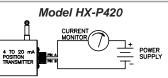
HX-P420 Series Installation Guide

Wiring and Circuit Diagram



The 4 to 20 mA output transducer is a 2-wire, loop powered device. The transducer, power supply, and current monitor must be connected in series as illustrated above.

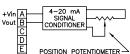
The minimum supply voltage is a function of total loop resistance. It may be calculated using the formula:

V(Min.)= (0.02 x Load Res.) + 9 VDC

It may also be determined from the accompanying graph, shown at right.

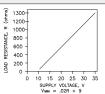
When mounting, insure that the baseplate of the transducer is grounded to earth ground. For best noise immunity, use twisted pair shielded cable between the transducer and the electrical interface. The shield of the cable should be open at the transducer and grounded at the electrical interface.

With small blade type screwdriver (105" max. blade width X .023" max. blade thickness), adjust the Zero and Span controls on the transducer to set the 4 and 20 mA output limits. **Note:** The Zero and Span controls are somewhat interactive and may require several iterations to obtain the desired zero and maxi-



E POSITION POTENTIOMETER -

Total Loop resistance Per Graph



mum settings. Extend the transducer's cable (on angular position transducers, rotate shaft) to the desired zero position (must be within 0% to 30% of range). Adjust the Zero control so that the output current is 4 mA. Then extend the cable (on angular position transducers, rotate shaft) to the desired maximum position (must be within 80% to 100% of range). Adjust the Span control for maximum output current of 20 mA. Recheck the zero setting and adjust if necessary. Recheck the Span setting and readjust if necessary.

Dimensional Information

