The following symbols in the Operating Instructions indicate safety precautions which must be strictly observed:
http://www.gmc-instruments.com


Operating Instructions
Isolating amplifier SINEAX TV 819


## Contents

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14. Read first and then ...


The proper and safe operation of the device assumes that the Operating Instructions are read and the safety warnings given in the various Sections
7. Mounting
8. Electrical connections
9. Configuration
10. Commissioning
are observed.
The device should only be handled by appropriately trained personnel who are familiar with it and authorised to work in electrical installations.

|  | Output characteristic standard (directly proportional, 0...Y / 0.2Y...Y / -Y...0...+Y) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Output characteristic (inversely proportional, Y... 0 / Y... 0.2Y / +Y... $0 . .-\mathrm{Y}$ ) |
| 0 | Without test certificate |
| D | With test certificate in German |
| E | With test certificate in English |

$\mathrm{Y}=$ Output circuit full-scale value


Fig. 1


Fig. 2

1 Operating Instructions (2) in German, French and English

## 3. Brief description

The purpose of the isolating amplifier SINEAX TV 819 is to electrically insulate input and output signals, respectively to amplify and/or change the signal level or type (current or voltage) of the input signals.
Any of the input and output standard ranges given in the Section " 9 . Configuration" and the type of input and output variable (current or voltage) are simply selected by positioning soldered jumpers. The fine adjustment is accomplished using the potentiometers "Zero" and "Span".
The isolating amplifiers that are supplied as preferred devices have the following basic configuration:

[^0]
## 4. Overview of the parts

Figure 3 shows those parts of the device of consequence for electrical connections and other operations described in the Operating Instructions.

(5)

Fig. 3
(3) Top-hat rail $35 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ or $35 \times 7.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ (EN 50 022)
(4) Type label
(5) Screw terminals

ON Green LED for indicating device standing by

## 5. Technical data

Measuring input $\Theta$

| DC current: | Limit values <br> $0 . .0 .1$ to $0 . . .40 \mathrm{~mA}$, also live-zero start value $>0$ to $\leq 50 \%$ final valu or span 0.1 to 40 mA between - 40 and 40 mA (also bipolar asymmetrical) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC voltage: | Limit 0... 0.0 start v or spa betwe (also bip | $800 \mathrm{~V}\left(1000 \mathrm{~V}^{*}\right)$, als 0 to $\leq 50 \%$ final val o 600 V ( 1000 V*) and $600 \mathrm{~V}(-1000$ symmetrical) |
| Overload capacity: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC cu } \\ & \text { DC vo } \end{aligned}$ | ntinuously 2 -fold ntinuously 2 -fold |
| Measuring output $\bigcirc$ |  |  |
| DC current: | Limit <br> $0 . .1$ <br> 0.2... <br> -1... 0 | $\mathrm{mA}$ <br> 20 mA $0-20 \ldots 0 \ldots+20 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| External resistance: | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ext }}$ m | $0 \Omega$ at output 20 mA |
| DC voltage: | Limit <br> 0... 1 <br> 0.2... 1 <br> -1... 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V } \\ & 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0-10 \ldots 0 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| Load capacity: | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ext }} \mathrm{m}$ | $\Omega$ at output 10 V |
| Power supply $\rightarrow$ |  |  |
| DC, AC power pack (DC or $45 \ldots 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) |  |  |
| Nominal voltages and tolerances |  |  |
| Nominal voltages $U_{N}$ |  | Tolerances |
| 24... 60 V DC, AC |  | $\begin{aligned} & D C-15 \ldots+33 \% \\ & A C \pm 15 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| 85... 230 V DC, AC** $^{*}$ |  |  |

Power input:
$\leq 1.5 \mathrm{~W}$ resp. $\leq 3 \mathrm{VA}$
LED
Green LED: Lights after switching on the power supply

## 6. Opening and closing the device



Fig. 4. Opening the device.
The device consists of a casing (6) and a cover (7). Both parts of the casing may be fitted together manually by tightly fitting pins. At the top edge of the casing there are four small indentations (8). To open the casing, place a screwdriver (min. size 2) at these positions and carefully lift the pins a few mm out of the casing. To lift the cover completely, place a suitable tool between the casing and the cover and release all the pins.
The close the casing, introduce the pins into the holes in the casing and lightly press both parts together until the casing and cover are completely closed.

## 7. Mounting

The SINEAX TV 819 can be mounted on a top-hat rail.


When deciding where to install the transmitter (measuring location), take care that the limits of the operating temperature are kept:
-25 and $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Simply clip the device onto the top-hat rail (EN 50 022) (see Fig. 5).


Fig. 5. Mounting on top-hat rail $35 \times 15$ or $35 \times 7.5 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## 8. Electrical connections

Depending on the version of the device, there are fixed or plug-in screw terminals for connecting the wires. These are easily accesssible at the front of the isolating amplifier and are suitable for wires of up to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.


Make sure that all cables are not live when making the connections!
Impending danger by high input voltage or high power supply voltage!

* For input voltages of $>600 \mathrm{~V}$, the double insulation is no longer assured. The safety is reduced.
** An external supply fuse must be provided for DC supply voltages $>125 \mathrm{~V}$.


## Also note that, ..

... the data required to carry out the prescribed measurement must correspond to those marked on the nameplate of SINEAX TV 819
$\leftrightarrow$ measuring input, $\Theta$ measuring output and $\rightarrow \bigcirc$ power supply!
... the resistance in the output circuit may not overrange the current output value
$R_{\text {ext }} \max .[k \Omega]=\frac{12 \mathrm{~V}}{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{AN}}[\mathrm{mA}]}$
( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{AN}}=$ current output value)
and not underrange the voltage output value
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {ext }} \min .[\mathrm{k} \Omega] \geq \frac{\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{AN}}[\mathrm{V}]}{5 \mathrm{~mA}}$
( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{AN}}=$ voltage output value)!
... the measurement input and output cables should be twisted pairs and run as far as possible away from heavy current cables! In all other respects, observe all local regulations when selecting the type of electrical cable and installing them!

| Measuring function / Application | DC voltage (direct input) | DC current | DC voltage (input via potential devider) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measuring span | $0.06 \ldots 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0.1 \ldots 40 \mathrm{~mA}$ | > $40 \ldots 600 \mathrm{~V}$ | > $40 \ldots 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Measuring range limits taking the max. measuring range into consideration | - $40 \ldots 0 \ldots 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | -40 .. $0 \ldots 40 \mathrm{~mA}$ | -600 ... $0 \ldots 600 \mathrm{~V}$ | -1000 ... $0 . . .1000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Electrical connections <br> $=$ Measuring input <br> = Measuring output <br> $=$ Power supply |  |  |  |  |

## 9. Configuration

The SINEAX TV 819 unit has to be opened before it can be configured (see Section " 6 . Opening and closing the device").

### 9.1 Standard input ranges

Soldered jumpers are provided for the coarse setting of the input ranges and the fine adjustment is accomplished using the potentiometers "Zero" and "Span".

| Current [mA] | Soldered jumpers |  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \ldots 0.1$ | 1, 3 | 7, 10, 11 |  | $1.335 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 0.2$ | 1, 3 | 8, 11 |  | $1.335 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 0.5$ | 1, 4 | 9, 10, 11 |  | $135 \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 1$ | 1, 4 | 7, 10, 11 |  | $135 \Omega$ |
| 0... 2 | 1, 4 | 8,11 |  | $135 \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 5$ | 1, 5 | $6,7,8,10,11$ |  | $15 \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 10$ | 1, 5 | 10, 11 |  | $15 \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 20$ | 1,5 | 6, 11 |  | $15 \Omega$ |
| $0.2 \ldots 1$ | 1, 4 | 8, 10, 11 | 12, 15 | $135 \Omega$ |
| 1 ... 5 | 1, 4 | 6,9 | 12, 15 | $135 \Omega$ |
| 2 ... 10 | 1, 5 | 6, 7, 10, 11 | 12, 15 | $15 \Omega$ |
| $4 \ldots 20$ | 1, 5 | 6, 7, 8, 11 | 12, 15 | $15 \Omega$ |
| - 0.1..0.. 0.1 | 1, 3 | 8, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $1.335 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| - $0.2 \ldots 0 \ldots+0.2$ | 1, 3 | 7, 9 | 13, 14, 16 | $1.335 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| - $0.5 \ldots 0 \ldots+0.5$ | 1, 4 | 7, 10, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $135 \Omega$ |
| - $1 \ldots 0 \ldots+1$ | 1, 4 | 8,11 | 13, 14, 16 | $135 \Omega$ |
| - $2 \ldots 0 \ldots+2$ | 1, 4 | 6,9 | 13, 14, 16 | $135 \Omega$ |
| - $5 \ldots 0 \ldots+5$ | 1, 5 | 10, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $15 \Omega$ |
| - $10 \ldots 0 \ldots+10$ | 1, 5 | 6,11 | 13, 14, 16 | $15 \Omega$ |
| - $20 \ldots 0 \ldots+20$ | 1, 5 | 6, 7 | 13, 14, 16 | $15 \Omega$ |

Example: Input range 0... 20 mA . For this range, the soldered jumpers 1 , 5,6 and 11 must be linked.

| Voltage [V] |  | Soldered jumpers |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \ldots 0.06$ |  | 6, 9, 10, 11 |  | $1.121 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 0.1$ |  | 7, 8, 10, 11 |  | $1.121 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 0.2$ |  | 6, 8, 9, 11 |  | $1.121 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 0.5$ |  | 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 |  | $1.121 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 1$ | 2 | 6, 7, 8,10, 11 |  | $131.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 2$ | 2 | 7, 8, 9, 11 |  | $131.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 5$ | 2 | 8,10 |  | $131.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 10$ | 1 | 10, 11 |  | $121.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $0 . .20$ | 1 | 6, 11 |  | $121.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 40$ | 1 | 8 |  | $121.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $0.2 \ldots 1$ | 2 | 9, 10, 11 | 12, 15 | $131.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 1 ... 5 | 2 | 6, 8, 9, 10 | 12, 15 | $131.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $2 \ldots 10$ | 1 | 6, 7, 10, 11 | 12, 15 | $121.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $4 \ldots 20$ | 1 | 6, 7, 8, 11 | 12, 15 | $121.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| - $0.1 \ldots 0 \ldots+0.1$ |  | 6, 8, 9, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $1.121 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| - $0.2 \ldots 0 \ldots+0.2$ |  | 6, 7, 9, 10 | 13, 14, 16 | $1.121 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| - $0.5 \ldots 0 \ldots+0.5$ | 2 | 7, 8, 10, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $131.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| - $1 \ldots 0 \ldots+1$ | 2 | 7, 8, 9, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $131.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| - $2 \ldots 0 \ldots+2$ | 2 | 6, 8, 9, 10 | 13, 14, 16 | $131.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| - $5 \ldots 0 \ldots+5$ | 1 | 10, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $121.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| - $10 \ldots 0 \ldots+10$ | 1 | 6, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $121.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $-20 \ldots 0 \ldots+20$ | 1 | 8 | 13, 14, 16 | $121.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

Voltage range > $40 \mathrm{~V} \ldots 600 \mathrm{~V}$,
Type 819-..1.. (see type label)

| Voltage $[\mathrm{V}]$ |  | Soldered jumpers |  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 \ldots$ | 100 | 1 | $6,8,10,11$ |  | $1.831 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots$ | 150 | 1 | 10,11 |  | $1.831 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots$ | 200 | 1 | $6,7,9,11$ |  | $1.831 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots$ | 250 | 1 | $7,8,11$ |  | $1.831 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots$ | 600 | 1 | 8 |  | $1.831 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $-\ldots 0 \ldots$ | 50 | 1 | $6,8,10,11$ | $13,14,16$ | $1.831 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $-100 \ldots$ | 100 | 1 | $6,7,9,11$ | $13,14,16$ | $1.831 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $-150 \ldots$ | 150 | 1 | 6,11 | $13,14,16$ | $1.831 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $-200 \ldots$ | 200 | 1 | 9,10 | $13,14,16$ | $1.831 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $-300 \ldots$ | 300 | 1 | 8 | $13,14,16$ | $1.831 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |

Voltage range > $40 \mathrm{~V} \ldots 1000 \mathrm{~V}$
Type 819 - ..2.. (see type label)

| Voltage [V] | Soldered jumpers |  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \ldots 100$ | 2 | 6, 8, 9, 10 |  | $3.051 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 150$ | 2 | 6, 7, 9 |  | $3.051 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 200$ | 1 | 6, 7, 10, 11 |  | $3.042 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 250$ | 1 | 10, 11 |  | $3.042 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 600$ | 1 | 6, 7, 9, 10 |  | $3.042 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $0 \ldots 1000$ | 1 | 8 |  | $3.042 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| - $50 \ldots 50$ | 2 | 6, 8, 9, 10 | 13, 14, 16 | $3.051 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| - $100 \ldots 100$ | 1 | 6, 7, 10, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $3.042 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| - 150... 150 | 1 | 6, 8, 9, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $3.042 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| - 200 ... 200 | 1 | 6, 7, 8, 11 | 13, 14, 16 | $3.042 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| - $400 \ldots 400$ | 1 | 10 | 13, 14, 16 | $3.042 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| - $500 \ldots 500$ | 1 | 8 | 13, 14, 16 | $3.042 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |

### 9.2 Standard output ranges

Soldered jumpers are provided for the coarse setting of the output ranges and the fine adjustment is accomplished using the potentiometers "Zero" and "Span".

| Current <br> $[\mathrm{mA}]$ | Soldered <br> jumpers | Voltage <br> $[\mathrm{V}]$ | Soldered <br> jumpers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 \ldots 20$ | B 20 | $0 \ldots 10$ | B 20 <br> B 22 <br> B 23 |
| $4 \ldots 20$ | B 21 | $2 \ldots 10$ | B 21 <br> B 22 <br> B 23 |
| $\pm 20$ | - | $\pm 10$ | B 22 |
|  |  |  | B 23 |

### 9.3 Specific user output ranges

Units that have been configured for a specific user output range cannot be subsequently reconfigured.


Fig. 6. Position of the soldered jumpers B .., potentiometer "Zero" and "Span".

## 10. Commissioning

Switch on the measuring input and the power supply.
The power supply unit must be capable of supplying a brief current surge when switching on. The instruments presents a low impedance at the instant of switching which requires a current $I_{\text {start }}$ of...
$\ldots I_{\text {start }} \geq 160 \mathrm{~mA}$ for the version with a power supply range of $24-60 \mathrm{~V}$ DC, $A C$
or
$\ldots \mathrm{I}_{\text {start }} \geq 35 \mathrm{~mA}$ for the version with a power supply range of $85-230 \vee D C, A C$

## 11. Maintenance

No maintenance is required.

## 12. Releasing the isolating amplifier

Release the isolating amplifier from a top-hat rail as shown in Fig. 7.


Fig. 7
13. Dimensional drawings


Fig. 8. SINEAX TV 819 in carrying rail housing P12/17 clipped onto a top-hat rail ( $35 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ or $35 \times 7.5 \mathrm{~mm}$, acc. to EN 50022 ), screw terminals not pluggable.


Fig. 9. SINEAX TV 819 in carrying rail housing P12/17 St clipped onto a top-hat rail ( $35 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ or $35 \times 7.5 \mathrm{~mm}$, acc. to EN 50 022), screw terminals pluggable.


[^0]:    - Measuring input: $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$
    - Measuring output: $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$

