Bulletin 931 Signal Conditioners

Technical Data









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Product Line Overview

Bridge Frequency

HART



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Bulletin	931-H	931-S	931-U	
Туре	High-Density Signal Conditioners	Standard Signal Conditioners	Universal Signal Conditioners	
Features	Cost-effective analog signal conditioning in a high-density (6 mm wide) housing	 Provide solutions for a wide variety of analog signals Available in compact sizes ranging from 12.5 mm to 22.5 mm wide. 	Programmable— allowing the devices to be used on a wide variety of analog signals Two models are available, one housing is 12.5 mm wide, the other is 45 mm wide	
Product Selection b	y Function Type			
Current/Voltage	Page 11	Page 14	Page 35	
RTD	Page 21	Page 23	Page 35	
Thermocouple	Page 24	Page 26	Page 35	
Line-Monitoring	_	Page 27	_	

Introduction

Analog Signal Conditioner Functionality

Analog Signal Conditioners are designed for use with Rockwell Automation I/O systems to provide reduced installation and maintenance costs in process applications. The products are available with two way isolation (between input and output) or three way isolation (between input, output and power).

- Isolation of analog measurement and control signals with 2 way isolation (between input and output) or 3 way isolation (between input, output and power).
- Conversion of analog signals from voltage to current. (i.e. 0...10V to 4...20 mA, etc.)
- Amplification, linearization, and transmission of low level sensor signals (i.e., mV signals from thermocouples, etc.).
- Transmission of analog signals over long distances
- Provides local display using a splitter or remote status indications and alarms via relay contact closures based on the analog signals.



Typical Applications

Analog Signal Conditioners are used wherever temperature, pressure, level, flow, weight, speed, etc. is measured and controlled as part of a continuous or batch production process. Analog Signal Conditioners help to prevent these measurements from being degraded on their way from the field to the control room by providing protection from external influences or problems that result from the installation methods used. Typical industries include power plants, steel production, water and wastewater plants, oil and gas production, and chemical processing.









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Analog Signal Processing

Analog signals involve the measurement of constantly changing physical operating characteristics which come in many different forms, the most common of which are temperature and pressure. These signals are often found in processes that involve harsh industrial environments or are exposed to the elements. Such environmental conditions can significantly affect the quality of the transmitted signal and are also constantly changing themselves. Additionally, such industrial processes often require that these signals are able to be accurately transmitted over long distances. For these and a variety of other reasons, analog signal conditioning is often required between the measuring instrumentation and the control system. Analog signal conditioning is a long established practice in many process industries such as oil and gas processing, pharmaceutical and chemicals industries and standardized electrical signals are normally used. Currents of 0...20 mA or 4...20 mA and voltages of 0...10 V DC are the most often specified by controls engineers.



Bulletin 931 Signal Conditioners Product Range

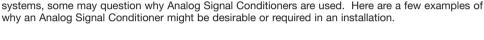
Rockwell Automation offers a wide range of products to condition analog signals according to industry standards. The Bulletin 931 Analog Signal Conditioners also provide the necessary isolation of the field measurement device from the controller as well as from any external power supplies. Such isolation prevents interference that can occur due to ground loops or common mode noise. The wide range of Allen-Bradley Bulletin 931 Analog Signal Conditioners completely covers the functions involved in analog signal conversion, isolation, and monitoring. The product range addresses nearly all applications in industrial measuring technology and safeguards the elementary functions between field signals and control systems. The products are easily mounted on 35 mm DIN rail and come in standard electronic housings with widths of 6, 12.5, 17.5, 22.5, or 45 mm.

Standard



High-Density





Given the wide variety of analog I/O available with today's modern industrial and process control

Local Alarm/Indication

Many analog signals are passed to local indicators and alarms, which then need to be isolated from each other.



Universal

· Long Distance Transmission

Analog Signal Conditioners

Problem solvers for process automation.

Instead of running expensive cable to the control system (e.g., thermocouples for temperature), Analog Signal Conditioners can isolate and convert to a high level signal that is easier to transmit (e.g., 4...20 mA).

Non-Isolated Analog I/O

If the existing control system does not provide isolated analog inputs, a separate Analog Signal Conditioner will often be used to provide signal isolation when required e.g., if the control system needs to be protected from electrical noise pulses on its analog inputs.

· Isolation of the Power Source

Where the control system cannot provide power for the sesnor / transmitter, it is often convenient to provide isolation of the power source using an Analog Signal Conditioner.

· Local Display and Linearization

When a dedicated local display is required, the analog signal can be split using an Analog Signal Conditioner. For example, where a liquid volume indicator is needed for filling a bulk storage tank, but the measurement is level (level to volume conversion depends on the shape of the tank).

. The remaining I/O available in an existing system does not provide for the input type of the sensor required.

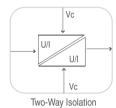
Example: The remaining I/O in the control system requires a 4...20mA analog inputs and the sensors provide less common signals - e.g., 0...20mV, 2...10V, 0...10V, 0...1mA, 4...12 mA, 0...5 A (AC), etc.



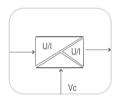
Introduction

Analog Signal Processing

Analog signals involve the measurement of constantly changing physical operating characteristics which come in many different forms, the most common of which are temperature and pressure. These signals are often found in processes that involve harsh industrial environments or are exposed to the elements. Such environmental conditions can significantly affect the quality of the transmitted signal and are also constantly changing themselves. Additionally, such industrial processes often require that these signals are able to be accurately transmitted over long distances.

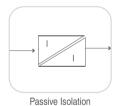


Analog signal conditioners with 2-way isolation separate the input and output signals from each other electrically and decouple the measuring circuits. Potential differences caused by long line lengths and common reference points are eliminated. The electrical separation also protects against irreparable damage caused by over voltages as well as inductive and capacitive interference.

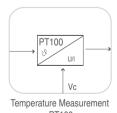


Three-Way Isolation

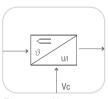
Analog signal conditioners with three-way isolation separate the supply voltage from the input and output circuits as well and enables the analog circuit to operate with just one operating voltage.



Analog signal conditioners with passive isolation offer an additional advantage in that they do not require an additional voltage supply. The power supply to the analog signal conditioner can be provided either by the input or output circuit. This current loop feed is characterized by very low power consumption.

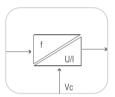


A number of analog signal conditioners are available for temperature measurements. For example, PT100 signals in 2-, 3- and 4-wire systems are converted into standard 0...20 mA, 4...20 mA and 0...10V signals.



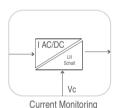
Temperature Measurement Thermocouples

Analog signal conditioners for connecting conventional thermocouples are fitted with cold trap compensation as standard. These devices amplify and linearize the voltage signal provided by the thermocouple. This guarantees accurate analog signal conditioning while eliminating sources of interference or error.

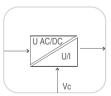


Frequency Conversion

Analog signal conditioners are available to convert frequencies into standard analog signals. Downstream controls can therefore directly process pulse strings for measuring rpm or speed.



Analog signal conditioners are available for current monitoring for currents up to 60A AC or DC. These devices cause a switched output to be triggered by currents above or below the set value and may also provide analog outputs for continuous monitoring of the load current.



Voltage Monitoring

Analog signal conditioners are available for voltage monitoring of both AC and DC voltages. Voltage fluctuations due to switching processes or overload conditions can be detected for voltages above or below the user-defined switching threshold.



Catalog Number Explanation

Note: Examples given in this section are for reference purposes. This basic explanation should not be used for product selection; some combinations may not produce a valid catalog number.



a

Code	Description
Н	High-density
S	Standard
U	Universal

b			
Input Type			
Code	e Description		
	Current		
A1	0(4)20 mA		
A2	420 mA		
АЗ	01 A, 05 A or 010 A AC		
A4	020 A, 025 A or 030 A AC/DC		
	Bridge		
B1	-500 mV+500 mV		
	Voltage or Current		
C1	05V or 01V DC		
	020 mA or 420 mA		
C2	010V DC		
02	020 mA or 420mA		
СЗ	010V DC		
	022 mA		
C4	±20mV±200V		
	±0.1 mA100 mA		
C9	C9 Universal Inputs		
	Frequency		
F1	2-,3-wire PNP/NPN, namar initiator, push/pull step		
	Potentiometer		
P1	PT 100/2/3/4-Conductor or Ni 100/2/3/4- Conductor		
P2	PT 100/2/3-Conductor		
P3	PT 100/2/3/4-Conductor		
Thermocouple			
T1	Type J		
T2	T2 Type K		
T9	Types K,J,T,E,N,R,S,B		
Voltage			
V1 2470V, 70140V, 140210V or 210260V AC/DC			

Output Type			
Code	Description		
	Current		
A1	0(4)20 mA		
A2	420 mA		
A5	(2) 420 mA		
	Voltage or Current		
C1	05V or 01 VDC		
01	020 mA or 420 mA		
C2	010V DC		
02	020 mA or 420mA		
C3	010V DC		
03	022mA		
C5	0±10V		
CS	0±20 mA		
	05V, 50V DC or 100V, 010V DC		
C6	020 mA, 200 mA or 420 mA, 204 mA		
C7	0±10V		
07	0±20 mA		
R1	3 A relay contact closure digital output		

Configuration Setting		
Code	Description	
N	Non-configurable	
D	DIP Switch	
J	Jumper	
С	Computer	

е

Power Type		
Code	Description	
IP	Input Loop Power	
OP	Output Loop Power	
ВС	Aux AC or DC Power	
DC	DC Aux Power	
МС	from the Measuring Circuit	

	Miscellaneous		
Code	Description		
1	One Channel		
2	Two Channels		
Hall	Hall Effect Sensor		
Hart	Hart Communication Protocol		
Cable	Cable		
1R	One Relay		
2R	Two Relays		

Product Overview

Bulletin 931H - High-Density Series

The modules in the High-Density series provide cost-effective analog signal conditioning in a very small package.

- Extreme high-density mounting (6 mm wide modules)
- Provide isolation and conversion solutions for a variety of signals
- Current
- Voltage
- Temperature (thermocouples and RTDs)
- The DIP switches can be accessed from outside the housing
- Capability to jumper incoming power from unit to unit using standard Bulletin 1492 terminal block jumpers on most Bulletin 931H devices
- Wiring diagrams printed on outside of housing for ease of use in commissioning and maintenance activities
- End barrier is required for Cat Nos: 931H-P2A2N-OP and 931H-A1A1N-IP.



Power Connections

Standard Bulletin 1492 jumpers can be used to connect units to the same Bulletin 1606 power supply. These jumpers provide a fast and easy way to provide power to a series of Bulletin 931 analog signal conditioners mounted together on a DIN Rail.

DIP Switch Programmable

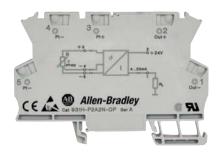
The Bulletin 931H products are easily programmable with the DIP switches located on the outside of the housing along with the printed tables of the possible input and output combinations.

High-Density Housing

The Bulletin 931H product line offers a wide range of functionality in the high-density 6mm housing.

Wiring Diagrams

Bulletin 931H products have the wiring diagrams printed on the outside of the housing to reduce complexity during installation and maintenance.



Cat. No. 931H-P2A2N-OP



Cat. No. 931H-A1A1N-1P

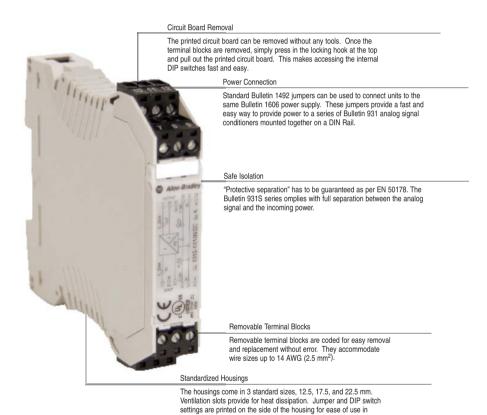


End Barrier, Cat. No. 931H-EB1

Bulletin 931S - Standard Series

The Bulletin 931S Standard Series of analog signal conditioners provide solutions for a wide variety of analog signals. They are available in compact sizes ranging from 12.5... 22.5 mm in width.

- Provide isolation and conversion solutions for a wide variety of signals:
- Current
- Voltage
- Temperature (thermocouples and RTDs)
- Frequency
- Load Cells (bridge transducers)
- Potentiometers
- Removable, plug-in terminal blocks are coded to eliminate wiring errors.
- The printed circuit board can be removed and re-installed without tools providing ease-of-use when accessing the internal DIP switches.
- · Capability to jumper incoming power from unit to unit using standard Bulletin 1492 terminal block jumpers on some 931S devices.
- Jumper settings printed on outside of housing for ease-of-use in commissioning and maintenance activities.



commissioning and maintenance.



Product Overview

Bulletin 931U- Universal Series

The Bulletin 931U Universal Series of analog signal conditioners are programmable, allowing the devices to be used on a wide variety of analog signals. Two models are available, one in a 12.5mm wide housing and one in a 45mm wide housing. Both are programmable using software.

- Provide isolation and conversion solutions for a wide variety of signals:
- Current
- Voltage
- Temperature (thermocouples and RTDs)
- Potentiometers
- AC and DC current monitoring
- Removable, plug-in terminal blocks are coded to eliminate wiring errors.
- Programmable using software, which is bundled with the programming cable - Cat. No. 931U-CABLE.



Bulletin 931U Programming Software



Universal Inputs

The Bulletin 931U products can input a wide range of analog signals (current, voltage, thermocouple, RTD, resistance, frequency, etc).

Software Programmable

The Bulletin 931-U products are programmed using the software and cable included in 931U-CABLE product. The cable connects from the front of the signal conditioner unit to your computer's USB port.

Certifications

Allen-Bradley's Bulletin 931U product line has been certified to global certifications. These products not only have cULus – Class 1, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, and D ratings, but also the European CE and ATEX markings.

Analog/Digital Outputs

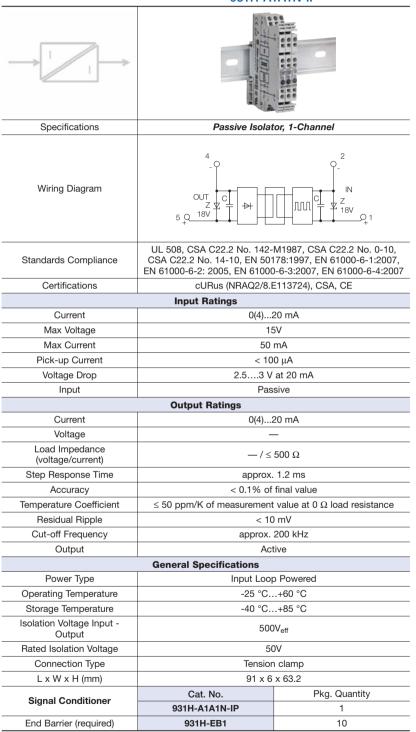
The Bulletin 931U products have the capability to output both analog and digital signals. Using the programming software you can have the unit output a current or voltage signal and also dual digital signals from two CO contacts.



Passive Isolator, 1 Channel

- Passive isolator for electrical isolation of standard 0...20 mA or 4...20 mA signals
- · No need for auxiliary power supply
- Low power consumption

931H-A1A1N-IP





Current/Voltage Signal Conditioners

Active Isolator, 3-Way

- Two conductor system
- Three port isolation
- Power supply can be cross-connected using center jumpers

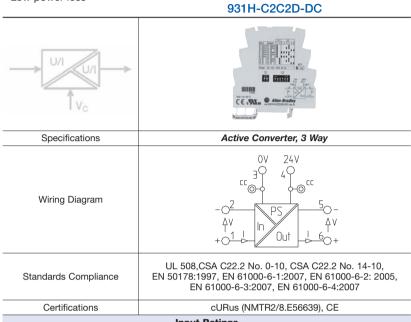
931H-A2A2N-DC

	931H-A2A2N-DC		
Specifications	Active Isolator, 3-Way		
Wiring Diagram	- 02 PS	24 V DC 4 0 cc 5 0 - Out	
Standards Compliance	UL 508,CSA C22.2 No. 0-10, CSA C22.2 No. 14-10, EN 50178:1997, EN 61000-6-1:2007, EN 61000-6-2: 2005, EN 61000-6-3:2007, EN 61000-6-4:2007		
Certifications	cURus (NMTR2/8.E56639), CE		
	Input Ratings		
Current	420mA		
Sensor	2-con	ductor	
Supply Voltage	16.5V / constar	nt for 322 mA	
Input	Active		
Output Ratings			
Current	420 mA		
Load Impedance (voltage/current)		≤ 500 Ω	
Accuracy		1 %	
Temperature Coefficient		ppm/K	
Step Response Time		ms	
Offset Current) μΑ	
Residual Ripple)mV	
Output	Act	tive	
	General Specifications		
Supply Voltage		± 15%	
Power Consumption	appro	x. 1 W	
Current Carrying Capacity of Cross Connect	≤ 2 A		
Operating Temperature		+55 °C	
Storage Temperature	-25 °C+85 °C		
Rated Insulation Voltage	300V		
Isolation Voltage Input - Output	1.5kV _{eff}		
Surge Category	II		
Pollution Severity	2		
Connection Type	Screw		
L x W x H (mm)	88 x 6.1 x 97.8		
Signal Conditioner	Cat. No. Pkg. Quantity 931H-A2A2N-DC 1		



Active Converter, 3-Way

- Three way isolation
- · Calibrated change over via DIP switch
- Power supply can be cross-connected using plug-in jumpers
- Low power loss



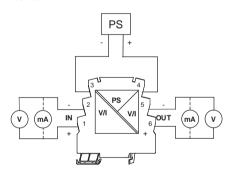
Certifications	cURus (NMTR2/8.E56639), CE		
Input Ratings			
Voltage	010V		
Max. Voltage	30V		
Current	020 mA / 420 mA		
Max. Current	< 100 mA		
Input Resistance (voltage/current)	100 k Ω / \leq 5 Ω		
Voltage Drop	< 0.1V at I _{IN} =20 mA (current input)		
Input	Passive		
Output Ratings			
Voltage	010V		
Current	020 mA / 420 mA		
Load Impedance (voltage/current)	\geq 10 k Ω / \leq 500 Ω		
Step Response Time	10 ms		
Accuracy	< 0.5% of final value		
Temperature Coefficient	≤ 150 ppm/K of final value		
Cut-off Frequency (-3 dB)	> 100 Hz		
Output	Active		
General Specifications			
Supply Voltage	24V DC ± 15%		
Power Consumption	approx. 0.6 W		
Current Carrying Capacity of	≤ 2 A		

Supply Voltage	24V DC ± 15%		
Power Consumption	approx. 0.6 W		
Current Carrying Capacity of Cross Connect	≤ 2 A		
Operating Temperature	0 °C	+55 °C	
Storage Temperature	-25 °C	.+85 °C	
Default Settings	020 mA / 020 mA		
Rated Insulation Voltage	50V		
Isolation Voltage Input - Output	500V _{eff} / 1 s		
Surge Category	II		
Pollution Severity	2		
L x W x H (mm)	88 x 6.1 x 97.8		
Signal Conditioner	Cat. No.	Pkg. Quantity	
Signal Conditioner	931H-C2C2D-DC 1		

Setting options/switch position

Switch									
		S	1			S	2		
Input	Output	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6
0 20 mA	0 20 mA								
0 20 mA	4 20 mA								
0 20 mA	0 10 V								
4 20 mA	0 20 mA								
4 20 mA	4 20 mA								
4 20 mA	0 10 V								
0 10 V	0 20 mA								
0 10 V	4 20 mA								
0 10 V	0 10 V								

Connection

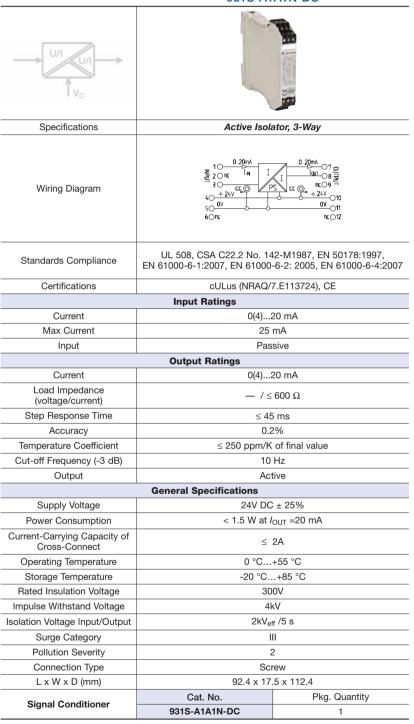


Current/Voltage Signal Conditioners

Active Converter, 3-Way

- Signal conversion
- Electrical isolation between input/output signal and power supply
- Power supply can be cross-connected using center jumpers

931S-A1A1N-DC





Passive Isolator

- Reliable isolation
- · Very low power consumption

931S-A1A1N-IP1

931S-A1A1N-IP2

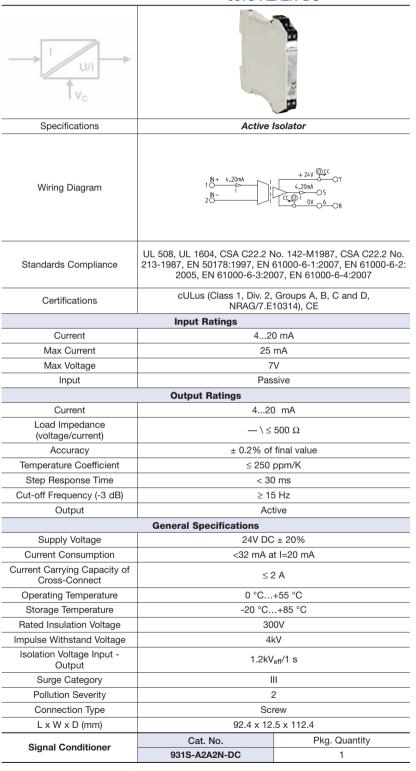


Current/Voltage Signal Conditioners

Active Isolator

- Signal conversion
- Electrical isolation between input and output signals
- Power supply can be cross-connected using center jumpers

931S-A2A2N-DC

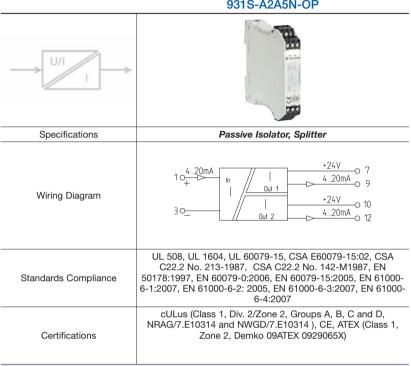




Passive Isolator, Splitter

- · Electrical isolation
- Input and output current loop feed
- Very low power consumption
- · No callibration necessary

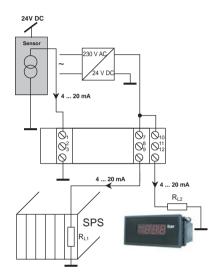
931S-A2A5N-OP



420 mA 40 mA 3.8V Passive
40 mA 3.8V
3.8V
Passive
c 420 mA
orox. 31 mA
/ 20 mA e.g. 600 Ω at 24 V
).1%, max. 0.2%
150 ppm/K
< 20 ms
30 Hz
Passive
5
DC, max. 30V DC
Loop Powered
C+55 °C
°C+85 °C
300V
4kV
4kV _{eff} /5s
III
2
t

Cat. No.

931S-A2A5N-OP



Connection Type

LxWxD(mm)

Signal Conditioner

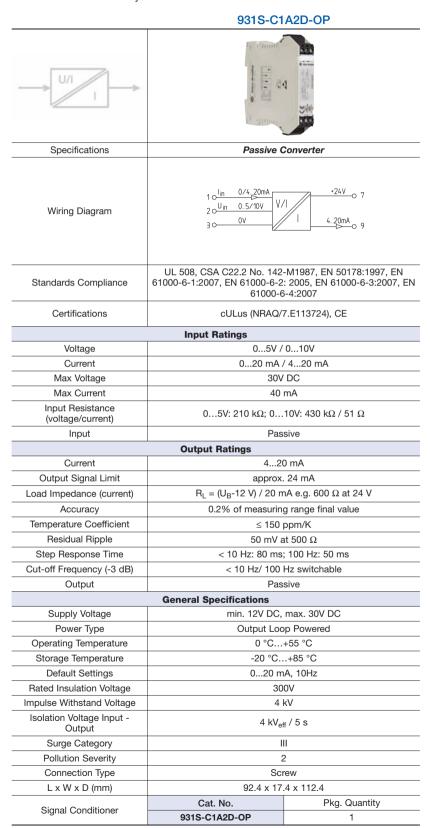
Pkg. Quantity

Screw 92.4 x 17.5 x 112.4

Current/Voltage Signal Conditioners

Passive Converter

- · Electrical isolation
- Very low power consumption
- Input range selected via DIP switch
- · No callibration necessary

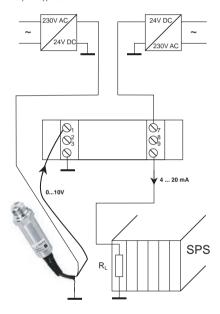


Setting options/switch position

Input	1	2	3	4
020 mA				
420 mA				
05 V				
010 V				
Transmission freque	ency			
10 Hz				
100 Hz				

■ = 01

Example of application



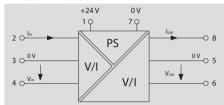
Active Converter, 3-Way

- Auxiliary power supply, 12...60V DC
- Current or voltage input configurable with DIP switch
- Input or output scaling

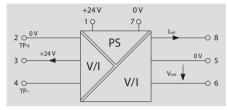
3:1997, 4:2007

★ Configurable with jumpers

Wiring possibility A (input passive)



Wiring possibility B (input active)



Connections

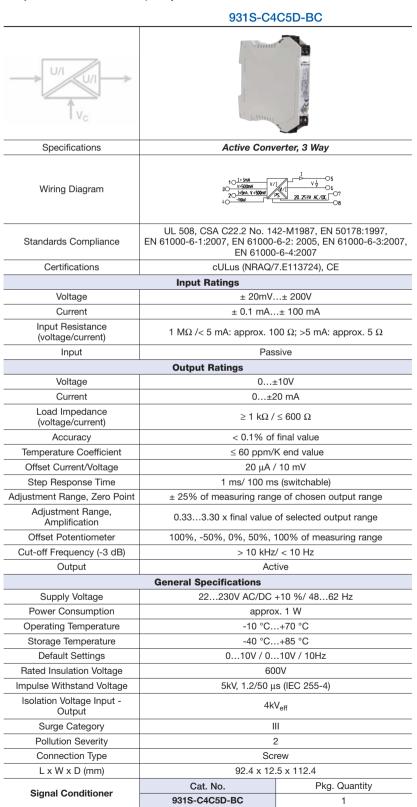
Terminal	Signal	
1	Signal +	Cupply voltage
7	Signal –	Supply voltage
4	Signal +	Voltage input
3	Signal -	voltage iriput
4 3 2 3	Signal +	Current input
3	Signal –	- Current input
3	Signal +	Loop Dowered Input
3 2 6	Signal –	Loop Powered Input
	Signal +	Voltage output
5 8	Signal –	voltage output
	Signal +	Current output
5	Signal -	- Current output
		•



Current/Voltage Signal Conditioners

Active Converter, 3-Way

- · Universally adjustable using DIP switch
- 931S Configurator to assist with DIP switch selection, download at www.ab.com
- Voltage supply 20...230V AC/DC
- Low power loss
- · Adjustable transmission frequency



Switch position/setting options

	Switch							
Input	S1 S2					S2		
Input range	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0 ±60 mV								
0 ±100 mV	•							
0 ±150 mV								
0 ±300 mV	•							
0 ±500 mV								
0 ±1 V								
0 ±5 V								
0 ±10 V		•						
0 ±100 V				•				
0 ± ~0.3 mA				•				
0 ±1 mA				•				
0 ±5 mA		•		•				
0 ±10 mA				•				
0 ±20 mA				•				
0 ±50 mA								
4 ±20 mA*								
*Offset conversion not	calib	ated						

	Switch S2 4
calibratet ranges	
Span-pot. activated: inpu	x 0.33 x 3.30

		Sw	itch		
Output		S1		S	3
Output range	5	6	7	1	2
0 ±10 V					-
2 10 V				•	
0 ±5 V		-			-
1 5 V					
0 ±20 mA			-		
4 20 mA			-		

Offset		S	1	S2
(in % of output voltage)	8	9	10	5
0 %				
-100 %				•
-50 %		-		•
+50 %	-	-		•
+100 %			-	•
Zero pot. activated: additional ±	-25 %			

Switch S3	3
Bandwidth 10 kHz	
Bandwidth 10 Hz	-
Set range can be documented on side of housing.	

■ = on

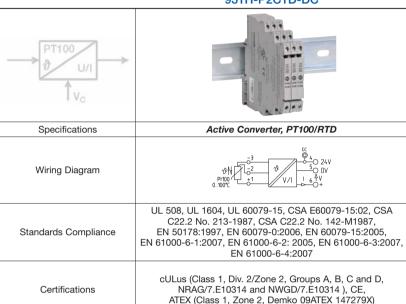
□= off



Active Converter, PT100/RTD

- Two way isolation between input and output/power supply
- PT100 two or three conductor
- Power supply can be cross-connected using center jumpers
- Low power loss

931H-P2C1D-DC



ATEX (Class 1, Zone 2, Demko U9ATEX 14/2/9X)							
Input Ratings							
PT100/2-/3-conductor (to IEC 751)							
0.8 mA							
0100 °C							
Passive							
Output Ratings							
010V / 05V							
020 mA / 420 mA							
\geq 10 k Ω / \leq 300 $\Omega,$ \leq 400 Ω @ 24V							
< 0.5% of measuring range							
≤ 250 ppm/K of final value							
< 0.7 s							
Active							
General Specifications							
24V DC ± 10 %							
approx. 0.6 W							
0 °C+55 °C							
-20 °C+85 °C							
020 mA							
100V							
1.5kV							

Cat. No. 931H-P2C1D-DC $500V_{eff} / 1 s$

Ш

2

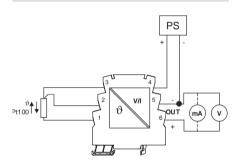
Screw 88 x 6.1 x 97.8

C-41:	/-		:::
Setting or	DUONS/S	witch b	osition

	Switch			
Output	1	2	3	4
0 10 V			-	
0 20 mA				
4 20 mA				-
0 5 V		-	•	

■ = on □ = off

Connection





Isolation Voltage Input -

Output Surge Category

Pollution Severity

Connection Type

LxWxH(mm)

Signal Conditioner

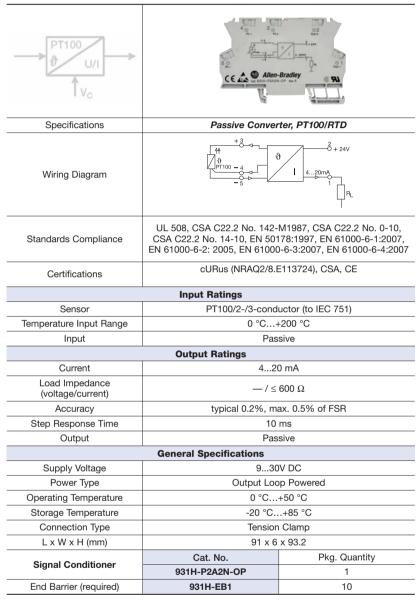
Pkg. Quantity

RTD Signal Conditioners

Passive Converter, PT100/RTD

- For two or three conductor PT100 sensors
- · Loop-fed output current
- · High accuracy and linearity

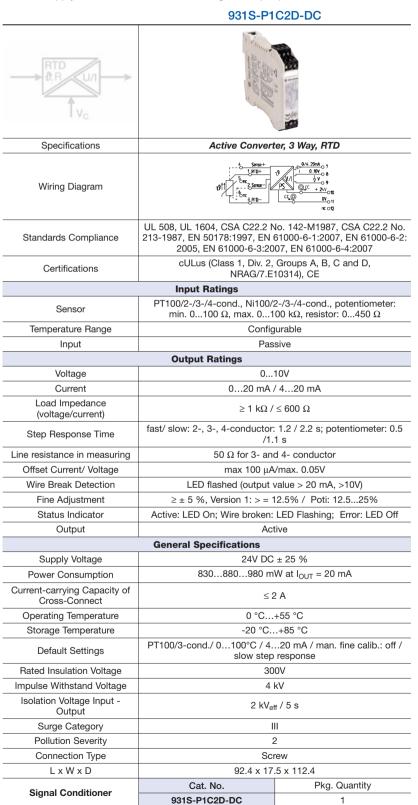
931H-P2A2N-OP





Active Converter, 3-Way, RTD

- · Universally adjustable using DIP switch
- Bul. 931S Configurator to assist with DIP switch selection, download at www.ab.com
- · Three way isolation
- Linearization
- Power supply can be cross-connected using center jumpers



Switch positions/setting options

Selection of i	■ = on	
Innut	Switch 1	□ = off
Input	1 2 3	
PT100 2-conductor		
PT100 3-conductor		_
PT100 4-conductor		_
R 2-conductor	0 0	
NI100 2-conductor		_
NI100 3-conductor	□ ■ □	
NI100 4-conductor	• 0 0	
Potentiometer		

Selection of minimum input size							
•	R . Poti .				Swite	ch 1	
ϑ_{min}	R _{min}	Poti min		4	5	6	7
0 °C	0 Ω	0 %		•	•		
−10 °C	10 Ω	10 %			•		
−20 °C	20 Ω	20 %			•		•
−25 °C	20 Ω	25 %			•		
−30 °C	30 Ω	30 %					•
−40 °C	40 Ω	40 %	П				
−50 °C	50 Ω	50 %					
−60 °C	60 Ω	60 %					
−70 °C	70 Ω	70 %			•		•
−80 °C	80 Ω	80 %					
−90 °C	90 Ω						
−100 °C	100 Ω						
−150 °C	150 Ω					•	•
−200 °C	200 Ω						
Special rar	nge						

Activating the manual fine calibration					
	Switch 1				
Man. Cal.	8				
On					
Off					

	Cho	oice of measuring r	ange				
т	R	Potentiometer		Sv	vitch	2	
	n.	rotentiometer	1	2	3	4	5
40K	20 Ω	20 %		•			•
50K	25 Ω	25 %		•	•		
60K	30 Ω	30 %					•
70K	35 Ω	35 %					
80K	40 Ω	40 %		•			-
90K	45 Ω	45 %				•	
100K	50 Ω	50 %					•
110K	55 Ω	55 %					V
120K	60 Ω	60 %	-				-
125K	62.5 Ω	62.5 %			•		
130K	65 Ω	65 %					
140K	70 Ω	70 %			•		
150K	75 Ω	75 %					-
160K	80 Ω	80 %	-				
170K	85 Ω	85 %					-
180K	90 Ω	90 %	-				
190K	95 Ω	95 %					-
200K	100 Ω	100 %		•	•		
250K	125 Ω						
300K	150 Ω			•	•		
350K	175 Ω						-
400K	200 Ω					•	
450K	225 Ω						
500K	250 Ω						
550K	275 Ω				•		-
600K	300 Ω						
650K	325 Ω				•		•
700K	350 Ω						
750K	375 Ω						•
800K	400 Ω						
850K	425 Ω						
900K	450 Ω						

Selection of output					
Outnut	Switch 2				
Output	6 7				
010V					
020 mA					
420 mA	□ ■				
Selection of step re	sponse time				
Cton Dosnonso	Switch 2				
Step Response	Switch 2 8				
Step Response Slow					
	8				



Thermocouple Signal Conditioners

Thermocouple, Type J

- Two-way isolation between input and output/power supply
- Cold junction compensation
- Linearization
- · Output can be switched via DIP switch

931H-T1C1D-DC Specifications Thermocouple, Type J Wiring Diagram UL 508, UL 1604, UL 60079-15, CSA E60079-15:02, CSA C22.2 No. 213-1987, CSA C22.2 No. 142-M1987, Standards Compliance EN 50178:1997, EN 60079-0:2006, EN 60079-15:2005, EN 61000-6-1:2007, EN 61000-6-2: 2005, EN 61000-6-3:2007, EN 61000-6-4:2007 cULus (Class 1, Div. 2/Zone 2, Groups A, B, C and D, Certifications NRAG/7.E10314 and NWGD/7.E10314), CE, ATEX (Class 1, Zone 2, Demko 09ATEX 147279X) **Input Ratings** Thermo element to IEC 584, type: J 0...700 °C Temperature Input Rating Input Passive **Output Ratings** Voltage 0...10V / 0...5V Current 0...20 mA / 4...20 mA Load Impedance \geq 10 k Ω / \leq 300 Ω , \leq 400 Ω @ 24V (voltage/current) < 0.7% of measuring range Accuracy Temperature Coefficient ≤ 250 ppm/K of final value Step Response Time < 0.7 sWire Break Detection output value:.> 20 mA, >10V < 20 mV_{eff} Residual Ripple Output Active **General Specifications** Supply Voltage 24V DC ± 10 % approx. 0.6 W Power Consumption Current Carrying Capacity of ≤ 2 A Cross Connect 0 °C...+55 °C Operating Temperature -20 °C...+85 °C Storage Temperature Default Settings 0...20 mA Rated Insulation Voltage 100V Impulse Withstand Voltage 1.5 kV Isolation Voltage Input - $500V_{\rm eff}$ / 1 s Ш Surge Category Pollution Severity 2 Connection Type Screw 88 x 6.1 x 97.8 LxWxD(mm) Pkg. Quantity

Cat. No.

931H-T1C1D-DC

Setting options/switch position

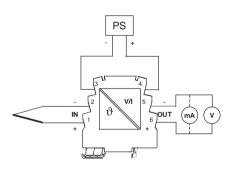
	Switch				
Output		1	2	3	4
0 10 V					
0 20 mA					
4 20 mA					
0 5 V					

Setting options/switch position

	Switch				
Output	1	2	3	4	
0 10 V					
0 20 mA					
4 20 mA					
0 5 V					

 $\square = off$

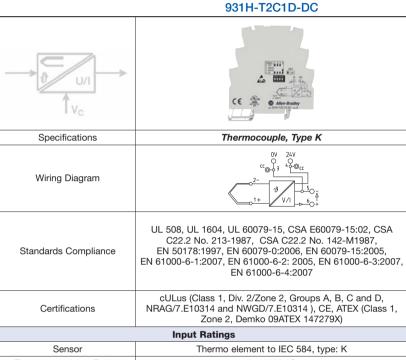
Connection



Signal Conditioner

Thermocouple, Type K

- Two-way isolation between input and output/power supply
- Cold junction compensation
- Linearization
- Output can be switched via DIP switch



Sensor	Thermo element to IEC 584, type: K
Temperature Input Rating	01000 °C
Input	Passive
	Output Ratings
Voltage	010V / 05V
Current	020 mA / 420 mA
Load Impedance (voltage/current)	\geq 10 k Ω / \leq 300 Ω , \leq 400 Ω @ 24V
Accuracy	< 0.6% of measuring range
Temperature Coefficient	≤ 250 ppm/K of final value

< 0.7 s

- 10 p 1 1 1 2 p 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Wire Break Detection	output value:	> 20 mA, >10V	
Residual Ripple	< 20	mV _{eff}	
Output	Ac	tive	
	General Specifications		
Supply Voltage	24V DC	± 10 %	
Power Consumption	approx	. 0.6 W	
Current Carrying Capacity of Cross Connect	≤ 2	2 A	
Operating Temperature	0 °C+55 °C		
Storage Temperature	-20 °C+85 °C		
Default Settings	02	0 mA	
Rated Insulation Voltage	10	0V	
Impulse Withstand Voltage	1.5	kV	
Isolation Voltage Input - Output	500V _e	_{ff} / 1 s	
Surge Category	I	II	
Pollution Severity	2	2	
Connection Type	Screw		
L x W x D (mm)	88 x 6.	1 x 97.8	
Cinnal Conditionar	Cat. No.	Pkg. Quantity	
Signal Conditioner	031H_T2C1D_DC	1	

931H-T2C1D-DC

Setting options/switch position

	Switch				
Output	1	ı	2	3	4
0 10 V					
0 20 mA					
4 20 mA					
0 5 V					



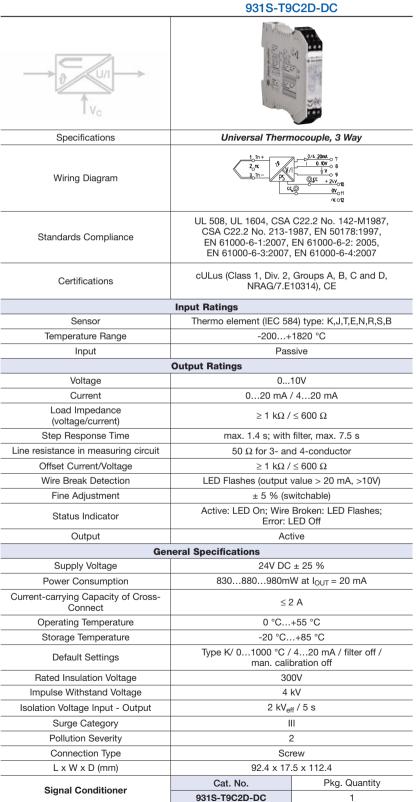


Step Response Time

Thermocouple Signal Conditioners

Universal Thermocouple, 3-Way

- · Universally adjustable using DIP switch
- 931S Configurator to assist with DIP switch selection, download at www.ab.com
- · Three way isolation
- Internal cold-junction compensation
- Power supply can be cross-connected using center jumpers



Se	lect o	of		Selection of	f mi	nim	um	1		
thern	nocou	pler		temperature						
		SW1				SV	V1			
Тур	1	2	3	min	4	5	6	7		
K				0°C						
J				-10°C						
Т				-20°C						
Е				-30°C						
N				-40°C						
R				-50°C						
S				-100°C						
В				-150°C						
				-200°C						
				+50°C						
				+100°C						
				+150°C						
				+200°C						
				+250°C						
				500°C						
				Special range						

Se	elect	ion	of				5
temp	erat	ure	spa	an			
			SW	2			
Span	1	2	3	4	5		Out
100°C							010
150°C							020
200°C							420
250°C							
300°C							
350°C							Sw
400°C						m	anua
45000		_			$\overline{}$		

Switching on	Switching on the					
manual fine adjus	manual fine adjustment					
	SW1					
man. adjust.	8					
off						
on						

650°C	
700°C	
750°C	
800°C	
850°C	
900°C	
950°C	
1000°C	
1050°C	
1100°C	
1150°C	
1200°C	
1250°C	
1300°C	
1350°C	
1400°C	
1450°C	
1500°C	
1600°C	
1700°C	■ = on
1800°C	$\square = off$

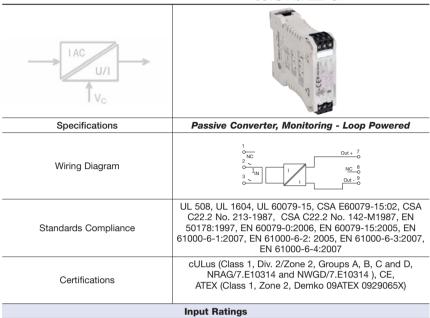
Switching on the filter function					
	SW2				
Filter	8				
off					
on					

Temperature coeff	icient
K -200°C150°C	± (5K + 0,1% of set range)
-150°C1200°C	± (3K + 0,1% of set range)
1200°C1372°C	± (4K + 0,1% of set range)
J -200°C150°C	± (4K + 0,1% of set range)
-150°C1200°C	± (3K + 0,1% of set range)
T -200°C150°C	± (5K + 0,1% of set range)
-150°C400°C	± (3K + 0,1% of set range)
E -200°C150°C	± (4K + 0,1% of set range)
-150°C1000°C	± (3K + 0,1% of set range)
N -200°C150°C	± (6K + 0,1% of set range)
-150°C1300°C	± (3K + 0,1% of set range)
R -50°C200°C	± (10K + 0,1% of set range)
200°C1760°C	± (6K + 0,1% of set range)
S -50°C200°C	± (10K + 0,1% of set range)
200°C1760°C	± (6K + 0,1% of set range)
B 50°C250°C	± (25K + 0,1% of set range)
05000 50000	11017 0 107 7 1 1

250°C ...500°C ± (10K + 0,1% of set range)

Passive Converter, Current Monitoring - Loop Powered

931S-A3A2D-OP



Standards Compliance	UL 508, UL 1604, UL 60079-15, CSA E60079-15:02, CSA C22.2 No. 213-1987, CSA C22.2 No. 142-M1987, EN 50178:1997, EN 60079-0:2006, EN 60079-15:2005, EN 61000-6-1:2007, EN 61000-6-2: 2005, EN 61000-6-3:2007, EN 61000-6-4:2007
Certifications	cULus (Class 1, Div. 2/Zone 2, Groups A, B, C and D, NRAG/7.E10314 and NWGD/7.E10314), CE, ATEX (Class 1, Zone 2, Demko 09ATEX 0929065X)
	Input Ratings
Current	01 A AC/ 05 A AC/ 010 A AC
Frequency	5060 Hz
Max Current	100 A for 1 s
Voltage of Measuring Circuit	250 V AC
Sensor	Transforming (internally)
Input	Passive
	Output Ratings
Voltage	_
Current	420 mA
Load Impedance (voltage/current)	— / ≤ 600 Ω
Step Response Time	Typically 700 ms
Temperature Coefficient	≤ 200 ppm/ K
Accuracy	0.5% FSR
Offset Current/Voltage	max. 100 μA/ —
Status Indicator	LED ON: OK; FLASHING: signal out of range; LED OFF: Error
Output	Passive
G	eneral Specifications
Supply Voltage	1330V DC
Power Type	Output Loop Powered
Operating Temperature	0 °C+50 °C
Storage Temperature	-20 °C+70 °C
Default Settings	05 A AC, 420 mA
Rated Insulation Voltage	300V
Impulse Withstand Voltage	6kV
Isolation Voltage Input - Output	4kV _{eff} / 5 s
Surge Category	III
Pollution Severity	2
Connection Type	Screw

	Switch					
Input		1	2	3	4	
1 Aa				-		
5 Aa			-			
10 Aa						
			Swite	ch		
Frequency		1	2	3	4	
50 Hz						
JU FIZ						

^{■ =} on
□ = off

L x W x D (mm)

Signal Conditioner

Pkg. Quantity

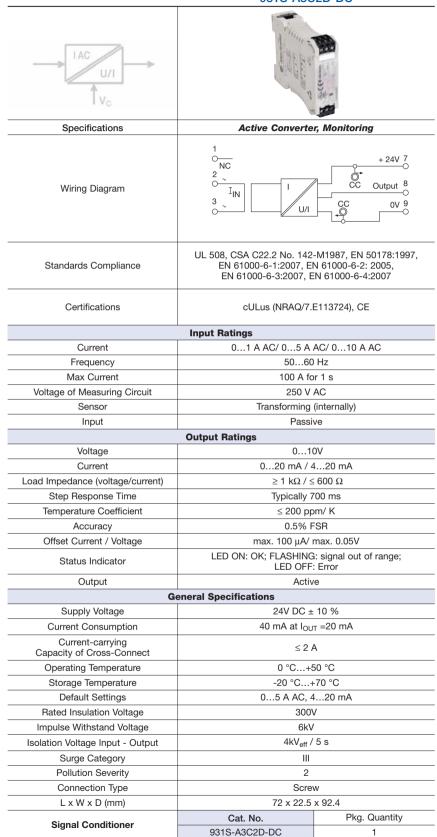
72 x 22.5 x 92.4

Cat. No.

931S-A3A2D-OP

Active Converter, Monitoring

931S-A3C2D-DC

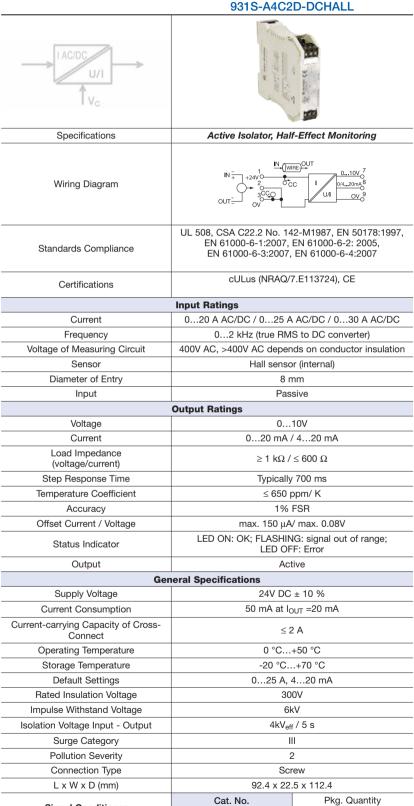


						Swit	ch	
Input	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Aa								
5 Aa		•						
10 Aa								
						Swite	ch	
Output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
010V				-		-	•	
020 mA								-
420 mA					-			-

^{■ =} on
□ = off

Active Isolator, Half-Effect Current Monitoring

- · Input/output electrically isolated
- · Input and output ranges adjustable using DIP switch
- · No calibration necessary



931S-A4C2D-DCHALL

	Switch							
Input		1	2	3	4	5		
20 A								
25 A			•					
30 A								

■ = on
□ = off

Switch						
Output	1		2	3	4	5
010V				•		
020 mA						
420 mA						

Switch						
1	2	3	4	5		
	1	1 2				

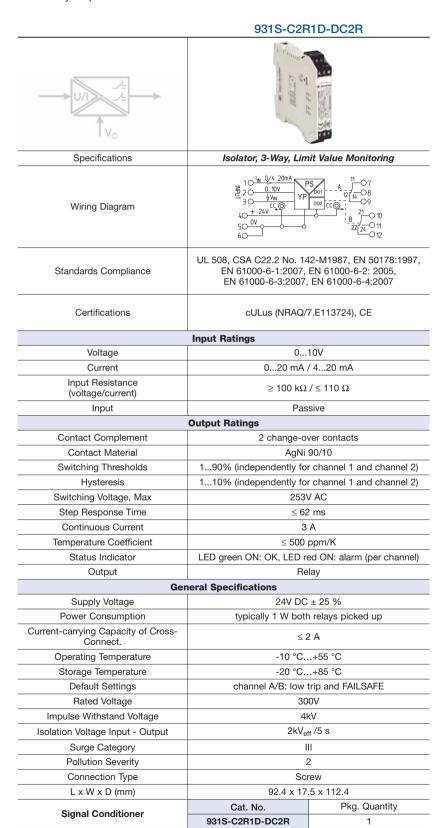


Signal Conditioner

Line-Monitoring Signal Conditioners

Isolator, 3-Way, Limit Value Monitoring

- · Three-way Isolation
- Low Trip/ High Trip
- Failsafe/Non-Failsafe
- · Two relay outputs



Switch position/setting options

SW 1					
function	1	2	3	4	
Channel A High Trip					
Channel A Low Trip					
Channel B High Trip					
Channel B Low Trip					
FAILSAFE, Channel 1 & 2					
NON FAILSAFE, Chan. 1 & 2					

■ = on $\square = off$

NON FAILSAFE: The relay picks up when the alarm is trige-

FAIL SAFF: The relay drops out when the arlarm is triggered. An alarm is also triggered in the

FAILSAFE mode, if for example, the operating voltage to the moduls fail

Low Trip: Alarm is triggered if the signal is undershoot

the threshold.

High Trip: Alarm is triggered if the signal is overshoot

the threshold.

Signal threshold:Adjustments of the signal threshold (1...90)% are made for channel 1 with the

potentiometer P1, and separately for chan-

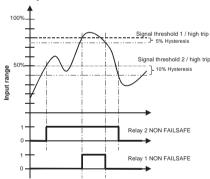
nel 2 via potentiometer P2.

Adjustments of the hysteresis (1...10)% are made for channel 1 with the potentiometer Hysterese:

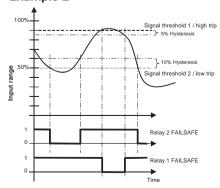
P3, and separately for channel 2 via poten-

tiometer P3.

Example 1



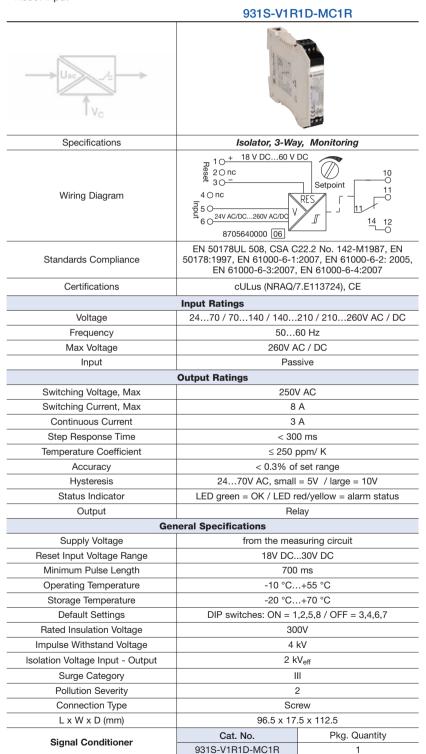
Example 2





Isolator, 3-Way, Voltage Monitoring

- · Three-way isolation
- Monitoring of single-phase systems up to 260V AC/DC
- 4 input ranges selected by DIP switches
- One relay with change-over contact
- Switchable hysteresis
- · Switch adjusted via potentiometer
- Reset input



Input	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24 V AC/DC70 V AC/DC								
70 V AC/DC140 V AC/DC								
140 V AC/DC210 V AC/DC								
210 V AC/DC260 V AC/DC								
Trip								
High Trip								
Low Trip								
Memory								
Memory on								
Memory out								
Hysteresis								
Hysteresis small								
Hysteresis large								
Input voltage								
AC voltage								
DC voltage								

$\square = out$

Status indicator

- Set value not exceeded.
- Alarm status.
- Alarm status can be reset because set value has been exceeded.

Abb.1: Overvoltage monitoring

Alarm set to "high trip" (Set permanently to closed-circuit principle.)

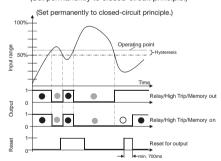
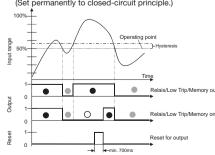


Abb.2: Undervoltage monitoring

Alarm set to "low trip" (Set permanently to closed-circuit principle.)

(Set permanently to closed-circuit principle.)

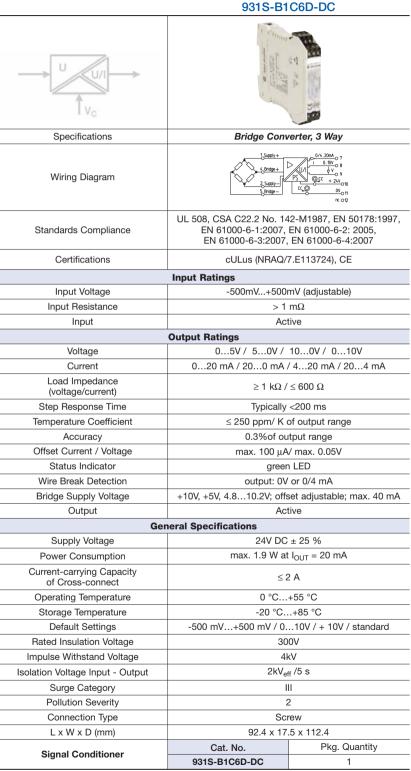




Bridge Signal Conditioner

Bridge Converter, 3-Way

- · Three-way isolation
- · Input and output ranges adjustable using DIP switch
- · No calibration necessary
- Inverse output signals possible

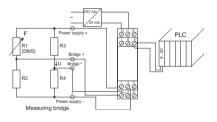


Switch position/setting options

				S١	N 1					
Input voltage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
010 mV										
020 mV										
050 mV	ш									
0100 mV										
0200 mV										
0500 mV										
-10 mV10 mV										
20 mV20 mV										
50 mV50 mV										
100 mV100 mV										
200 mV200 mV										
500 mV500 mV										
Output										
0+10 V										
0+5 V										
020 mA										
420 mA										
Bridge supply voltage										
+10V	프									
+5V										
+4.8+10.2V adjustable										
+4.8+10.2V adjustable										
man. adjustment and										
offset possible										
Transmission method										
standard output signal										
inverse output signal										

Status LED	
LED on	normal operating
LED off	Error
LED blinks slow	measurement range undershoot
	Uin < Umax - 10 %
LED blinks fast	measurement range overshoot
	Uin < Umax + 10 %

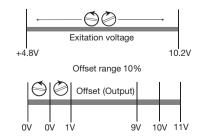
Application



Example for bridge supply voltage

Temperature adjustment:

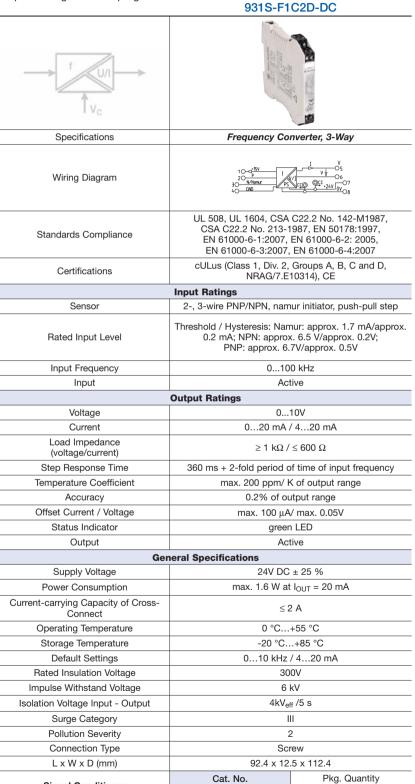
Input voltage	010 mA
Output	010 V
Bridge supply voltage	+4.810.2 V
Bridge excitation	1 mV/V
	(Declaration from manufacturer)





Frequency Converter, 3-Way

- · Three-way isolation
- Max. input frequency 100 kHz
- Input and output ranges adjustable using DIP switch
- 931S Configurator to assist with DIP switch selection, download at www.ab.com
- · No calibration necessary
- Special ranges can be programmed



931S-F1C2D-DC

Selecting the			
operating	mode	•	
	Swi	tch 2	
Operating mode	3	4	
0fmax			
fminfmax			
saving			
fmin			
9	•		

$f=(A+B) \times C$

	Selecting			
	the fr	eque	ncy	
		Swi	tch 1	
Α	1	2	3	4
0				
_ 1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

0.2			
0.3			
0.4			
0.5			
0.6			
0.7			
0.8			
0.9			
	lectir	_	
	•	witch	2
С	1		2
x1			
x10			
x100			

Selecting the frequency

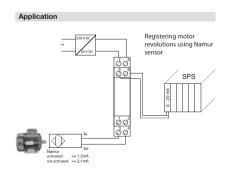
Switch 1

Selection	ng the ou	ıtput		
		Swi	tch 2	
Output	5	6	7	8
010 V				
020 mA				
420 mA				
05 V				

x1000

Special range (frequency generator is required)				
		Swi	ch 2	
Function	1	2	3	4
save min. frequency				
save max. frequency				
select special range				

■ = on





Signal Conditioner

HART Signal Conditioner

Active Isolator, 3-Way, HART

- Two conductor system
- Three port isolation
- With HART transmission
- Output signal switchable

931H-A2C2D-DCHART



Specifications	Active Isolator, 3-Way, HART
Wiring Diagram	0V 24 V DC 30 40 CC -02 PS 50 - V Current Loop 160 +
Standards Compliance	UL 508,CSA C22.2 No. 0-10, CSA C22.2 No. 14-10, EN 61010-1:2001, EN 61000-6-1:2007, EN 61000-6-2: 2005, EN 61000-6-

Standards Compliance 1:2001, EN 61000-6-1:2007, EN 61000-6-2: 2005, EN 61000-6-3:2007, EN 61000-6-4:2007

Input Ratings

Certifications	cURus	(NMTR2/8.E56639), C	ĴΕ
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Current	420 mA
Sensor	2-conductor
Supply Voltage	16.5V / constant for 322 mA
Input	Active
	Output Ratings
Current	020 mA / 420 mA
Voltage	010V
Load Impedance (voltage/current)	\geq 10 k Ω / \leq 500 Ω
Step Response Time	≤ 2 ms
Temperature Coefficient	≤ 50 ppm/K
Accuracy	I _{OUT:} < 0.1% / U _{OUT} : < 0.2%
Offset Current / Voltage	max. 30 μA/ max. 30 mV
Residual Ripple	< 10 mV _{eff}
Output Active	

Output	Active			
General Specifications				
Supply Voltage	24V DC ± 15%			
Power Consumption approx. 1 W				
Communication	to Hart sp	ecification		
Current Carrying Capacity of Cross Connect	≤ 2 A			
Operating Temperature	0 °C+55 °C			
Storage Temperature	-25 °C+85 °C			
Rated Insulation Voltage	600V			
Isolation Voltage Input - Output	2.5kV _{eff}			
Surge Category		I		
Pollution Severity	2			
Connection Type	Screw			
L x W x H (mm)	88 x 6.1 x 97.8			
Signal Conditioner	Cat. No.	Pkg. Quantity		
Signal Conditioner	931H-A2C2D-DCHART 1			

Setting options/switch position

S		Swit	witch		
Output		1	2	3	4
4 20 mA				-	
0 20 mA		•			
0 10 V		•	•		•

■ = 0 □ = 0

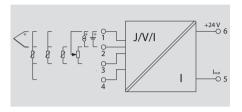
Passive Converter, Universal

- Output loop powered
- Programmable with PC, download software on www.ab.com
- Pluggable connection terminals
- Compact housing

931U-C9A2C-OP



	Allen	::01	
Specifications	Passive Conve	erter, Universal	
Standards Compliance	50178:1997, EN 61000-6-1	2 No. 61010-1-2004, EN :2007, EN 61000-6-2: 2005, I-6-4:2007	
Certifications	cULus (PICQ/7	7.E345550), CE	
	Input Ratings		
Туре	Universal signal isolator/an	nplifier, thermocouple, RTD	
Type, Thermocouple		N / R / S / T / W3 / W5 nding on thermocouple	
Type, RTD	(all 2-, 3-	Ni100, CU100 -, 4-wire) eprnding on RTD	
Current	-10+20 mA (r	min. span 1 mA)	
Voltage	-5+10 V / -100+200 m	V (min. span 0.5 V / 4 mV)	
Input Resistance (voltage/current)	2 ΜΩ	/ 40 Ω	
Input	Pas	sive	
	Output Ratings		
Type	Current	toutput	
Current	420 mA		
Residual Ripple	< 20) mV	
Step Response Time	Typically 200	ms (1090%)	
Temperature Coefficient	Typically 0	0.02% / °C	
Load Resistance	[(Vs - 10) / 0.02] Ω (Typically 700 Ω @ 24V DC)		
Transmit Function	Linear, $x_{1/2}$, $x_{3/2}$, $x_{5/2}$ or user defined curve (101 points)		
Accuracy		0.5%; Resistance: < ± 0.1% ± 0.1% of end value	
Output	Pas	sive	
Ger	neral Specifications		
Supply Voltage	1040 V DC, powe	ered by loop current	
Power Type	Output Loc	p Powered	
Operating Temperature	-10 °C+70 °C		
Storage Temperature	-20 °C	+70 °C	
Long-term drift	0.1% /	10,000 h	
Cycle Time	202	00 ms	
Digital Filter Factor	1	100	
Interference Radiation	< ± (0.5%	
Rated Insulation Voltage	300)V _{eff}	
Impulse Withstand Voltage	4 kV (1.	2/50 μs)	
Isolation Voltage	2 kV betw	veen ports	
Transmit Function	direct or	r reverse	
Connection Type	Sci	rew	
L x W x D (mm)	92.4 x 12	.5 x 112.4	
Signal Conditioner	Cat. No.	Pkg. Quantity	
Signal Conditioner	931U-C9A2C-OP	1	



Connections

Terminal	Signal					
5	Loop -ve					
		- Supply voltage				
6	Loop +ve	Supply voltage				
1	Signal + Power supply					
	Sensor					
2	Signal + Power supply	Thermocouple				
	Storage					
	(only for programming)					
1	A-Sense					
3	A	4-wire PT100/RTD				
2	В	(or resistance)				
4	B-Sense					
1	A-Sense	3-wire PT100/RTD				
3	A	(or resistance)				
2	В	(Of resistance)				
3	A	2-wire PT100/RTD				
2	В	(or resistance)				
1	Signal +	Voltage (mV or V)				
2	Signal -	voltage (mv or v)				
1	Signal +	Current (m A)				
2	Signal -	Current (mA)				
3	Α					
1	Wiper	Potentiometer				
2	В					



Universal Signal Conditioner

Active Converter, 3-Way, Universal

- Universal inputs
- Programmable with PC, download software on www.ab.com
- Loop-powered or passive mA input
- AC or DC supply

931U-C9C7C-BC

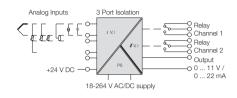


Specifications	Active Converter, 3-way, Universal
Standards Compliance	UL 508, UL 1604, CSA C22.2 No. 142-M1987, CSA C22.2 No. 213-1987, EN 50178:1997, EN 60079-0:2006, EN 60079-15:2005, EN 61000-6-1:2007, EN 61000-6-2: 2005, EN 61000-6-3:2007, EN 61000-6-4:2007
Certifications	cULus (Class 1, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C and D, NRAG/7.E10314), CE. ATEX (Class 1. Zone 2. DEKRA 11ATEX0015 X)

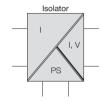
	Input Ratings					
Type, Thermocouple	B, E, J, K, L, N, R, S, T (IEC 60584)					
Type, RTD	PT100, PT1000, (EN 60571) Ni100, Ni1000, (JIS1604), Cu10, Cu25, Cu50, Cu100 (DIN 43760) 2-/3-/4-conductor					
Potentiometer	100 Ω100 kΩ					
Resistance	10 Ω5 kΩ					
Frequency	2 Hz100 kHz					
Voltage	-200500 mV (min. span 4 mV), -2050V DC (min. span 0.5V)					
Current	-2050 mA (min. span 0.4 mA)					
Sensor Supply	24V DC / 22 mA					
Input	Active or Passive					
	Output Ratings - Analog					
Accuracy	< 0.1 % span (DC_RTD): 0.2 % span (or 1 °C) + C ₄ L error					

	Output Ratings - Analog				
	Accuracy	< 0.1 % span (DC, RTD); 0.2 % span (or 1 °C) + CJ error			
Temperature Coefficient < 0.1 % /K (DC, RTD); <0.1% FSR/K + CJ erro (Thermocouples)					
	Voltage	-10+10V (adjustable - min. span 2.5V)			
	Current	020 mA (adjustable - min. span 5 mA)			
	Output Signal During Wire Break	Configurable			
	Load Resistance Voltage	> 10 kΩ @ 010V / > 20 kΩ @ -10+10V			
Load Resistance Current		≤ 700 Ω			
	Step Response Time	50 ms1 sec (RTD, mV inputs), 110 ms1 sec (V, mA inputs)			
	Signal Output	Direct or inverted			
	Transmit Function	Linear, x _{1/2} , x _{3/2} , x _{5/2} or user-defined curve (101 points)			
		Output Ratings - Digital			
	Type	2 x 1 CO contact (hard gold plated)			

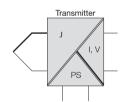
Step Response Time 50 ms1 sec (RTD, mv inputs), 110 ms1 s		i to ms i sec (v, ma inputs)	
Signal Output	Direct or inverted		
Transmit Function	Linear, x _{1/2} , x _{3/2} , x _{5/2} or user-defined curve (101 points)		
	Output Ratings - Digital		
Туре	2 x 1 CO contact (hard gold plated)		
Max Switching Voltage	250	/	
Continuous Current	3 A		
Output	Activ	е	
	General Specifications		
Supply Voltage 18264V AC/DC			
Power Consumption < 3.5 W		W	
Operating Temperature	-40 °C	-70 °C	
Storage Temperature	-40 °C	-85 °C	
Rated Insulation Voltage 300V		/	
Impulse Withstand Voltage	6 k\	/	
Isolation Voltage	2.5 k	V	
Connection Type	Scre	W	
L x W x D (mm)	92.4 x 45	x 112.4	
Surge Category	III		
Pollution Severity	2	<u> </u>	
Signal Conditioner	Cat. No.	Pkg. Quantity	
Signal Conditioner	931U-C9C7C-BC	1	

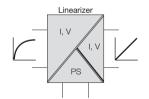


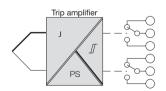
Typical functions













Accessories

The table below indicates the accessories available for each signal conditioner.

Ma	rkers	Jum	pers	End Barrier	Cable	
1492-M5X10	1492-M6X10	1492CJLJ5-2-*	1492-CJLJ6-*	931H-EB1	931U-CABLE	Cat. No.
		High	-Density Signal Condi	tioners		
	•		•			931H-A2A2N-DC
•			•			931H-A2C2D-DCHART
•			•			931H-C2C2D-DC
	•		•			931H-P2C1D-DC
	•		•			931H-T2C1D-DC
	•		•			931H-T1C1D-DC
	•		•	•		931H-A1A1N-IP
	•		•	•		931H-P2A2N-OP
		Sta	andard Signal Condition	oners		
•						931S-A1A1N-IP1
•						931S-A1A1N-IP2
•						931S-A2A5N-OP
•		•				931S-A2A2N-DC
•		•				931S-A1A1N-DC
•						931S-C1A2D-OP
•						931S-C4C5D-BC
•		•				931S-P1C2D-DC
•		•				931S-T9C2D-DC
•		•				931S-F1C2D-DC
	•	•				931S-B1C6D-DC
	•	•				931S-A3C2D-DC
	•					931S-A3A2D-OP
		•				931S-A4C2D-DCHALL
	•					931S-V1R1D-MC1R
•		•				931S-C2R1D-DC2R
						931S-C3C3J-DC
		Un	iversal Signal Condition	oners		
•					•	931U-C9A2C-OP
•					•	931U-C9C7C-BC

 $^{^{\}star}$ For size and color, please see product selection tables below.

Snap-in Markers

Description	Markers Per Card	Marker Size	Pkg. Quantity	Cat. No.
Snap-in Markers	144	5 X 10 mm	5	1492-M5X10
Snap-in Markers	120	6 X 10 mm	5	1492-M6X10

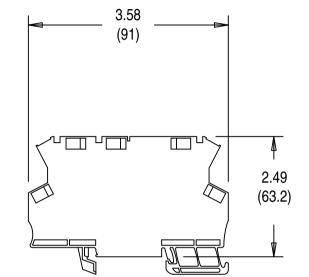
Plug-in Jumpers

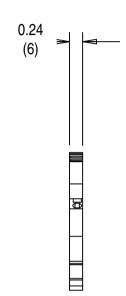
Description	Color	Pkg. Quantity	Cat. No.
Plug-In Jumper, 2-pole, Yellow	Yellow	60	1492-CJLJ5-2
Plug-In Jumper, 2-pole, Red	Red	60	1492-CJLJ5-2-R
Plug-In Jumper, 2-pole, Blue	Blue	60	1492-CJLJ5-2-B
Plug-In Jumper, 2-pole, Black	Black	60	1492-CJLJ5-2-BL
·			
Plug-In Jumper, 2-pole, Red	Red	60	1492-CJLJ6-2-R
Plug-In Jumper, 2-pole, Blue	Blue	60	1492-CJLJ6-2-B
Plug-In Jumper, 3-pole, Red	Red	60	1492-CJLJ6-3-R
Plug-In Jumper, 3-pole, Blue	Blue	60	1492-CJLJ6-3-B
Plug-In Jumper, 10-pole, Red	Red	20	1492-CJLJ6-10-R
Plug-In Jumper, 10-pole, Blue	Blue	20	1492-CJLJ6-10-B
Plug-In Jumper, 41-pole, Red	Red	10	1492-CJLJ6-41-R
Plug-In Jumper, 41-pole, Blue	Blue	10	1492-CJLJ6-41-B



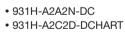
Approximate Dimensions

Approximate dimensions are shown in inches (millimeters). Dimensions are not intended to be used for manufacturing purposes.

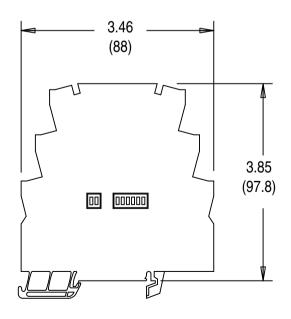


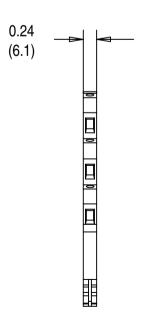


- 931H-A1A1N-IP
- 931H-P2A2N-OP



- 931H-C2C2D-DC
- 931H-P2C1D-DC
- 931H-T1C1D-DC
- 931H-T2C1D-DC

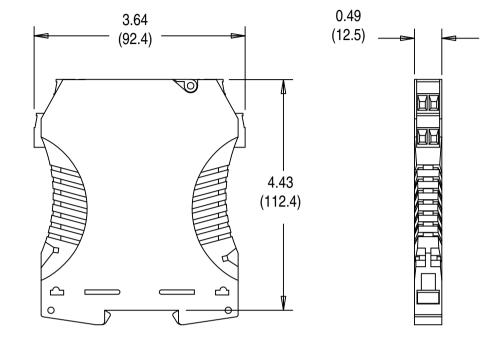




Approximate Dimensions

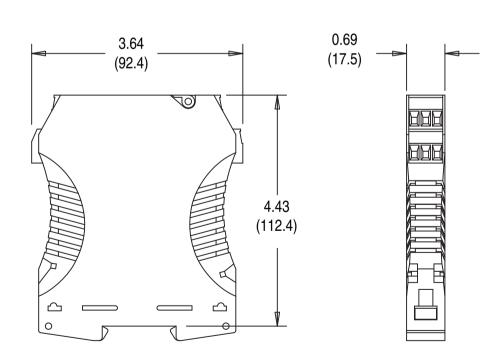
Approximate dimensions are shown in inches (millimeters). Dimensions are not intended to be used for manufacturing purposes.

- 931S-A2A2N-DC
- 931S-C3C3J-DC
- 931S-C4C5D-BC
- 931S-F1C2D-BC
- 931U-C9A2C-OP





- 931S-C2R1D-DC2R
- 931S-P1C2D-DC
- 931S-A1A1N-DC
- 931S-A1A1N-IP1
- 931S-A1A1N-IP2 • 931S-A2A5N-OP
- 931S-T9C2D-DC
- 931S-V1R1D-MC1R

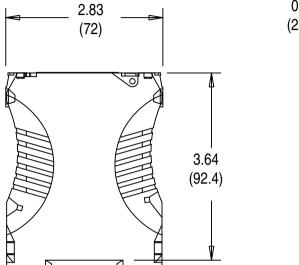


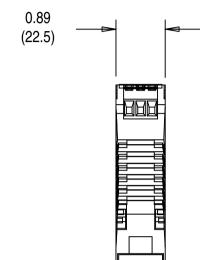
Signal Conditioners

Approximate Dimensions

Approximate Dimensions

Approximate dimensions are shown in inches (millimeters). Dimensions are not intended to be used for manufacturing purposes.

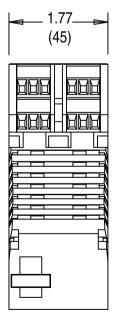




- 931S-A3A2D-OP
- 931S-A3C2D-DC
- 931S-A4C2D-DCHALL

4.43 (112.4)

3.64 (92.4)



• 931U-C9C7C-BC

Glossary

2-way Isolation The input and output signals are separated electrically from each other and

decoupled. Potential differences caused by long wire lengths and common

reference points are eliminated.

3-way Isolation The input, output and auxiliary power supply are separated electrically from each

other and also decoupled. Potential differences caused by long wire lengths and

common reference points are eliminated.

A

A/D Converter Converts standardized analog current and voltage signals into an 8-bit, 12-bit or

16-bit digital signal. It may be necessary to convert analog signals into digital signals when you need the analog signal from the surroundings to work with the

typical digital processing requirements of process monitoring.

AC Alternating current

Accuracy Describes the ability of an analog signal isolating converter to transmit a measured

value as precisely as possible. It is specified in the percent deviation from the

measuring range end value at room temperature.

Active Input/Output Refers to the input or output of a specific device and defines if the input or output is

supplying power for the respective analog loop. Synonymous with sourcing.

Active Converter An active converter is used to provide electrical isolation and conversion between

differing analog signal ranges. They are designed with 2-way or 3-way isolation. The isolation of the potentials eliminates interference on the measurement signal that can be caused by earth loops or common-mode noise. The active converter makes use of an auxiliary voltage source for its power supply. It functions without

feedback; a change on the output side load does not influence the input circuit.

Active Isolator An active isolator is used to provide electrical isolation between the same analog

signal range. They are designed with 2-way or 3-way isolation. The isolation of the potentials eliminates interference on the measurement signal that can be caused by earth loops or common-mode noise. The active isolator makes use of an auxiliary voltage source for its power supply. It functions without feedback; a change on the

output side load does not influence the input circuit.

Active Sensor In an active sensor, an electrical signal is generated from the measurement itself,

for example dynamometric or piezo-electric, thus no auxiliary power source is required. Because of their physical operating principals (since energy cannot be sent during the static and quasi-static states), only a change in the measured

variable can be detected.

Alarm Contact A switching contact that activates when a disturbance occurs (for example, an

overload or short circuit).

Ambient Temperature Refers to the temperature of the surrounding air or medium at which the equipment

can be properly and safely operated. This is a part of the surrounding physical and operational conditions. Failure to maintain this temperature level can invalidate the

product warranty.



Analog Signal A signal is designated as an analog signal if it transmits parameter information that is infinitely variable between a minimum and maximum value (this includes instantaneous values such as current, voltage or temperature). This applies to practically all real-world processes or states. It is theoretically possible to register any small signal changes (there is a very large dynamic range).

ATEX The ATEX directive from 23.4.1994 is valid within the EU and the EFTA Western European nations. It applies to devices, machinery components, controllers and protective systems that are to be used in hazardous areas. This directive harmonizes the different national regulations from the EU member nations concerning the proper and intended use of machines and facilities in hazardous areas.

- ATEX is derived from the phrase "ATmosphere EXplosive". It stipulates that operators should prevent explosions and ensure protection.
- Regarding explosion protection in a potentially explosive atmosphere, the ATEX directive 94/9/EC has precedence over machinery directives and must be followed The directive describes the following steps:
- Describe how often a potentially explosive atmosphere occurs and where it occurs.
- These areas are then divided into zones according to the specifications.
- Make sure that only properly categorized equipment is present within each different zone. As soon as an area is classified as being dangerous, steps must be taken to limit the potential ignition sources that are present there.

C

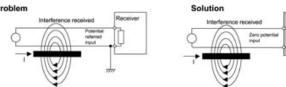
CE Abbreviation for Communauté Européenne (the European Community). Manufacturers use the CE label to confirm that their products comply with the corresponding EC directives and the "essential requirements" therein.

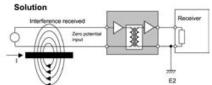
Cold-junction Compensation

Thermocouples require a temperature reference point to compensate for unwanted "cold junctions". The usual method for achieving this is by measuring the temperature at the reference junction with a temperature sensor that can be read immediately. The interfering voltage can then be compensated for in the measurement results. This process is referred to as cold-junction compensation (CJC). Our thermocouple signal conditioners have cold-junction compensation to compensate for unwanted "cold-junctions" or temperature changes at the terminal connection for the thermocouple.

Common-Mode Interference

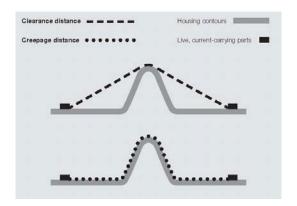
Interfering currents and voltages that can occur on the connecting cables between electrical devices and facility components. These can then spread with similar phase and current direction to the feed line and the return line.







Creepage and Clearance Distances The safety gaps between two current-carrying wires. The creepage distance is the shortest path along an insulating surface between two live components. The clearance distance is the shortest path in the air between two points of reference.



D

D/A Converter

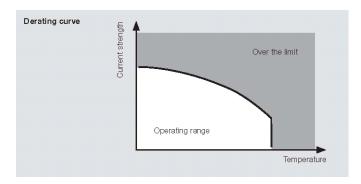
D/A converters convert standardized digital signals (for example, with an 8-bit structure) into analog current and voltage signals.

It may be necessary to convert digital signals into analog signals when you need the analog signal from the surroundings to work with the typical digital processing requirements of process monitoring.

DC Direct current

De-rating

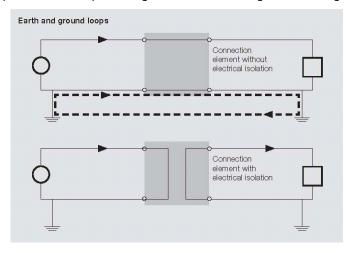
The continuous current level reduction in relation to an ambient temperature increase, represented as a de-rating curve (a load reduction curve).





Ε

Earth (Ground) Loops A main cause of error in process systems comes from earth loops. An earth loop occurs when two or more circuits are connected to each other and referenced to earth or a reference point. This reference point usually does not have the identical electrical potential at each position. When the two ends of the line are earthed at two different positions, the voltage differential between the two earth potentials on the line can lead to a compensating current that may corrupt analog measurement signals. This occurs when field sensors have a separate earth or separate power feed. Analog signal isolation amplifiers use electrical isolation to separate the input and output circuits thus preventing the measurement signal from being corrupted.



Electrical Equipment All of the electrical and electronic components and circuits within an enclosure.

F

Frequency Converter Converts frequencies into analog signals. In-line control systems can then directly process pulse strings from speed or rotational measurements.

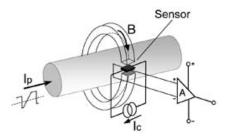
G

Galvanic Isolation Potential-free isolation between electrical components. Normally, the input circuit, output circuit and power supply are designed so that they are electrically isolated from each other. The isolation can be achieved using optical means (an optocoupler) or by using a transformer. The electrical isolation of measurement signals ensures that the differences in earth potentials and common-mode interference are suppressed

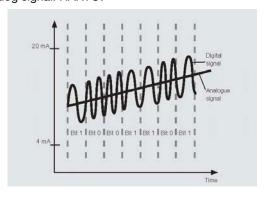
Ground Loop See 'Earth Loop.'



Hall Sensor Current Measurement Hall sensors can measure the magnetic field of a conducting wire. They then generate a proportional voltage on the measurement output (the Hall voltage). This can be converted to a standardized signal by means of an amplifier circuit. Such a measurement is well suited for measuring high DC and AC currents with frequencies up to 1 kHz. Start-up currents and current peaks cannot damage a Hall sensor.



HART® (Highway Addressable Remote Transducer) is a communications protocol for bus-addressed field devices used in process automation. In HART®-based communications, field devices and controllers are connected together over 4-20 mA current loops. This analog signal is superimposed with a digital signal by using the FSK process (Frequency Shift Keying). The process allows additional measurements, configuration and device data to be transmitted without influencing the analog signal. HART®.



Hysteresis

Specifies the percent difference between the switch-on and switch-off points of a switching contact. The hysteresis must not fall below a minimal value. Otherwise it would no longer be possible to carry out specific switching during the monitoring of threshold.

Impulse Withstand Voltage

The high pulse voltage of a specified form and polarity that does not lead to an insulation breakthrough or flashover, under the specific conditions defined in EN 60664-1.

Initiator PNP/NPN Switched

Two wires in a three-wire sensor are responsible for keeping the supply activated. The third connecting wire is used for transferring commands (NO/NC contact). Initiators with NPN outputs switch the load in active mode towards the minus potential. Proximity switches with PNP outputs switch toward the plus potential.



Input Loop-Powered Input loop powered equipment is 2-wire and has a 4 - 20 mA input. The equipment

is supplied with power via the current loop on the input side.

Insulation Voltage For electronics components with electrical isolation, this is the maximum AC test

voltage that can be applied for a specified time interval (5 s / 60 s) without causing

a break-through.

Isolation Amplifier See ' Active Isolator.'

L

Leakage Current The current on the load side of an optocoupler, Triac, transistor, or any other

electronic switching device that flows towards the output circuit while in a closed

state.

Limiting Frequency The limiting frequency of an analog signal isolating converter is that frequency

where the output signal is reduced to $1/(\sqrt{2})$ of the value of the input signal (approx.

70.7 % = -3 dB).

Line Break Monitoring Analog measuring transducer with wire-break detection capability that permanently

monitors the input signal. In the event of an fault (a wire break), the output signal jumps up to a defined value over the nominal range so that a controller wired further

down the circuit can evaluate the error.

Linearization Temperature-dependent components normally do not have a linear characteristic

curve. Their characteristic curves must be linearized so that they can be evaluated as precisely as possible. The measurement curves of thermocouples and temperature-dependent resistors (NTC/ PTC), in particular, exhibit significant deviation from an "ideal curve". In the linearization process, the measurement signal is processed by a microprocessor and an ideal characteristic curve is

generated which can then be analyzed or processed further.

Load Cell A load cell is a special type of force sensor used in weighing systems (i.e., with scales). Load cells usually have a spring mechanism used as a force sensor. The

scales). Load cells usually have a spring mechanism used as a force sensor. The spring is a specially shaped piece of metal whose shape changes slightly when under the influence of weight. This elastic deformation is recorded by strain gauges and converted into an electrical signal. Weights can be recorded ranging from a few

hundred grams to several thousand tons.

Load Resistance (Load) This is the load resistance on the output side of a measuring transducer or

transmitter. For analog current outputs, the load is 500-600 ohms maximum.

Voltage outputs normally have a load of at least 10 kOhm.



M

Measurement Isolating Transformer Converts electric and non-electric input signals into standard analog signals. At the same time it provides electrical isolation between the input and output (2-way isolation) or between the input, output and supply (3-way isolation). Measurement isolators are typically used to record temperatures (RTD, thermocouples) or for measuring current, voltage, power, frequency, resistance and conductivity.

Measuring Bridge

Sensors based on Wheatstone bridge circuitry can capture force, pressure and torque. Relatively small length changes under 10 - 4 mm can be recorded using DMS strain gauges in the form of resistance changes. A typical application is for capturing measurements in load cells.

N

Namur Sensor NAMUR-compliant sensors (The standardization commission for measuring and control technology in the German chemical industry) operate with a loadindependent current. They have four modes so that an analog evaluative unit can detect a sensor malfunction.

- 1) Current of 0 mA => wire break, circuit is open
- 2) Current of approx. 20 % of the max. value => Sensor ready, activated
- 3) Current of approx. 60 % of the max. value => Sensor ready, not activated
- 4) Current at max. value => short circuit, max. current

NAMUR sensors are suited for use in hazardous areas.

Nominal Switching **Current -Load Side**

The permitted load current of a relay contact or semiconductor contact when in continuous operations.

Nominal Switching Voltage - Load Side to its application.

The switching voltage that a relay contact or semiconductor contact uses in relation

0

Output Loop-Powered Output loop powered 2-wire devices have a 4 - 20 mA output. The device is supplied with power via the current loop on the output side.



Overvoltage Category

The overvoltage categories are described in DIN EN 60664-1. The category dictates the insulation clearance gaps required. Category III is the default specification (EN 50178).

- Overvoltage category I: Devices that are intended to be connected to the permanent electrical building installation. The measures for limiting transient surge voltages to the proper level are taken outside of the device. The protective mechanisms can either be in the permanent installation or between the permanent installation and the device.
- Overvoltage category II: Devices that are intended to be connected to the permanent electrical building installation (such household appliances or portable tools).
- Overvoltage category III: Devices that are a part of the permanent installation and other devices where a higher degree of availability is required. This includes the distributor panels, power switches, distribution systems (including cable, busbars, distributor boxes, switches and outlets) that are part of the permanent installation, devices intended for industrial use, and devices that are continually connected to the permanent installation (such as stationary motors).
- Overvoltage category IV: Devices that are intended to be used on or near the power feed in a building's electrical installation - ranging from the main distribution to the mains power system. This includes electrical meters, surge protection switches and ripple control equipment.

P

Passive Input/Output Refers to the input or output of a specific device. Synonymous with sinking, which means does NOT supply power for the respective analog loop.

Passive Converter

This device is powered by either its input or output analog loop and provides electrical isolation and conversion to differing analog signal ranges. The amount of current needed internally is so small that the measurement signal is not influenced. Passive converters do not require an auxiliary voltage supply. Transformers are used to provide the isolation between the input and the output. The advantages include: eliminates the influence of the mains power system, highly accurate, minimal signal delay, and minimal power used. Passive converters do not function free from feedback; so a load change on the output circuit will automatically affect the input circuit as well.

Passive Isolator

This device is powered by either its input or output analog loop and provides electrical isolation between the same analog signal range. The amount of current needed internally is so small that the measurement signal is not influenced. Passive converters do not require an auxiliary voltage supply. Transformers are used to provide the isolation between the input and the output. The advantages include: eliminates the influence of the mains power system, highly accurate, minimal signal delay, and minimal power used. Passive isolators do not function free from feedback; so a load change on the output circuit will automatically affect the input circuit as well.

Passive Sensor Contains passive components whose parameters can be changed by the measured variables. A primary electronic mechanism converts these parameters into electric signals. An auxiliary external power source is needed for the passive sensor. Passive sensors can be used to determine both static and semi-static measured variables. For this reason, the majority of sensors have a passive construction. Examples of this type include load cells and resistance thermometers.



Pollution Severity Level The pollution severity level specifies the conditions of the immediate surroundings. It is defined in DIN EN 50178. Section 5.2.15.2.

> The pollution (contamination) severity level should be used to determine the required creepage distance for the insulation. Pollution degree 2 is the default specification.

- Pollution severity level 1: There is no contamination or only dry occurrences of non-conductive pollution. This pollution has no influence.
- Pollution severity level 2: There is only non-conductive pollution. Temporary occurrences of conductivity caused by condensation may also occur.
- Pollution severity level 3: Conductive pollution or dry, non-conductive pollution that can become conductive due to condensation is likely to occur.
- Pollution severity level 4: The contamination leads to continual conductivity which can be caused by such contaminants as conductive dust, rain or snow.

R

Rated Voltage

Specified by the insulation coordination - the rated voltage is the voltage level at which the product can be safely operated, in relation to the corresponding pollution severity level and the surge voltage category.

Relative Humidity

The relationship between the actual moisture and the maximum possible quantity of water in the air. Expressed as a percentage.

The EC directive 2002/95/EC - concerning the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment - regulates the use of hazardous materials within devices and components. This directive, and it's various implementations into national laws, are referred to by the abbreviation RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances).

RTD/ PT100/ 1000

RTD sensors are temperature probes that operate based on the resistance changes which take in metal as the temperature changes. They are resistance thermometers based on PTC resistors. The electrical changes in resistance of a platinum wire or platinum film is often used for measuring temperatures ranging from -200 °C to 850 °C. The platinum temperature sensors are characterized by their nominal resistance R0 at a temperature of 0 °C. The standard types include:

- Pt100 (R0= 100 Ohm)
- Pt1000 (R0= 1 kOhm)

A two-wire, three-wire or four-wire electrical connection can be used to electrically connect the PT/RTD sensor to the evaluative electronics. A three-wire or four-wire method eliminates any errors caused by the inherent resistance of the sensor connecting wires.

In the three-wire method, one end is equipped with two pigtail connectors. In the four-wire method, both ends are equipped with two pigtail connectors.



S

Sensor A sensor is a physical component capable of capturing certain physical or chemical properties (such as thermal radiation, temperature, humidity, pressure, noise, brightness or acceleration) as a measurement. It may also be able to analyze the quality of the composition of the material surroundings. These values are captured using physical or chemical phenomena and then converted into another form (usually electrical signals) so they can be post-processed.

Signal Splitter

A signal isolator that accepts an analog input signal and delivers at least two isolated and independent signals on the output side. This permits the signal to be transmitted to a PLC/DCS system and to a separate display. A signal multiplier is designed either as an active isolator with an external power feed or as an output loop powered version.

SIL Safety Integrity Level. The components must meet the requirements of IEC 61508 is order to reduce risk. This standard provides general requirements for avoiding and minimizing device and equipment outages. It stipulates organization and technical requirements concerning device development and operation. Four safety levels are defined (from SIL1 for minimal risk to SIL4 for very high risk) for classifying facilities and risk-reduction measures. Risk-reduction measures must be more reliable when the classified risk level is higher.

Status Indicator An LED that displays the operational status, such as operational (yellow), switching (green), and alarm/malfunction (red).

Step Response Time This is the time delay in the output signal change when there is a signal jump ranging from 10 to 90 % on the input side. The step response time is inversely proportional to the limiting frequency.

> The permitted ambient temperature, related to a specific relative humidity level, for which the product should be stored while in a current-free state.

Switching Threshold The switch-on or switch-off point.

T

Storage Temperature

Temperature Coefficient The temperature coefficient describes the relative change of a physical variable based on the temperature change relative to a reference temperature (room temperature). It directly influences the precision of an analog signal converter. The coefficient is specified in ppm/K of the corresponding measuring range end value.



Thermocouple A thermocouple is a component made of two different materials which are connected to each other at one end. An electrical voltage is created (based on the principle of the Seebeck effect) along a wire that connects the unattached ends when there is a temperature differential.

> The juncture point and the unattached ends must have different temperatures for a voltage to be generated.

The following thermocouples are used for industrial applications:

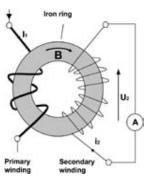
Thermal pair	Short name	Туре	Temperature range in °C
Nickel/Chrome-Nickel/Al	NiCr-Ni/Al	K	-200 +1372
Iron-constantan	Fe-CuNi	J	-200 +1200
Copper-constantan	Cu-CuNi	T	-200 +400
Nickel/Chrome-constantan	NiCr-CuNi	Е	-200 +1000
Platinum/10% Rhodium-Platinum	Pt10Rh-Pt	S	−50 +1760
Platinum/13% Rhodium-Platinum	Pt13Rh-Pt	R	-50 +1760
Nickel/Chrome-Nickel/Magnesium	NiGr-NiMg	N	-200 +1300
Platinum/30% Rhodium - Platinum/6% Rhodium	Pt30Rh - Pt6Rh	R	n ±182n

Threshold Monitoring

The limiting values of physical variables must be continually monitored for industrial processes. This includes fill levels, temperatures, speed, positions, weights and frequencies. Specialized threshold monitoring components are used for this purpose. The sensor signals are captured on the input side, evaluated electronically and converted. The corresponding threshold (min/max) is then made available via the digital switching outputs (relays or transistors) to the external devices. Potentiometers can be used to customize each switching point and its minimum/ maximum threshold as well as the switching hysteresis.

Transformer-Based **Current Measurement**

Signal converters with transformer coupling are used for taking cost-effective measurements of sinusoidal currents (50/60 Hz). The current being measured flows directly through the primary coil of the measurement transformer. It is then stepped down and electronically processed in the converter.



Type of Contact A contact is called normally open (NO) or a make contact if it is open when the armature is dropped out (no current in coil) and closed when the armature is picked up (current flowing in coil). A contact is called a break contact or normally closed (NC) contact if it interrupts the circuit when the armature is picked up. A combination of NC and NO is called a changeover (CO) contact. A relay may have one or more of such contacts.



Bulletin 931 **Signal Conditioners**Glossary

Notes:



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