.1, this introduces the adjustment effect of the trimmer, accessible from the front panel. This enables you to broaden each fixed scale by a value between 0 V ( $0 \Omega$ completely ccw) and 25 V ( $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ completely cw ). The trimmer resistance can be accessed on terminals 7 and 8 . In this way you can find out by how many volts the scale was increased, by measuring this resistance with an ohmmeter and dividing the value by $2000 \Omega / \mathrm{V}$.
The instrument can also be 'set' by applying the known voltage on the input terminals (as on the table) and adjusting the trimmer until you obtain the required reading. When the applied voltage exceeds 42 V , you must use an insulated screwdriver, because the insulation of the adjusting screws is not guaranteed.
See the examples in the next paragraph.

## OUTPUT SIGNAL PRE-SETTING

The Z202 instrument simultaneously transmits a voltage and a current signal. The signal scales can be set with the double dip-switch SW1; specifically:

| Switch 1 | Position | Effect |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SW 1.1 | $0-$ OFF | The full scale of the voltage output is 5 V |
|  | $1-$ ON (F) | The full scale of the voltage output is 10 V |
| SW 1.2 | $0-$ OFF | The start of scale offset is disabled (scale 0..20 mA, 0..5/10 V) |
|  | $\mathbf{1 - O N}$ (F) | The start of scale offset is enabled (scale 4..20mA, 1..5 or <br> $\mathbf{2 . . 1 0 V})$ |

(F) : Factory configuration

## EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE CONFIGURATIONS

Here are two examples of possible configurations:

|  | Terminals | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - INPUT Voltage 250 Vac |  |  |  |  |
| - Outputs 4..20 mA and $1 . .5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $9(\mathrm{~N})-11$ | $0-1$ | $1-1$ | $1-1-0-1$ |
| - INPUT Voltage 120 V |  |  |  |  |
| - Outputs $0 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $8(\mathrm{~N})-10$ | $1-0$ | $0-0$ | $1-0-0-1$ |



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## POWER SUPPLY

$9 . .40 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DC}}$ Power supply voltage must be in the range $9 . .40 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DC}}$ (at any
19.. $28 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{AC}}$ polarity), 19.. $28 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{Ac}}$; also see section; INSTALLATION
 INSTRUCTIONS.
The upper limits must not be exceeded, to avoid serious damage to the module.
Protect the power supply source against possible damage of the module by using a fuse of suitable size.

CONNECTION OF ALTERNATE INPUT VOLTAGE

| FULL-SCALE 10 .. 130 Vac |
| :---: |
| FULL-SCALE 140 .. 230 Vac |
| FULL-SCALE 240 .. 370 Vac |
| FULL-SCALE 380 .. 490 Vac |
| MICRO-AMMETER |

## ADJUST OF FULL-SCALE



## CAUTION! <br> THIS OPERATION MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH POWER CUT TO THE INSTRUMENT AND WITH THE INPUT DISCONNECTED.

The full-scale can be increased by a value from 0 V to 25 V with respect to the rated value of the set full-scale.
The measurement in ohms divided by 2,000 provides the value to be added to the full-scale.
Example: if the reading is 30,000 ohm, the full-scale value is
 increased by $30,000 / 2,000=15 \mathrm{~V}$

## CONNECTION OF OUTPUTS



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[^0]:    SENECA s.r.I. Via Austria, 26-35127-PADOVA - ITALY Tel. +39.049.8705355-8705359-Fax +39.049.8706287 Internet site: www.seneca.it.
    Technical assistance: support@seneca.it.
    Commercial reference: sales@seneca.it.

